Lexington Caucasian.

BORDER WARFARE IN '64.

GUERRILLAS AND JAYHAWKERS.

Some Reminiscences of Memorable Days in Missouri.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Kansas City, under date of March 6, furnishes these recollections of dark days on the border.

One of the last acts of the closing congress Thursday, was the passage of a bill granting pensions to the widows and children, dependent mothers and fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters, of those soldiers murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1864." The language of the acts seems to indicate that even at this late day the national legislature felt the propriety of making all possible atonement for some

TERRIBLE DEED OF BLOOD.

To the general public this bare mention of the act, which is all the notice it has received, will call back a dim picture of the most sanguinary scene in the border warfare of the Southwest. But the story was never half told, and those who recall distinctly the published details of the butchery, as it was then called, have heard but one side and that illy-described.

The Centralia affair was the fitting conclusion of the black-flag warfare instituted by Jennison and the jayhawkers on one side and by Quantrell with the guerrillas on the other. Quantrell had, as his Lieutenants, Todd, Anderson and Taylor, and each one of them, after serving an apprenticeship with Quantrell, became the leader of a band of his own. Of the four, Taylor is the only one now living. He had an arm shot away in one of the guerrilla fights; the sight of one eye was in jeopardy for months by a bullet through his face; one minnie-ball went through his right lung; another through the right thigh, and on another occasion he received a shot through the remaining arm. Battered and maimed, he still lives, leading a quiet, retired life in one of the interior towns of the state. Quantrell was killed in Kentucky. So long as he led his guerrillas in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Nation, he was on vantage ground. In Kentucky he was lost, and, being surprised and taken at a disadvantage, went down. Bill Anderson was killed in Ray county. He was riding down the road toward the Missouri river with his band, when he came full upon a brigade of infantry. In accordance with his

DESPERATE TASTES AND TACTICS,

he ordered his little band to charge, and bore down on the line with his pack of dare-devils at his heels. The line was broken, and part of the bushwhackers rode through. Anderson, however, was left dead on the ground, shot through and through with those deadliest of minor projectiles, the minie balls. After the skirmish, Anderson's body was taken into the town of Richmond, a photographer was hunted up, and a number of pictures of the dead guerrilla were taken. One of these, showing the desperado's broad athletic figure and great shaggy beard, is now kept as a war relic in the State Department at Jefferson City. George Todd, the remaining one of this terrible quartet, went from this city when the war broke out and joined Quantrell. He afterwards had a band of his own, and met his fate leading a wild and reckless charge upon the rear of the Second Colorado Cavalry, during the raid made by the Price troops in 1864. A Spencer rifle-ball struck him full in the jugular vein, and the desperado dropped dead from his horse in the midst of the charge, with a red jet of the life current spouting from the wound.

Jennison also had his Lieutenants—Cleveland, Montgomery and Goss. It would have been fitting if the jayhawkers and guerrillas could have met often, but such was not the case. They were terrible foes, every man of them versed in woodcraft and plaincraft, perfectly at home in the saddle, and expert marksmen. Each preyed on the unwary and inexperienced of either side, burning and killing with the ruthlessness of savages, and scouting alternately over the border counties of three states and the Indian Nation.

Only once, I think, was there a fair, square matched meeting between jayhawkers and guerrillas. It was on November 22, 1864.

EMMET GOSS,

one of Jennison's captains in the famous Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, otherwise known as the jayhawkers, was, previous to the war, a sober, plodding, industrious farmer, living near Hickman's Mills, Missouri. The commencement of hostilities seemed to awaken a dormant element of ferocity in the man's nature. He joined Jennison, and in a month was transformed from a plain, easy-going farmer into an avenging jayhawker. He killed with the same apparent satisfaction as do the most untamable Indians. The retribution for the sack of Lawrence lay in what has since become famous as "Ewing's Order No. 11." The order directed the wholesale depopulation of Cass, Bates, Vernon and Jackson counties, as being the haunts of the guerrillas and the homes of their sympathisers. Goss was at the head of one of the bands to whom the execution of this order was tacitly committed. He boasted in bivouac that his own band had put the torch to fifty-two homes within the limits of these counties, and used to say he was tired of killing. Goss was 35 years of age, a brawny, broad-shouldered, and hard-fisted frontiersman, swaggering in his walk, six feet high, with straggling red hair, and eye and features which told of desperate courage.

On this 22nd day of November, 1864, Goss and a band of thirty-two jayhawkers rode northward at an easy trot on their way up from the vicinity of Cane Hill, Ark., where they had been on a foray. On Cabin Creek, in Indian Nation, they came full upon Taylor with twenty-seven guerrillas. Taylor was just recovering from the wound which had left him an empty sleeve. There was no flinching. Both sides prepared for the charge, and then came together with

A LITTLE BLACK STREAMER

fluttering above each detachment. It was a five minutes' fight with the revolver, a shower of pelting bullets, and then the whole thing was over. Of the thirty-two jayhawkers, twenty-nine were dead in the grass when the smoke cleared away. Of the three survivors, one escaped through the fleetness of his horse; another, a negro, was taken along with the guerrillas as a servant; the third, on the verge of the grave with consumption, was sent northward to bear the news. Goss fought to the last, and, finally, reeling in his saddle, with the blood gushing from three or four terrible wounds, he came face to face with Jesse James. The latter called out to the jayhawker to surrender, and out through the clenched teeth came the response: "Never!" It took two more bullets to finish the leader of the jayhawkers. The Rev. N. P. Gardner, the Chaplain of the 15th Kansas, was one of the victims in the terrible combat. The ranks of the guerrillas were terribly thinned, and they went on their way southward, a mere handful left to tell of the sharpest, shortest and bloodiest of the few fair border fights.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE

was altogether a different sort of an affair from this last-described encounter. On the 26th of September, 1864, Bill Anderson, who had been roaming about through the central counties north of the Missouri river, suddenly swooped down from Monroe county into Boone. He had with him 280 men, whom he led according to the tactics of the guerrillas. George Todd, John Thrailkill and David Poole were with him as subordinates in command. Todd's death has been already described. Thrailkill was killed in the City of Mexico while serving under Juarez against the French. Poole is a ranchman in the southern part of New Mexico. [It is a note-worthy fact that hardly any of these guerrillas ever returned to their old homes in Missouri.] On the night of the 26th of September, Anderson and his party camped quietly at the barn of M. G. Singleton, a wealthy farmer, two miles southeast Centralia. On the morning of the 27th the guerrillas rode into Centralia, sacked the town, and then gathered at the depot to await the arrival of the St. Louis train, due at 11 o'clock. There were several detachments of Union soldiers on the train, a few with arms, going up the road on duty, but most of them unarmed and going home on sick leave and furloughs. The guerrillas lined the platform, and, as the train drew up, the soldiers caught glimpses of the slouched hats and matted hair—inevitable belongings—of the bushwhackers. Those who had arms crowded to the windows and platforms, and, as the train slowed down, sent a volley of musketry into the teeth of the guerrillas. The response came from the revolvers, and, in a few minutes the fire slackened from the train, and the white handkerchiefs fluttered from the windows in token of surrender. The train was cleared of all the living, and the soldiers separated from the civilians. Twenty-four of the federals had survived the murderous fire of the revolvers. These, with one citizen who wore a soldier's blouse, were

LED OUT IN SQUADS AND SHOT DOWN.

Then the town was searched again, and every man against whom the charge of Unionism could be raised was killed. The stores, with their contents of grain and merchandise, were burned, and everything which could in any way give succor to federals was destroyed. Then the train was set on fire, a full head of steam turned on, the brakes loosened, and away the smoking cars dashed at frantic speed down the road to Sturgeon, fifteen miles westward. The depot was fired and destroyed, and a gravel-train, coming up before the work of the guerrillas was done, met the same fate. Having completed the work of devastation and done all that satanic ingenuity could suggest, the guerrillas withdrew to Singleton's barn and awaited the consequences. Anderson had lost a number of men in the fight at the depot, but his force was still 200 strong.

The news of the sack of Centralia soon reached Paris, in Monroe county, just north of Centralia, where 300 Union cavalry had been in camp, under command of Major Johnson. These troops were specially detailed to look after Anderson, and had been on several scouting expeditions in search of the famous desperado. Johnson brought his detachment down to Sturgeon, and there gained confirmation of the fate which had overtaken Centralia. In the middle of the afternoon Johnson and his men came into the stricken town on a sharp trot.

WITH FACES SET FOR THE CONFLICT.

He asked a few questions, gave his men a short rest, and then prepared to start for Singleton's barn. The people of Centralia warned him that he was going out to attack no ordinary foe, and advised him not to give battle. His reputation as a soldier, however, was at stake, and they might as well have talked to the wind. As the troopers drew up their saddle-girths and looked to their weapons, Johnson, with set lips, ordered the stars and stripes taken down from the little standard, and in its place attached a square of ominous black cloth. As his column formed in line to leave Centralia, a young and beautiful girl ran up to him, and, grasping his bridle-rein, besought him, with streaming eyes, not to go out, saying that she had just had a presentiment that, if the Union troops met Bill Anderson's guerrillas that day, very few of them would return alive.

Johnson paid no heed to her words, but threw forward his scouts, and rode out of the town. His skirmishers returned with the news that Anderson's men had been at the barn, fed their horses, and then fallen back into the timber. Back of the barn was a ridge of open ground, of easy ascent, and beyond the plain, at the bottom of this, the timber in which the guerrillas had taken refuge. As the federals came up the ridge in column of fours, they were met by a scouting party of ten from the guerrillas, under John Thrailkill, who showed fight. The federals galloped quickly into line and charged up the hill. The scouting party fired briskly a few rounds, and then broke and scattered over the hill. Flushed with

AN OPENING SKIRMISH,

the troops broke their line and came to the summit in the confusion of a charge. Thrailkill had gone down the descent and reformed his little party on the prairie beyond. The federals halted, reformed, and then trotted gently down toward the scouting guerrillas, who maintained an even distance, retreating only as they were pursued. Failing in finding Anderson's men behind the hill, as they had evidently expected, the federal troops were thrown off their guard, and Johnson had trouble in keeping his line as he went down the decline. The federals had got within half a mile of the woods when suddenly Anderson and his men rode out into view, huddled together as if in confusion, and dismounted. Johnson, unacquainted with guerrilla tactics, was again at a loss, and halted too. Before he could recover and adopt a course of action, the bushwhackers were again in their saddles stretched out into two long lines with a wide space between, and walking their horses slowly, with loose bridle reins, over the prairie toward Johnson's force. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the guerrillas had the slanting sun on their backs. Johnson rode along his line, gave the usual instructions of "keep cool," "fire low," and so on. The distance between the two forces had been cut down to 500 yards, and Johnson had the order of "steady—forward!" on his lips, preparatory to the charge, when the guerrillas, with their trained horses, without any intermediate trot or gallop, broke from a walk into a full run, and came down on the Union ranks like a whirlwind. The federals had no time to advance, and were taken at the disadvantage of a dead halt. The Union troops got in one volley, which emptied four saddles, and then came the terrible, merciless fire of the revolvers at close range. Major Johnson went down, with his black flag, among the foremost, shot through the head. One hundred and eighty-three of the federals fell dead from their saddles before the front was broken. In the pursuit which followed, fifty more were left dead on the road from the battle field to Sturgeon. Others were trailed to their hiding places in the woods and killed. Out of all those 300 troops only a bare score reached places of safety. Anderson lost only four men, those who fell in the charge, one killed and three disabled and thrown from the saddle. Nearly all the dead were shot through the brain. No prisoners were taken and no wounded were left on the field of battle. And now, ten years and more after this frightful occurrence, an attempt is made to do at least tardy justice to those whose lives are still embittered, and who are still impoverished through the deaths of the brave victims of the most merciless border battle of the war.

DEBTORS' STATE CONVENTION.

The Coming Assemblage of Pilloried Counties.

Under the head of "Convention of Bond Ridden Counties—Delegates Appointed," the Cass County Times, of March 19, says:

A call was circulated and signed by a great many of the tax-payers of the county for a meeting to be held at Harrisonville to appoint delegates to a convention to assemble at Jefferson City on the 30th inst., in the interest of the bond-oppressed counties, but our county court, ever alive to the necessities of the occasion when the welfare of our people is to be subserved, and without the knowledge of such call being made, superceded the necessity of the meeting, by appointing, to represent Cass county in that convention, Messrs. Jas. Thompson, N. E. Harrelson, C. P. Yoder, H. M. Bledsoe, J. K. Hawthorne, Peter Franz and Frank H. Clark. These are all worthy gentlemen, whose interests are identified with our people, but we must say that this appointing power is outside the routine of transacting business of this kind. This is a matter in which every citizen of the county has an individual interest, and in which all should be entitled to a hearing. The various opinions that exist as to the best method of dealing with this vexed question, and the vast responsibility involved, make the position of delegates anything but enviable, but in this appointment the court has assumed all responsibilities. The acknowledged integrity and unswerving fidelity of the delegates appointed, all of whom have before served the people in positions of trust and honor, give us assurance that no better selections could have been made; but we do think that a choice of delegates made by the people in convention assembled would have been more satisfactory, and with a great diminution in cost. Seven delegates at three dollars a day and expenses paid will foot up not less than sixty dollars a day, and that for an unlimited time. We are not advised whether the delegates go into convention untrammeled by pledges or instructions, but we do know that had a meeting been called they would have been better prepared to act in accordance with the wishes of people. A great deal depends upon the counselings of this convention, and our people are looking forward with anxiety to its determinations, and we can but hope that a righteous judgment will prevail. No, doubt, before the convention assembles, some legislative enactment may be made whereby the state will be enabled to render us some assistance in the settlement of our bonded indebtedness, but whether or not, the action of the convention should be in harmony with the people's wishes. There are bonds held against Cass county which never should be liquidated, even at five cents on the dollar, and it is not for the delegates to that convention nor for the county court to say which bonds shall or shall not be paid. Another question presents itself in this convention. Do these delegates represent the people of Cass county or do they represent the county court of Cass county? Herein lies the foundation of all our financial troubles. The present county court has no desire to bring upon themselves reproach, nor assume responsibilities not guaranteed, nor do we believe they knowingly would do any act that would be detrimental to the interests of the people, but the wisest heads will sometimes err, and we can but believe that, in matters of such importance, the people should have a voice.

Under the caption of "Tax-Payers' Meeting," the Linneus Bulletin, of March 19, contains this sketch of the proceedings of some of the victims of the Burlington & Southwestern swindle:

A meeting of the tax-payers of Locust Creek, Jefferson and Benton townships was held at the courthouse, Saturday, March 13, 1875.

On motion, Jeremiah Phillips, Esq., was called to the chair.

On motion, J. W. Still was elected secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by J. C. Slater reading the call of the Tax-Payers' Convention of Lafayette county, as published in the Lexington Caucasian of Feb. 13, after which he told the meeting that they had borrowed money to build other people's fortunes, for which they had received no equivalent, and borrowed it too, without being a party thereto; that they were paying interest upon said money all the way from twelve and a half per cent. up to twenty.

On motion, it was resolved to send one delegate to Jefferson City to the State Convention to be held March 30.

On motion, Jas. C. Slater was elected as delegate from Linn county to represent the three townships.

On motion, Judge Neece was chosen alternate.

On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed to raise funds to pay the necessary expenses of said delegate. Committee—Larkin Wise, L. W. Clark and Joseph Schrock.

Speeches were made by F. M. Turner, L. Wise, A. Cairns, C. Hale and others, nearly all of which were in favor of instructing for repudiation, all of which was finally left with the delegate.

On motion, the Linneus Bulletin, Republican and Gazette were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

JERE. PHILLIPS, Chm'n.
J. W. STILL, Sec'y.

We promise according to our hopes, and perform according to our fears.

"If I was a horse, now," mused a boy, as he struggled up the street yesterday, "I'd be stabled, rubbed down, and fed; but I'm only a boy, and I've got to go home, clean off snow, bring in wood, tote water, and rock the dumned old baby for an hour and a half."

"Would you please give a boy, who broke his leg the other day, a few peanuts?" inquired a small chap of an avenue grocer. "Now, boy, you are lying to me; I don't believe you know any boy who has broken his leg. Come, now, do you?" "No, I don't," replied the lad after some hesitation, "but I know a boy whose sister fell down and jarred her teeth out." He got a few peanuts.

PLATFORM.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION, AT LOUISIANA, MAY 21, 1874.

Be it resolved by the Missouri Editorial Association:

1. That a newspaper office is a business establishment, by which editors and printers must make a living.

2. That a man has the same right to walk in to a grocery store, and order a barrel of sugar or a sack of coffee; or into a law office, and demand a legal opinion from its occupant; or into an undertaker's, and request a coffin; without offering or expecting to pay for their respective wares or services;—as into a newspaper office, and demand the use of its brains, muscle and type, without a thought of recompense.

3. That hereafter, all personal or political matter, having for its object the promotion of individual fortunes or ambitions, shall be treated as other *business matter*,—charged, at the option of publishers, as editorial advertising.

4. That dead-beating, political, personal, and commercial, on the Missouri press, is played out.

5. That any editor or publisher, who fails to carry out these resolutions, in letter and in spirit, shall cease to be regarded as a member of this association.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION, AT LEXINGTON, MAY 21, 1874.

Be it resolved by the Editorial Association of Missouri in convention assembled:

1. That, in the language of Holy Writ, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

2. That editors, as a class, are laborers.

3. That, in demanding compensation for our labor, we should make no class discriminations.

4. That, if it is just and proper to charge a merchant, a lawyer, doctor or mechanic for advertising his personal business or interests, it is no less right and proper to demand pay for similar services rendered to political aspirants.

AULLVILLE GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE.

DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE JULY 3, 1875,

AT

COURT-HOUSE, LEXINGTON, MO.

FORTY-EIGHT grand prizes will be distributed on the day of drawing. The following is a list of the prizes to be drawn on the occasion, amounting in the aggregate to ($6,774), six thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars:

1st Grand Prize, consisting of one two-story Frame Building, situated on corner lot, dwelling above, 3 rooms well finished; business room below, 20x40, all in good repair, lot fenced &c., cash value $2,000.

2nd Grand Prize consists of one Business House and dwelling attached of two good rooms, business room being 18x32 finished with good counter and shelving for drug business; lot situated in best business part of town, well improved, with good stable, cistern, &c., &c. Value $1,000.

3rd Grand Prize consists of One Stock Drugs, valued at $500.

4th	Grand Prize,	Grocery Sundries...	$300 00.
5th	do	Sugar and Coffee.....	200 00.
6th	do	One fine Saddle Horse.....	200 00.
7th	do	Druggist's Shop Furniture...	150 00.
8th	do	Syrups (good brands)	100 00.
9th	do	Tobacco and Cigars	100 00.
10th	do	Confectioneries and Candies.	100 00.
11th	do	Lard, Vinegar and Crockery.	100 00.
12th	do	One fine Sewing Machine....	100 00.
13th	do	Druggist Sundries.....	100 00.
14th	do	One Open Buggy	75 00.
15th	do	One Set Kitchen Furniture..	75 00.
16th	do	One Marble Top Bureau.....	60 00.
17th	do	One Upright Show Case of Ladies' Trimmed Hats.	50 00.
18th	do	One Grocer's Show Case (new) and contents.....	50 00.
19th	do	One Set Kitchen Furniture..	50 00.
20th	do	One Book Case.....	45 00.
21st	do	One Druggist Show Case, well finished.....	40 00.
22nd	do	Extension Dining Table, Chairs and Queensware.....	40 00.
23rd	do	One Quarter Marble Bureau.	40 00.
24th	do	One show Case of Ladies' trimmed Hats, Collars, etc..	40 00.
25th	do	One Bedstead and Mattress..	40 00.
26th	do	One Wash Stand, Marble top.	30 00.
27th	do	One Bedstead and Mattress..	30 00.
28th	do	One fine Gent's Saddle (new)	25 00.
29th	do	One Carpet.....	25 00.
30th	do	One Set Buggy Harness.....	25 00.
31st	do	One Parlor stove.....	25 00.
32nd	do	One Druggist's Scales (large)	13 00.
33rd	do	One Office Stove and Table..	17 00.
34th	do	One Rocking Chair and Clock	25 00.
35th	do	One Set Druggist Scales.....	25 00.
36th	do	One Wash Stand.....	25 00.
37th	do	1 8 Set Chairs.....	25 00.
38th	do	One Baby Wagon.....	18 00.
39th	do	One Parlor Stove.....	17 00.
40th	do	One Lady's Trimmed Hat (fine)	17 00.
41st	do	One Center Table.....	15 00.
42nd	do	One Cutting Box.....	10 00.
43rd	do	One Lady's Trimmed Hat....	10 00.
44th	do	One small pair Druggist Scales.....	9 00.
45th	do	One Office Stove.....	8 00.
46th	do	One Lady's Trimmed Hat ...	8 00.
47th	do	One Lady's Trimmed Hat ...	6 00.
48th	do	One Lady's Trimmed Hat ...	5 00.

AULLVILLE, MO., Jan. 20, 1875.

We, the undersigned citizens of Aullville and vicinity and county of Lafayette, State of Missouri, hereby testify that we are well acquainted with Dr. Thos. F. Berry and Mr. J. D. McFall, who are two of our business men of Aullville, and that they are worthy of the public confidence, and any statements they may make in regard to their Gift Enterprise will be found reliable and correct.

References in Aullville—James B. Hord, L. S. Harrison & Bro., J. P. Ardinger, Dr. W. C. O'Rear, Grove Young, Downing, Barnes & Roberts, W. A. Thornton, J. L. Welshons, H. S. Chadwick, S. J. Fitzgerald; in Lexington, J. H. McHaffan, City Attorney, A. J. Hall, late County Attorney, Alex. Graves, County Attorney, Geo. M. Mountjoy, Sheriff, W. H. Steele, County Clerk, Geo. M. Catron, Probate Clerk, B. R. Ireland, County Treasurer, and Frank Trigg, Circuit Clerk.

Tickets will be for sale at principal points in the county and state. Price $2 50.

THOMAS F. BERRY, } Managers.
J. D. McFALL. }

WAKED UP!

I AM now before the farmers with 120 two and three-horse breaking plows, of five patterns, embracing the Morrison, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island and Garden City Clipper. 100 Cultivators, four patterns; the Weir, Western, Advance and Star. 25 champion reapers and mowers; 53 Buckeye reapers and mowers; Climax and Brown corn-planters; Bain and Mitchell wagons. Sulky-rakes, three patterns; for Clover, Timothy and Bluegrass. Repairs for Gear Thresher, Champion, Buckeye and Wood reapers. A full line of agricultural implements.

☞ To Patrons of Husbandry: I will duplicate for cash any reaper and plow you can get. Give me a call. JO. HOOK.

marl3-4mos.

TO THE LADIES.

SULTANA Unguent, for Whitening the hands, preventing Wrinkles, and preserving the Skin, there is nothing better. Receipt sent for $1 00 and stamp. W. TAYLOR, Kansas City, Mo.

Glass Box 1248. mar6-1m.

BOURBON HOTEL.

CORNER Main and Poplar streets, Lexington, Mo. This well known and convenient Hotel has been refitted and thoroughly improved. It now offers superior inducements to the traveling public and solicits a reasonable share of patronage. First-class house; second-class prices.

WM. HUDSON, Proprietor.
janu27-1y

THE BEST MACHINE.

THE popularity of the Singer Sewing Machine throughout the civilized world proves it the best in use. As the Singer Company pay no royalty to the Howe Co., or any one else, they give better terms than any other company that sells first class machines. It runs lighter, is finer adjusted, simpler and more durable, than any machine that is on the market. Wm. Bird, of Lexington, Mo., is agent for this machine and can furnish you one at any time that you will write to him. He warrants all he sells for five years, and will make it good. He is also agent for Whitney & Holmes' Organs. Prof. Glimbel and other first class musicians say it is the best and finest toned organ in the world.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,

ESPECIALLY designed for theuse of the Medical Profession and the Family, possessing those intrinsic medicinal properties which belong to an Old and Pure Gin.

Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A delicious Tonic. Put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.

Established 1770, No. 15 Beaver St., N. Y.
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C. G. LUDWIGS,

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Watches, Clocks, Silverware,

FANCY GOODS, WALL-PAPER,

PICTURES & PICTURE FRAMES.

VICTOR AND GROVER & BAKER

Sewing Machines.

Needles for all Sewing Machines on hand. Repairs done on short notice and guaranteed.

janu1-1y C. G. LUDWIGS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

E. M. Edwards
vs.
Samuel Welsh and al.

BY virtue of an execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, in favor of E. M. Edwards, and against Samuel Welsh, J. W. Scott and George W. Hall, to me directed, and returnable to the April term 1875, of said court, I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and in front of the court-house door in the city of Lexington, in Lafayette county, during the session of the said April court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said Samuel Welsh, J. W. Scott and George W. Hall, defendants in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette, and state of Missouri, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of section thirteen (13), township fifty (50), of range twenty-four (24), containing 160 acres more or less.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of March, 1875. GEO. M. MOUNTJOY, Sheriff.
march20td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Scott & Hunt, Adm'rs.
vs.
Truitt, Truitt and Tate.

BY virtue of an execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, in favor of John W. Scott and Noah Hunt, administrators of the estate of Nathan C. Hunt, deceased, and against Richard Truitt, Theodore Truitt and Lucy Tate, to me directed, and returnable to the April term, 1875, of said court, I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and in front of the court-house door in the city of Lexington, in Lafayette county, during the session of the said April court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said Richard Truitt, Theodore Truitt and Lucy Tate defendants in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette and state of Missouri, to-wit:

The south half of the northeast quarter of section nineteen (19), and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty (20), all in township forty-eight (48), of range twenty-eight (28).

Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1875. GEO. M. MOUNTJOY, Sheriff.
marl20td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Abraham Shields and al.
vs.
Richard Cavanaugh.

BY virtue of three executions, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, one in favor of Abraham Shields and against Richard Cavanaugh and two in favor of Thomas Wall and against Richard Cavanaugh, to me directed, and returnable to the April term, 1875, of said court, I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and in front of the court-house door in the city of Lexington, in Lafayette county, during the session of the said circuit court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said Richard Cavanaugh, defendant in said executions, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette and state of Missouri, to-wit:

All of the northwest fractional quarter of section thirteen (13), township fifty (50), range twenty-eight (28), lying west of the little Sni-a-bar creek, containing 84 54-100 acres of land, also island number six (6), in the Missouri river.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1875. GEO. M. MOUNTJOY, Sheriff.
marl2td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

P. C. Patterson and al.
vs.
Martha V. Camp.

BY virtue of an execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, in favor of Phebe C. Patterson and Fayette Patterson, and against Martha V. Camp, to me directed, and returnable to the April term, 1875, of said court, I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and in front of the court-house door in the city of Lexington, in Lafayette county, during the session of the said April court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said Martha V. Camp, defendant in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette, and state of Missouri, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section eighteen (18), the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section seventeen (17), except one acre and 31-100 of an acre off the northeast corner thereof, also 40 acres off the north end of the east half of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16), and one acre and a half off the north end of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section sixteen (16), all in township forty-nine (49), of range twenty-eight (28).

Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1875. GEO. M. MOUNTJOY, Sheriff.
march20-td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Cheatham & Barley
vs.
Arabella J. Russell and al.

BY virtue of an execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, in favor of John E. Cheatham and Augustus Barley, and against Arabella J. Russell, William K. Russell, Francis W. O'Brien and William O'Brien, to me directed, and returnable to the April term, 1875, of said court, I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and in front of the court-house door in the city of Lexington, in Lafayette county, during the session of the said circuit court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said Arabella J. Russell, William K. Russell, Francis W. O'Brien and William O'Brien, defendants in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette and state of Missouri, to-wit:

A certain single story brick dwelling house with two rooms, also one-third of a store with two rooms and a porch in the rear located on the west side of Coal street, the second door south of North street and known as the Fitzpatrick property, being and situated upon the following described real estate in Lafayette county, state of Missouri, to-wit: Ninety-six feet and 8 inches (96 ft 8 in), off of the south end of lot number one (1), in block number fifty (50), in the first addition to the town (now city) of Lexington, according to the plat of said addition now on file in the recorder's office for Lafayette county, Missouri.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1875. GEO. M. MOUNTJOY, Sheriff.
marl2td

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Colored Silks,	" 1 00	"	"		
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" Satin,	" 1 25	"	"		1 75 and
" Velour	" 1 00	"	"		1 75 and
Black Silk,	" 1 00	"	"		
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