

for Provo, arrived at American  
at 11 a.m., to day, where they dined and  
continued their journey at 1 p.m., reaching  
at 15 minutes past three.

**DEAD.**—Willis Bartholomew, who return-  
ed from his long silence, have supposed him  
to have been gone nearly three years. Willis  
is now twenty-seven years old, five feet six  
inches high and weighs 140 lbs. He says he has  
never been over the United States and has never  
been in a foot race. On the Long Island  
he made a mile in four minutes and  
thirteen seconds. He holds himself ready to  
do with any man for the distance of from two  
hundred yards to a quarter of a mile.

### THE LATEST FASHION—A STORY FOR CREDULOUS PEOPLE.

Our neighbor of the *Daily Telegraph*  
has published a good story from the  
*La Crosse Democrat* respecting a re-  
markable change of sex. The article  
excited considerable talk at the time,  
some thinking the change might be  
possible, others expressing a few doubts  
about it. We do not like to be beat by  
our contemporary in the publication of  
such a wonderful transformation, and  
have been on the look out ever since to  
find something that would be equal to  
it. We think we have found it, and as  
it comes equally as well authenticated  
as that story did, there should be no  
reluctance about swallowing this, es-  
pecially on the part of those who be-  
lieved the other.

[From the Muscatine Courier, Feb. 7.]

Our readers have doubtless perused a  
yarn from the *La Crosse Democrat*,  
concerning the transformation of a  
woman into a man. This is entitled a  
"strange story," and rightly, too, for it  
is strange; but we know of one that  
beats it. In Montpellier township, in  
this country, reside an aged couple by  
the name of Rose. These two individ-  
uals take it turn about. That is, every  
three years the woman becomes a man,  
and during the same three years the  
man changes to a woman. Strange as  
it may seem, there are some dozen of  
people in this country who stand ready  
to verify this statement with an affida-  
vit. These two unfortunate beings were  
married in 1848. In 1849 the woman  
gave birth to a child which died. Short-  
ly after the birth of this child the pa-  
rents began to change sexes. A separa-  
tion followed, and the parties moved  
from Tennessee, where they then resid-  
ed, one to Illinois, the other to Ken-  
tucky. In 1851, the change having be-  
come complete in both, they were again  
brought together by friends. They fell  
in love a second time and were married,  
the former husband this time being the  
wife, and vice versa. In 1852 the for-  
mer husband, and now wife, presented  
the former wife, and now husband, with  
a female child. This child is now 16  
years old. She is also troubled in the  
same way, often changing in a single  
night. She never knows, when she  
goes to bed, but she will wake up in  
the morning and find herself a boy, and  
is not certain when he gets up in the  
morning but that he will be a girl. He  
(or she) keeps two sets of clothes handy,  
and when the changes begin to come  
on, dons the proper apparel of her (or  
his) sex. This may seem a tough story,  
but it is vouched for by a large number  
of reliable persons. But to return to  
her parents. At intervals of three years  
the change of sex described above has  
taken place regularly. The couple now  
have five children, three of which call  
the original father mother, and two of  
which call the original mother father.  
These children are all liable to occasion-  
al and complete changes of sex, but not  
of so sudden a nature as marks the sta-  
tus of the oldest boy (or girl). A good  
story is told of a young darkey who was  
not acquainted with the family falling.  
Meeting the girl at a party one even-  
ing, he fell violently in love with her,  
escorted her home, and on the way  
solicited and obtained permission to  
call again. The next evening found  
him promptly at the house of his sweet-  
heart. Imagine, kind reader, the as-  
tonishment of this prospective citizen  
when he found his dulcinea arrayed in  
boy's clothes, and sporting an incipient  
mustache on which the evening before  
was the smooth rosy upper lip. Two  
days later he came again, and found his  
Mary, John (for that was the name  
given by the conscientious parents) once  
more the blooming lass, without even  
the semblance of a man. Taking one  
look at her, the astonished youth rush-  
ed from the house and never went near  
it again, "for fear," as he said, "that he

might get to be a gal himself." Of the  
truth of this last circumstance we are  
not so certain, but we again assure our  
readers that the remainder of our story  
is as true as fact can make it.

**THE POSITION OF IRISH PEASANTS.**—  
Just remember for a moment what the  
position of an average Irish tenant in  
the South now is. He holds perhaps  
fifteen acres of land, out of which he  
can extract by extreme industry an en-  
durable living. At any moment, for  
the owner's pleasure, or the owner's  
poverty, or the middle man's caprice he  
may be ejected, that is, turned out of  
work and out of his home at once, a fate  
worse than that of a Warwickshire iron-  
worker whose forge had been blown out.  
Where is he to go? There are no manu-  
factories, hired labor on the fields is still  
wretchedly cheap, the cities are swarm-  
ing with the unemployed. He must  
either emigrate without money, or seek  
his fortune in England where he knows  
no trade, or sink at once in his own vil-  
lage from an independent peasant into  
a half-paid laborer, a social fall at least  
as great to him as to the most indepen-  
dent English middle-class man. More-  
over, the very improvement he has him-  
self effected, the cabin, the barn, the  
trench; the paling are not his, but pass  
away to the next possessor. Who can  
wonder that the Irish peasant with such  
a risk perpetually before him becomes a  
discontented and suspicious man; that  
he regards his landlord as the arbiter of  
his fate; that he thinks the tenant who  
succeeds him has broken a social com-  
pact; and, in his rage and disappoint-  
ment shoots or threatens his, it may be  
quite innocent rival, whose anxiety for  
land has made himself a pauper wander-  
ing without a home? Better, he  
thinks, pay anything, better be mort-  
gaged up to the lips, better submit to  
any sacrifice—than encounter such a  
destiny.—*London Spectator.*

**THE HOP EXCITEMENT IN WISCON-  
SIN.**—Juneau and the adjoining coun-  
ties of Wisconsin, raised \$3,000,000  
worth of hops the past year. As high  
as \$5,000 to \$6,000 were realized from  
five or six acres of ground, and a great  
excitement has sprung up in favor of  
their cultivation in that section. It is  
estimated that the amount to be plan-  
ted this year will require 50,000 people  
to pick them, and the growers are already  
actively engaged securing hands, bring-  
ing people out of the cities and building  
tenant houses through the country for  
them to live in. It is said that the Wis-  
consin hops are superior to the Bava-  
rian hops.

A beligerent Californian, named Dow,  
in fulfillment of a boyish vow of ven-  
geance, recently came all the way to  
Massachusetts to retaliate upon his old  
schoolmaster, the Rev. Geo. Craven, for  
a "licking" which the latter had given  
him about twenty years ago. Having  
thrashed Craven to his heart's content,  
Dow started at once for home, feeling  
much better.

**INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.**—Night be-  
fore last a large party of Indians, sup-  
posed to be Snakes or Crows, committed  
sad havoc among the stock which was  
in winter quarters on this side of the  
Missouri river, and within twenty-five  
miles of here. Commencing their dep-  
redations at Tony's Ranch, five miles  
below the crossing to White's Gulch,  
commonly known as the middle ferry,  
they swept up through the grazing  
lands that lie upon this side of the  
river as far as Beaver creek, two miles  
above the upper ferry. They carried  
their depredations up this creek some  
three miles, and then crossed to the oth-  
er side of the Missouri near its mouth,  
retreating with their plunder to the  
regions of Deep Creek, on the head-  
waters of the Musselshell. They swept  
clear of horses and mules the region  
over which they passed, and must have  
secured between one hundred and one  
hundred and fifty head of stock. It is  
supposed that there were between fifty  
and eighty Indians in the plundering  
party. The ranchmen did not discover  
their loss until yesterday morning, when  
the alarm was first given, and great ex-  
citement prevailed. We do not hear of  
any measures being taken for the re-  
capture of the stolen property.—*Helena  
Herald, 7th Inst.*

Immense piles of Railroad Iron are  
now lying near the track preparatory to  
the spring work. It looks encouraging  
to see these signs of the progress of the  
great Union Pacific. Three hundred  
miles of the road will certainly be built  
this coming summer.—*Cheyenne Star.*

### Special Notices.

**COUNTRY DEALERS** North and South will  
find it to their advantage to regard the ad-  
vertisement of **GEO. DUNFORD & SONS**, in an-  
other column. He drives a lively business in  
Hats, Caps, &c., &c., on the Wholesale principle,  
and wants produce. d98-3

On and after 1st April, 1863, where letters and  
papers for more than one person are put in the  
same box, fifty cents will be charged for each  
person, in addition to the regular box rent, ex-  
cept when such persons belong to the same  
family or to the same firm.

I am reluctantly compelled to make this  
charge, because of the smallness of the revenue  
of this office.  
d95tr. A. W. STREET, P. M.

Mrs. White has arranged to prolong her stay  
in the city for a little time longer, and those  
who desire to rapidly obtain an acquaintance  
with music should see her, for she communi-  
cates a knowledge of the science, by "Robbins  
American Method," so quickly as to astonish  
those unacquainted with it. We think our  
musicians who wish to fully understand Har-  
mony or Thorough Bass, applied to the piano,  
organ, &c., ought to make themselves acquaint-  
ed with the system soon, as she will remain  
here but a short time. She can be found at the  
Townsend House. tr.

President Heber C. Kimball understands that  
there are many in this city and in other places  
adjacent, who have wool to card. He has put up  
a stove and has the place where his two double  
carding machines work, in the 16th Ward, near  
Pugsley's mill and the Ward Meeting House,  
fitted up so that carding can be done occasionally  
when the weather moderates. He also has  
David Le Baron to work them—a man whom  
the people know to be honest, for he has been  
well known among them for many years. He  
can cheerfully recommend Dr. Le Baron as an  
honorable man, who has always given satisfac-  
tion to his customers when running machines  
for him. People bringing wool can have it done  
when they bring it, if there is enough at the  
machines to run a day. Bring grease as usual,  
say one pound to seven.  
If the people will not bring wool along to be  
carded, the place will be closed. tr.

### LIME! LIME!!

GOOD QUALITY and CHEAP as the CHEAP-  
EST, FRESH DAILY at the PIONEER  
PERPETUAL LIME KILN, North of Bath  
House, and at the Office South of Eldredge &  
Clawson's, Main Street.

PASCOE'S CELEBRATED  
**Hydraulic Brick,**  
(OR CONCRETE BLOCKS)

MANUFACTURED in any quantities, on short  
notice, and VERY CHEAP.

Size of brick 9 inches x 4 1/4 x 2 3/4. Blocks  
any size to order.

Call and examine Samples at the Office.

A LIMITED Quantity of COLORS yet on hand  
TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

SLACK COALS, STONE COALS and WOOD  
WANTED. All kinds of useful pay received,  
Greenbacks by no means refused.

Wagons and Stock received in exchange  
**F. J. P. PASCOE.**

d86&57tr

### FRUIT TREES

FOR SALE AT BRIGHTON NURSERY, 16th  
WARD, 1 Block West of Union Square.

G. B. WALLACE, Proprietor.

**APPLE TREES,**

One, Two and Three years old from the bud.

**PEAR TREES,**

One and Two years old from the bud, worked  
on their own stock.

Also PLUM, APRICOT and PEACH TREES,  
which I will sell CHEAP for GRAIN, PRO-  
DUCE, STOCK, WOOD, LUMBER, &c.

N. B. For a LIVE FENCE I have HO-  
NEY LOCUSTS ready for transplanting, which  
make one of the best hedges, grow fast and  
never sprout from the roots, which I will dis-  
pose of on reasonable terms. d86&57tr

### TO THE MUSICALLY INCLINED

And to those desirous of  
Learning Music!

**Mrs. WHITE, of Rochester,**

TEACHES Robbins' American Method for the  
Piano, which is so far superior to the  
old method of teaching the Pianoforte, Melo-  
deon or Organ, that its full importance can  
scarcely be estimated. It is a century ahead of  
all other methods for the Piano—Pupils acquir-  
ing a knowledge of Music in an almost in-  
credible short time.

References to and testimonials from  
the most eminent Professors of Music in  
the East. Mrs. WHITE is located at the TOWNSEND  
HOUSE for a limited time, where she can be  
found, and full particulars learned. Private  
tuition given. d86-11

### For Sale.

BY

**ELDREDGE & CLAWSON**

AT

**EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!**

20,000 Pounds NAILS,  
20,000 Pounds SUGAR,  
30,000 Yards DOMESTICS,  
40,000 Yards PRINTS,

Besides a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

**General Merchandise!**

CALL AND SEE US.

**WE WANT TO SELL,**

And will make it ADVANTAGEOUS to  
**CASH BUYERS.**  
d21&w48-tr

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

**YEAR 1868.**

C  
R  
B  
G

WE return our sincere thanks to this People  
for the liberal Patronage we have receiv-  
ed, and in view of the great scarcity of money  
and the decline in the value of some kinds of  
Goods east, we have determined to offer our  
Stock at a heavy Discount for

### CASH!

WE will allow a Discount of TEN  
PER CENT. on all Groceries, except  
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Candles and Soap.

A Discount of TEN PER CENT.  
on all Dry Goods, Clothing and Hard-  
ware, except Nails, Horse and Mule  
Shoes.

A Discount of TWENTY PER  
CENT. on Hoods, Nubias, and all Goods  
of this description, including Hats and  
Caps.

A Discount of from TEN to  
TWENTY PER CENT. on all kinds of  
Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Glass-  
ware, Castors, &c., &c.

### ARGUMENT:

THIS we think better for the Customer than  
enterprises on the Lottery Plan, these  
having been tried elsewhere and not found  
profitable to the investors.

The People know quite well already who sells  
the Cheapest and Best Goods, and when they  
get them, knowing them to be cheap, and then  
get a Discount of from Ten to Twenty per Cent.,  
we think they will come to the conclusion that  
it is better to have the full benefit of what they  
spend at once and at the spot, than take ONE  
Chance in FIFTY of drawing something, some  
time in the future.

You are not required to purchase "Ten Dol-  
lars" worth to entitle you to the Discount, but  
we will allow it in all cases, whether the pur-  
chase be large or small.

This is to give the poor man or poor woman,  
who cannot get hold of "Ten Dollars," a chance  
to buy Goods Cheap.

### COME AND TRY IT.

WHY DO WE OFFER THESE TERMS?  
Because we are like most of our neighbors  
wanting money badly.

**Ross & Barratt.**  
d35&w48-tr