CONSERVATION OF FORCE.

I.

A musician once, in twilight time,
Musing sat by the instrument
Whose keys kn ew how, with a kindred chime,
To interpret to h 'm what his musings meant.
Then a picture th ' man had seen that day,
And, because of its color or composition,
Had, deep in the sou l of him, borne away,
Unmiss'd, from its pla ce in the Exhibition,
Began to suffer a mysti change,
And pass from the soul where its own lay pent
On the wings of a melody wild and strange;
Which, as 'twere in a dreams, his fingers went
Wandering after, over the k eys,
Whose notes were thus scatte r'd, and then again
blent,
Till the twilight was fill'd wi h the music of
these.

II.

But when, like a wind from a land unknown,
That comes and goes with a will of its own,
The strain died out, and left, as it died,
The throbbing silence unsatisfied,
A friend of the player's who, listening, sat
In that twilight chamber beside him, cried
With a sigh, "Continue!" "Continue what?
I have not been playing," the player replied,
"But only thinking—ah, thinking! nay,
But rather dreaming all thought away
About a picture I saw to-day."
"Strange!" said the other; "and whilst unto thee
I was listening, just ere thy music faint'd,
A poem impress'd itself on me,
As clear as a picture freshly painted.
Farewell, ere I loose it!" Then home went he,
And wrote the poem to which that strain
Had changed itself in the poet's brain.

III.

This poem another painter read;
And it haunted the other painter's head,
Till of it another picture he made;
Which, like the first, was exhibited.

IV.

When, after many a year was past,
Those pictures twain were uphung at last,
Side by side on the self-same wall
Of the same museum, they did not fall
Into the arms of each other, the one
Crying "My father!" the other "My son!"
Though in line direct was their filiation;
But like two athlets they struggled and fought
Against each other without cessation;
And men taking part in the contest brought
Daily, to deepen it, fresh contestation;
Critic and craftsmen, with praise or blame,
Choosing their side in the battle, became—
These the passionate partisans
Of the style of the earlier master, these
Of the style of the latter; until two clans
Of disciples, two schools of art, arose
Which in turn put forth for the world's applause
Masterpieces of different kinds,
The unlike effects of a single cause,
One force transmitted through many minds.

IV.

For, though none of the critics of this was aware,
And not even the craftsmen the secret knew,
Yet all these pictures the offspring were
Of a single picture—the first of the two.

GENERAL NOTES.

Two dry goods stores belonging to Woodson & Fletcher in Concordia, Mo., were burned Tuesday. Loss $25,000.

The business portion of Red Creek, Wayne county, New York, was burned Tuesday night. Loss $35,000; partly insured.

The California Senate Monday night sustained Governor Booth's veto of the harbor commission bill; another victory for the independents.

Blodgett, the New Hampshire wife murderer, has pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

A special to the Detroit Tribune states that the Grand Traverse college building at Bensonia, Benzie county, Michigan, was destroyed by fire Monday night.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe, alias J. P. Schulenberg, left Baltimore, Wednesday afternoon, in the charge of Detective L. H. Dixon, for Chicago, where he is charged with forgery.

The compulsory education bill has just been defeated in the Illinois State Senate. It seems that the average minded "sucker" still believes in spontaneous growth for body and mind.

Mike Keely, a Memphis news boy, recently from St. Louis, was fatally shot by some of his companions, in Happy Hollow, Tuesday night. Three of them have been arrested and committed.

The total production of coal in the United States in 1873, according to the Miner's Journal, was, anthracite, 22,828,108 tons: bituminous, 22,585,222 tons; total, 45,413,330 tons. The increase over 1872 was 1,962,179 tons.

Dr. Jas. A. McCallion, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington county, Missouri, was accidentally shot and killed at Potasi, Wednesday, by a young son, through the careless handling of a pistol.

The railroad passenger and ticket agents convention, which met at Nashville last week, held an adjourned meeting at the Galt house Monday, and will be in session several days longer. The day was spent in arranging rates.

The Flat river flurry in Michigan is all over. It seems that no occasion existed among the lumbermen for any serious trouble and yet the sheriff of the county telegraphed the governor for aid and the militia went, saw and came back with bloodless laurels.

Governor Woodson, of Missouri, has sent a message to the legislature, calling attention to the existence in that state of a band of outlaws and desperadoes, who rob and murder with impunity. He says that he has no adequate power or means to bring the ruffians to justice, and asks that legislation be had at once. It is evident the governor thinks the time has come to act.

The House committee on appropriations are considering the expediency of voting $200,000 for supplying subsistence to the Sioux Indians, who are now congregated at the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies. It seems to be in the interest of continual peace and for the preservation of white scalps, and in this view the measure will certainly recommend itself as being economic and wise.

A young married man living near Wilkesbarre, Penn., sprang out of bed rather hastily one morning when the clock struck six, and, as his feet touched the carpet, he some way lost his balance and fell, striking his bare neck upon the top of a broken chimney of a lamp—which had been left standing on a chair near the head of the bed—and severing the jugular vein. He bled to death within five minutes.

While Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, is opposing the present movement, such an "infallible" radical as Pope Pius IX. has written a letter to the Massachusetts Catholic temperance union, strongly encouraging all their endeavors to urge forward the total abstinance movement under the guidance of the church. He quotes St. Augustine as saying: "Drunkenness is the mother of crime, the root of vice, the wreck of charity, the spring of evil, the overthrow of reason, the ruin of the body and a loathsome disease of the soul."

A temperance advocate hints that the next crusade will be against tobacco. He says: "The alcoholic stimulants are guilty of no such degredation of common decency as the tobacco habit. The money spent for it is as absolutely sunk as that for drink. It robs families of support and comfort in the same way. Not one argument can be offered in its defense that cannot for drinking. I have little respect for the man who, with his whole body infused with this narcotic, prays on a woman's crusade against drink-selling, or cries for prohibitory laws."

Mrs. General Sherman is a devout Catholic, as well as her daughters, Lizzie and Annie. Mrs. S. lives about two miles from the centre of the city (Washington), on I street, but it is worth a two-mile walk in a snow storm, to receive the hearty warmth of welcome with which she greets her friends. She stands near the door, a fat, round little body, with dark hair falling in two long curls each side her bright but homely face She has such a motherly way of holding a young girl's hand, and, after a few moments' conversation, saying: "Now, go right into the other room where my daughters and the young people are, and you will be shown where the refreshment table is."

AN APPALLING CRIME.

A DEATH BED CONFESSION.

NEW LIGHT ON THE SECORE MURDER—INNOCENT MEN HANGED—CONFESSION OF THE REAL CRIMINAL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel reviews the history of that revolting murder and lynching which took place near there, in Mercer county, Ohio, in June, 1872. The horrible tale is not forgotten, as it has a parallel only in the case of Georgia Ann Lovering, whose fiendish murderer, Evans, lately paid the penalty of his crime at the dictate of law and justice. Ten miles from Celina, in Liberty township, at the time referred to, lived a farmer named Seiderley, who had a large family, one of those who made up his household was his orphan niece, Mary Belle Secore. Mary was thirteen years of age, very handsome, and a great pet with Mr. Seiderley, and indeed, with all who knew her. She was possessed of an affectionate and lovable disposition and inclined to be very devout and pious. By reason of this latter trait in her character, she became a constant attendant upon the country Sabbath-school, located about two miles from her uncle's residence. On Sunday morning the girl attended school as usual, and started to return home about noon. Her aunt accompanied her a part of the way, but stopped at the house of a relative, about three-quarters of a mile from her sister-in-law's, leaving the little girl to pursue her way alone. Finally she came to a small woods, through which the road ran, and just as she entered three men jumped from their hiding place in some bushes and seized her. One feeble cry for help was all that escaped from her lips, but On the following Sunday, one week after the crime had been committed, a party, who had been constantly searching for the missing girl, came upon the remains, which had, in the interval been partially devoured by hogs, it was difficult to recognize the features of the once beautiful girl, so terribly had they been mutilated by the marks of the sharp blade of the knife. The sheriff at once offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the perpetrators of the dastardly crime. Two brothers, Jacob and Absalom Kimmel, were arrested on suspicion, and locked up in the county jail. On the next Friday, the sheriff and an assistant came to this city, and while riding along on Calhoun street, jumped out of a closed carriage at the corner of Washington, boldly seized two men, who were quietly walking along, conveyed them to the carriage, and drove rapidly off. These men were Alexander McLeod and Andrew Kimmel, two peddlers in the employ of A. J. Dillingham, rag and tinware dealer. They were said to have been in Celina on the day of the butchery, and were regarded as the criminals. When they were taken to Celina, however, Kimmel proved an alibi and was at once released. The general supposition, however, was that McLeod and the two Kimmel brothers previously taken into custody were the guilty parties, and the public mind became very much excited, and the attitude of the people was decidedly threatening. The sheriff, therefore, telegraphed to the governor for troops to aid him in protecting his prisoners, but the dispatch was sent too late. Previous to that, messengers had been sent to the people of towns and villages miles distant, inviting all to be present in Celina on Monday, the 6th of July, to witness a free tight rope matinee. The appointed time found the usually quiet village crowded to overflowing with excited masses of men, women and children. Their minds had been filled to indignation with

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE CRIME,

and as all, or nearly all, had known and loved poor little Mary Secore, they were anxious to see what they considered a just punishment. The people thronged in. They came on foot, in wagons, and on horseback. The women were dressed in their finest apparel, as if about to attend a holiday celebration, and the men brought baskets of food, as if going to an old fashioned country picnic. A corps of lynchers had been carefully picked and at noon they formed in regular battalion order, and marched to the jail, followed by a dense mass of male and female humanity. The sheriff was easily overpowered and relieved of his keys. A moment more and the prisoners had been taken from their underground cells, placed in a wagon, and driven off under guard of a corps of executioners. Preparations were made for the execution of McLeod and the two Kimmels, when a brother of the murdered girl interferred on behalf of Jacob, saying that he was not fully satisfied of his guilt. Jacob was therefore released, but nooses were adjusted around the necks of McLeod and Absalom Kimmel, and the loose ends of the ropes were thrown over the plank. The committee of five, selected to conduct the execution, were then called upon to carry out their part of the program, but they grew faint-hearted and refused. At this juncture a party of Indianians volunteered and pulled on the ropes while the wagon was driven from under the feet of the dying men. Just before death Kimmel muttered out an incoherent statement, which was taken for a confession. McLeon died hard, but scarcely a struggle marked Kimmel's tragical exit from the world. But a strange story comes from Colorado. Thomas Bradwell Douglas died a few days ago in Denver, Colorado, of consumption, for the cure of which he had sought the bracing climate of Colorado, but found death instead. One half-hour before his death, the man became greatly agitated, and insisted upon having the attendance of a Catholic confessor. The priest was summoned, and left alone to hear the secrets which the dying man had carried so long in his bosom. What transpired between them may be ascertained from the following paper dictated by the sufferer to the priest, and furnished by him to a local paper for publication:

THE CONFESSION.

"In this, my dying hour, and in the full hope that by doing so I will secure absolution from my sins, I make free and full confession of a deed that has weighed upon my mind like a death pall from the day of its commission. I am the guilty wretch who outraged and murdered the girl Secore, near Celina, Ohio, in the summer of 1872. Heaven alone knows what hellish motive prompted me to do the deed, but at the time my brain was on fire from drink and I was veritably a mad man, past the power to control my actions. The hanging of the two men McLeod and Kimmel, was as vile a murder as was ever perpetrated. I was one of the mob that executed them. I urged them on to it, for I felt it necessary to secure my own safety. I now know and feel that in acting as I did throughout this horrible affair, I committed sins of a most grievous character. I hope God will pardon me, and that the publication of this statement will relieve the families of the men, McLeod and Kimmel, from the stigma of dishonor resting upon them. I feel that I have but a few more moments to live, and with my last breath I avow the truth of all the statements herein related.

THOMAS BRADWELL DOUGLAS,
His X Mark.

In a postcript to this astonishing document, the priest endorses the story as having been written by himself, from the dictation of the sufferer.

THE CITY BUILDERS.

THE "BUBBLE BLOW-OUT."

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW.

THE "EXCHANGE" MEETING LAST NIGHT—A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS AND VISITORS—ADDRESSES BY GOV. HENDRICKS, PROF. COX AND OTHERS—THE INTERESTS OF THE CENTRAL CITY SET FORTH.

The manufacturers' and real estate exchange assembled last evening in their new room, in Brouse block, for the first time. In honor of the occasion a number of gentlemen not members of the exchange were invited to be present and deliver speeches. There was a full attendance of membership, and several ladies honored the meeting by their presence. The whole number present, including members and visitors, all told, was about one hundred and fifty, occupying the entire seating capacity of the room. The new quarters of the exchange is in the corner room on the first floor, and is very neatly and conveniently fitted up. At the usual hour Judge Roache, president of the exchange, called the meeting to order, stating the object of the meeting which was to celebrate the opening of their new room.

Mr. De Wolf proposed to the firm of Adams, Mansur & Company, and the Indianapolis boot & shoe company for membership of the exchange. On motion of Mr. Kappes the proposed membership was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Kappes, Lord and Cleveland, who reported favorably, and were discharged, the proposed members being unanimously elected.

Mr. Smock offered the following:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this exchange, our city has been visited by a fire, the most destructive and extensive ever known in the history of Indianapolis, by which several members of this organization, with other citizens, have suffered to a great extent, therefore be it

Resolved, That, in their calamnity, they have our earnest sympathy and heartfelt wishes for their success in the future, which shall soon wipe out all evidences of the disaster.

The resolution was unanimously adopted without discussion.

Professor Cox was then called for and came forward. After making a few remarks, congratulating the exchange on the prosperous condition; and referring to the decided improvement in all manner of business in the city, which in a great measure have been brought about by their well directed efforts, Prof. Cox proceeded to read a communicatien on the manufacture of iron in Indianapolis by Hugh Hartmann, of Omaha, Nebraska, but formerly of Rhenish Prussia, where he was engaged in superintending mines and blast furnaces. He is an iron-master of marked ability and high scientific acquirements, and his communication is deserving of the earnest attention of all who are engaged in the manufacture of iron. The paper is given in full as follows:

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Professor Cox for his interesting address, after which Governor Hendricks, one of the invited speakers was called for and came forward.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' ADDRESS.

The governor said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Exchange: except for the decided interest I feel in the cause which you represent, I would not be here to-night. I congratulate you upon the success and strength of your organization. I congratulate you also in having removed into this convenient and commodious quarters, where the transaction of your business will be pleasant to yourselves and convenient to the public. I also congratulate you upon what I think you have achieved in disseminating and wide the resources and business facilities of our city and state. I think I understand the purposes of your organization. Primarily it is to establish among yourselves, the manufacturers and real estate men of Indianapolis such rules and regulations for the transaction of your business, as will promote and establish fair business relations among youselves, so that no one of your association will be allowed to take advantage of any other in your association or outside of it. Another purpose I suppose is to exclude from honorable membership all unworthy persons who will resort to fraud or unfair means in the trasaction of business. If you accomplish this you will have achieved for the city of Indianapolis a great deal. When the men all over the state of Indiana know that in coming here and purchasing any manufactured article in the city they may rely with perfecct confidence upon the statement that may be made in respect to the fabric you propose to sell, or its value, or when men in the state of Indiana or outside of the state shall come to Indianapolis for the purpose of securing homes, for the purpose of establishing a business and known that among real estate men of this city it is impossible that they shall be deceived in respect to suitable situation in respect to the value of surrounding and adjoining property—when this shall be established for our city, you will have done a great deal to promote the prosperity of this growing city, I know an attempt has been made to ridicule what is regarded as the boasting of the citizens of Indianapolis about her prospects. I think there is

SUFFICIENT REASON

to justify a good deal of boasting. When an individual boasts of his achievements, it is vanity, but on the part of a community, it is laudable pride; on the part of a state or nation, it is the expression of patriotism; and so, when we have a sufficient cause to be proud of our city, it is right and proper that the whole people of Indianapolis shall express that opinion, always and everywhere. Why not? Since 1860 Indianapolis has more than quadrupled her population, and her wealth has increased seven fold. She furnishes employment I suppose for ten men where she furnished employment for two, twelve years ago. She furnishes a livelihood for a population that could not have subsisted here ten years ago, she furnishes employment for labor at generally very remunerative prices. And is this not much to boast of? I need not speak of the great improvements that have been made; of the elegant establishments that have been erected for the transaction of business. I can heartily express my regrets, and feel like dropping a tear of sadness over the recent disaster by fire. Speaking thus much of the present what have we to hope in the future for this city. It is not a feeling of hope without a foundation, as I believe that we all entertain. Indianapolis is the center of one of the richest sections of country, in many respects, almost in the world. From Indianapolis to the extreme southern border of the state, found in the county of Spencer and Posey, is a distance of 137 miles. From Indianapolis to Michigan city is a distance of 138 miles; to the Ohio line it is 73 miles; to the Illinois line 75 miles. So that this city is almost

THE EXACT CENTER

Of this great state. In every direction we have elements of wealth—hard lumber for your manufacturers, iron ore for the furnaces, coal for all the business in the city for which it is needed—these I need not dwell upon. I speak of an additional advantage, you have an advantage that must not be omitted in mentioning the advantages of the city of Indianapolis. You have a reliable market for all time to come. Everything that Indianapolis can produce, has a sure market within a near approach, because on every side of Indianapolis is surrounded by the very best agricultural land. The rural population of Indiana is yet to be among the richest farming people of this county, because there is no better land anywhere than on every side of Indianapolis. So that you have the assurance of a good market for all that you can produce, and say to your brother manufacturer in the Eastern states, you can safely locate here. You do not have to go to distant lands for a market of your articles of manufacture. There has not been added to the value of the product a very large cost of transportation. It is hard to estimate the great advantage of this

CONVENIENT HOME MARKET

for your productions. In speaking of the influences that have promoted the growth of this city it is proper that I should refer to the press of the city—a press that is distinguished, I think, for its enterprise, its talent and for its devotion to the interest of this city and state. While I say this much, I express my own convictions. I suppose that there are none of us that have failed to observe the vast amount of information that goes out every day from Indianapolis, in the dailies, and every week in the weeklies that are published in this city. It is like a book published every day and distributed throughont the city and surrounding country. It is impossible to estimate the amount of information that is communicated from the printing presses of this city. There is but one criticism I desire to make upon the press of the city, and I make that because I think the fault is hurtful to our city. I concede the right of the press to thorough criticism of all acts of public officers, but at the same time it is a misfortune of criticisms be indulged in that are not justified by the facts. I suppose that it has been observed by every one of you that there is a very great readiness, to say the least of it, to find fault with our city management in the papers of our city. We see charges made upon our city council and upon the officers in our city government. If these charges were expressed to our own citizens of course they would not do much hurt. But it must be borne in mind that these newspapers go out in every direction and that they are scattered and are read by the thousands of the people of our own state and distant states, and form the opinion, not only of the people of our state, but distant localities in respect to the government of the city of Indianapolis. If the charges have solid foundation, they ought to be made, for any man that holds public office ought to hold himself answerable for every charge that is justly made. But I say, in respect to the city, it is most unfortunate that such charges should be made. Now, if you would take the press of the city from day to day, and read it, you would think we are a very unfortunate people in respect to the city government, you would take it that our city council is made up of men of very doubtful integrity in some, and more doubtful intelligence in others. I do not think that is so. The investigations in the past have not carried conviction to sustain the charges that have been made. If a man shall carry into a city council, or into any legislative body whatever,

HIS PERSONAL SCHEMES

or prejudices, make them paramount to the public good, he ought to be lashed until he is driven from the public service. (Applause.) But on the other hand, it is very important that a people who are legislated for by a city council, or state legislature, should not only have honest men as legislators, but that the people should believe them to be honest. Now, what is the effect of publishing from day to day that our city is governed by rings combinations, speculators and all that? When a man in a distant part of the country sees that this is the character of our city government is he likely to come around us? Whom of you business men to-day would buy a home in the state of Louisiana or New Orleans for your son or yourself? Not one of you, because you are impressed with the conviction that that part of the country is governed with corruption and fraud. It would be the same with any one judging of Indianapolis, if they should think that the city council could be bought with a penny under malign influences. If it was in my heart to believe it to be so then I would say to the newspapers drive every body who has anything to do with the corruption out if possible. If it is not so it is unfortunate that charges should be made. Let me give an illustration. Three years ago congress provided by law for the holding of a grand celebration in the city of Philadelphia, of the hundredth anniversary of our independence. That anniversary is to be celebrated by the collection together in the city of Philadelphia of specimens of the productions from our lands and mines, and other countries are invited to bring specimens of their productions for comparison with ours. It is proposed to make it a national exposition. I know of nothing so interesting. A hundred years ago the declaration of independence was signed. It was declared that man was capable of governing himself. The first bugle of liberty on this American contitinent was sounded at Philadelphia a hundred years ago, and it is the purpose to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of that event, by bringing together specimens of the productions of this country which shall show what a free government can do for an enterprise. My heart went toward the enterprise at once. I want it to be the greatest celebration that there has ever been. This was to be a celebration by national authority. When I came into the office which I hold, I found

SOME DISSATISFACTION

in respect to the mode in which Indiana was to be represented, and it was whispered around that no state, and in particular, Indiana, was to be represented in the centennial commission a citizen of the state, but by a ticket agent of some central railroad. I addressed myself to the president of the United States at once that so far as Indiana was concerned, she was not to be represented by a citizen of the state, and General Grant responded favorable to my recommendation, and appointed a man of the agricultural class to hold that office. It went on, and here recently it has been published all over the country that a fraudulent combination has been favored in the city of Philadelphia. And now instead of finding cordiality for this great enterprise at the heart of the nation I find that everybody is falling back erned by the strictest rules of right and integrity. (Applause.) Let it be felt that the manufacturers and real estate exchange have refused to admit a man to their association it is becausd that man is no qualified to associate with honest dealers, and then you will soon create the impression all over this country that business is upon an elevated and honorable standard in your city. I look to Indianapolis to have a population at the end of the next ten years at least a hundred thousand, a population doing business on a substatinal and reliable basis, the panic has produced less real insolvency in this city than in any other doing the same amount of businessss. Everything is favorable and I anticipate for this the greatest growth in the future, and a permanent business equal, if not superior to any inland city in the United State. (Applause.)

On motion,

A VOTE OF THANKS

Was tendered the governor for hif interestig and instructive address, after which Captain Lord arose and made a few remarks upon the block coal of Indiana and the great wealth that has come to the state through the development of this block coal. He thought that it was nothing more than fair that it should be known the credit of the development of the Diana block coal belonged to this city, to the Indianapolis rolling mill company, which he formerly controlled. The first block oral ever heard of for the manufacture of iron, was used in the furnrces of this company. His attention had first been called to this coal by Mr. E. J. Peck. Two of the workmen, a Scotchman and Englishman, had to be selected to test the merits of the coal, and they were to have three days to test it in. At the end of that time it was decided by the two men, who were capable and straightforward men, that it was the best coal they ever saw and they had worked in iron twenty year. This test was made in about the years 1859. The test was made with the Pittsburg coal, 100 tons of each kind being used. W. was bound that one hundred pounds of Yougheny coal would heat one hundred pounds of railroad iron and that one hundred tons of Indiana block coal would heat 125 pounds. It was denied that Cleveland had used and developed the Indiana block coal.

Mr. Green, of Jacksonville, Illinois, made a few remarks, in the course of which he asserted his intention of locating here, which was received with applause. General Wildman being present was called upon for a speech. He said he was very much pleased that there was such an organization in the city as the exchange, that while they were developing the resources and interests of Indianapolis they were developing the resources and interests of the state. He then spoke of the many natural advantages which the state possesses, and of their rapid development in the past. F. C. Johnson and E. A. Oliman each made a few appropriate remarks, after which Mr. Brouse proposed for membership of the firm of Everets and Homan, who were unanimously elected.

Mr Kappes added some experience, which he had seen since he had been a citizen of the city. He spoke of his efforts to build up the city since he became a member of the exchange, and of the great number of letters he had sent off. He said that he had even gone so far as to send one of these letters to Frederick Krupp, of Essel, Germany. (laughter.)

Mr. F. D. Sowerby followed in a brief speech, in which he lauded the enterprise and purpose of the exchange.

Mr. Downey offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this exchange heartily indorses the action of the lower House of congress, looking to the expansion of the currency, and also the stand taken in favor of free banking under the national banking law.

Boeltz, the brother-in-law of young Stillzemriede lately murdered in Southern Illinois, is now in jail awaiting a preliminary trial. He came to this country six years ago, is thirty-five years old, small of stature, seemed to be very religious. When asked how he felt he said, "my heart is all right." Over two thousand dollars has been already offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

A convention is being held at Rock Island to urge the project of a huge canal from Hennepin to the former place. Its estimated cost is $4,000,000, and the convention is trying to get congress to take the little job in hand, and the importance of the work, as a means of cheap transportation, is regarded as out-weighing all present economic considerations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK,
A Democratic Weekly. Established in 1850. It supports White Supremacy, political and social. Terms, $2 per year. To clubs, nine copies for $. Specimen copies free. Address, DAY-BOOK, New York City.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
RICH FARMING LANDS
IN NEBRASKA,
NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP
Ten Years' Credit, Interest Only 6 Per Cent.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Sectional Maps, sent free.
THE PIONEER,
A handsome, Illustrated Paper, containing the Homestead Law, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE!
$450,000 GIVEN AWAY!
$100,000 FOR ONLY $2.50!
A GRAND LEGAL GIFT CONCERT
In aid of a Juvenile Reform School at Leavenworth, Kansas.
DRAWING APRIL 30, 1874.
One Prize guaranteed in every package of 11 Tickets. Single Tickets, $2.50; 5 for $12; 11 for $25. But few tickets left; and, as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good, reliable Agents wanted everywhere.
For full particulars, address
SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED AGENTS for Dr. Cornell's Dollar Family Paper—Religion and Health united. A splendid premium to every subscriber—nothing like it in the country—a rare chance—particulars free. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston Mass.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $350. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $3 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers or clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

MURDER Will out! Truth Triumphant! Agents, old and young, male and female, make more money selling our French and American Jewelry, Books and Games than at anything else. Greatest inducements to Agents and Purchasers. Catalogues, Terms and full particulars sent free to all. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PORTABLE
SODA FOUNTAINS.
$40, $50, $75 AND $100.
GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP.
SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
Manufactured by
J. W. CHAPMAN & Co., Madison Ind.
Send for a Catalogue.

LADY & GENTLEMEN AGENTS WANTED.
$10 a day guaranteed. Profits large. Some of our agents make $20 a day. Send for circular to ANDREW M. BLAKE, Pres. Canton M'f'g Co., Canton, Ohio.

COSTAR EXTERMINATORS
And Insect Powder
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, etc.
J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New York, Sole Agents.

FITS AND EPILEPSY
positively cured. The worst cases, of longest standing, by using Dr. HEBBARD'S CURE. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBILEE, Druggist, 814 6th Avenue, N. Y.

MOTT'S
LIVER PILLS.
An old physician once said that nearly all diseases originate from a DISEASED CONDITION OF THE LIVER, and this statement is true, although it may at first seem like an exaggeration. When the Liver is out of order the whole system and every organ and function suffer more or less in consequence. In the incipient stages of the disease a man
DOES NOT KNOW WHAT AILS HIM.
He is moody, restless and despondent; and that is the time to take a SIMPLE REMEDY that will restore him to health
IN A SINGLE DAY,
and prevent a whole train of diseases that may follow.
MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cure torpidity of the Liver.
MOTT'S LIVER PILLS give tone to the stomach.
MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cleanse the system of bile.
MOTT'S LIVER PILLS drive out febrile affections.
MOTT'S LIVER PILLS strengthen the whole system.
MOTT'S LIVER PILLS regulate the Liver, and are more reliable as a liver medicine than any of the *mineral preparations* that do more harm than good.
For sale by Druggists. 25 cents per box.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.
HOUR OF SINGING.
Perfectly adapted to progressive Note Reading, Two Part, Three Part and Four Part Singing in High Schools. Is a great favorite, and abundantly deserves its success.
By L. O. EMERSON and W. S. TILDEN. Price $1.
River of Life. Best book for Sabbath Schools.
CHOICE TRIOS.
3 PART SONGS FOR FEMALE VOICES.
This is an admirable book to use with, or to follow the "Hour of Singing." Contains music from the very best sources. Has a special adaptation for Ladies' Seminaries.
By W. S. TILDEN, Price $1.
Devotional Chimes. Best Vestry Singing Book.
CHEERFUL VOICES.
Daily increasing in favor, and is undoubtedly one of the best collection of songs for *Common Schools* ever published.
By L. O. EMERSON. Price 50 cents.
All books sent post-paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 B'dway, N. Y.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LANDS,
MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND IN THE WEST
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co.
On Ten Years' Credit, at 6 Per Cent. Interest.
No payment required on principal till FIFTH year, and then only ONE-SEVENTH each year until paid. The **Soil** is rich and egsily cultivated; **Climate** warm; **Seasons** long; **Taxes** low, and **Education free.**
Large reductions on Fare and Freights to buyers and their families.
BUY THIS YEAR,
And take advantage of the Premium of 20 per cent. for cultivation, offered only to purchasers during 1874.
For Circulars containing full particulars, and Map of country, send to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES!
Twenty-five Years' Experience.
MEDICAL OFFICE OF DR. ROSE,
No. 38 West Market street, one square North of Bates House.
OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M.
Dr. Rose, the great specialist, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of Chronic and Long Standing Maladies. Dr. Rose's success in the treatment of all Throat and Lung complaints, Pneumonia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., etc., is unprecedented.
NASAL CATARRH speedily and permanently cured. Rapid relief afforded in Dyspepsia, diseases of the Liver and affections of the blood, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints of every character receive especial care, and treated with the most pleasing results. In performing speedy cures of Private Diseases or complaints of the Genital and Urinary Organs, Dr. Rose's remedies NEVER FAIL. Radical cures guaranteed without loss of time or change of diet.
Dr. Rose will be pleased to furnish inquirers the most convincing proofs of his marvelous success. Private consultation rooms connected with office. Charges in accordance with circumstances of patient. CONSULTATION FREE.
Address all communications to
DR. F. W. ROSE, Patent Box 11, Indianapolis, Ind.

$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.
Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Class C, to be Drawn March 31, 1874.
5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	520 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	19,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	8 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	200
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	33 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarter $3.50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.
Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Postoffice Box 2446 St Louis Mo

LOST ENERGY DESPONDENCY, Grief, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of mind and body, all trouble caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy, used at the WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice