Dakota City Herald.

GEO. B. GRAFF, Editor & Proprietor.

Saturday Morning, August 13, 1859

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Dakota County will meet in the town of Dakota City, on Saturday, the 3d of September, at the following hours, and each the num[illegible] Delegates to which is their [illegible] in Dakota City on Monday, the 5th day of September, to nominate a ticket to be supported by the Party, for County offices.

The Democrats of Dakota precinct to meet at Dakota City, and elect six Delegates, of Omaha three Delegates to nominate their five delegates of St. John Precinct at St. John's City, and elect seven Delegates of Covington, received at Covington, and elect three Delegates

H. A. Kirkpatrick, F. B. Brenton, M. M. Tracy } Central Dem.

Post Office, Dakota City.

Arrivals.

Eastern and Western Mails—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 3 P. M.

Northern—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3 A. M.

Sioux City, (Monthly)—Leaves Dakota each month, at 3 P. M. Arrives 7th, six days after, 10 P. M.

Omaha, (Weekly)—Leaves Monday, 9 A. M. Arrives Saturday, 10 P. M.

Mails are closed one hour before the time of departure.

R. SAYER, P. M.

Dakota City, July 9, '59.

With this number of the Herald, I appear as sole Editor and Proprietor. Former experience in the duties I now assume, do not leave me in any doubt as to the proper course I should pursue, or the difficulties I shall encounter. The paper will be, as it has been, unoccupedly Democratic, sustaining the party in its regular nominations, and advocating and maintaining its time honored usages.—We believe that there are but two great parties in the country the one is Democratic while the other is anti-Democratic, and known by as many names as there are States in the Confederacy. The one is, and has always been National, and the other Sectional. If we have differed on points; even if the Democratic Party differently construe the exact power of Congress over the Territories, or of the power of our Territorial Legislature we can see no reason why the advocates of either view should throw themselves into the hands of the enemy to do battle against old and tried friends. The whole question of Squatter Sovereignty or Congressional Interference can be of no importance. But as Democrats we have the old issues on which we have so often fought and conquered and under the practical operation of which our country has become what she now is. The "Opposition" have expressed no love for any of our principles, they make an array of their own, they seek a CHANGE, and have no hope save in division and dissatisfaction of the Democratic Party. To heal divisions and remove any dissatisfaction will be the aim and object of this paper. It will not lend itself to the cause of any man or set of men, but will advocate correct principles, and correct actions in accordance with the usages of the party, whilst that Party maintains a healthy political organization, in which all are heard and the majority control.

The coming election this fall must decide the political character of Nebraska for years to come—the struggle will be a warm one. We feel disposed to do all in our power to place her among the Democratic States of the Confederacy, and we invoke every Democrat of Dakota County to stand with us, shoulder to shoulder, in the coming fight. We say in advance we will be for the continuance of our Democratic Conventions whether in our County, or Territory, or at Charleston. The paper will not only be open to the communications of every Democrat, but their aid and communications are solicited.

This much for politics, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of this section of Nebraska, by bringing into view our soil, its productions our climate and our thousand other advantages to the emigrant. We will be the advocate of enlightened labor—do all, and write all we can to render it profitable and respectable. GEO. B. GRAFF.

The Charleston Democratic Convention.

Two States having chosen their delegates at large to the next National Convention of the Democracy, inquiries are being made in respect to the time when that Convention will assemble. The time has not yet been fixed, but the committee who have the subject in charge will hold their meeting at Washington, during the first week of December next, and the Convention, it is expected, will assemble at Charleston about the last of April or the first of May, 1860. This will be a full month earlier than the nominations were made in 1856. It is not desirable to have the nominations made too soon, as it prolongs the contest and wears out the contending parties, but the early day mentioned is to avoid the heat of the season in a Southern city.

The ends of Masks.

We don't propose to write anything about the aims and objects of this association, for we are as ignorant of them as any of the "initiated" can be. All we know is that it is of recent origin, and is spreading through the country, to use a common phrase, like wild fire. Whether it is a new "know nothing" organization, or a charitable and worthy association, similar to the Masonic Fraternity, or Odd Fellows, we are unable to say. A late number of the Terre Haute Express, announcing the organization of a branch of the order in that city notices the presence of a large number of distinguished politicians who are members but we do not know that it is fair from this circumstance to argue that the association aims at political power.

Where do they Stand.

Where does the Black Republican party now stand upon the intervention doctrine? Do they believe that Congress should interfere to prohibit slavery in Territories, or do they not? At their State convention in Michigan last August, they distinctly reaffirmed this doctrine. In their last convention in Kansas, ohio, Pennsylvania the doctrine has been repudiated, in some of them attempts to introduce it have been emphatically voted down. Where does the party now stand? Intervention or no intervention.—*Michigan Journal.*

The Democracy of Ohio.

The indications from every part of the State are of the most gratifying character. The democracy seem to be impressed with the importance of harmony among themselves, and there appears to be a determination in every section of the State to make a vigorous and effective campaign. The bold and daring designs of the republicans are attracting the general attention of the masses who love our institutions and venerate our system of government. They see that to accomplish their ends the republican leaders would not stop at anything. The Constitution as it is, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the objects of republican hostility. In a wicked and systematic effort to place the negro on an equal footing with the white man, these mad fanatics who govern the republican party have staked everything. Nothing less will satisfy them. Giddings, Chase, Spalding, Donallson & Co. are pledged to the establishment of the doctrines of the Oberlin school, or the disruption of our happy form of government. And while Corwin denounces some of their demands on the stump, he yet urges the triumph of their cause. They have him bound hand and foot and compel him to do their bidding! They strike down a Judge because he maintains the supremacy of the Constitution, and requests his oath to support it; they declare that men who execute the laws of the land are pirates and ought to be murdered; they teach disloyalty and disobedience to the statutes of the country as the highest Christian duty, and they avow their deep hostility to our incomparable system of government and make war upon it to destroy it. These things are passing around the masses of the people. The democracy are aroused, and thousands of patriotic men who have never heretofore acted with the democratic party now see the absolute necessity of discarding their former prejudices, and at once frankly uniting with the democracy to save the State and the Union. They realize that the institutions founded by the patriots of the revolution and bequeathed to us by our forefathers are in danger. They perceive that the Giddings, Chases, &c., who seek no longer desire to govern the republican organization and direct its movements, are mad fanatics ready to destroy the bond of our Union, and in the place of law and order introduce confusion and anarchy; and they are not prepared to take the step. They see the democratic party a unitedly firm for the Constitution and laws, and they are in all directions coming in their aid, and uniting themselves with the only organization that maintains and supports the Constitution. All honor to such men, wherever they may be. We bid all such welcome into the democratic household, commend them for the step they have taken and urge them to go vigorously with the democratic party into the great fight for the preservation of Constitutional liberty.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Productiveness of Northern Nebraska.

Mr. Vanpakum brought to our office this week a stalk of corn measuring fourteen feet in length, and of proportionate diameter; the seed was planted about the first of June. Let those who speak of this portion of Nebraska, as too far north, read this and take back what they have said of want of length of season and adaptation of our climate to the growth of corn. Our wheat and oats is now all harvested, and both are as good as can be found in any part of the United States.

The above reminds us that we owe our thanks to John Wigle, Esq. for a present of some fine water melons, sent us on last Sunday, 7th August. Let croakers about the cold and short season of this region read this, and mark the fact that although we have had an unusually backward spring, yet we are enjoying the luxuries of melons early in August. We now give notice that we intend to raise the best corn and the most of it to the acre, of any region that will enter the lists with us the present fall.

The Bates House.

Dakota may well be proud of her Hotel. It was projected and built on a scale and in a style which renders it the finest in Nebraska; for convenience of rooms, ventilation, and comfort, it has no superior. It is now kept in a comfortable style by Colonel Mason, who is trying to do his very best for the comfort of his boarders and the travelling public. As the prices of the various articles of living have come down, it will be seen by reference to his advertisement that the Colonel has in a corresponding degree reduced the prices of Board and other fares. In no tavern in the Western Country can the traveler get as much for his money, as he can by patronizing the Bates House. The Colonel, as good looking as when he was younger, is always at his post. The liquors at the Bar are of a good quality, while Adam presides over the affairs at the stables. His table is as well supplied as the country can afford, and that of animals as essential to comfort generally throughout the House.

We invite every body coming this way to give him a call.

☞ The Fourth of July was celebrated in London by a banquet at St. James Hall—Gen. R. B. Campbell, United States Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were Messrs Dallas, John Bright, M. P. Cyrus, W. Field, and others. The usual toasts were given and responded to with much enthusiasm. Mr. Dallas in a speech compared the present position of Italy to that of the United States in 1776, in its wish for independence and without entering into the merits of the war, expressed a warm sympathy with the spirit of national independence, let it exist where it may, and concluded by proposing a sentiment to that effect. The Chairman in proposing a toast of non-intervention, the true policy of a free government, coupled with it in eulogistic terms the name of Mr. Bright. That gentleman responded in a characteristic speech in which he gave his strong assent to the toast and reiterated his admiration for American principles.

☞ A census of San Francisco, California shows a population of 78,065.

☞ Twenty four Senators have become general officers, and two Marshals of France.

☞ Gov Foote has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Vicksburg district.

☞ Quite a number of new buildings have been commenced, within the city limits during the past week.

☞ The Handels Zeitung states that the capital employed in the St. Louis beer breweries is nearly $20,000,000.

☞ The Boston Common Council have declined to pass a vote of thanks to Hon. Sumner for his Fourth of July Oration.

☞ Hon. Erastus D. Beach declines the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

☞ Miss Harby, of New Orleans, whose father killed her sweetheart a year or two ago, has just been joined in wedlock to a Red River cotton planter.

☞ The names of no less than twenty-four individuals are now prominently before the country as candidates for the Presidency in 1860.

☞ We would call attention to the legal card of L. L. Bowen of Omaha. Gen. Bowen will attend regularly at the Sessions of our Courts, and business entrusted to him will be duly and faithfully attended to.

☞ Elias Howe, the sewing machine man, to whom all the different manufacturers are obliged to pay tribute for the use of a certain indispensable invention of his in use on each of the various machines, has purchased Tusculum, the former country residence of P. T. Barnum.

☞ A California paper says a quartz boulder was picked up in the Jenny Lind tunnel, weighing about thirty ounces, and containing upwards of one hundred ounces of pure gold the gold was sold after assay for $1,900. In the same week the company washed out over two thousand dollars in the gold.

☞ The Hon. Thomas Ruffin has been unanimously nominated by the Democracy for Congress, in the Goldsboro, (North Carolina) District. Mr Ruffin has been an able and distinguished member of the three last Congresses. He has much experience in the details of practical legislation, and is one of the most valuable members of the body. We are pleased to observe that he will have no opposition.

☞ Lord Norton is represented in the new edition of Burke's Peerage as only having one son; Lady Norton writes to the London papers to say that Lord Norton has two sons. His Lordship resents and insists that he has only one, and will not acknowledge a second. Who is to decide? There is a nice point for the lawyers.

WHAT OUGHT TO PASS IT.—It now seems that the Republicans of Massachusetts were obliged to pass the two years amendment. A writer in the N. Y. Tribune, to excuse or rather justify the Massachusetts Republicans, makes the important confession that the Republicans had made a bargain with the Know-Nothings to do this very thing—and *how bargains were made has yet to be proved.* Will our Western Republicans still continue to say that the Democrats are responsible?

The Missouri Tragedy—The Negro Burning.

MARSHALL, PETTIS CO. MO., July 30, 59.

Some time ago, you will remember, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverly, in this county. He was sought after a long season and put in jail. Yesterday he was tried at this place and convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung. While the Sheriff was conveying him to prison, he was set upon by the crowd and taken from that officer. The mob then proceeded to the jail and took from thence two other negroes. One of them had attempted the life of a citizen of this place, and the other had just committed an outrage upon a white girl. After the mob got the negroes together, they proceeded to the outskirts of the town, and selecting a proper place, chained the negro who killed Hinton to a stake, got a quantity of dry wood, piled it around him and set it on fire. Then commenced a scene which for sickening horrors has never been witnessed before in this or perhaps any other place.

The negro was stripped to his waist and buffeted. He looked the picture of despair, but there was no sympathy felt for him at the moment. Presently the fire began to surge up in flames around him, and its effects were soon made visible in the fiend's attempts of the poor wretch to move his feet. As the flames gathered around his limbs and body he commenced the most frantic shrieks and appeals for mercy, for death, for water. He seized his chains, they were hot, and burned the flesh off his hands. He would drop them, and catch at them again and again. Then he would repeat his cries, but all to no purpose. In a few moments he was a charred mass—bones and flesh all broken into a powder.—Many, very many of the spectators, who did not realize the full horrors of the scene until it was too late to change it, retired, disgusted and sick at the sight. May Marshall never witness such another spectacle.

The ends of justice are surely as fully accomplished by the ordinary process of law, as by the violence of an excited populace. If the horrors of the day had ended here it would have been well, but the other negroes were taken and hung—justly, perhaps—but in violation of law and good order. They exhibited no remorse; one of them simply remarked that he hoped, before they hung him, they would let him see the other boy hanged.

The outrage perpetrated by the negro, was upon the daughter of a highly respectable farmer named Lamb, living near Marshall.

(St. Louis Democrat.

Democratic Convention at St. John's.

Pursuant to the call of the County Central Committee, the Democrats of Dakota County assembled at St. John's on Thursday the 11th inst. All portions of the county were represented, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed; when at one o'clock the crowd assembled in the Cathedral.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. J. D. M. Crookwell, who nominated Judge Collier as President. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected Vice Presidents:

Joseph Brennan, of St. John's,
G. Pessat, of Covington,
John Nelsiger, of Dakota,
Henry Pilgrim, of Omaha.

Capt. O. Conner of Elk Creek, and Gerald Dillon were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to elect three delegates to represent Dakota County at the Plattsmouth Convention, whereupon, R. R. Kirkpatrick of Covington, J. K. H. Patrick of Dakota, and M. M. Tracy of St. Johns, were unanimously elected.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each Delegate may appoint for himself a proxy, who shall have power to vote in his stead and act for him at the Plattsmouth Territorial Convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the *Dakota City Herald.*

After addresses by Dr Crookwell and Mr Patrick, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. T. COLLIER, Pres.

C. O'CONNER, G. DILLON, } Secretaries.

Hogy House, Sioux City.

To any and all of our citizens and the travelling public generally, who design visiting Sioux City, we would recommend this First Class Hotel. They will find our friend Hogy the landlord, a perfect gentleman, and his clerks and employees courteous, obliging, and polite, and his table always loaded with the very best the market affords.

(From the Herald.

Blooded Horsed Stock.

It gives me pleasure to invite the attention of the Farmers and Stock Raisers of Dakota County to one of the finest specimens of the Short Horsed Durham Bull I remember to have seen West of the Mountains. He is of fine size, fashionable color, and combines all the desirable points of the breed. He is owned by Doctor J. D. M. Crookwell, and is kept a mile or two from the city. He is known by name of Alexander, was bred in Hamilton County Kentucky, got by the famous Huntington, and brought into Iowa under the auspices of the Washington County Agricultural Society of this State. As to his progeny, if any one doubts that he will transmit his peculiarities to his offspring, we invite them to examine a calf under two months old calved the property of Christian R. Graham and since purchased by Mr Call. It is the very finest calf we have seen in the West.

Dakota, Aug. 8th 1859. FARMER.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Tuesday, Aug. 2

The following Congressmen are elected:

I, dis. Burnett, Democrat; II, dis. Peyton, Democrat; (probably) III, dis. Belcher, Opposition; IV, dis. Anderson, Opposition; V, dis. Brown, Democrat; VI, dis. Grider, Democrat; (probably) VII, dis. Maloney, Opposition; (probably) VIII, dis. Simms, Democrat; (probably) IX, dis. Moore, Democrat; (probably) X, dis. Stevenson, Democrat.

The returns indicate the election of Mr. Magoffin, the Democratic candidate for governor.

The State Legislature, on a joint ballot will have a small Democratic majority.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, August 2.

In this County the Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, two County Commissioners, and one Clerk. The Republicans have elected the balance of the candidates.

The Sunday Reform measure has been carried by a large majority.

LARGEST EMIGRATION ACROSS THE PLATTE. The Superintendent of the Columbus Ferry Company at Long Pole informs the Omaha Nebraskian that the emigration across the Plains up to June 25, was as follows: 1,897 wagons, 20 hand carts, 9,101 men, 424 women, 489 children, 1,010 horses, 106 mules, 6,010 oxen and 6,000 sheep, had crossed this ferry at that point. This statement includes no portion of the Mormon emigration but embraces merely California, Oregon, and Pike's Peak emigrants and their stock, all going westward. The returning emigration cross at Spinn's Ferry, some fifteen miles below the confluence of the Loup Fork with the Platte. Many of the outward bound emigrants also crossed at the same point so that it is probable that not less than 4,000 wagons have passed over the military road westward from this city, since the 20th of March.

Capital of Kansas

We observe that Topeka has been made the temporary Capital of Kansas, by a very decided vote in the Constitutional Convention now in session at Wyandotte. It occurs to us a wise selection, if the seat of government was to be moved at all, and this was a foregone conclusion. Topeka is centrally located as to the Kansas Valley, as accessible from all quarters as any other point, is a beautiful and healthful town, and is obnoxious to as few objections as any other place in the Territory. The location of the temporary seat of government there, is, we presume, equal to its permanent establishment, and secures at once to that young city a celebrity and prosperity which, first or last, will be hers anyhow.

KANSAS BOUNDARIES.—We see, that the Kansas Constitutional Convention, on the 18th inst., fixed the northern boundary on the original Nebraska line—40th parallel—and the western at the twenty fourth meridian.—This action on the part of the Convention may be considered decisive against the annexation scheme.

Melancholy Suicide from Want.

We do not remember to have read a more melancholy and affecting tale than that told in the evidence of the wife of James Easley an old soldier who committed suicide at Toronto, on June 24, from want, and the horror of hearing his children cry for bread he could not earn for them.

Mary Jane Easley deposed: I am the wife of deceased. My husband has been out of employment better than two years, during which time he has earned nothing worth speaking of. He used to drive Mr. Holdsworth, and has earned scarcely anything since then. He lived nine years with Mr. Holdsworth. But the last one died, and left my husband not a copper. I have three children, and since that period I have had to support the family with my needle. I did not observe anything particular in my husband's conduct of late. He sought employment every day without success. This morning he left the house after breakfast, to look for work, but finding none he returned at twelve.

In reply to me he said he had heard of nothing, and did not know what to turn to. I said "Never mind—the Lord is good. You may get work from Jaques & Hay during the week." He said he might. The children then began to cry for bread, and he said, "God help you, children; I don't know what you'll do." Then he sat down, and remained sitting at the end of the table with both hands under his head, after which he got up, put on his coat and went out. In a few minutes he returned with the gun in hand, and went into the bed room. I said, "James, what are you going to do?" He replied, "He was going to the Island to shoot." He then shut himself in, I being busy at the wash tub. I heard him, as I thought cleaning out the gun for his trip, but took no notice of it.

Subsequently he passed through the kitchen to the back door, where he washed his hands. Meeting one of the children, he stooped down to kiss it, saying "God bless you, dear," after which he passed into the bed room and shut the door light. Feeling uneasy then, I went to the door and tried to push it in. Not succeeding, I opened the front door and ran to the window to see what he was doing. I saw him standing near the door, with one foot on a chair. I did not see the gun in his hand—but my heart misgave me—the sight left my eyes, and I ran to Mrs. Douglas shouting "murder." I told her to run in for God's sake—that something was the matter with James.

Just as we got to the window of my house we heard the shot. Running into the house, as I opening the door, I saw him lying on the floor, apparently dead. I never had any reason to suspect his committing suicide. He was low spirited on account of our misfortunes. One after another we had to sell nearly everything in the house to procure food, and to day there was not a morsel of food in the house, nor were there any means of procuring it. I can attribute the act to nothing else than his desperate state of mind from the destitute position of his family. I think he served six years in the 4th regiment having then in Kingston, C. W. exactly after which he got into Mr. Holdsworth's employment. He was known a Irvy and fifty years old.

☞ The following is an extract from the speech of President Buchanan at Cooper Hall:

"I wish I could address all the young men in my hearing. A vast responsibility rests upon them. Ay generations of men rise and sink and are forgotten, principles remain and are eternal. I would advise them to devote themselves to the preservation of the principles of the constitution, for without these blessings our liberties are gone. Let this Constitution be torn into atoms; let the Union separate, let thirty republics rise up against each other and it would be the most fatal day for the human race that has ever dawned upon any land. Let this experiment be tried and mankind and every friend of liberty would deplore the sad event. I belong to a passing generation. My lamp of life cannot continue long. I hope I may survive to the end of my Presidential term, but so emphatically do I believe that mankind as well as the people of the United States are interested in the preservation of the Union that I hope I may be gathered to my fathers before I should witness its dissolution."

☞ Gov. Wise has written a letter on the expatriation question. He says: "I would protect our naturalized citizens against military service of other powers, to the utermost ends of the earth."

CANDIDATE'S DEPARTMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of [illegible] as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner to represent the County of Dakota in the next Legislature of Nebraska.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS

FOR SALE.

A [illegible] Apply at the Herald Office.

WANTED.

PAY rolls and Warrants, for which I will pay CASH, and the highest market price.

Dakota City, August 13, '59. WM. CALL.

LEAVITT L. BOWEN,

United States District Attorney for Nebraska

Will attend promptly to any legal business intrusted to him in the County of the Territory.

Office—Pioneer Block, Omaha City, N. T.

Omaha, Ja. 29 '59.

Bates House,

DAKOTA CITY,

E. F. MASON ..... Proprietor.

This commodious House has now been opened more than one year. The Proprietor will now be ready to

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

When, in consideration of the reduction of Produce, and supplies in the Western Country, he has reduced the House accordingly, and hereafter his prices for Board and Government Custom, will be cheaper than any First Class House in the Territory.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of the customers of the House.

Dakota City, August 6, '59. E. F. MASON.

NOTICE.

The three Holders of Scrip issued by the Dakota Bank, Years ago, notice that they now are the owners of the same, and that all persons are hereby warned against receiving the same, as they will not be paid.

The expense of advertising and taking back the bills, will be one dollar per bill.

THOS. J. MOSER, Trustee.

Dakota City, August 13, '59.

Bank of Nebraska.

OMAHA ..... Nebraska.

R. R. PEGRAM, President. | D. C. DeFOREST, Cashier.

CHARTERED AND ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

This Institution is now prepared to transact business in all its branches, on the most favorable terms.

Special attention given to collections, and through correspondents will collect on all points in Nebraska.

SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, AND UNCURRENT MONEY

Bought and sold at best market rates.

August 6, '59 ly

NOTICE.

It hereby given that the articles of Incorporation of Jno. J. D. M. Crookwell Hydraulic and Mining Company are open in the office of the undersigned, for the purpose of establishing a company for the purpose of working claims, and carrying on the same, when properly organized in the Territory of Nebraska, pursuant to the laws of said Territory, which said articles of Incorporation will continue open for the space of ten days, when the stockholders will organize by the organization of a Stockholders Meeting, which will be held on Saturday August 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M., when J. M. H. Patrick, as President, pro tem, as Chairman, Thos. T. Collier as Secretary, Geo. B. Graff as Treasurer and J. D. M. Crookwell as Comptroller, and the President, Treasurer and Comptroller as Directors. J. D. M. CROOKWELL, Incorporator.

Dakota City, Aug. 2, 1859.

1859. 1859.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! AND NEW PRICES!

L. B. FARMER

Would inform the citizens of North Western Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota Territory, that he is now opening in the First House of Frost, Tobacco,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA,

$20,000 WORTH

OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Tinware, Notions,
Nails,
Glass,
Groceries and Provisions.

All of which he offers at

UNUSUAL LOW PRICES.

For Cash or Country Produce. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

My Motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits"

I am ready to Trade.

Aug 1, 1859.

L. B. FARMER

Is now prepared to sell Dry Goods and Groceries, at

Whole sale or Retail,

As low as any House in Sioux City, Iowa.

Pay Cash for Produce.

L. B. FARMER

Invites all who wish to go

Bargaining for Goods

To come and see his New Goods.

L. B. FARMER

Has for Sale a General Assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,

And Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Aug 6, 59.

GOOD GOODS.

JOSEPH GRAVEL

Has just received, and will receive per Steamer Omaha, the remainder of his

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,

And a Great Variety of

DRY GOODS,

Which shall be sold for cash, or its equivalent in trade, at

VERY LOW FIGURES,

Persons will do well to examine my stock

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

☞ No Trouble to Show Goods.

Pearl Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

JOSEPH GRAVEL.

Aug 6, 59.