Weekly Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1871

This is the shortest day in the year.

THE Narrow Guage cars on the new track are attracting much attention.

THE work of putting up the irons of the first span of the bridge goes bravely on.

A Dr. Comstock, formerly of this city, is reported to have run off with the wife of a druggist at Lee's Summit in Missouri.

THE ice bridge is substantial. The last forty-eight hours put the finishing touches on it.

THE ice-packers were busy on the river all day yesterday in cutting out and carting away the crystal.

A PHYSICIAN has discovered that the "nightmare," in nine cases out of ten, is produced from owing a bill to the printer. "As money makes the mare go," prompt liquidation will insure speedy relief.

IN the District Court yesterday, was determined a case of divorce, Stanbord vs Stanbord, in which plaintiff sought separation from his wife on the allegation of habitual drunkenness. Divorce granted.

LATE on Saturday night some colored boys entered the cellar under Beiga's confectionary store on Shawnee, and prying off a bar from one of the binns therein helped themselves to fruit.

COL. JOHN DONIPHAN, of Weston, was married, recently, to Miss Lizzie T. Moulton. There were three hundred guests present at the wedding, representing four different counties.

E. B. BROWN, convicted of grand larceny, was, last evening, sentenced to one years' penal servitude. The light penalty was the result of ameliorating circumstances.

YESTERDAY afternoon a team attached to a wood wagon created something of an excitement on South Second street, by running away.

BOREAS unbottled his wrath yesterday, and gave us a touch of his temper. We ain't partial to Alaska zephyrs, with congealed vapor accompaniments.

MESSRS. CONWAY & HOFFTY are putting the last touches on the new depot in the way of painting and graining, and are making a very fine job. They can be recommended for dispatch and good workmanship.

COL. JO. W. HOLDEN, local editor of the TIMES, left yesterday afternoon for his old home in North Carolina. He will be absent two or three weeks, during the holidays, visiting home and friends. We wish him a pleasant trip and safe return.

WE are informed that designs for the erection of a large number of business houses in the spring, are already in the hands of architects. If such is the fact it indicates a faith among our real estate owners, in the future of the city, that is encouraging.

MONDAY afternoon, while two little boys about six or eight years old, named Willey Carroll and — Larkin were wrestling, on the play grounds of the Sisters' School, at the old Catholic Church, a pistol in the pocket of Larkin exploded, the ball striking Carroll in the back of the head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

AN exchange says that one of the fashions of this season is to read over all the advertisements in the paper, and see if all the stores are keeping up with the season and the styles. If you miss any familiar name from the list of business men, you can know that they are not keeping up with the times, and are keeping out of sight on this account.

MR. EZRA KING, real estate and insurance agent of Tonganoxie, is one of our most trustworthy and prompt business men. He has just paid the loss by fire of Mr. J. H. Fairchild's house, which was burned on the 1st of October, amounting to $2,230.00, insured in the Continental of New York, which shows the good character of the company as well as the energy and reliability of its worthy agent. We recommend Mr. King for a liberal share of the public patronage.

Relief for the Afflicted.

It is an old saying that the indiscretions of mankind are manifold, and the records annually published in medical works attest the truth of the assertion. Men commit grievous errors against the laws of nature and morality, and pay the penalty in the shape of loathsome disease, acute pain, and prolonged suffering. Each year increases instead of diminishing the evil, and the long catalogue of sufferers stretches out to an extent absolutely appalling. The man who seeks to correct these stupendous evils we regard as a public benefactor. The physician who makes the class of diseases to which we refer a specialty, and who by study, application and experience, labors to relieve mankind of the dreadful consequences which must inevitably ensue, is laboring for a purpose which is praiseworthy and commendable. Such a man is Dr. C. Bigelow, No. 461 State street, Chicago, Ill., who has to our knowledge been located in that city for the last 12 years, and whose advertisement may be found in our columns. He is by education and experience eminently qualified to undertake all cases, and even to restore health where others have failed.

A BUFFALO HUNT.

Senator Sprague's Fight with a Bull.

Senator Sprague visited Kansas a few weeks ago, and like all our other eastern visitors, wanted to see the buffalo on his native heath. Accordingly, Ben. Akers, Esq., of this city, got up a party, and with the Senator, went out to the buffalo country. A few miles from Fort Wallace they found the bisons in thousands, and the hunters "went in." Mr. Akers singled out an old patriarch of the herd, chased him a few miles, and after a few successful shots, brought him down. After his own game was secure, he commenced looking around for the rest of the party. The Senator had also singled out an old bull, had driven him apart from the rest of the herd, and was in a little ravine about two miles distant from Akers, but in plain view. The buffalo had been wounded, and showed fight; the Senator would pursue him for a short distance, but would then be compelled to turn his horse's head in the other direction, and get out of the way of the maddened animal; once, in wheeling suddenly his horse fell, and the bull was right upon him in an instant. Akers says this was one of the closest calls he ever saw—so close, indeed, as to leave no doubt in his mind that there would very soon be a necessity for a special Senatorial election in Rhode Island, "to fill vacancy;" but just in the nick of time the valliant Senator regained his seat in the saddle and was off like the wind, his horse being stimulated by a sharp "punch" from the bull's horn. It seems that Mr. Sprague had pursued the animal closely, fired several shots upon him, wounding him severely, but not fatally, and that his ammunition had then given out; Mr. Akers, comprehending the situation, came to his assistance and reinforced him with a few rounds, when the bull was promptly brought down. The Senator brought in with him the head of the animal, and is having it "cured" to take home, as a trophy of his skill and prowess as a buffalo hunter.

STATE VS. KENNEDY.

Continuation of Evidence for the Defense—Plea of Insanity.

Michael Lonigan—Am well acquainted with prisoner, and know well his character, disposition, etc., having been daily associated with him for a long time; saw him on the 26th day of last December, 1871; from what I previously knew of him, I have an opinion as to the condition of his mind on that day. [Objection against stating that opinion sustained.] [It was elicited, on cross-examination, that, on that day the prisoner had a strange appearance, looked wild, &c., and that the witness never saw the prisoner appear in that peculiar manner before.] Did not know that he had been drinking; never knew of his being drunk; was of the opinion that, on the said 26th day of December, 1870, the prisoner was insane; judged so, not from his words but his actions.

John K. Murphy—I have known Gafney for four or five years; he has been frequently in my saloon, where I have heard him talking vulgarly, and frequently state that he could influence and do as he pleased with women; such statements from him were common and public.

Thos. Deihl and John K. Murphy testified to the good character of the prisoner.

The State offered no rebutting testimony.

We regret our inability to publish entire the very able charge of Judge Gray. We however extract, as a matter of interest, that part of it dealing with the question of insanity:

"The law presumes every man to be sane, and that he is responsible for what he has done. If, however, testimony has been introduced tending to show insanity, then the sanity of the accused must be shown by the State as any other fact, to the satisfaction of the jury, beyond a reasonable doubt. Insanity is distinguished as general and partial—extending to all subjects, or to one or a few subjects.

When it extends to all subjects it is denominated frenzy, madness, total insanity; when confined to a single subject, it is called partial insanity, or monomania; and this monomania may exist with reference to any one of a variety of subjects. When the monomania exists in reference to any one particular subject, the individual may be insane as to that one subject, and sane as to other subjects.

In such cases, although the person would be denominated insane, yet he would be responsible for his acts, unless it was the offspring or result of the particular subject on which he was insane.

In this case at the bar, I do not understand the defense to claim, that the prisoner was laboring under general or total insanity; but that he was only partially insane; that he was laboring under an insane delusion of his wife's infidelity,—that the deceased had been intimate with her; and that acted upon by such delusion, he took the life of Gafney. If the defendant's act, in taking the life of Gafney, (if he did take it) was caused by mental disease or unsoundness which dethroned his reason or judgment, with respect to that act—which destroyed his power rationally to comprehend the nature and consequences of that act; and which, overpowering the will, irresistably forced him to its commission, then he is not amenable to legal punishment. But if you believe from all the evidence and circumstances, that the defendant was in the possession of a rational intellect, or sound mind, and allowed his passion to escape control—then, though passion may for the time being have driven reason from her seat, and usurped it, and have made the prisoner, with a force at the moment irresistible, to desperate acts, he cannot claim for such acts the protection of insanity.

Whether the prisoner's act was the insane act of an unsound mind, or the outburst of a violent, reckless, or uncontrolable passion, in a mind not diseased, is a question for you gentlemen of the jury to determine according to your best judgment upon the evidence before you.

If the killing of Gafney was the direct result or offspring of insanity, you should acquit. If of passion, unless it be an insane passion, you should convict.

WHAT LEAVENWORTH NEEDS.

This question is being asked all over the State, by business men, and answered just as the growth of Leavenworth affects their interests. We want more wholesale houses; at least two dry goods, two grocery, two clothing, and one hat and cap house. Why? Because the demands of the State say so. To supply this demand, however, is a query worthy the attention of all who have the interest of our city at heart? A very commendable effort, though limited in extent, has been made to secure outside capital and men to come here for this purpose; but does it not look a little inconsistent for us to profess confidence in the ultimate growth of our city to those we are laboring to secure when we are at home, here in our midst, ample means and competent men for the purpose? Can we not put in shape the wealth we are so widely credited with being possessed of. Can we not select from our midst a few men who have been identified with our commercial interests and what money and means they lack to establish and successfully operate mercantile institutions have raised by joint stock companies? If the sale of merchandise is a profitable enterprise, and a source of handsome dividends equally safe and quite as certain as most of the enterprises usually entered into, why hesitate about co-operation? We have the money, and we have the men; combine these, and you can supply the need. Help only comes to those who help themselves. I admit that we need more railroads, and more manufactories; but do we need, what the State at large needs most here just now, is *wholesale mercantile houses*. Secure them first, and then give your attention to the next most needed. I know that it is argued that a great many wholesale merchants fail and consequently the investment would be unsafe. What is the character of those who fail? A certain class of men embark in business without money, limited ability, and no experience, as a kind of pastime, or aristocratic business, and consequently fail. But few if any of those who have been educated to business with even ordinary ability, honest, sober and industrious, ever fail. Success is as sure the reward of the honest, hard-working merchant as it is of any other class of business men. No man without means and competency, can expect to be successful in any enterprise. What we want is the combination of capital, and the services of our experienced business men? Can this be done? I say it can be, if we only try.

CRUIKSHANK.

A LETTER FROM TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Dec. 15.

Editor of the Times:

You say that you want a chatty letter from the Capital. There is little to talk about just now. The U. S. District Court, which brings so many here, has adjourned, and as to news, it is not to be had unless I give the gossip and scan. mag. of the town.

The State officers are all at their reports and will have them ready by the time required by law, the 20th inst. The report of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary, and of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Blind Asylum are already in the hands of the Public Printer, and being set up.

As is usual at this season of the year, County Treasurers are writing to friends here to procure State scrip with which to pay the State Treasurer on settlement. Although the law forbids it, yet many of the County Treasurers have always managed to evade it and turn over much scrip that was not paid them for taxes. This year, however, they will have to bring greenbacks. What State scrip there is outstanding, is in the hands of those who will not sell it at but little, if any, below par. It is to be hoped, and it is believed that hereafter there will be money in the Treasury to redeem warrants on presentation. It will be so if the plan of the last two years of levying taxes equal to the appropriations is adopted at the next session of the Legislature. Socially Topeka, as it always is, is wide awake. The era of church festivals has not yet commenced, but we begin to see signs of them. Dancing parties are in full blast. There is the "Social Club," the "Unitarian Club," the "Spiritualist Club," the "Boys Club," and now the young men connected with the hotels are getting up the "Hotel Club." This makes an average of two dancing parties a week, and there are many who attend all of them. At the "Unitarian Club" the pastor and one of the deacons act as floor managers. In the way of amusements outside of these social gatherings but little is going on. The last "troupe" that was here were the "Japs." "Lectures" are below par in Topeka. Thus far we have not been blessed or cursed whichever way you are a mind to have it with a lecture. Last winter we were overrun with "stars" from the East, who charged from $100 to $150 for an hour's talk, from which nothing could be learned. No "Lyceum Bureau" can humbug Topeka this winter. I believe it is intended to have a series of lectures however, by gentlemen and ladies who reside here, and it is thought that we have as much talent in that line as we are capable of appreciating.

Do you ever, Mr. Editor, that the people of Topeka are great "gadders about." With the exception of the months of January, February and March, there is hardly a time but that from twenty to thirty gentlemen and ladies are away from here visiting at the "East," most of them are now back for the season.

There is a rumor afloat that one of your Leavenworth ladies has been stopping there and has commenced an action in Judge Morton's Court to procure a divorce from her husband.

Last Saturday, said husband rather unexpectedly put in an appearance and declined to consent to the application. He was also determined to see his wife, but she would not consent, and to avoid meeting him, she left suddenly Sunday night for your city, where she now is. But enough.

OCCASIONAL.

A CHICAGO LADY'S OPINION OF LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 17th, 1871.

Editor Times:

At last, I succumb to the many importunities of my eastern friends, to tell them something about Leavenworth—far famed Leavenworth City, universally known throughout these United States, from the largest city down to the most obscure hamlet. Talked of in circles among the most highly educated and intellectual, as well as wondered about, and speculated upon by the most ignorant of our eastern population, the late rebellion made this city familiar to every newspaper reader in the land, and created within them a desire to know something more of the famous city, indeed, to know *just* what kind of a place it was, and time does not seem to satiate the curiousity, for to-day, should you visit any of the Middle or Eastern States, you would be amused, and, at the same time surprised, at the inquiries that meet you at every turn; when you remember the vivid accounts that have been given from all parts of the West, especially Leavenworth, by the pen of some of our most eloquent writers.

During my travels through the East last year, I was asked questions so utterly absurd about the different cities in the West as caused me to wonder that a civilized people could be so misinformed. A gentleman asked me one day, among many other interrogatives, "How many soldiers is required to guard Omaha?" "Hardly understand you sir," said I. Whereupon he explained to me that the soldiers, then stationed at Omaha, were there exclusively to guard the city against the ravages of Indians and buffalo and all sorts of wild animals and savage tribes. It was his impression that the citizens of that enterprising Western city slept with their hearts in their mouths from very fear of awakening in eternity; that the Indians were prowling around ready to do their bloody work at any time, and that a regular guard of United States soldiers were requisite to the very existence of that safe and peaceable city. The impressions of this man were only typical of what hundreds of others believe. He was a reading man, and where did he get his false ideas? I can only leave you to conjecture. Now, many of our Eastern "brethren" have the same idea of the delightful city of Leavenworth. They think that you, here in your quiet, pleasant homes, are in danger of your lives, and expect at any time to be swallowed up by a barbarous tribe of Indians, or devoured by one of those numerous herd of buffalo that are seen upon your streets daily, and the soldiers stationed here are for the sole protection of this city—Leavenworth—one of the most beautiful and tranquil of Western cities, her inhabitants noted for their enterprise, for the spirit of go-ahead-ativeness made manifest by the progressive development in every department belonging to city improvements. The many elegant churches speak well for Leavenworth, and stand as living monuments to the morality of her people. The public buildings are unsurpassed by those of any other Western city, both in beauty and commodity, while the business houses are substantial and handsome. There are many fine residence buildings, costly and beautiful; the streets are wide and well macadamized; the sidewalks are mostly of stone and plank, and generally good.

Leavenworth is nicely located on the western side of the Missouri river; in short, it has one of the finest locations for a city this side of the Rocky Mountains. When my young Eastern friends are "tied up" and wish to settle in the West, they will not find a more agreeable, healthy or delightful country than Kansas, or a more agreeable or preferable city than Leavenworth.

The citizens are a polite, well educated people and the schools are second to none. When your children are old enough to be placed in boarding school, Maplewood Seminary is at your disposal, or St. Mary's is accessible, only a little further from the city. So come on, Jack, Joe, Bob, and all the rest of you; bring your wives with you, and save the expense of going back after them, for I assure you the ladies will not trouble you, and you shall not be eaten by the buffalo, nor *vice versa*.

I may be able to write a more definite and satisfactory letter next week. As I came here so recently, and have not been able to gain the desired information on account of limited time. With promise on my lips, I am respectfully, M. E. C.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Yesterday while two boys named Moak and Frazer were out hunting, the former accidentally shot the latter. The shot took effect in the abdomen and breast. The wound is not considered fatal.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

—J. W. McWilliams, our Representative elect, has received word from his old home in Pennsylvania, that he is the heir to quite a little fortune, left by a deceased uncle. Mac's friends, and they are numerous, are rejoiced.—*Chase County Leader.*

—The Wathena *Reportersays* that wolves are plenty within a few miles of that place. Mr. Jack Evans, with a pack of hounds, recently killed a large gray one.

—That *cussed* "Blair family" is again on the rampage! They lie dormant three years out of four, but just as soon as the presidential campaign is opened, out they come from their holes to throw dirt. It seems that the Blairs never will die.—*Jackson County News.*

—After the cold blast of the first of the month, we soon had clear skies and warm southern breezes. No people ever enjoyed finer weather. We have cold "spells," but take the year together, there is not more storm than sunshine. But this is not all. We have a country and a soil which can not be equalled anywhere in the East or West. Immigrants will find all they desire in Crawford County.—*Crawford Press.*

—Mr. W. R. Harp of this place, while digging a well on his place in town, a few weeks ago, struck a spring of salt water. He had reached rock at the depth of some thirty feet, and while drilling through this, the salt spring was opened, and so strong was the flow that the workmen had hardly time to recover their tools and escape. We understand that he proposes to erect evaporators and test the value of the well for the manufacture of salt. There are a number of wells of excellent, pure water on the town site, but this is the only one of salt water that has yet been found.—*Reno's Paper.*

Huge Turtles in Brazil.

The size of the Brazillian turtles may be imagined from the fact that the flippers and feet of one, in crawling over the sand, leave a track of two irregular grooves three to four feet apart, as though a great wagon, with cog wheels, had been driven over the ground. It is an easy matter to find a turtles nest by this track. They come out of the sea and travel far up on the beach to lay her eggs in the sand, and dig a hole a foot and a half or two feet deep for her nest. Prof. Hartt, who was in Brazil with Prof. Agassiz, says that he saw a turtle deposit 143 eggs in one of these nests. The eggs are all laid at one sitting, then covered up closely with the sand and left to hatch. The eggs are rather larger than hen's eggs, round, and covered with a tough, white skin. The Brazilians eat the eggs, and also the flesh of the turtle. The creature is captured in a curious way. Two persons go behind it and take hold of the shell, turn the animal on its back, in which position it is at the mercy of its captors, as it is impossible for it to turn over on its feet again. The hunters are obliged to creep up behind it cautiously, for as soon as it is alarmed it thrusts its fore paddles in the sand and throws it behind, so that if the pursuers do not quickly close their eyes they are likely to be blinded.

Web. Wilder.

It is due to Gen. Wilder to say that he is confined to his room by reason of a billious attack, and is not to blame for the shortcomings of the *Monitor*. We will be glad to chronicle his speedy restoration to health. Meanwhile the *Monitor* machine runs itself. *Fort Scott Monitor.*

From All the Year Round.

THE BOOK WORM.

With spectacles upon his nose
He shuffles up and down,
Of antique fashion are his clothes,
His napkins hat is brown;
A huge great watch of silver wrought
Keeps time in sun or rain
To the dull ticking of the thought
Within his rusty brain.

To see him at the book-stall stand
And bargain for the prize,
With the odd sixpence in his hand,
And greed in his grey eyes;
Then conquering seize the book half blind,
And take the homeward track
For fear the man should change his mind
And want the money back.

The waves of life about him beat,
He scarcely lifts his gaze;
He hears within the crowded street
The wash of ancient days;
If ever his short-sighted eyes
Look forward, he can see
Vistas of dusty libraries
Prolong'd eternally.

The mighty world of human kind
Is as a shadow dim,
He walks through life like one half blind
And all looks dark to him;
Eat put his nose to leaves antique,
And hold before his sight
Some prest and wither'd flowers of Greek,
And all is life and light.

But think not as he walks along
His brain is dead and cold,
His soul is thinking in the tongue
Which Plato spake of old;
And while some grinning cabman sees
His quaint shape with a leer,
He smiles, for Aristophanes
Is joking in his ear!

Around him stretch Athenian walks
And strange shapes under trees,
He pauses in a dream and talks
Great speech with Socrates;
Then, as the fancy fails, still mesh'd
In thoughts that go and come,
Feels in his pouch and is refresh'd
At touch of some old tome.

THE CASE OF MINISTER CATACAZY.

The New York papers of a few days ago, contained a full report of the correspondence between Secretary Fish and the Russian Minister. As this subject has attracted considerable attention throughout the country, and as various stories have been circulated regarding the causes that led to the unpleasantness between the Minister from Russia and the government at Washington, it will perhaps be interesting to the readers of the TIMES to know the real causes of the difficulty, as set forth by Secretary Fish, and which are summarized as follows:

It seems that, as long ago as the 15th of June, 1871, the Department of State requested, through our representative in Russia, Gov. Curtain, that the offending Minister be withdrawn. The Russian Government asked for the reasons, which were not then given, the notification that the Minister was offensive being held to be all that could be rightfully asked. The Emperor, therefore, asked that the demand be withdrawn until after the official presentation of the Grand Duke Alexis. This being over, and the functions of Catacazy terminated, Secretary Fish addressed a note to Governor Curtin, communicating, for the information of the Russian Government, a statement of some of the reasons impelling the United States to hold no further official relations with Catacazy, which may be stated briefly as follows: Shortly after his arrival here, he began to make himself officious in matters not pertaining to his office, and pending before Congress; importuning Senators and Members, resorting to personal interviews, annoying to those indecorously approached. He used the newspaper press to influence public opinion, indulging in the most unreserved personal abuse of public measures and individuals, and especially abusive, personally, of all persons connected with the claim of the Perkins estate, pending before the Russian Government, and which had been presented by General Case and Secretary Seward and their predecessors.

The newspaper articles on this question indicated a familiarity with some of the facts of the case, many of which were traced so near to Catacazy as to leave an impression that he at least inspired them. A remarkable letter of this kind appeared in the New York *World*, in November, 1870. Two days after its appearance, Catacazy appeared at the State Department, and, in referring to this letter, denounced it as full of lies and misrepresentations; he declared that he knew nothing of its authorship, had no intercourse with his correspondents, and attributed its authorship to his enemies, the Perkins claimants, with a design to injure him. This voluntary disclaimer of all knowledge, and this voluntary denunciation of the falsity of the article, he subsequently put in writing. Mr. Fish, upon application to the *World* correspondent learned the fact that Catacazy dictated all the statements of the letter to the correspondent, who, after he had written the letter, left it with Catacazy for revision; that the latter revised it, and that it was printed precisely as it came from Catacazy's hands.

In 1870 there appeared in the public papers a statement that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, had been displaced. A letter, purporting to be from his successor, was published, in which the Perkins claim was commended. Catacazy wrote to Mr. Fisz, denouncing these papers as forgeries, and got up for the purpose of injuring him. Subsequently, Mr. Fish learned by unquestionable evidence that the whole publication was got up by Catacazy, and by him procured to be published.

In one of his letters to the Russian Government, written after the agitation for his recall, Catacazy describes a personal interview he had with the president, in which, he says, the President received him kindly, addressed him as "My dear Catacazy," and enquired after his family. This, Mr. Fish was directed by the President to say, was an entire fabrication. The truth was, Catacazy followed the President to Long Branch, and asked an interview, which was refused. He then renewed the request, with an assurance that he merely desired to pay his personal respects. He was admitted, and, attempting to speak of official matters, was peremptorily checked by the President, who throughout treated him with the coldness consistent with the respect due to a person under his roof.

Another reason given is his direct interference to prevent the negotiation of the treaty with Great Britain, and, since its ratification, he has endeavored to prevent its execution. For these and various other reasons the President and Secretary of State demanded his recall.

A prominent gentleman of this city, who has just returned from Washington, informs us that Mr. Fish's version of the quarrel is well known to be true by the better informed classes at the Capital, and that public opinion unqualifiedly sustains the Secretary, and condemns the Minister. There is a very widespread belief throughout the country, that the original and real cause of the present unpleasant state of affairs, is to be found beneath the surface, and in the fact that Mrs. Secretary Fish and other ladies of our republican court, are jealous of the handsome and accomplished wife of the Minister. The published correspondence will do much to dispel this idea, but there are still many who will adhere to the belief that if Catacazy had not had a wife he would not have his passport.

Little Jokes About the Russian Prince

The gravest papers are not above attempting little jokes *apropos* of the arrival of the Russian Prince, among which are the following:

It is a mistake to suppose that Alexis flows on czar dines.

Apprehensions with regard to the safety of the Grand Duke are di-sipated, Alexis isn't.

It is said Horace Greeley was not put on the committee of reception for fear he would advise Alexis to "go West."

Alexis is by no means a "starched up" young man; if he were, the weather yesterday would have completely taken the stiffening out of him.

"Going to see the young Russian lad?" said Jones to Smith? "No," retorted the latter, with a wink. "I'm going to see the young Roman of."

When about to leave New York for Washington, the Prince was asked by a lady if he would be back in time for the ball. The Prince replied that it mattered little if he did not, as he was then going to Baltimore.

THE London *Times*, the great Royal toady, talks beautifully of "the profound attachment of the nation to the Queen and her children," as revealed by the sympathy of the people toward the royal family in their present sorrow. Although we ourselves must confess that we have been somewhat surprised at the extent of the manifestations of sympathy even from the classes of English working men which we may suppose have furnished a goodly number of those recently talking the most fiercely and determinedly in seeming favor of Republicanism, still we must declare that what the London *Times* uses as a brace to the throne is, after all, in our judgment, not the strongest kind of a support, inasmuch as it does not fairly touch, in this peculiar case, the bottom of the real question of Monarchy vs. Republicanism, the present demonstrations being largely and simply of that human feeling which even leads the most radical of Americans, no matter how much they may hate monarchical things, to sympathize, if possessed of the least bit of soul, with the family of the Queen when in sorrow, just the same as they would or should sympathize with the most humble family of distressed human kind.—*Washington Chronicle, Dec. 13th.*

The Widow's Wiles.

They tell about a blooming young widow in Darby, who used to live next door to Mr. Smith, who was a widower and a timid man, whose mild eyes beamed blandly through his spectacles. The widow had a kindness for Smith, and he reciprocated it; but he had barely enough courage to carry on the campaign. So, at last, the widow pretended to be terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and whenever she saw a gust coming up, she used to smoth her hair and rush into Mr. Smith's house.

Then, when she heard a peal of thunder, she would scream, and rush up and throw her arms around the neck of the mild-eyed Smith, and ask him to protect her; and Smith always looked embarrassed and anxious, and said he would. Then she would faint, and Smith would feel half glad and half sorry. About six thunder storms settled the business, and now she is Mrs. Smith—he is only sorry that her apprehensions of the lightning were not realized. He says that if ever there was a woman who ought to have been torn to pieces be electricity, it is that widow. She has thunderstorms every day now in Smith's house, and it is lively and vigorous for Smith around there.

THE FUTURE OF LEAVENWORTH.

The law of compensation or of equivalents is inexorable. It is as much a truth in the moral world as the correlation or conservation of force is in the physical. Every act of our lives, let it be right and just or the contrary, will meet with its equivalent, as sure as God reigns, and there is no escape.

This will apply to nations and communities as well as individuals. This nation had to pass through an ordeal of blood and fire to atone for 200 years of wrong committed upon an unoffending race. The Tammany thieves of New York city are now meeting with their equivalent and so it ever is, and will be, that every violation of law or of the rights of others will sooner or later meet with its punishment or its equivalent in sorrow and suffering, and those upon whom the wrong was inflicted will in good time receive a full recompence.

Leavenworth has had her sufferings from wrongs inflicted upon her by her own citizens and interested parties in other localities. Very unjust means have been resorted to, by the latter, to crush and ruin her prospects and retard her growth by misrepresentation in its various phases. Railroad monopolies discriminated against her in the forwarding of goods purposely to the injury in her trade, in order to build up a more favored city. Thus, for years she has been crippled in her trade.

She has been swindled by her own citizens, and by corporations; moneys voted for public improvements and railroads have been misdirected from their legitimate purpose, and by dark manipulations have gone to make plethoric the pockets of individuals.

If, however, we have faith in the law of eternal justice, this cannot go on forever, and those who have committed these wrongs, whether individuals or communities will assuredly pay the full penalty.

I have faith in Leavenworth—in her ultimate prosperity and growth. If for no other reason than those stated. She has seen her darkest days. Her citizens are now awake to her interests, are united in their determination that the past shall be retrieved; that those of her enemies who have gloated over her temporary depression, will yet realize that envy, hatred and malice have done their full work, and that now will be realized the truth of this maxim—"Ever the truth comes uppermost, and ever is justice done."

Our bridge will probably be completed, giving us free communication by rail and wagon, with the rich valley of the Platte, and with Chicago and other cities East.

We have inaugurated a new system of railroads, which is destined to revolutionize the whole carrying trade of the world. Its initial point will be here, from whence it will rapidly expand, east, west, north and south. Its comparative small cost of constructing and of running, insures low rates both for passengers and freight that will give us a monopoly, for a while, and a large business. This will attract other railroad companies, who will find it to their interest to connect with us, and bid for a portion of our trade. This, again, will bring manufacturers and wholesale dealers, because all that is needed is facility for the shipment of their goods.

We have lately voted down a proposition for another important narrow gauge railroad, not because we did not want the road, but because we lacked faith and confidence in the corporators, and were dissatisfied with the proposition itself. Learning wisdom from the past, we want no loop holes to tempt men to be dishonest, and to not fullfil their contracts.

When a straightforward proposition from those in whom the public have confidence is made, the people are ready to vote any reasonable aid they may require.

The ball has commenced to move in the right direction. Let us keep it in motion.

VERITAS.

SAYS a Washington special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

A Wisconsin backwoodsman who claims to have been cheated out of the proceeds of a whole year's labor, amounting to about $300, by the lawyers and courts in the State, created a considerable stir at the White House, lately. He was vociferous in his demands to see the President, whom he wanted to reverse the decisions of the courts, and give him an order for the payment of his money. He had with him a large shot-bag filled with papers, which he claimed contained evidence of the justness of his claim. General Dent informed the Western gentleman that the President had not, as yet, been given jurisdiction over cases of this character, and would, therefore, be compelled to decline any interference.

Business Sense.

Regardless of the charges made against Anthony, we have always thought that he exhibited more business sense in relation to public affairs than others; while no respectable man can withhold sympathy with him, as between him and Jennison.—*Junction City Union.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

LATHAM'S Cathartic Extract is the Medicine of the Age. d&w

COHOSH A TAR, the best Cough Remedy. d&w ROBT. PARHAM.

Cohosh and Tar.

If you want the safest and best cough preparation try Dr. Gilman's Syrup of Cohosh & Tar, it will cure Consumption. Robt. Parham. d&w

FOR non-retention or incontinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, disease of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings,

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. d&w

Stimulating Cream Liniment.

A favorite with the ladies because of its cleanliness. Efficient in relieving Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c. Robt. Parham. d&w

The Youth's Companion.

A paper for the School House as well as for the Family. One of the best readers published. w

"Dooley's Yeast Powder."

The superiority of this Baking Powder has long been demonstrated by every housekeeper who has used it, and from the steadily increasing demand for a reliable article. The universal expression is that it is the best in the market, and its perfect purity and freedom from deleterious substances warrants the assertion. To those who have never used it, we say give it a trial, and your testimony to its worth will be added to the many thousands of others. Sold by Grocers generally. Dooley & Brother, 60 New Street, New York, Manufacturer. eod4w

Speaks for Itself.

CHICAGO, June 24th, 1871.

Dr. V. Chenese Price:

MY DEAR SIR:—Having used your Blood Enricher several months, with very great benefit, I desire to testify very strongly in its favor.

Certainly in my own case it has proved to be a most valuable remedy.—Yours very truly,

BENJAMIN F. SWAZEY,
Pastor Epiphany Church, Chicago, Ill.

Ask for Dr. Price's Blood Enricher. Druggists have it for sale. d&w

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Five hundred dollars reward for an incurable case. Sold by Druggists, or by mail, 60 cents. Pamphlet free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo.

A WONDERFUL book of sixty-eight pages, treating of Mrs. M. G. Brown's great metaphysical discovery, which cures deafness, noises in the head, blindness, catarrh, baldness, with every disease of the hair too. Please enclose ten cents to the Metaphysical University, 51 Bond street, New York, for the wonderful book of sixty-eight pages. oct31-d&w-2m

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other cod liver oil in the market. Those who once have taken it can take no other. d&w131

Sensible.

All Dentifrices had their drawbacks, so it the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable and delightful article for the teeth, that a brush was ever dipped into. wed-sat&w

JOHNS' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in St. Louis is the best institution of the kind in this country for a young lady or gent to obtain a business education. d&w

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Depression of spirits and general debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists. d&w131.

The Secret of Beauty.

What is it? is no longer asked; for the world of fashion, and all others who wish to combine the useful with the rejuvenating, know that it is Laird's BLOOM OF YOUTH for beautifying the complexion and preserving the skin. We have heard of several who having been deceived by other pretentious preparations, were in doubt as to making a purchase of it; yet, following the good old maxim of "Nothing venture, nothing have," made a trial of it, and the result has been, in every instance, satisfactory. There are but few ladies now to be found without it on their toilet table. Sold at all druggists and fancy goods stores. wed sat & w

Nervous Debility.

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depreson, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory and threatened impotency and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in Humphrey's H meopaehic Specific No. 28. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price, $5 per package of five boxes, and a large $2 vial, which is very important in obstinate and old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company, 582 Broadway, New York. daw

LOCAL MARKET

DECEMBER 20TH, 1871.

FUEL.

Cottonwood per cord	$ 6 00
Sycamore, Elm and Ash, per cord	7 00
Oak and Hickory	8 00
Coal, delivered, per ton	5 50

GRAIN &c.

Corn per bushel	28@30c
Oats	28@30c
Wheat, choice	$ 1 30
" No 2	1 20
" No 3	1 10
" rejected	1 00
Hay per ton	6 00@8 00

FLOUR.

XXXX	3 75
XXX	3 00
Corn Meal	1 00

VEGETABLES, FRUITS &c.

Potatoes in bulk, per bushel	65@75c
" retail per bushel	1 00
" sweet per bushel	1 00
Cabbage per 100	8 00@12 00
Turnips variable and few offering	
Apples per bushel	1 25@1 50
Butter per lb	35@40c
Eggs per dozen	30

FRESH FISH, FOWL &C—RETAIL.

Beef	7@12½c
Buffalo	10
Venison	12½@20
Turkeys each	1 00@2 00
Geese	1 00@1 25
Ducks	35@40
Chickens	30@35
Rabbits and Squirrels per doz	2 00@2 40
Quails per dozen	1 25
Prairie chickens per doz	3 50
Black and speckled bass per pound	20
White fish and Chicago trout per lb	16½
Buffalo per pound	10
Cat'per pound	10

WHOLESALE.

Pork gross	3 50@3 55
Pork net packers	4 00@4 25
Beef cattle gross	3 25@3 50

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber 1st clear dressed per m	65 00
" 2d " " "	60 00
" 3d " " 1 inch	35 00
Flooring dressed match 1st, 2d, & 3d class	45 00, 40 00, 32 50
Siding, dressed 1st, 2d, and 3d, clas	28 00, 25 00, 22 50
Stocks dressed A. B, and C	47 50, 42 50, 35 00
Rough barn	30 00
Shecting	27 50
Fencing 1st and 2d quality	27 50@30 00
Dimension 16 feet and under	30 00
" 18 and 20 feet	32 50
Shingles A, and No 1, cash per M	5 50@4 00
Lath, Chicago and river per M	5 50@5 00

HIDES, PELTS, &C.

Green hides per lb	7½c
Salt hides per lb	8@9½c
Dry flint hides	18½c
Dry salt "	12½c
Damaged ½ off	
Deer skins fall and winter each	25@30c
Wool tub washed	60@65c
Wool fleece washed	45@50c
Wool fle