

Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in... Terms of Publication. The newspaper is published every Wednesday morning, at 25 per annum in advance, or \$5 per month in advance. All subscriptions are payable in advance. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. N. MILLER, Editor and Proprietor.

WAYNESBURG, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NO. 43.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$5 per square for three insertions, or less, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion; ten lines or less of this type counted a square. Insertions for more than three insertions will be charged 10 cents a line for each insertion. A liberal discount made to persons advertising for the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements. JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy type; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed on the shortest notice.

Directory.

TERMS OF COURT. First Term, 2d Monday of April; Second term, 2d Monday of June; Third term, 3d Monday of September; Fourth term, 3d Monday of December.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—S. A. Gilmore. Associate Judges—G. L. Craft, George H. Harkness. Register—J. F. Temple. Sheriff—H. B. Silvers. Notary Public—Peter Brown. Commissioners—J. M. Morris, J. M. McClelland, H. M. McClelland. Clerk of Commissioners—Jesse Hill. Auditor—A. G. Cross, J. M. Morris. District Attorney—D. R. E. Huss. Jury Commissioners—Jesse Hill, Josephus H. Morris, Henry Morris, W. P. Scott, A. M. Temple.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. J. D. Downey. Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. L. Stiffy. Presbyterian—No Pastor. Baptist—Rev. H. K. Craig. Cumberland Presbyterian—Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D.

SCHOOLS.

Waynesburg College—Rev. A. B. Miller, Pres.; Prof. M. E. Garrison, Teacher of Languages; Prof. J. S. Hughes, Teacher of Mathematics; Mrs. M. K. Miller, Principal of Female Department; Miss Lucy V. Ingraham, Teacher of Instrumental Music. Union School—Prof. Jas. Rinehart, Principal. Postmaster—Joseph Cooke.

Business Cards.

Cards will be inserted in this column at 50 cents per line for the first insertion, and 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. This is the best position in the paper.

W. A. WALLACE, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES. Provisions, &c. Country Produce bought and sold. He also keeps a full and complete stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. Store in the room lately occupied by Creigh's Drug Store, Main St., Waynesburg, Pa. April 7, 1869.

MILDRED A. JOHNS, Cabinet Makers and Undertakers. Have removed to their New Shop, South of the P. & O. Nat. Bank, Waynesburg, Pa. Every thing in this line kept on hand, and made to order by the best of workmen, and of the best material. AN ELEGANT HEARSE always ready to attend funerals. March 21, 1869.

S. O. ROGERS, PHOTOGRAPHER. Room formerly occupied by Wallace & Bane, opposite Court House, Waynesburg, Pa. All kinds of pictures taken in fair or fine weather. Pictures copied. Frames of every kind for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Es. vivo hinc a trial—es.

F. GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. FIRE, ISLAND, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Applications for Insurance in the leading and most reliable Insurance Companies in the East, will receive prompt attention. Office in the First National Bank Building, 2nd-ly. Waynesburg, Pa.

W. H. HELFENSTINE, Mechanic. Row above M. E. Church, Waynesburg, Pa. DEALER IN TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Stoves of every size and kind. Spouting kept and put up. Repairing done at any time and at low rates. Remember the place. March 2, 1869.

JAS. N. MILLER, AGENT FOR THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. All kinds of Policies issued. Rates low. Both the Cash, and the Cash and Note Systems.

EVANS & MINOR, DRY GOODS. Main Street, Opposite the Greene House. Foreign and Domestic Goods, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, &c. Country Produce taken. Prices to suit the times. Dec. 2, 1867.

DANIEL ANDERSON, MERCHANT TAILOR. On Main street, near Braden's. Every kind of Men and Boys Clothing made to order. Made up on short notice and reasonable terms. Dec. 2, 1867.

W. M. T. WEBB, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER. Harness, Saddles, Bridles and everything in his line kept and made to order. Main street, opposite the Greene House. Dec. 2, 1867.

G. W. ROBERTS, DRUGGIST. Sopers Block, Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Every kind of Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Spoons, Lamps, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Dec. 2, 1867.

GEO. S. JEFFERY, NOTARY PUBLIC. Business pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co., East of the Court House. May 16, 1867.

W. M. BALLY, WATCHES AND JEWELRY. MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. Keeps on hand always a choice and select assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. 41-2-ly.

L. LEWIS DAY, DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds on hand. Sold and made to order. Mrs. Bush's building, formerly occupied by Cotterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa. May 5, 1867.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF WAYNESBURG. Capital \$50,000. Deposits received. Interest paid on deposits. Dec. 2, 1867.

W. S. BACHOPPER, Dealer in Groceries, Produce, &c. Opposite Robert's Drug Store, Waynesburg, Pa. March 4, 1867.

Educational Department.

All communications to this Department must be addressed as follows: Educational Department Republican, Waynesburg, Pa.

For the Educational Department. RIDDLE. O don't o o but do o me, & give o o I do o thee. Solution desired. X.

LANCASTER has decided to have her boys' and girls' high school hereafter in separate buildings.

For the Educational Department. EXISTING SCHOOLS.

In the last twenty years, Union Schools, or as they are sometimes called, graded schools, have grown quite common. Every town of respectable size has a large building with three or four or more rooms, the whole under charge of a principal. We have never seen any reports of the workings of these schools. Generally, we suppose they answer the purpose intended, the saving of money, that being one great object with all School Directors. But it seems to us the plan is a bad one, for the following reasons:

First. The rooms are not so healthy as the common one room school houses. Ventilation is generally secured only on two sides of the room, when it should be on every side. When the building is heated by steam, the effect upon the health of the children is very bad. If this position be

Second. It places children of all sizes too much together. We know, that to avoid this is one of the objects of the Union School, but it is practically a failure. They are not together during the hours of recitation, but they are during the play hours, which is almost as bad. Further, the younger children should have more time allotted them for play than the older ones. But this cannot be done, at least without great trouble. The children of one room will not be very attentive to their studies while they hear the children of another room playing outside. So, the little child of six is made to play with the youngster of sixteen, and is allotted only the same time to play, which is simply barbarous, and injurious to both.

Third. It takes too much responsibility away from the under teachers, and places it upon the principal. All matters of serious disputes are referred to the principal. All who have had experience in teaching know this to be bad. The teacher should be supreme in his or her room. Any other rule will work out bad results.

Other reasons can be given, but we stop with these. How can these things be avoided? Manifestly not by the Common District School system. Schools must be graded in the towns and villages. But let there be a building for each grade, and all the objections we have named will disappear. The expense would be not much greater, and would be more than balanced by the good results.

For the REPUBLICAN FROM THE WEST. MARCH WINDS—AIR-TIGHT STOVES—BEECHER'S CHURCH—AMUSEMENTS—THEATRE—RINK—AN EX-CONGRESSMAN IN A NEW RIDE—THE INCLINED PLANE AT HADSONS—SPECIAL ELECTIONS &c. &c.

EAST ENTERPRISE, IND., } March 31, 1869. } These March winds play the very mischief tweaking of hats, distressing bonnets, displaying balmorals and making things, particularly and generally, disagreeable. But, hold! one good we can speak of them. They bear away a portion of the surplus moisture, on hand yet from last Winter's stock, and in this confer an inestimable boon on "all who dwell below the skies."

The waters have abated, once more dry land appears. Houses that have stood for several months like so many isolated fortresses, give signs of animation in the occasional appearance of their fair garrisons, who, embracing the earliest offer of Spring to escape from their arsenal of saucy pans and china ware, greet each other with the joy of long parted friends. Fair weather is a pleasure, if for nothing else than allowing the blessed woman to get a free and pure supply of oxygen. Well may men rejoice, too, about to be released from the thralldom of pent up confines, who have for days borne the rack of brain caused by what Dickens aptly calls, and righteously curses as "the red hot demon of America—the stove!" A more exquisite instrument of torture was never used in Inquisitorial halls, and if any body is dying to immortalize himself let him contrive some substitute destructive of the wholesome power of this infernal air

tight engine and a generous people will rear him a monumental pile higher than the top end of Chimborazo.

Before quitting Indianapolis let me refer to a few more items noted. The Congregational Church where U. W. Beecher fed his flocks with spiritual food, dished up in his approved style, stands upon one of the corners near the business part of the city. A superficial glance was all I gave it. Rectangular and two stories, (if I may call a high basement by such definition,) brick, and painted a dull white, surrounded by a small enclosure of wooden railing, presenting decidedly a common appearance. It is not many years since he gave up his charge there for the one he now holds. This building would seat, perhaps, four hundred people; his Brooklyn audience we are told, numbers three thousand, with a pecuniary enlargement in the same ratio. His lines may be said to have fallen in pleasant places.

Camp Morton, about two miles from Capitol square, will be remembered as a place of confinement for rebel prisoners of war. In those troublesome times it was thickly peopled and numerous incidents are related by citizens of the city, of their unwelcome guests. The most atrocious designs were plotted against the city by the prisoners, abetted by residents of the copperhead persuasion. One was a concerted attack on the military, the seizure of their arms, and a general cleaning out of the city by fire and sword. It was frustrated by one of the rebels who "panched." Attempts to escape are certainly excusable in captured enemies, even at the cost of life, but a wholesale slaughter of peaceful citizens could only be the offspring of such cowardly brains as were possessed by the sympathizers of the North. The ringleaders were of this stamp and hearing of their exposure decamped. One has recently returned to his home and was pointed out to me on the street as "a man to whom no one paid more respect than to a dog!" To this it must be added, "a man who is now in jail."

The camp is now fortified; what resounded once to the martial tread of soldiers is turned under by the plow, and the harrow of Time is fast effacing the signs of its former use.

In the way of amusements or rather in the places, Indiana's Capital is not behind hand. Its ex-caly of Music is handsome without and within, a beautiful Temple of Thespia. As for the playing, they who have seen *Opera Bouffe* know of what it is made up. I did hear Mrs. Scott Siddons give an agreeable reading of "Rosaland" in "As you Like It," but "Bill" Shakspeare's side-splitting, comedies and thrilling tragedies are trite to the masses of play-goers. In this age of tinsel they prefer the glare of *La Belle Helene*, with the dramatic world as O'Reilly did with the world of letters.

"What cares a stony electric age, For narratives of Byronical? It rather lures to chronicle Some witty thing laconical, Thrown lightly down upon the page!" The Rink furnishes pastime, afternoons and evenings, for those fond of the skatorial. It is a large enclosed building covering an area of about one half acre. Inside is the space allotted to skaters, with a margin of ten feet on three sides for spectators and about twenty feet on the other for a gallery, restaurants, office, etc. During the cold season they have ice by flooding the inner compartment with water, during Spring and Fall they have a smooth floor of plank for roller skating. There is every difference between a pair of steel runners and a four wheeled skate, as I found on trial. However proficient one may be with the former he will find in the first attempt on the latter a constant liability to perform acrobatic feats, such as standing on his head, running on all fours. It takes a deal of coaxing to overcome the aversion one foot has for the other and the tendency they have to keep as far apart as possible. But if you do pound the floor occasionally, what of it? There is a lady who makes a first rate base drum accompaniment to the band and if she can stand why certainly you should. The Rink is a resort for prize skating. I witnessed one contest, speed carrying the prize. "Billy" English, ex-Congressman and the man who caxed a certain blustering Representative from Washington county in Washington City, during the Kansas imbroglio, was referee. At the tap of the bell the floor was cleared, excepting the judges and contestants. Three on a party entered and the silver goblet was awarded to the roughest looking boy

in the Rink, not more than fifteen years old. They ran against time and he was the fittest. There is not such grace in roller as runner skating but its adaptability to all seasons gives it the preference in the city. The ladies "take to it wonderfully" and as it is the best of exercise my advice is, to all who can, learn to skate on rollers.

On my return trip down the Madison & Indianapolis R. R. I had a good opportunity for seeing the inclined plane at the river terminus. The grade is about four hundred feet and two miles in length or two hundred feet to the mile, about "W." or curves of any extent. Trains going up are drawn by a single engine aided by a cogged rail, one foot and a half in width laid in the centre of the road bed, and in some way adapted to the machinery. The speed is not great, but really faster than it seems possible. Coming down the locomotive is detached at the top of the plane and with brake "hard down" the train creeps to nearly the foot of the incline when they are "off" and the cars dart with fearful rapidity almost to the river's brink, round a curve and along a level to the depot. The last is a wild ride and calculated to make you hold your breath from the excitement if not fear. Several accidents of serious nature have happened here, but the precautions taken before ascent or descent of sounding axes and examining brakes, with the improved machinery now in use, renders the travel less precarious than crossing the Alleghenies on the Central Penna.

The special elections in this State were held on the 23d inst., but the papers I have yet received have only the early rumors and, of course, are not reliable. I am only three miles from the county of Ohio in which an election was held, or rather the Democracy went through the motions. One of its citizens informs me that in some places the polls were not opened, the Democrats themselves not thinking it worth while to enforce the possession of their members. In very few Republicans voted and in most instances they had no ticket. The Democrats will probably be returned to their seats, but the cool indifference of their constituents will cut down majorities to such degree as will dampen their ardor not a little.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

We love to speak good words of our adopted State, we care not where our lot be cast. It does us good to speak of the many virtues and good qualities possessed by our young Hawkeye State. For proof that her praise is not confined to her own children, we have but to read the papers of any other State, to find Iowa lauded to the skies. When war with its dark, lurid clouds cast the gloom of war athwart the National sky, no name shown brighter than that of Iowa. Her sons were among the first to spring to arms, took part in every battle in the West, and many in the East from Wilson's creek to the fall of the last Southern stronghold. But she is not great alone in war. Peace had hardly blessed the land ere her hardy sons were again at their old trades or vocations, and giving a mighty impetus to the rapidly growing State. Her millions of broad acres of land are the most fertile, her citizens the most intelligent and industrious; and now she has set her most glorious example to her older citizens by striking out the "white" from the constitution and making manhood the qualification for the elective franchise. We are proud to be called an Iowan; and love to sound her praise. In 1836, that which is now called the State of Iowa contained 10,000 inhabitants. In 1838 it was detached from the territory of Wisconsin, and in 1846 it was admitted as a State, having a population of 97,000. In 1856 the population had increased to 306,000; in 1867 to 902,000, and at present 1,200,000 of hearty, patriotic, generous, warm-hearted sons and daughters of freedom as any State can boast of. Come to its borders, ye over-worked of the crowded States; ye whose feet are covered with stone bruises and whose most expert calling is stump pulling; come, a million of broad acres await your coming. It seems almost incredible that such rapid progress were true; and if we did not know it is so, we might think we lived in the days of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. But we have the aid of a lamp far more beautiful than ever that fabled one was said to be—the Lamp of Free-

dom! Ever has its wick been well trimmed and its fires brightly burning in Iowa; and so it will ever be. The cause of such rapid growth must be looked for in natural advantages. On each side it is bounded by rivers which are among the largest in the world, while it lies within lines of latitude which give a climate in a high degree favorable for health and bodily activity; and also, for the production of staple articles of food which are of quick sale, and which are produced in brief periods of time, and with little labor. The area in square miles, which is 5590, is larger than all England; nine tenths of the surface is prairie, with a soil from one to six feet deep. The Des Moines, Cedar, Iowa and other rivers penetrate the interior of the country giving abundant water; and it is conceded that the scenery along the banks of some of these rivers, is as beautiful as any in our land. And here let me say a word to the ladies who love flowers and flower gardens. Here you will find phloxes of every hue—white, purple, red and crimson; lilies, roses and most all perennials grow wild here on the prairies. In the gardens where annuals are cultivated they grow luxuriously. Great country for grapes, melons, hops and tobacco, every thing in short, that is raised in the temperate zone. You can raise cattle, as well as grain for one-quarter of the labor and expense that you can in any of the Eastern States. People here are friendly, and their invitation to all honest, industrious men is, come; the vast prairies say come; the healthy climate says come; good society says come; the good water says come, and the voice is to all wanting homes. As many of your readers are inquiring of me if Iowa farming pays, I would say that portion who are interested in this rather queer question, but one often asked in the States farther East: If a man moves here and waits "for something to turn up," it will not pay; but if he pulls off his coat, and rolls up his sleeves, and goes in, "turns up the soil," and "plows the ground," improves his place, it will pay. I will give you one incident which is now uppermost in my mind, but which is only one of thousands, showing whether farming pays in this country. A little more than a year ago a Mr. Stephenson came to this place with a little money in his pocket, a stout heart, a strong arm and a good span of horses. Instead of sitting down in idleness, because he could not get rich, he went out three miles west of town and bought 80 acres of prairie at \$8 per acre, and immediately commenced breaking it up, which being done, he spent the winter in preparing fencing; last spring he sowed it with wheat, and while the grain was growing, put up the fence. The crop was harvested, thrashed and one thousand bushels sold at \$1 15 per bushel, realizing the handsome sum of \$1,115, with some five hundred bushes left for home use and next year's seed. Thus one year's crop paid the whole price of the land, breaking, seed, and harvesting. Intelligent, industrious Iowa farming does pay. One pair of horses with the Moline plow will break two acres per day, that was never plowed before, with all ease. You can commence cutting hay on the prairies the 15th of June, and mow and stack until October. Can commence in October to husk corn, and husk all winter, with the exception of a few cold days, which for the present winter, I must say, are like "angel's visits," "few and far between."

Iowa is said to be so cold and windy that plasters are necessary to keep a man's hair on his head, and that you might as well attempt to raise roses on dog-fennel as fruit in Iowa. This is in some exaggeration of what some people in the Eastern States think of us; but they are badly mistaken. To dispose of their foolish notion, we call their attention to the fact—that an Iowa fruit grower took the first premium on apples at the Illinois State fair at Quincy. How does that dovetail with the Illinois assertion that Iowa can't raise fruit? If persons in the East, who have been educated to believe that Iowa is the coldest spot on earth, were to witness such a winter as this, they would radically change minds. I never experienced in the Eastern States a more pleasant winter than this. True, we have had a few cold days; but there was no time when men could not be out of doors with perfect safety, and if at any kind of hand work, did not suffer with the cold. As I have repeatedly said, the

weather here is much more endurable and healthy than in the States East of this; because of the dryness, we are seldom, if ever, troubled with mud in the winter season, and the result is, a much better set of roads. It is much superior to Pennsylvania in this respect, as there is scarcely a day during winter or spring, when farmers cannot use their teams and wagons very comfortably. We would be glad if those who think hard freezing and high winds are the chief characteristic of winter here, were to see how badly they are deceived. But they have been educated to believe it, and in the absence of ocular demonstration, it must be so. I confess to having been happily disappointed. I was made to believe that the winds would blow the hair off the head and the cold would freeze the horns off the cattle, if they chance to have any; but we see how badly we were deceived.

Iowa is the central State, bounded on the east by the great Mississippi, and on the west by Missouri, with railroads running east and west, north and south, with more arable land than any other State in the Union, healthy and salubrious climate, good water and common people; equal before the law, neither slaves nor lords. Men here have touched bottom all are on a level.

The State is out of debt. During the war her people were so patriotic that no assessments were made to purchase substitutes; nor were the regiments of any of the other States more wholly composed of volunteers. Her free school system is sustained by funds so ample, as not to be exceeded by any of the Western States except, perhaps, by Minnesota, while the State University has a cash endowment of \$25,000 a year; and the Agricultural College has an income of \$50,000. This last Institution receives young ladies, as students, the same as young gentlemen, which is an advance movement of which no other State boasts. The liberality and independence of the people of Iowa, at the last general election, when they gave to all men the liberty to vote is another advance; and it is predicted that in the not distant future the elective franchise will be still further extended. This certainly indicates a high degree of prosperity; and yet in 97 of the organized counties two-thirds of the land is unencultivated, that is, there yet remain 25,000,000 acres of as rich land as the sun of Heaven ever shone on. Iowa rates second among the States for health, and fourth for its corn crop, which last year was about 90,000,000 bushels. Of other grains, of dairy and of general farm products, the amounts are proportionately large. The farmers of Iowa ride when they plow, ride when they sow, ride when they plant, ride when they cultivate, ride when they mow, ride when they rake and ride when they reap or rich, deep soil. No roots, stones or marshes in the way; all under-drained and sub-soiled, stumps and roots all away or deposited in quarries. All this vast labor was performed by him who canst the grass to grow for cattle and herbs for the use of man. Were the people of the eastern States sensible of the advantages, there would be as great a rush here as there was to the gold mines of Australia and California. Mahaska county, my adopted home, I wish to speak of her. I once heard a Gentleman say that he did not think much of a man who did not think more of his own family than any other. I thought at the time that the remark was highly proper, and upon reflection see that it may very properly be applied to other matters as well as the family.

The man who does not think more of his own county than that of any other, all things being equal, is not a true patriot. It is his shield and protection, and demands his warmest sympathies and cordial support. It must be borne in mind, that Iowa is yet in her infancy—not yet out of her swaddling clothes. How does she compare with her older sisters who have grown to full stature? In point of growth, industry and prosperity, she outstrips them all. Mahaska county is yet but a babe, but she is growing to be a bouncer, and if she contracts no disease to injure her growth and prosperity, will soon grow into youth, manhood, and even old age. Her resources are now large and will become larger, and finally largest. She stands second to no county in Iowa, or any other State, in point of soil, water, stone, coal, timber, health &c. It is certainly the garden spot of the world for farming and other purposes, we believe,

and will say to persons in the older States, if you contemplate a change of location, give Iowa a visit before settling elsewhere. If once here we feel satisfied all will be well. Oskaloosa, well known abroad as the city of trees, from the large number of beautiful shade trees that ornament its streets and the grounds of its private residences, was laid out on the 13th day of May, 1844, by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. It is the seat of justice of Mahaska county, and was at first named after the county; but, almost immediately the vote was reconsidered and its present name adopted. It is located on a rising prairie, well skirted with timber on the dividing ridge, nearly midway between Des Moines and South Skunk rivers. Rain falling on the North side of the ridge finds its way to the Skunk river, while that on the South side eventually swells the waters of the Des Moines. It is situated in one of the richest and most fertile districts of the State; and the sun shines not upon a better or more productive soil or more loyal people than can be found in Mahaska. The county out of a population of 14,816 in 1860 sent 1,300 soldiers to the army, than whom none have a brighter record. The county has at present a population of about 20,000, ranking, we believe, about tenth of any in the State, while in the production of corn it ranked last year second. Its shipments of coal, with which its entire surface is underlaid, was last year far greater than any other county in the State; reaching nearly 1,000,000 bushels. Of these mines, the best worked and most productive are within almost a stone's throw of the county seat.

Oskaloosa has a population of 5000 or upwards, a more healthy and pleasant location does not exist in the State, nor one where there are greater advantages offered to the industrious laborer or the man of capital. The following denominations have houses of worship and ministers: M. E., M. E. colored, Presbyterian, U. P., C. P. Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian, Baptist, Prof. Episcopal, Friends or Quakers, Catholic, and the Friends' yearly meeting House, used by that body in their annual meetings aside from these the Universalists and Unitarians have each a congregation, but not regularly supplied with pastors. All the above have Sabbath Schools. In regard to educational advantages but few towns of its size present the same facilities. Oskaloosa College, a very imposing and beautiful edifice, stands in the west part of town, has a fine ten acre flat of ground, and cost \$50,000, one of the best schools in the country. The city owns two brick buildings each two stories high, containing eight rooms in all, where a portion of the public schools are taught; these being entirely inadequate for the accommodation of pupils, the C. P. church is rented and used as a high school department, and the Second M. E. church for the colored school; yet, all these are insufficient, and the school board has contracted for a \$35,000 Union School House. Aside from all these we boast of two excellent select schools, one of which is classical and Normal. The city has a large local trade, twelve Dry Goods stores, three Clothing stores, three Boot and Shoe stores, four Drug stores, three hardware stores, seventeen groceries, four queensware stores, five bakeries, two furniture stores, two book stores, one news depot, two banks, fifteen lawyers, thirteen physicians, three dentists, two marble shops, three printing offices, three picture galleries, five hotels, five real estate firms, two tobaccoists, two woolen factories, two flouring mills, two planing mills, four jewelry stores, two merchant tailor shops, three lumber yards, seven blacksmith shops, one coverlet weaver, one dye house, four barber shops, two agricultural warehouses, four wagon shops, one turning mill, three harness and saddle shops, together with mechanics of all kinds. If you desire to know more about this flourishing city, and country, come out and see for yourselves, and your curiosity shall be satisfied. Hoping your feeble effort may prove beneficial and instructive we subscribe ourselves,

Will say to persons in the older States, if you contemplate a change of location, give Iowa a visit before settling elsewhere.

If once here we feel satisfied all will be well. Oskaloosa, well known abroad as the city of trees, from the large number of beautiful shade trees that ornament its streets and the grounds of its private residences, was laid out on the 13th day of May, 1844, by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. It is the seat of justice of Mahaska county, and was at first named after the county; but, almost immediately the vote was reconsidered and its present name adopted. It is located on a rising prairie, well skirted with timber on the dividing ridge, nearly midway between Des Moines and South Skunk rivers. Rain falling on the North side of the ridge finds its way to the Skunk river, while that on the South side eventually swells the waters of the Des Moines. It is situated in one of the richest and most fertile districts of the State; and the sun shines not upon a better or more productive soil or more loyal people than can be found in Mahaska. The county out of a population of 14,816 in 1860 sent 1,300 soldiers to the army, than whom none have a brighter record. The county has at present a population of about 20,000, ranking, we believe, about tenth of any in the State, while in the production of corn it ranked last year second. Its shipments of coal, with which its entire surface is underlaid, was last year far greater than any other county in the State; reaching nearly 1,000,000 bushels. Of these mines, the best worked and most productive are within almost a stone's throw of the county seat.

Oskaloosa has a population of 5000 or upwards, a more healthy and pleasant location does not exist in the State, nor one where there are greater advantages offered to the industrious laborer or the man of capital. The following denominations have houses of worship and ministers: M. E., M. E. colored, Presbyterian, U. P., C. P. Presbyterian, Congregational, Christian, Baptist, Prof. Episcopal, Friends or Quakers, Catholic, and the Friends' yearly meeting House, used by that body in their annual meetings aside from these the Universalists and Unitarians have each a congregation, but not regularly supplied with pastors. All the above have Sabbath Schools. In regard to educational advantages but few towns of its size present the same facilities. Oskaloosa College, a very imposing and beautiful edifice, stands in the west part of town, has a fine ten acre flat of ground, and cost \$50,000, one of the best schools in the country. The city owns two brick buildings each two stories high, containing eight rooms in all, where a portion of the public schools are taught; these being entirely inadequate for the accommodation of pupils, the C. P. church is rented and used as a high school department, and the Second M. E. church for the colored school; yet, all these are insufficient, and the school board has contracted for a \$35,000 Union School House. Aside from all these we boast of two excellent select schools, one of which is classical and Normal. The city has a large local trade, twelve Dry Goods stores, three Clothing stores, three Boot and Shoe stores, four Drug stores, three hardware stores, seventeen groceries, four queensware stores, five bakeries, two furniture stores, two book stores, one news depot, two banks, fifteen lawyers, thirteen physicians, three dentists, two marble shops, three printing offices, three picture galleries, five hotels, five real estate firms, two tobaccoists, two woolen factories, two flouring mills, two planing mills, four jewelry stores, two merchant tailor shops, three lumber yards, seven blacksmith shops, one coverlet weaver, one dye house, four barber shops, two agricultural warehouses, four wagon shops, one turning mill, three harness and saddle shops, together with mechanics of all kinds. If you desire to know more about this flourishing city, and country, come out and see for yourselves, and your curiosity shall be satisfied. Hoping your feeble effort may prove beneficial and instructive we subscribe ourselves,

Yours &c. Jno. W. WALTON.

We suppose the Democrats will get the blame of their defeat in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment. If it always works such results we will be satisfied. The day is past for men to be scared into voting the Democratic ticket by the cry of Negro equality.