

Shoal Creek Town Newspaper

By Klegg, Freely & Crofutt CO.

Shoal Creek - Clay County Missouri - July 1, 1867

Number 43

History Preserved Through Knowledge Shared

The town newspaper of Shoal Creek of Clay County Missouri & published each week on the morning of Thursday by Josiah Klegg, Isaac P. Freely, & James Crofutt

For a single issue no obligation 5 cents and payment due at that time. For a single volume one year, or 52 numbers, \$2 if paid in advance, \$2.50 if paid in six months; or \$3 if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year. All subscriptions due and must be paid at the end of the volume, if not sooner. No variation will be made from the above terms.

Single Copy, Per Year \$2.00
Club Rates, (ten copies) \$1.50

Job work of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Local and Special Notices, Legal Advertisements and Sheriff Sales must be paid for before publication is made. From this rule there will be no deviation in any case.

Shoal Creek Mercantile

Come! Stop by & see us. Providing Supplies & Keepsakes for town Citizens & Visitors alike. Something to be found for everyone.

E. BALDWIN,
Jeweler,
LIBERTY, MO.

WATKINS' WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THIS new establishment, situated at my residence in the Northeast corner of Clay county is now in full operation, and although it has been running but a short time, has earned for itself a reputation not surpassed by any in the West. I shall keep on hand a good supply of

Cassimeres, Cloths, Flannels, Linseys, Jeans, Blankets Stocking Yarn, &c., &c.

Which will be sold at as low prices as any establishment in the West. Custom Carding done here in a superior manner, and persons from a distance attended to with as little dispatch as possible.

Dyeing, Coloring and Finishing done here cheap, and in the best style. I will take in exchange for goods and carding Wool, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Wood, Dry Hides, and other articles too tedious to mention. I wish to purchase a quantity of WOOL, and will pay the highest market price in cash or goods.

Wasson & McFarland, of Richmond, E. P. Armstrong, of Liberty, and M. Royle, of Lexington, are authorized agents for this Factory.

WALTUS L. WATKINS.
May 27th, 1864, 11c.

Shoal Creek Blacksmith

I will continue to serve Shoal Creek & the other parts of Clay County with my Blacksmithing business in all its departments. I am located in the town of Shoal Creek just a few miles west of Liberty. I will be pleased to see all who want good work done. Particular attention given to horse shoeing, and claiming to have no superior in that department, I will guarantee satisfaction. I will also cure all diseases of the hoof. I intend to keep a superior Carriage smith for the public accommodation.

April 29, 1856 - 6m5 Michael McLaughlin - Blacksmith

Missouri War Claim Agency.

BACK Pay, Bonuses, Pensions for Widows and Invalids, Increase of Pensions to widows and Invalids, Additional Bonuses.

M. S. M. BOUNTIES.
Additional pay for servants due, officers' pay for use and risk of horse and equipments after June 30, 1864, pay due U. S. and E. M. M. officers and enrolling officers and examining surgeons, Enrolled Militia Soldiers' claims, claims of loyal citizens for forage, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, rails and other property furnished to or taken by the U. S. army. Vouchers against the Government promptly collected. Any person writing to me in regard to any of the above classes of claims will receive a prompt answer. Letter should in each case state particulars.

I will furnish blanks and all necessary instructions to any man wishing to engage in the Claim Business and divide fees equally on all claims he may send to me. Long service in the army and connection with military officers—experience and success in the claim business, warrant me in promising satisfaction to those who patronize me.
Address **W. W. Donham,**
Claim Agent, Springfield, Mo.

WANTED.

100 Tons of Hemp,

For which I will pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

cash on delivery. THE F. WARNER.

LATEST ARRIVAL!

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

P. & J. FRAHER

HAVE just received a large stock of Leather, including a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and shoes of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap for cash as any house in upper Missouri. Store on the northwest corner of the public square. May 16, 1862-1y

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.



From Liberty connections are made with the H. & St. Jos. R. R. either at Osborn or Cameron on the R. R., or at Kansas City with H. & St. Jos. R. R. Packets for St. Joseph.

Connections made at Hannibal daily with Rail Roads to all Eastern points, and with PACKETS TO ST. LOUIS and other points up and down the Mississippi River. Meals and staterooms free on packets. Daily connections at St. Joseph with Platte County Rail Road, and with Packets up and down the Missouri River to points between Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Stage connections with Brunswick, Lexington, Richmond, Liberty, Independence, Kansas City, Mo., and all parts of Kansas, Western Mo., Iowa, and the Territories.

Special pains taken to forward Stock with despatch to Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, Quincy, or the East.

Through Tickets for sale at the R. R. offices. J. T. F. HAYWARD, Super't. P. B. Groat, General Ticket Agent. JOSEPH LOUIS, General Freight Agent. March 15, 1861-4m9½

U. S. TAX NOTICE IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS!

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
St. Joseph, Mo., April 15, 1864.

ALL monies due the United States in this District for Taxes or Penalties, under the Excise Law, must be paid only to the Collector or his authorized Deputies.

Henry M. Aller is my deputy for the Assessment division consisting of the counties of Platte, Clay, Clinton, Ray and Caldwell, and from this date will collect and receipt for all U. S. Taxes and penalties.

CHAS. B. WILKINSON,
April 22, 1864-47w4 U. S. Collector.

BOUNTY FOR THE MISSOURI STATE MILITIA

THE joint resolution of Congress placing the Missouri State Militia on an equal footing with other soldiers in relation to bounties, has passed and become a law, and the soldiers of the M. S. M. organization are now entitled to the same bounty as other U. S. Volunteers.

The undersigned respectfully solicits the claims of such soldiers, and will guarantee that the same will be prosecuted with promptness and satisfaction. Necessary blanks are on hand, and application will be taken at once.

Office, St. Louis Street, Springfield, Mo.
CHRIS. C. DAWSON.

DR. GRIMES,
Surgeon Dentist,
LIBERTY, MO.
Office over Allen & Hall's Drug Store.
May 13, 1864-51tf

HARDWICK & MURRAY.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LIBERTY, MO.
Office on the west side of the Public Square, upstairs over the store room occupied by White Adkins.
Liberty, Feb. 1, 1864-47tf (1859)

CHARLES W. DAVENPORT
FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE
AND
WAR CLAIM AGENCY.
Cor. Third & Francis Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.
Home Ins. Co. N. Y., Cash Assets over \$2,000,000.
Aetna " " " " " 300,000.
Niagara " " " " " 300,000.
Equitable Life Ins. Co., New York.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., New York.
August 28th, 1863-14-1y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."

Prepared under the approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. An eminent divine says: "This work is a household treasure, a joy and blessing to future times. It develops a new social era; a new power in woman; a new phase in Christian's life itself."

T. B. Arthur's Magazine says: "We welcome this book most heartily as the only record of woman's work in the war which makes any appeal to our patriotism." In the beauty of its typography and the excellence of its numerous fine steel engravings, it is a model. Agents have no difficulty in selling it for all who see it want to read it. Energetic young men and ladies will find an agency for this work the best paying business they can engage in during the spring and summer. For full description of the work and terms to agents, address

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.
April 24th

DR. JOHN W. RINGO.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Liberty and vicinity.
OFFICE—On the North side of the Public Square. [Oct 31st.]

JOHN W. REID.
Attorney at Law.
LIBERTY, MO.
WILL practice in the courts of Clay, Platte and Clinton counties. Office, on North side of the Public Square, in same building with the "Savages' Association." - [May 13-1f

CABINET-MAKING, BY L. GLEM.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of this city and county that he is manufacturing, out of good lumber, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, Safes, and indeed everything usually called for in his line. He warrants his work to be done in a durable and stylish manner. All he desires is a call.

Shop south of Miller, M'Carthy & Co.'s store. Particular attention paid to making Coffins.
Liberty, March 10, 1859-46tf L. GLEM.

L. R. SHARP & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

FAIDFLISOROE,
AUNOS, AALCRTL,
DRUNBDLOASE,
INYS, LIS, IRLHS,
EIGWAPENS & OGE,
S'OHCA S'EHSRP,
HOIKRHRTIOEO,
GIDTSAAAYTOENI,
ENSE, EISTGBPRAN,
NG'GLOS OAS YDT,
T & OOKL & OLGIS,
SFTOS, S,MDMILN &c.

GRAPE SHAWLS, &c. &c.



Main Street, one Door North of Savings Bank, betw. 2d and 3d,
Where you will find W. A. M. VAUGHAN, formerly of Clay county. [April 26-1c]

1867! DAVID S. MILLER, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

LIBERTY, MO.

There will be found at all times a full and complete stock of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Fine Groceries, Pure Liquors, of all kinds; Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Coal Oil, Lamps, Chimney Cleaners, Toilet Soaps, Fine Cutlery, and Eucaly Goods generally.

All goods sold by him will be WARRANTED as represented, and sold at prices to correspond with the general decline.

Prescriptions carefully and scientifically prepared at all hours.
April 6, 1866.

AND BOOK STORE!

TRIGG T. ALLEN, at the Old Stand, South Side of Public Square, has always on hand a complete assortment of

PURE DRUGS, Books, Stationery, Photograph Albums, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window and Looking-Glass Plates, &c., &c.

He invites the attention of the Ladies to his new and untried assortment of PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES, such as EUREKA—The infallible Hair Restorative—Restores gray hair to its original color.

SOZODONT—The best preparation known for Preserving and Cleansing the Teeth. Hagan's Magnolia Balm and Lurid's Bloom of Youth, for beautifying the Complexion, Phoenix's Night Blooming Cereus, Bazin's Toilet Soap, and Handkerchief Extracts, Hawley's Perfumes, Buck's & Glem's Perfumes.

Tooth, Nail, Hair and Cloth Brushes of every quality. All the new and popular PATENT MEDICINES, and a choice article of

BRANDIES, WINES & LIQUORS, For Medical Purposes. We invite the attention of Country Physicians to our Stock of Drugs. Our Tinctures, Ointments and Syrups are prepared in exact accordance with the formulas given in the U. S. Dispensatory.

Prescriptions prepared with accuracy and dispatch. TRIGG T. ALLEN.
August 26th, 1863-14tf

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE.

LIBERTY, MISSOURI.
THE second term of Studies commences on the 1st day of February, and ends on the fourth Thursday in June.

EXPENSES PER TERM OF TWENTY WEEKS.
College Department \$18.00
Academic Department 12.00
Primary Department 9.00

No deductions made to students leaving before the expiration of the term, unless in case of protracted sickness (one month.)
Feb. 26-25a E. W. L. OWEN, Pres't.

PARKER'S CORDIAL CONDITION POWDER



BEFORE TAKING THE POWDER. AFTER TAKING THE POWDER.
The very best medicine in use for HORSES, CATTLE, MULES & SHEEP.

This powder is prepared from the recipe of an old English Farrier, is now, and has been for years used throughout England by stock raisers, not alone for its curative, but also its fattening properties. For the following diseases, it will invariably be found a safe, certain and speedy cure:

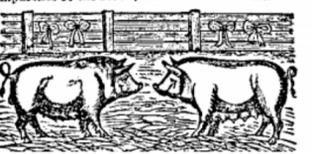
Fevers of all kinds, Distemper, Founder, Coughs, Loss of Appetite, Hilda Bound, Yellow Water, as also all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach, or an impure state of the Blood.

PARKER'S CORDIAL CONDITION POWDER, As its name indicates, is a gentle stimulant. Unlike the many articles sold throughout the country for the diseases of Horses and Cattle, this preparation is entirely of vegetable origin—no minerals enter into its composition. Being composed entirely of aromatic essences, herbs, roots and bark, it may be used with full confidence as to its entire safety, certainty, and mildness of operation. It cleanses the Blood, loosens the Hilda, gives to the skin a smooth and glossy appearance, removes all bad humors, and by its strengthening, life-giving properties, infuses into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, and restores to him all his natural grace and beauty.



Cows require not only careful attention, but abundance of nutritive food. The testimony of various farmers and dairy men, attest the fact that by the judicious use of

Parker's Cordial Condition Powder, the flow of milk is not only greatly increased, but the quality vastly improved as by the use of this medicine acts like a charm. Hog Cholera will be avoided by occasional doses of this powder—it is a sure preventative. One paper added to a barrel of Swift and freely to Hogs, will speedily remove these fatal diseases.



breeders and attenders of Swine will rejoice to know that a prompt remedy for the various maladies, to which these animals are subject is found in

Parker's Cordial Condition Powder. For Coughs, Fevers, inflammation of the Lungs, Measles, Mumps, Kidney Worms, &c. &c. in this medicine acts like a charm. Hog Cholera will be avoided by occasional doses of this powder—it is a sure preventative. One paper added to a barrel of Swift and freely to Hogs, will speedily remove these fatal diseases.



This powder being both Tonic and laxative, purifies the Blood, removes bad humors, and will therefore be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.

Price 25 and 50 cents per package, prepared only by **W. L. PARKER, N. Lewis.**

For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.
RICHARDSON & CO., Gen'l Agts, 701 & 706 North Main Street, St. Louis. Feb. 8-6m.

WM. H. PETERS, PHOTOGRAPHER,

LIBERTY, MO.,
Back of Miller's Drug Store, and Opposite Arthur House,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Clay and adjoining counties, that he is fully prepared to take all kinds of Pictures, such as Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes, or GEMS. Particular attention paid to Copying old Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes. He takes pleasure in serving his patrons that he has on hand a large stock of Pictures, consisting of Maps, Charts, Lithographs, and Card Photographs of some of the most beautiful scenes, and Ideal Paintings; and also Pictures of some of the most distinguished men and Generals of the South. Rose Wood and Gilt Frames, Steel Engravings, &c., all of which he offers for sale low for cash.

He returns his thanks for past patronage.
April 23, 1867-49-1y.

Just printed in elegant style, a large lot of Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Magistrates Blanks, Blank Promissory Notes, &c.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

JOSEPH G. WILLEKE,
Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE,
Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
North Side Public Square,
(Near Post Office) LIBERTY, MO.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired & Warranted.
April 19, 1867-48-1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE undersigned call the attention of the people of Liberty and Clay county, to their large stock of PINE LUMBER, consisting of all kinds of SIDING, WEATHERBOARDING, Yellow and White Pine Flooring, PALLINGS, SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, WINDOW SHUTTERS, FRAMES, SASH, &c.

Their stock is of the very best quality, and will be sold as low as the cost will admit of. We ask a call from those in want of anything in our line.
Lumber Yard, three squares east of Calhoun & Adkins' Factory, on same street.
WOOD & CHRISMAN,
Liberty, June 21, 1867-54f.

1ST SATURDAY OVERVIEW: July 1867

After four long grueling years of bitter conflict, Missourians were weary, and looking forward to new leadership and a peaceful future. Radicals swept the state election, and on January 2, 1865, Thomas C. Fletcher took his inaugural oath as Governor. With a host of serious economic and social issues facing the state, the Radicals won control of the house with promises of peace, progress, and tranquility. Governor Fletcher sought to unite the Twenty-third General Assembly with the message that now was the time for all to work together for the betterment of the state.

On January 11, 1865, the Missouri state convention, meeting in St. Louis, passed an emancipation ordinance immediately freeing all slaves in Missouri. With only four abstaining votes it became clear that Missouri had entered into a new era. Governor Fletcher proclaimed this as the first of many steps towards "radical policy" that would characterize the new Missouri. Charles D. Drake, a member of the Radical Party and spearhead of the emancipation ordinance, quickly became one of the most powerful figures at the St. Louis convention.

Drake proposed an "iron-clad oath" be added to the new state constitution. The oath required individuals to attest to his/her innocence of eighty-six acts of disloyalty against the state of Missouri and the Union. These acts ranged from providing money, goods, or intelligence to the enemy; to taking up arms; participating in guerrilla warfare, aiding or abetting guerrillas. Even expressing general sympathy for the South, or specific individuals that fought for the Southern cause, would be seen as acts of disloyalty. Failing to take this oath would prevent one from voting, holding a public office, and from holding professional licenses such as lawyers, teachers, clergy, and other influential positions.

Reaction to the Iron-Clad oath and opposition to Negro suffrage contributed to the return of the violence in the region. Both Missouri and Arkansas saw the emergence of guerrilla violence in the post-war years. Jesse James became the face of post-war violence. He and his gang robbed the Clay County Savings Association in Liberty, Missouri in broad daylight on February 13, 1866. They killed a young man in the street before their escaping with over \$60,000. These bold acts shocked the public, as many civilians hoped to place the years of violence and depredation behind them.

While Governor Claiborne Jackson and a portion of the pro southern state representatives voted to secede from the Union in October of 1861, the United States Government did not acknowledge their authority. A provisional government, was set up and Hamilton R. Gamble, was given elected Governor and given control of the state government. Thus, Missouri did not experience Congressional Reconstruction, since it did not officially secede from the Union. Instead Missouri's, post-war years were spent alienating those with ties to the Confederacy, bickering between Radicals and Conservatives, and filing claims of retribution for depredation caused during the War.

With the return of manpower and relative safety of the region, construction on the railroad renewed in 1866. By 1870, it had reached Springfield, Missouri, bringing new economic wealth and opportunities to the Ozarks.

1ST SATURDAY SKITS & SCHEDULE

Location: All skits will be in town between the mill and the blacksmith's shop.

10:30 skit: - A flashback to July 1865. Veterans of both blue and gray are coming home from the war, however Confederate veterans are finding that they are not as welcome in the county as they once were.

11:30 skit: - Tensions between Union and Confederate veterans reach a boiling point, fueled by the rivalry and hatred between Bob Green and Milo Talon.

2:30 skit: - Trouble ensues as Northerners move into the area, occupying land formerly owned by displaced and disenfranchised Southern sympathizers.

3:30 skit: - The James-Younger gang rob the Clay County Savings Bank in Liberty.



SHOAL CREEK - LOCAL

TOWN MERCANTILE - We do have a town store which is operated by Mr. Chris Stockton who works hard to help out our little town stay supplied with all sorts of needed items. Everyone is encouraged to stop by - Perhaps our many town visitors might find a something of interest to take home as a souvenir which all purchases of course helps support our brave little community.

TOWN WOOD WORKER - Located in the wood working shop right next to the town Church Mr. Randy George is our town wood worker & he offers many wood working services to our town folk and the surrounding farms. For visitors he also offers some really neat souvenirs for sale for those interested. We encourage everyone to stop by and check out the wood working shop.

TOWN BLACKSMITH - Always a favorite with our visitors, be sure to visit our town Blacksmith, he is a good fellow and he has a lot of stock on hand and is eager to share his trade with all who might come. This is a real life blacksmith shop and you will be able to see the blacksmith in action as he works the fire and metal and shapes it into much needed items.

TOWN NEWSPAPER - The Shoal Creek Town Newspaper is located at the Crossroads Inn and tries to serve the need of our town and educate our visitors on 19th century printing and newspapers. Always eager to help keep everyone connected to the outside world.

TOWN SHERIFF - Sherriff Joseph Roe is the back bone of law and order in our little town and he and his trusty deputy is always on the watch for those who break the Law and disturb the peace and tranquility of Shoal Creek. He has a jail and is not afraid to use it so be sure to stay friendly while here at Shoal Creek.

TOWN DOCTOR - Well back before the war we had a Town Doctor by the name of Ben Thayer but he went off and became an Army Surgeon in the Union Army and never came back. In his absence our little town was fortunate enough to have MS. Stacey Hamby who had some medical training from her late husband step up & became the town doctor. With the war now having ended Doctor Hamby is still serving our town as one of the few and rare female doctors in the state.

Do not go into any place of business with a cigar in your mouth. Recollect that everyone is not fond of tobacco smoke; and there may be powder about!

1ST SATURDAY - YEARS BEING PORTRAYED (2017)

June - - - - - June 3, 1864
July - - - - - July 1, 1867
August - - - - - August 5, 1876
September - - - - - Sept. 2, 1882

THANK YOU - goes out to our many Reenactor Volunteers who work very hard to help put together the 1st Saturday program. However more importantly there is a whole team that works behind the scenes that most folks never realize. Deena Roe our Reenactor Coordinator and Debra Williamson the board President and many others whose names we don't have who work really hard to help make each 1st Saturday a success. We just want to say Thank You to everyone both Reenactor volunteers and the behind the scenes support team for all you do. This program couldn't take place without all of you and your support!

HISTORICALLY - JESSE JAMES UP TO 1867

February 13, 1866 Frank James, Cole and Jim Younger and 9 more members of the gang robbed the Clay County Savings Bank in Liberty, Missouri of \$62,000. Upon their retreat from the bank a 17 year-old boy was killed. This was the first robbery of the gang and the first daytime robbery of any U.S. bank during peacetime.

October 30, 1866 - 5 members of the James-Younger Gang robbed The Alexander Mitchell and Co. Bank in Lexington, Missouri making off with \$2,000. No one was injured. Though Frank and Jesse were said to have part of the robbery, other report place them out of the state at the time.

1866-1867 - John Newman Edward contributes to the fame of Jesse James and his gang by writing glorifying articles and "dime novels."

March 2, 1867 The James-Younger Gang robbed the Judge John McClain Banking House of Savannah, Missouri.

May 22, 1867 With 12 members, the James-Younger Gang made off with \$4,000 from the Hughes and Wasson Bank of Richmond, Missouri. Three men were shot and killed.

CLAY COUNTY AG. & MECH. ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Fair of the Clay Co. Ag. & Mech. Association, will be held at their Fair Grounds in the city of Liberty, commencing on TUESDAY 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D., 1867, and continue for 4 days. By order of the Board.

BOUNTIES TO THE OLD MISSOURI STATE MILITIA - The men of the Missouri State Militia performed as arduous service as the Volunteers. The Volunteers have been drawing the additional bounty voted to them by Congress for many months, whilst the men of the M.S.M., as yet, have received no bounty, nor is there any law under which bounty can be paid.

These men were told by the radical party of the state and of the nation, headed by the Negro lovers, Thad. Stevens, Sumner & Co., would secure this bounty to them. The word passed along the line, "Boys, vote the radical ticket and you will get your bounty, but if you vote the Democratic ticket you will not get it." You voted the radical ticket, have you got your bounty? With the radical party, it is more important to take care of the Negroes and secure bounties to them, then to take care of the boys of the M.S.M. Negroes who were in the military service are now drawing their bounties, but you men of the MSM are not. Why this neglect? Why this failure to fulfill the promises made before the election? He has resulted from the neglect of your delegates and Congress to your interest. Whilst Congress was in session it was customary to flash across the wires a dispatch giving us the exploits of McClurg in laboring for your bounties. Such dispatches as this came: "bounty for MSM; McClurg called up bounty Bill of MS M;" "bounty bill passed;" and upon the receipt of such dispatches, all the little radical sheets of 6x9 in the state would shout "honor to our brave radical delegation in Congress." "The righteous bill has passed. We have a painstaking labor is an industrious delegation in Congress, far superior to our former delegation." Such was the opinion of the people, or the people would not have elected them. Let them entertain the opinion who chooses so to do, that Cols. Boyd, gravely and Capt. Kelso are a blur and more faithful than our former representative, they, the people said so by their votes and we do not disturb that verdict.

Through the carelessness and inattention of one member of Congress, the bounty bill passed last winter for the MSM, but failed to reach the president until after the close of Congress. The president had no authority to sign. Congress has held its session and yet our patriotic and sapient legislators could not find time to attend to this matter and other matters of vast importance to the people. The bounty which ought to be paid to the MSM would gladden the fireside of many a soldier in this state. \$200 is a snug little sum and would relieve the wants of many a soldier and his family. But our Congress of radicals can't seem to find time to attend to the white soldier boys. The black for what more do these radicals care?

TO TAX PAYERS

The list of delinquent lands to be sold for taxes for the years 1865 and 1866, has been published, and we find on it many names who in all likelihood are not aware that their taxes are unpaid. We advise the people to examine their tax receipts and if they have none for the years 1865 and 1866, to go immediately to the sheriff and get them, if they desire to save their lands. The matter must be attended to before the 1st Monday in July.

A list of the lands advertised can be seen at our office.

PUBLIC MEETING

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of Shoal Creek held in town on the first Monday in July next, to consider the best means to stop effectually further murder and robbery in the county, and also to consider upon a plan to more effectually aid the civil authorities in the capture and bringing to certain punishment murderers, robbers and criminals. Every good citizen in the county is interested, and they are earnestly requested to attend.

MANY CITIZENS

Mob law is becoming scandalously frequent in the West, and it is high time that respect for the law should be rigidly enforced by those in authority. It has been ascertained to almost a certainty that within the last two weeks a number of innocent persons have suffered an ignominious death at the hands of mobs, some of those in lawless proceedings being more guilty than those to whom they were so ready to meet out summary punishment. - Paris Mercury.

We examined this week a sample of very fine wheat from the farm of Mr. A. J. Wilson. The entire wheat crop of Clay County is unusually promising, and with good weather the yield per acre will be greater than it has been for years.

THE PUBLIC MEETING ON MONDAY.

We invite the attention of every reader of the Tribune to the proceedings of the public meeting in the city on Monday last. The best of feeling prevailed, and all parties participated, and the resolutions breathe the proper spirit - that of stopping lawlessness and enforcing the laws of the State, against all offenders. If the people will carry out in good faith the resolves of Monday (and we believe they will) we will soon enjoy the great blessing, peace. We conversed with a good number of the people, and they appeared more in earnest than we have ever known them. They don't want a few trifling persons in our own and adjoining counties, to bring ruin on them. Men want to quiet and safety in order to cultivate and improve their farms, and enjoy life.

We hope our people will be prudent, but determined in their efforts to put down every element calculated to disturb the public peace, and render unsafe the lives and property of the people.

There is one resolution we desire to call particular attention to, and that is in relation to men who follow no visible occupation, but who get along apparently as well as the hard worker. There are too many such idlers in Clay County; their labor is needed to develop the resources of the State, and they should be put to work or handled under the vagrant act. It takes considerable means to support a man in idleness, and it must come off of someone, and in too many cases not honestly. If men will not work of their own accord, make them work under the provisions of the vagrant act.

From the New York Tribune.

TREASON IN CIVIL WAR.

Can a government, which, after a long and arduous struggle, has put down an organized and formidable rebellion, proceed to try and punish its defeated adversaries as traitors?

This question is readily answered in the affirmative by ignorance and passion, perhaps also by the wisdom and calm judgment. Let us inquire and consider.

Unquestionably, a government may refuse from the offset to recognize its domestic foes as the belligerents, engaged in lawful war. It may say to them, as Maximilian did to his Mexican adversaries, "You are not warriors, but banditti-brigands, robbers-whom, if captured by my armies, I shall treat as arrested felons." But this is a two edge sword, as Max. is very likely to discover. The government which treats its enemies as felons must except to have its adherents so treated by those adversaries- to have its soldiers shot or hung when captured, if it shoots and hangs those whom it captures. Whatever rule it acts upon will surely work both ways.

On the main question, the doctrine generally held by an American statesman and publicists prior to 1860, will be found succinctly set forth by Daniel Webster, in his address on laying the Cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument (June 17th, 1825), wherein he says of the consequences of that memorable combat:

"The Battle of Bunker Hill was attended with the most important effects beyond its immediate result as a military engagement. It created at once a state of open, public war. There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals as guilty of treason or rebellion. That fearful crisis was past. The appeal now lay to the sword; and the only question was, whether the spirit and the resources of the people would hold out till the object should be accomplished."

Bear in mind that our fathers had not even declared their independence on the 17th of June, 1775, when they fought at Bunker Hill- nay, they had not definitively resolved on separation from the mother country. In the eye of British law - and of the law of nations, for that matter - they were simply rebels, resisting the authority and the Army of their legitimate king. Yet Mr. Webster holds that the naked fact that they resisted in battle array of their constituted local authorities, precluded any civil proceeding against them as "individuals guilty of treason or rebellion."

Of course, Mister Webster did not originate this doctrine. He was not the man to do the like of that. He found it interused throughout our entire revolutionary history and literature. Thus, chief justice Marshall, in his life of Washington, relates that, when General Gage, commanding the Kings forces in Boston, arrested several eminent Whig civilians and lodged them in jail, along with our captured officers and soldiers, to be dealt with as traitors, Washington remonstrated "very seriously against this unjustifiable measures" (says Marshall), while General Gage "regarded the Americans merely as rebels, and treated them as if the great national resistance they were making on principle was to be viewed as the act of a few daring and turbulent individuals," and, as such, wrote Gage: "prisoners whose lives are, by the laws of the land, destined to the cord." Washington at once instituted measures for

retaliation, should this violation of public law and of the laws of war be carried into effect, and thereby brought the British General to a recognition of the just principles of civilized warfare, as enunciated by Vattel and other writers on public law.

James Otis, the Wylif of John Hess of our Revolution, Alexander Hamilton (in The Federalist, and all our revolutionary publicist of any authority, refer to and quote from Vattel's Law of Nations as setting forth the judgment of the civilized world in accordance with the doctrines of Webster and Washington above cited. Vattel, in his chapter on Civil War, says:

"But what conduct shall the sovereign observe toward the insurgents? I answer, in general, such conduct as shall at the same time be the most consonant to justice and the most solitary to the State. * * Subjects who rise against their prince without cause deserve severe punishment; yet, even in this case, on account of the number of the delinquents, clemency becomes a duty in the sovereign. * * "A civil war breaks the bonds of society and government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. - Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State and resisting the lawful authority they are not the less divided in fact. Besides, who shall judge them? * * They stand, therefore, in precisely the same predicament as two nations, who engage in a contest, and, being unable to comment to an agreement, have recourse to arms. This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war ought to be observed by both parties in every Civil War. For the same reasons which render observance of those maxims a matter of obligation between State and State, it becomes equally, and even more necessary and the unhappy circumstances of two incensed parties lacerating their common country." "Thus there exist in the State to separate bodies, who pretend absolute independence, and between whom there is no judge. They decide they are quarrel by arms (not courts of civil law), and asked two different nations would do. The obligation to observe the common laws of war toward each other is therefore absolute - indispensably binding on both parties, and the same which the law of nature imposes on all nations and transactions between State and State.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Gen. Custar telegraphs to Gen. Augur's headquarters, from Riverside, Colorado, 40 miles west of Fort Sedgwick, on the 6th inst., stating that on the 24th ult. Forty-five Sioux attacked a detachment of twenty-five men, under Captain Hamilton, near the fork of the Republican. After a gallant fight the Indians were defeated and driven off, with the loss of two warriors and several wounded, Captain Hamilton losing one horse shot.

On the 26th a party of five or six hundred Sioux and Cheyenne's; led on by Roman Nose, attacked and surrounded forty-eight men of the Seventh Calvary escorting a supply train from Fort Wallace. The Indians kept the trains surrounded for three hours, making a desperate effort to effect its capture. After a well contested fight the Indians were repulsed, with the loss of five warriors killed and several wounded. One horse was captured. Lieutenants Robbins and Cooke, commanding the detachment, had two men slightly wounded. Roman Nose had his horse killed while charging upon the train.

The telegraph reports from Washington, that Colonel Taylor is preparing a document setting forth his views of the present Indian troubles, taking the ground that the government is, in great part, if not wholly to blame in the matter, and that the troubles can be settled in a few days by a commission of a few honest and capable men, who would give themselves earnestly to the task of peacemaking. The Commissioner will submit his memorial directly to the president.

"Blessed Are The Peace Makers." -Col. J.D. Hines has been selected to deliver the welcoming address to Gen. Jo. Shelby and Gen. Sterling Price at the Peace Barbecue, to be given at independence, on the 29th of July. Gov. Fletcher will be present also. Let every person who is willing to strike hands and forget the past, be present at this barbecue, of amity and goodwill. - Kansas City Adver.

The Board of Equalization met in this city some time since, and largely increased the assessment upon most of the lands of Clay County. The list of the names of those persons whose tax has been increased can be seen at this office. No time is stated in the published list when the Board will hear appeals. Call at our office and examine the list, and if we can find out, we will notify you of the day of the Board will meet.

COMMON SENSE - We think it is very bad taste for any man to be riding our streets with two or three revolvers buckled around him. We saw such a case yesterday, and to us it was disgusting. If young men cannot come to town without having pistols buckled all round them, they had better stay at home. It reminds one so forcibly of the days of bushwhacking and Jayhawking-days that all should try to forget.

Kansas City Advertiser.

SAVAGE. - Martial law should be proclaimed in the South, every late rebel should be searched, and if found with any weapon, either upon his person or upon his premises, should be subjected to a drum-head court martial, order to be shot, and the order executed before anyone could interfere.

The above is from a Republican paper printed in Union County, Pa., And is a fair specimen of the moving spirit of that party.

We would respectfully suggest that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Would it not be safer for "the life of the nation," and more conducive to "loyalty," to shoot them before they get the weapons - "shoot them on the spot," if you can find where it is. - The St. Paul Pioneer.

Paris has gone mad on the subject of low neck dresses. They are getting more and more décollete, and the leaders of ton are appearing without any bodice at all, merely using a band like that worn by infants, which has the advantage of covering up nothing in front, and being utterly regardless of everything behind. It requires tact, however, to keep it on. One lady, with no sleeves, at a ball in Paris, and only a narrow gold cord, and the excitement of the dance broke the cord, and everything came down by the run. Are we coming to this?

LETTER FROM GOV. FLETCHER.

The following letter from Governor Fletcher will explain itself. It is decidedly the most dignified production that we have ever seen from his pen, and breathes quite a different spirit from Phillips, Stevens & Co.:

Jefferson City, Mo., June 18, 1867.
Maj. E.A. Hickman, Independence:

DEAR SIR: I am an receipt of yours of the 14th inst., informing me of the organization in your County of a Home and School for the Widows and Orphans of Confederate soldiers, and inviting me to attend a Fair to raise funds to increase its benefits.

I am truly gratified with your invitation, and if my numerous pre- engagements for the month of July leave it possible for me to do so, I will gladly attend.

The widow and orphan have never appealed to me in vain, when it was in my power to aid them. My sympathy for suffering humanity does not admit of inquiry on my parts as to whose widows and orphans are to be secured; it is sufficient for me to know that they are the widow and father list to entitle them to my sympathy and aid.

You also informed me that General Sterling Price is expected to be present, and expressed the hope that he and I meet as friends.

As officers of opposing forces we were enemies. As citizens of one state engaged in peaceful pursuit's, our objects may be common, and our efforts, with prosperity, be united to alleviate distress, each in his own heart keeping his regrets for the error, wrong or necessity which gave him a share in creating that distress. Personally I do not know general price, but will heartily join him, by both word and example, in saying to those who only had feeling enlisted in the war, which is as fully experience by others whose lives were enlisted, that piece has come, the quiet, attentive commission merchant of St. Louis, and the servant of the people in the civil department of the government, appreciating the blessings of peace, may unite in improving the present for future good, without referring to the irremediable past.

Respectfully, yours,
THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

We learned that the national Bank of the State of Missouri has made an arrangement to issue one million dollars of National currency. Enough National Banks have failed, to admit of this issue of currency without exceeding the limit established by law. - Times.

Dispatches from the end of the Union Pacific track says the Indians have driven grading parties into Fort Harker; also, that two railroad men and two citizens were killed near Bunker Hill Saturday, and considerable stock driven off. Efforts are being made to procure arms for the railroad employees many of whom have already left work, and it is feared all will leave unless better protected.

Town Newspaper, Shoal Creek MO. - July 1, 1867

June 10, 1867

BEEF CATTLE - good beeves are selling at 50¢ ½ c gross, as to quality.
HOGS - there has been a better supply with sells at 7c @ 8 ¼ c lb net.
COWS AND CALVES - demand improving small sales at \$25 to \$75 per head.
SHEEP - worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per head

ST. LOUIS MARKET

St. Louis, June 10, 1867.

TOBACCO - From \$3.00 to \$5.00 @ 100.
FLOUR - Ranges from \$6.50 to \$9.00 pr bbl.
WHEAT - several sales. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.90.
CORN - sells at from \$1.25 to \$1.28.
OATS - few sales; sells 92c.
RYE - 108 sks at \$1.32 per bushel.
HAY - Sells at \$31 per ton tight pressed
HEMP - sells at \$70 to \$140 per ton.
POTATOES - sells at about 75 to 95c.
FRUIT - 9 sacks peaches at \$5.50 Apples \$2.30 to \$2.50.
HIDES - nominally dry flint 20c; dry salted 18c; green salted 9c.
TALLOW - 11 ½ cents per lb.
LARD - 13 ½ c.
BACON - Carvassed Hams at 19c, shoulders at 11 ½ c; sides at 14c.
WOOL - choice unwashed at 40c to 45c; washed 60 to 65c per lb.
FEATHERS - Sales at 54c to 55.
SALT - We quote at \$2.65 to \$2.85 per bbl; G.A. \$2.50 to \$2.90.
SUGAR - Brown Sugar 18 to 22c per lb
COFFEE - we quote at 44 to 47c.

KANSAS CITY MARKET

FLOUR - dull and nominal.
WHEAT - irregular and declined 7 cents since Saturday. Sales of No.1 at \$1 98@2: No. 2 \$1 65@1 70, closing tame at \$1 65 for No.2.
CORN - unsettled and lower; No. 1 80@85; No. 2, 77 1/3@80, closing quiet at 81 ½@82 ¾ for No.1 in store.
OATS - steady in quiet, at 55 ½@57 for No.1 in store.
RYE - dull and lower; \$1 07 for No 1 in store.
PORK - dull and nominal at \$20@20 50.
LARD - steady and firm at 11 1/4c.
BEEF CATTLE - quiet; at \$7 50@9 50 for good to extra choice steers.
HOGS - dull and doing nothing.
SHEEP - dull; \$4@4 50 for good to choice shorn.
UNION MILITARY BONDS. - The amount of union military bonds now outstanding is -
of the issue of 1863 \$29 694
of the issue of 1865 \$ 445 641
of the issue of 1866\$ 645 807
Total \$ 1,121,142

The St. Louis Democrat says all the world has learned that the words rebel and Democrat "have become synonymous." We presume the lesson commenced when General Washington and the other patriots of the revolution became rebels by espousing the cause of democracy.

BACHELORS. - Buckle's theory, that the price of corn regulates the marriage of nations, and consequently there population, seems to be not far wrong. The dullness of the times just now is affecting the matrimonial market, and few marriages are taking place. If Congress would only settle the currency and tariff questions, it would improve hymeneal products wonderfully. The Romans gave bachelors no legacy. Corinth denied them sepulcher. In Plato's Commonwealth, at the age of thirty-five, and they were find. But in this country, so far, no tax has been imposed upon them. In Philadelphia there are more homes, and proportion to the population, than in New York or Boston. Hence it's the morality.

A little Union girl, whose father had just returned from the war with an honorable discharge, went to visit a relative and a distant country, accompanied by a lady. Arrive late in the evening at Uncle B.'s our little patriot being much fatigued, proposed to retire, and solicited her companion to go with her. "Oh, no," responded she, "I must sit until B. has prayers." "Pray," said our little friend, "does B. pray? I thought he was a Radical!"

The Body of Ex-Gov. Jackson. - A dispatch from Memphis states that the steamer enterprise, with the remains of ex-Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, of the State, on board, arrived there yesterday, on her way to St. Louis. Gov. Jackson died in Arkansas, during the war, and was buried at Little Rock. His body is to be taken to his former home in Saline County, in the State, for final interment.

The following act was passed by the Missouri legislator at its last session: an act requiring the sale of all vegetables and fruits offered for sale in the Commonwealth of Missouri by weight rather than by measure:

for sell within this state shall be sold by weight and not by measure.
SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts now in force conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed.
SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

DELINQUENT STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

About the best act passed by the legislature was that entitled "An act authorizing the collection of delinquent taxes," approved March 17, 1867. By this act, the State and County collectors and the register of lands at Jefferson, are authorized and required to receive the original amount of tax without any additional cost. In this county there are thousands of dollars in the delinquent tax lists for each year from 1856 to 1861, and scarcely a single tract is sold without the investigators of title finding some delinquent taxes on it. To show the benefit of this law we have made an estimate on one single tract that we find on the delinquent tax list for each year 1856 to 1861. The amount that he was authorized to collect on this land previous to the passage of the law, including interest and cost on each year, was \$446 80. The original amount of the tax bills, as taken from the collectors books, which he is now authorized to receipt for, is \$175 24, making a clear gain to the taxpayer of \$371 66 on the tract. We make these statements in order to show those interested that now is the time to save money and pain up there indebtedness to the State, and the sooner it is done the better, for this law only last till the 31 st of December, 1867. - Democrat.

THE DEPARTURE OF A BRIDE. - You have surrounded her youth with unspeakable tenderness - the exhaustless tenderness of your paternal and maternal heart; and she, in return, has appeared to pour forth upon you both an inexhaustible gratitude; you loved her beyond all the world, and she seemed to clean to you with a proportionable affection. But one day, and ill-omened day, a man arrives, invited and welcomed by yourselves; and this man of your own choice carries off to his domestic circle your gentle dove, far from the soft nest which your love had made for her. On the morrow you look around you, you listen, you wait, you seek for something which you cannot find. The cage is empty; the tuneful linnet has flown; silence has succeeded to its melodious warblings; it does not come, as it did only on the previous morning, fluttering its perfumed wings about your pillow, and awakening you by its soft caresses.

Nothing remains but a painful calm, a painful void. The chamber of the absent darling offers that, only that, this order which is so melancholy for a mother to contemplate; not the joyous and inpatient disorder of occupation, but that of abandonment. Maidenly garments scattered here and there; girlish fancies no longer prized; chairs heaped with half worn dresses; drawers left partially open and ransacked to their remotest corners; a bad in which no one has slept; a crowd of charming trifles, which the young girl loved, but which the young wife despises, and which are littered over the carpet like the feathers dropped by the linnet when the hawk made the time to bird its prey. Such is the depressing sight which wring tears from the mother's heart. Nor is this all; from this day she occupies only the second place in the affections of her departed idol; and even that merely until the happiness of maternity shall have taught her for whom she weeps to assigned to her one still lower. This man, this stranger, unknown a few months, it may be but a few weeks, previously, has assumed a right over those infections which were almost entirely her own; a few hours of fleeting, and it may even be of assumed tenderness, have in a great degree sufficed to efface twenty long years of watchfulness, of care, of self-abnegation; and they have not only rent away her right to be the first and best beloved, but they have also deprived her of the filial caresses, the gentle attentions and adorned precedence of the hearts idol, whom she has herself given to him for life.

Nothing is left to the mother but the attachment of respect. If she loves him, she leaves her home without regret to follow his fortunes to the end of the world; if she does not love him she will still perform the same duty with resignation. Nature and law alike impose the obligation on her, and her own heart must decide whether it will constitute her joy or her trial; but in either case the result to the mother is the same. Nor can that mother reproach her with this painful preference, for she has reared her in the conviction of the necessity of marriage; she has herself offered to her its example and her own person; Heaven itself has pointed it out as a duty whose omission is culpable; and therefore, far from venturing to which that the last one should restore to her all the tenderness which time and have it may enable her to withdraw from her husband, the mother is bound, on the contrary, to pray that they every day become dearer to each other, even at the expense of her own happiness. This misfortune is the mother's last blessing.

TRY IT BY ALL MEANS. - If any of our readers have been trouble to make light and uniform biscuits, it is more than probable they do not use D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Suleratus. This is a pure article, not detrimental to health, and share in its effects. Try it by all means.

Mrs. --, a radical lady, of Bangor, Me., Recently gave birth to four boys, making six in less than one year. We are opposed to any such increase of radicalism as that, and hope it will not be practiced in old Clay. At such rate they would soon overcome our present 20 to 1 majority.

Liberty, June 26, 1867.

Editor Tribune: the interest Clay County has formally taken in educating has given her a name abroad young ladies have found at liberty facilities for obtaining a first-class education, and young men have come from various portions of the state to William Jewell College. Every citizen of the county surety feels proud of this fact. Nothing can establish character to individuals and communities so soon as a do appreciation of mental and moral training for the young.

Your schools just closed gave general satisfaction; and a hopes of teachers are for larger numbers next fall. The board seem determined to let know impediment discourage them in reorganizing and refitting the college for its responsible work, which when done, will add all that life of which you have been deprived by the temporary suspension of schools during the war. Will the schools organize over the county? I called this morning at the clerk's office to get a list of the clerks of school boards. I received only nine. I wish to correspond with these officers respecting the condition of school houses, school furniture, apparatus, and anything else your County may need. The education of children should take precedence of everything else.

Is are a *sina qua non* to our state and to our advanced children. I am traveling, and am happy to inform you that a good interest is being manifested generally in Missouri. Schools should have a good supply of furniture - all their arrangement should be attractive, that the children may love to be in the classroom. Schools, officers and teachers will do a lasting good to the rising generation by attending to this. Outline maps, charts, globes, mathematical blocks, and every help should be given the teachers. Leaving out the ministry there is more now depending upon teachers than any class of men.

JAMES ROAN
Jefferson City.

MCADAMIZED ROADS. - Dear Tribune: The organization of the "Kansas City, Barry and Smithville McAdemized Road Company" is now completed, by the election of Col. R. H. Nelson of the Ferry company, as president, and seven directors, - men who are in earnest, and desirous of putting the saying through at the earliest practicable moments. It is estimated that \$80,000 of which are already subscribed. Including amount taken by Kansas City. Application will soon be made for its incorporation, when preliminary surveys will be made. It is a remarkable fact that in our old wealthy County there is not one mile of good road. It is unnecessary to argue the necessity, utility or benefits of good roads - everybody understands these. But is our County willing to do that which will most readily develop our resources, open up our rich soil to cultivation - large tracts of which are idle, and invite among us a sober, intelligent, enterprising immigration. Lately I have had opportunities to know the feelings outside of our state; and, in conversation with those desiring houses in the great West, invariable questions are "what kind of roads have you in your County? What are your facilities for getting to market with the abundant products of your rich soil?" And the invariable answer of every candid man in our County must be, "we have no roads, and the poorest facilities for reaching our home markets, which are of the most importance now to the great mass as we have great thoroughfares to the eastern and consuming markets." What a shame! Every man ought to blush at the condition of our avenues of travel.

While our County Court is doing much to reach the great markets, benefiting the mass of our citizens, would it not be well to inaugurate some general system of aid to such companies as are desirous of constructing McAdamized roads. It will not be long and tell all the present "out" land will be enclosed, and going around "bad places" will be "played out," as farmers soon tire of having their focuses torn down by the traveling public.

An \$100,000 expended in making good roads through the county and various directions would enhance the value of our lands 25 per cent. by the time such roads could be completed. The time and difference of cost of transportation will soon more than pay the cost of building such roads. What system the court ought adopt I am not prepared to say, except it should be general,

of the county, and which may meet the approval of most of our citizens. Kansas City reaches out her arms, and kindly offers aid to the proposed road, as she has to our railroad, and no doubt will to others, naturally our home market; and as the great railroad centre, should not our County Court be willing, as it is able, to generously aid her own citizens and every laudable effort that will increase our wealth, develop the depth, riches and capacity of our soil and invite sturdy immigrants to seek homes with us? One thousand dollars per mile as stock to all purposed roads, payable and bonds, when and as parts of such roads may be completed.

Five roads - two E. and West and three N. and South, being about 100 miles, would place a good road and convenient distance of every farmer in the county, and give him choice of our home markets, 1 Liberty, Kansas City and Leavenworth, and railroads open to us to the great markets East and West.

The great question is, how shall we get to the railroads? Through the mud and brush, and over hills and hollows, without bridges, at the rate of two or 4 miles an hour, or over good, solid pikes at 8 to 10 miles an hour? Time is money - a word to the wise, &c. but yesterday I saw one of your citizens who had, and driving over hills and through mud, made a trip of 9 miles in seven hours with a load for four yoke of oxen (and stalled at that) at an expense of fifteen dollars, which over the old Kentucky pikes, could have been made with two horses in two and half hours, at an expense of five dollars. That man is in favor of County aid to McAdamized roads.

It is high time we were awake to our interest. Shall we lose our share of the great tide of immigration West, I refusing to build roads?

Camille.
June 15, 1867.

Wm. J. Jewell College.

Mr. Miller: as one of the attendants at the late annual examination of the students of William Jewell College, permit me to say that I hear but one sentiment, and that is, that the students passed one of the most satisfactory and trying examinations ever conducted in William Jewell College. They all evidenced the fact that they had not been idle during the past ten months; and they further instructed all who heard them, that their instructors were the right man in the right place.

It is a notorious fact that there never has been a session of the college where there has been so large in attendance, and such an universal display of moral integrity in general good behavior among college students as the one just passed. This speaks much in the praise of the able and efficient professors who have conducted the young men through the past ten months.

There is no question of the fact if those having control of the college will only furnish a good and sufficient faculty - adding a few more, such as we have, William Jewell College will be crowded next fall to its utmost capacity with students from all quarters. There is nothing in the world to prevent it - the war over - peace restored, and hundreds of young men seeking an education to prepare themselves to enter upon the great duties of life, creditably to themselves and honorably to their country. The Baptist denomination, who have charge, E special charge of this college, O it to themselves, the state and he wants of their fellow men that William Jewell College should not go down, but should rise, in the strength of her friends and occupy that lofty place her imminent founder designed she should. It is useless to speak of the admirable location of the college - all who are acquainted with Missouri know no better one could have been selected for health, beauty and morals, and all that could make such a location desirable.

Of the professors who have had charge of this institution the past year, too much cannot be said in their praise - moral, able and efficient, - they have nobly done their duty under the circumstances; and we predict, that should nothing further be done to forward the interest of the college, and the same faculty continue as heretofore, they will open next fall with a vast increase of students over the last year. I could say more - we could not, on a subject of such a vast interest to everybody in this community, before the present I desist, hoping this matter will receive the speedy action of those who have the power to move in the matter.

A SPECTATOR

Our correspondent, "spectator," has saved us the trouble of an extended notice, and has expressed our views of the late examination. We are satisfied there has never been a more credible examination in the college, and the greatest credit is due Prof. E.I. Owen Prof. Geo. Hughes, for their untiring labors in effecting so happy a result. They have labored faithfully and the people fully appreciate their services. We expect to see next session a large increase in numbers. The following is the program of the Exhibition of the Philomathie

gentleman acquitted themselves with marked credit to themselves, and the college. - We have never attended a better exhibition:

OLD KNAPSACKS. - The following beautiful extract is from a letter of "a woman in Washington" to the New York independent:

I saw a pile of knapsacks the other evening at the cottage on fourth Street; knapsacks and haversack's left behind for safekeeping by the boys who went to the front and never came back. The eloquence of these were worm eaten in molded bags cannot be written. Here was a piece of stony bread uneaten, the little paper of coffee, the smoke tin cup in which it had been boiled so often over the hasty fire on the eve of battle. There was the letter, sealed, directed, and never sent; for the soldiers could not always get a stamp. Here a letter, half written, commencing, "Dear Wife: how I want to see you." "Dear Mother: my time is nearly out." The rusty pen, just as it was laying down on the half filled sheet by the gallant and loving hand which hope so soon to finish it. Here, tinted with red, white and blue, here were photographs of the favorite generals, and photographs of the dear ones at home. Here were letters of heartbreaking love and loyalty to duty, and holy faith in cheer, written at home, and here was the testament given by the women he loved best, soiled and worn.

For the American soldier, if he rarely reads it, still would carry his testament as a dear talisman to save him from harm. Here were those mementos of the brave, living, loving life gone out. They never came back! The mourners at home do not know where they fell, or whether they were buried. 21 unfamiliar with the soldiers life these relics might mean little. To me they mean all leve, all suffering, all heroism. I look on them, and again seem to see the long line of marching men file past, dust covered and warm, on their way to battle. I see the roads of Virginia simmering in the weight heat, lying with exhausted men lying down to sleep and to die, after the last defeat; hear the cry of the wounded, the moan of the dying; she the half filled grave; the unburied dead. All the fearful reality of war comes back. So, too, do knightly days in dauntless men. Peace walks amid the May time flowers, and already our soldiers seem almost forgotten. Days of war in deeds of valor seem like dreams gone up.

Lo! The Poor Monkey. - The Gal veston News proposes that monkeys be introduced in the South and trained as cotton pickers, upon which the Brownline Ranchero remarks: "We would like to know if the editor had consider how long it would be before a war would be waged for their liberation from slavery, and how long thereafter there would be another constitutional amendment, this franchising loyal men and Negroes, and giving the suffrage of the country into the bands of cunning monkeys. We must take time by the forelock, and be duly guarded about the introduction of monkeys."

SOMETHING NEW IN HORTICULTURE. - An eastern exchange gives an account of a meeting of the Horticultural Society recently held in India. Among the papers read before the society was one by the Rev. Mr. Firminger, communicating by which the stones of fruit may be reduced or made to disappear, and the pulp increased in size and flavor. Inasmuch as the process is an ingenious one, and the claimed result somewhat marvelous, we publish the process by which it is to be done, which is as follows: "At any time during the cold season select a branch that is to be used afterwards for inarching. Split it up carefully somewhat less than a span long. From both halves of the branch the split, scoop out clearly all the pith; then bring the split halves together again, and keep them Band-Aids tell they become thoroughly united. At the usual time, the beginning of the rains, inarch the branch that's treated upon suitable stock; taking for the place of union the portion of the branch just below where the split was made. Upon a branch of the tree thus produced a similar operation is performed, and so on for successive seasons; the result being that the stone of the fruit becomes less and less, after each successive operation." This process has been applied likewise to the grapevine in Malaga; and plants thereby have been produced which bear the finest fruit, without the slightest vestige of a stone within them.

RHUBARB PUDDING (delicious.) - Line your putting dish with slices of bread and butter, cover with cut up rhubarb, strewed with sugar, then slices of bread and butter, and so on alternately until your dish is full, having the rhubarb and sugar on top. Poor in half a teacup of water, cover with a plate, and bake half an hour. Eat it warm, not hot. This recipe alone, is worth a years' subscription. - Country Gentlemen.

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"UNWHIPPED REBELS IN CONGRESS." Say anything to a radical about admitting the representatives of the Southern States, and you are answered with the worn out and stereotyped "argument" that "we don't want unwhipped rebels in Congress to make our laws." Now, we are in the "unwhipped rebels?" We have only to ask any "boy in blue" who went into the service to fight for the maintenance of our country and its laws, to a certain that the Southern rebels have all been thoroughly thrashed, and lay down their arms two years ago. This may be news to some of our radical friends, but it is nevertheless true, and their old bugaboo is not applicable to the representatives of the Southern States. We turned into the examination of the Northern representatives. No member can take his seat in Congress until he has sworn to support and maintain the Constitution of the United States. That article declares that "no State shall be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate without its own consent." But the "unwhipped rebels in Congress"—the man who have sworn to support and maintain the Constitution—deprive ten states of all representations, not only against their own consent, but against their earnest and indignant protest. — These are the rebels that remain "unwhipped."

The Constitution — the compact that the "unwhipped rebels in Congress" have sworn to maintain and support — say that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in case of invasion or rebellion the public safety may demand it. — There is neither an invasion or rebellion, and yet the disunionists in Congress have passed a bill, over the veto of the president, authorizing the suspension of that writ. The controlling majority in this Rump Congress, then are open and willful violators of the Constitution.

The Want of Houses. — Within the past year hundreds of people have passed through our city to locations elsewhere, who would have settled here if they could have obtained houses to go in — and that too of the only class of people that we really need — the working farmer and mechanic — the men that constitute the jewels of every government on earth, and who are the carvers and moulders of the greatness of a country. Several large manufacturing establishments would have gone up here during the past year if houses could have been produced for occupation until others could have been built. If we ever expect our city to prosper this state of things must be remedied, and whenever a man comes to town who is willing to build a house the people should see to it that he gets a lot and at a reasonable price, and that every other facility in our power is afforded him. We must work if we expect to increase our population and build up our city. We are surrounded by a rich and beautiful country; — there is not a county in Missouri that can boast of richer or more productive soil, or a more enterprising and intelligent population, then old Clay, and there is no County that has a better market for everything raised by the farmer.

A TRUE GENTLEMAN. — A gentleman is not merely a person acquainted with certain forms of etiquettes of life, easy and self-possessed in society, able to speak and act and move in the world without awkwardness, and free from habits which are vulgar and in bad taste. A gentleman is something much beyond this; that which lies at the root of his ease and refinement, and tact and power of pleasing, is the same spirit which lies at the root of every Christian virtue. It is thoughtful desire of doing in every instance to others as he would that others should do unto him. He is constantly thinking, not indeed how he may give pleasure to others for the mere sense of pleasing, but how he can show respect for others, how he may avoid hurting their feelings. When he is in society, he scrupulously ascertains the position and relation of whom he is brought into contact, that he may give to each his do honor, his proper position. He studies how he may avoid touching in conversation upon any conversation which may needlessly hurt their feelings — how he may abstain from any allusion which may call up disagreeable or offensive Association. A gentleman never alludes to, never even appears conscious of, any personal defect, bodily deformity, and inferiority of talent, of rank, of reputation, in the persons in whose society he is placed. He never assumes any superiority to himself — never ridicules, never sneers, never boasts, never makes a display of his own power or advantages — such as implied in ridicule, sarcasm, or abuse — as he never indulges in habits or tricks or inclinations which may be offensive to others. He feels a mere member of society; that he has no right to trespass upon others to wound or annoy them. And he feels as a Christian, that they are his brothers — that as his brothers they are children like himself, of God — members like himself, of Christ — heirs like himself, of the Kingdom of Heaven.

HUMP HEAD GEAR. — The editor of the Wabashaw, (Minn.) Herald, is not alone in his detestation of the modern mode of dressing ladies' hair. He was at the opera recently, and thus describes the phenomena of a female had he saw there, which is a type of nearly all the rest:

"it was be-frizzled a la Africaine, and the usual wood-shed and kitchen protuberance in the rear, was transformed to a cupola of the composite style of architecture, on the top of the head, giving the head the appearance of a goard, standing neck up. The natural hair seemed to vie with the artificial in its drowsy, uncombed appearance, and the whole head was tortured into such an ill-shaped mob of rags and ravel, that fancy could hardly imagine anything more ugly or ridiculous.

Fashion can never atone for the horrid haunch back head with which she has cursed votaries for a year or more. Women, otherwise good looking and attractive still continue to wear these dirty, worm eaten carbuncles through the streets, and with evident satisfaction, too."

At a late meeting of the St. Louis horticultural Society of the following essay by a lady, was read:

Flowers.
"Gather a wreath from the garden
Bowers,
and tell the wish of thy heart and
flowers."

Our feelings and wishes are expressed by flowers, and where we can find a more beautiful mode of expressing ourselves them by those lovely messengers? Flowers should be seen in every garden; in fact of the peasant as well as that of the millionaire. The appearance of these welcome comers in the spring is hailed by all, as they announce the return of that blissful season in which nature is abroad in her beautiful raiment. How much are we overjoyed when the feeble sprout forces itself through the rude clay, to enjoy the warming, genial influence of that mighty orb which eliminates the world. The fond mother carries her sick boy to the window to enjoy the site of the long wished for flower; often in his hours "hope in anguish" has he said he would "be better when God sends the flowers again to adorn this transient world."

How pleasing it is to have a taste for flowers. How sweetly we can beguile hours that otherwise would have proved tedious, by sowing the seed, cultivating, or training their delicate tendrils, how pleasingly can we make them the messengers of joy or grief, of hope or fear, of death and immortality. The beauteous babe, the blushing bride, the festive board, the dreary grave — have each these emblems.

Flowers spring up by the wayside, hide themselves in the woods, are that companions of childhood, and the textbooks of the wisest of men; they afford the choicest ideas that adorn literature, call for us the warmest hatches of the painters pencil, and give the force to the gushing eloquence of the orator. The beautiful Lily of the Valley; the modernists violet, crouching beneath some neighboring plant from the gaze — while the Rose, the universal favorites and acknowledged Queen, raises its blushing cheek and all the consciousness of beauty.

Oh! Who can resist the sweet influence of flowers? How dark and drear with this world appear if deprived of them? — Still there are some in whose bosoms they awaken no congenial emotions — but cold and desolate must be such hearts.

"Flowers are the brightest things which earth On her broad bosom loves to cherish;

Gay they appear as
childhood's mirth; Like fading
dreams of hope they perish,"

THE LAND WE LOVE.

Father A. J. Ryan, of Knoxville, Tenn., contributes the following beautiful poem to General Hill's magazine, "The Land we Love." Are they not pretty?

Land of the gentle and brave! Our love is as wide as thy woe, it deepens beside every grave, where the heart of a hero lies the low.

Land of the brightest of skies! Our love to glows the more mid thy gloom. Our hearts, by the saddest of ties, Cling closest to the and thy doom.

Land where the desolate weep, In a sorrow too deep to console, Our tears are but streams making deep The ocean of love in our soul.

Land where the victor flag waves, Where only the dead are free, Each link of the chain that enslaves, Shall bind us closer to thee.

Land where the sign of the cross, Its shadow of sorrow hath shed, we measure our love by thy loss; Thy loss by the graves of our dead.

FINE WHEAT. — Mister John Beauchamp, presented us with a number of heads of spring Chinese tea wheat which promises as fine a yield and looks as fine as any we ever

head is also much longer than the ordinary for wheat.

DANCING. — In all ages dancing has been considered an innocent and proper recreation, and the ancients indulged in it as an exercise and festivity. The ballroom is the best school of gracefulness of movements and elegance of manners, not accepting the gymnasium. Dancing is peculiar to no nation, age or climate. The Parisian and his magnificently adorned and exquisitely embellished saloon enjoys the harmony of motion no keener then does the American Indian his or dance, with natures green carpeting for a floor and heavens arch dome, frescoed with glittering stars, for a canopy. Dancing is the natural accompaniment of music, and a taste for one is always attended by the other. People who "have no music in themselves" are void of delicacy and refinement, and, (according to the trite saying, if anything that Shakespeare has said can ever become trite) "fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." We are reminded that the fourth of July, (next Thursday) will be ushered out by a grand ball at the courthouse. All are invited to attend, and the tickets are placed at the moderate sum of two dollars. The character of the gentleman who are getting it up assures us that in their lexicon there is no such word as fall. The proceeds, after paying expenses, will go to the pride of the West Hook and Ladder company.

"The Night shall be filled with Music,
And cares which infest the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently stent away.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN HIS TOMB. — A gentleman who recently visited the tomb of Lincoln says: "It is not quite two years since I visited here before, yet how changed the scene. Then Lincoln's praises were on everybody's lips; his virtues everyone seemed to extol; in front of the vault in which lay his remains, and armed sentinel stood guard day and night, the vault inside was strewn with flowers brought there every day by ladies from the city. But no word of praise is now heard, his virtues are forgotten, the tramp of the sentinel is heard no more; no flowers are scattered over the tomb; not one even planted there. During the half hour that I sat on the hill above the tomb, not one came to visit it, although there were perhaps, five hundred people around the grounds and in the park adjoining. In a word, there is nothing to remind the visit of who it is that sleeps within the tomb, except the simple word, "Lincoln" cut on the stone door in large letters."

Gen. Meagher Accidentally Drowned.

Virginia City, Montana Territory, 1867

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and acting Governor of this Territory, accidentally fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson, at Fort Benton, in the evening of the first instant, and was drowned. He had been absent for the past fortnight on public business, and had succeeded in procuring arms for the troops engaged in the territory and transacting other business demanded by our present exigencies. His death is greatly lamented and the public demonstrations in honor of his distinguished character and services are generally felt. At last accounts his remains had not been found, the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current preventing any rescue.

BARNs. — We would like to preach a sermon to all our parishioners on barns. We think they need a sermon on the subject — and it should be enforced in a positive style. There should be no milk-and-water sentiments or opinions uttered on a subject of so much importance to every Western farmer. Millions of dollars are wasted every year by the want of good barns. Grain and hay are stacked out in the fields, and exposed to the storms of the seasons, and damage materially thereby. The waste and distraction thus caused would pay more than 25 per cent. Interest on every judicious investment of money and barns on every farm in the West. They are and indispensable appendage.

Not only are they needed to store the grain and hay crop — but they are equally necessary to store the reapers and mowers, fanning mills, plows, cultivators, and all other farm implements, instead of letting them remain out to expose to the changing weather of the seasons. They are also needed to shelter horses and cattle, large and small, which will consume much less food and keep in far better condition when that's protected from the cold and storms.

You, who have not barns, by all means build them. If you have not money,

go in debt; but if barns can't be built without, borrow the money to build them, and the saving alone in two or three years will enable you to replace the money. Now is the time to build them — now is the time to provide storage for your crops. Build a large, commodious, well arranged barns, and you will never regret it. — Rural World.

A SOLDIER ON THE G. A. R.

Since Horace Greeley "block headed" the radical party in New York, and "insected" the "little critters," who edit a majority of the country papers, we observe a decided cropping out of independence and many quarters. The Ottumwa (Iowa) Mercury is added by an ex-federal soldier, but refuses to obey the commands of the G. A. R., or publish their proceedings, for reasons, as follows:

"We refused to publish the proceedings, and briefly state are reasons. We have no sympathy with that organization, believing it to be nothing more than a side show to the radical party, is mischievous in its designs, and calculated to foster that unholy spirit which stops at nothing less than the complete degradation of the southern people. It is not only an unholy spirit, but it is of that low, revengeful character which a true soldier should spurn and discourage. We asked no favors from the "Grand Army of the Republic," and they need expect nothing but justice at our hands. In short, we are down on all such institutions. When they get anything from us they may expect to pay for it. When we asked anything from them, it will be at some time not known to deponent."

Plattsburg, Mo., June 1867.

Editor of the Liberty Tribune:

My Dear Sir: I have had my attention called to an article in your paper, published on the 14th instant, purporting to have been copied from the "Columbia Statesman," which was headed "Hauling Rebel Powder." I hope you will do me the justice to simply state in your next issue that the statement made by the Columbia Statesman in reference to my testimony before the Senate and the impeachment of Judge King is wholly untrue. I never made any such statement in reference to Anthony Harsell, late Supervisor of Registration and Clay County; and in justice to him and myself, I hope you will be so kind as to publish this in refutation of said publication. I know nothing of his having had a horse contract, or ever having been sworn into the rebel service; but one thing I do know, that Mr. Harsell has always been a true Union man as far as I know; and I was intimately acquainted with him during the war. And another thing I know, if Anthony Harsell has not been a true Union during the late rebellion, there is not one in the State of Missouri. Yours, very respectfully,

Chas. Ingles.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, 1867.

Geo. Essig,
Clerk Clinton County Court

Mr. Editor: — understanding that a great deal of blame and censure has been attached to the action of Mr. John H. Trimble in making an affidavit in the matter of the killing of one Sloan me time since in our County, I have thought it simple justice to Mr. Trimble to make a public statement of the circumstances which led to the making of said affidavit. As soon as I learned of the killing of Sloan, I deemed it my duty as the prosecutor for the county to have the matter as speedily, as might be, investigated, and the parties, if guilty, brought to justice. In this sentiment I was borne out by the public opinion of the county. Ascertaining upon the day the information reached me that Mr. Trimble was in town, and the only citizen from that neighborhood or section of the county, I applied to him for information in relation to the matter. Mr. Trimble expressed himself as very unwilling to have anything to do, what ever, with the matter, and it was only after a good deal of importunity upon my part that he was brought to communicate his knowledge of the matter and said affidavit. No action was taken on that affidavit for reasons not necessary to mention, Mr. Trimble expressing great reluctance to have anything to do with the matter. There was nothing in the whole transaction done voluntarily by Mr. Trimble everything which was done in relation to the making of the affidavit was done at the instance and request, as before mentioned, of the civil authorities of the county. I can further state that during the period of time in which I acted as County Attorney Mr. Trimble, at no time filed or offered to file, any information against any person or in any matter, save as before stated. I might state in addition, that no warrant was ever issued upon said affidavit.

These are simply the circumstances of the case, and as we before stated, justice to Mr. Trimble, in order that he may be set right in the estimation of such of his fellow citizens as may attached any blame to his course in

James C. Murray.

I have examined the above statement of Mr. Murray, and the facts and circumstances therein detailed, in connection with Mr. Trimble I believe to be substantially correct. John Chrisman.

June 17 th 1867.

SONG.

My wedded love is fast asleep,
The white lids o'er marvelous eyes,
That shine a meaning, pure and deep
As midnight's far, unfathomed skies;
Her heart upon the tide of dreams
In heaving like a fairy boat,
And o'er her face the mystic gleams
Of tender thoughts and memories float.

My earlier love, I could not wed,
Is slumbering too, but far away —
She sleeps among the tranquil dead,
And couched upon the churchyard clay;
Her lids are closed o'er soulless eyes,
Her pulseless heart is mute and cold —
But thought is a busy where she lies,
And memory wakes beneath the mold

On Friday morning last, a man by the name of Fox was killed in the north eastern part of this country, by a band of 8 or ten men, and another, by the name of Devors, shot at but missed. It is surmised by the neighbors, that Fox was killed by mistake for his brother, who had been connected with the rebel service. The man killed is represented by his neighbors as a quiet, orderly and hard-working man, and the main support of a widowed mother.

We have, on many occasions during our newspaper life, denounced mob violence, no difference whether committed in the name of vigilance committee's or by the wild and in rage populous, and we are today as firmly convinced of the correctness of our position as ever. Mob violence has proved a great evil even when managed by men of great prudence in the shape of vigilance committees. If one set of men can meet together and hang or shoot a man, another set can do the same thing, and so the matter might continue until I hold community is destroyed. We care not how bad a man's may be, there are laws by which to punish him, and by those laws he should be tried, and if found guilty of any crime, punished. The history of mob violence shows that over half the acts committed are on innocent persons. It was but last week that two Negroes were hung in Wyandotte, Kansas, for murder, and it now turns out that one of them was, at least innocent of the crime for which he was executed, and that the main witness against him was a guilty party.

The administration of the laws are entirely in the hands of the radical party, and as they have always expressed great veneration for "law and order," we commend the case of Fox to their consideration, as one deserving the most rigid investigation to bring to punishment his murderers. Enforce and obey the laws is the motto of every good citizen.

GRASS FOR HORSES. — Many think that horses that are kept in the stable all summer should not be allowed to eat grass. They think it will make the horse soft, wishy washy, and that it will throw him out of condition for hard work. This is particularly the case with some of the trainers of trotting and running horses. And horses that are kept up to for farm and other work are refused grass because their drivers think they will not eat hay so well. This was formerly the case, more than it is now. But these all are erroneous opinions and practices, and are giving away, gradually, to a more reasonable and natural system of feeding.

Grass is the natural food of the horse. It is cooling and healthful food. It keeps the bowels open and removes fever from the system. Therefore, by all means, let the horse nip grass fifteen or twenty minutes daily. Whether training for trotting or running at will be attended with the highest benefit. The horse will lose none of his speed by such a course of treatment. Horses that are kept up to a year round for farm work should certainly be allowed a nice nibble at grass every day. They work hard, and all they get for it is something to eat. Let them have, then, what they all like so well. — Rural World

Keep away from humbug circuses. There are a number traveling through the country, and they are all represented as worthless. They put up bills of wonderful performances, but the only thing wonderful they perform is to get the money of sensible people without an equivalent. It is truly strange that people will allow themselves to be this swindled by such characters as to often make up circuses. Keep your money.