

Shoal Creek

History Preserved

By Klegg, Freely & Crofutt CO.

Shoal Creek - Clay County Missouri - July 7, 1876

Number 75



Town Newspaper

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 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

HORATIO P. SIMRALL. JAMES M. SANDUSKY.
SIMRALL & SANDUSKY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LIBERTY, MO.

Office on West side of Public Square.
Having perfected an accurate set of ABSTRACTS OF TITLES to all Clay County Lands offer superior facilities in CONVEYANCING AND INVESTIGATING TITLES.
July 4, 1873-84.

W. G. MOSELEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
HARLEM, MO.
March 12, 1880-44f.

SAMUEL HARDWICKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
OFFICE on the West side of Public Square over Commercial Bank.
Sept. 28, 1873-20y1.

HENRY SMITH,
Attorney at Law,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
OFFICE, No. 9 Orr's Building, 5th street, between Main and Delaware.
October 8, 1877-17.

D. C. ALLEN,
Attorney at Law,
Will give his exclusive attention to the practice of his profession.
Feb. 4, 1876-31f.

Merchant Tailor.

A. I. TURPIN,
RETURNS his thanks to the public for past patronage, and would solicit orders in his line, confident that an experience of forty years will enable him to give satisfaction. All he asks is a trial.
SHOP—on the east side of the Public Square, above Stone & Riley's store.
Particular attention paid to CUTTING—especially garments for ladies to make.
Liberty, Jan. 21, 1876-4f.

Shoal Creek Mercantile

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

DENTISTRY.

TWENTY years experience and practice in DENTISTRY enables me to perform operations on the TEETH with a greater degree of success than could be attained by a limited experience. By adopting recent improved methods in operative Dentistry, and using the best instruments and material, I can fill teeth in a manner that the filling will remain in a greater length of time and preserve the teeth better than filling inserted on the old method of filling teeth. Stains and tartar removed from the teeth. Diseases of the gums successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted in any number from one to a full set. Chloroform, Ether, or Laughing Gas given for the extraction of teeth without pain. Teeth examined and advice given free of charge. Patronage solicited. Cash paid for old gold.—Dr. GRIMES, Dentist—Office and Residence opposite the Methodist Church, Liberty, Mo. April 9, 1875-47f.

J. FRAHER & SONS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
REPAIRING
NEATLY DONE,
Old Stand,
NORTH-WEST COR. of PUBLIC SQUARE
LIBERTY, MO.
February 27, 1874-42f.

CUSTER AND HIS ENTIRE COMMAND ANNIHILATED AT THE LITTLE BIG HORN!

The news of the annihilation of Gen. Custer and his brave command and the unequalled battle near little Horn on 26th ult, will awaken a thrill of horror and resentment unfelt since the Modoe massacre. The story is briefly told. The Indians, numbering several thousand, were camped in a ravine. Custer led the attack with only five companies, while Col. Reno with seven companies, attacked the lower portion of the camp, and 3 companies were held in reserve. Doubtless the Indians fought an ambush, and Custer's command were surrounded, their retreat cut off, and they were overwhelmed and destroyed, not a living soul escaping to tell the story of the fight. Reno's attack was repulsed and he retreated under protection of the reserve, but was held in the hills for one day, cut off from water, until the arrival of Gen. Gibbons command, when the Indians left the field. The loss and Custer's command is reported at 315, with only 31 wounded. Gen. Custer, his 2 brothers, his brother-in-law and his nephew fell at the head of their column; also, seventeen commissioned officers, among them Lieut. Crittenden. The Indians' loss was not ascertained, as they bore off or buried most of their killed. The battleground is described as "a slaughter pen" and the dead soldiers are said to have been badly mutilated. Gen. Gibbons command and the remnants of the 7th Calvary (Curtis' regiment) have returned to the mouth of the little Horn.

Such is the first meagre account of the battle, if battle it may be called. It seems rather to have been a wholesale, resistless butchery, resulting from an ill advice, reckless and incomprehensible blunder. But comment upon this feature of the disaster would be premature. What the public voice will 1st condemn is the peace policy hitherto pursued toward those under loosed savages, and which makes wholesale math the cares possible. It is a policy as false in principle as it is impracticable and pernicious in application. The only sound peace policy which the government can ordain toward these hostile tribes, is a vigorous war policy which, failing to wall them and with bayonets upon their reservations, will in the interest of humanity exterminate them where ever discovered. Our periodical Indian wars are the curse of the whole West. The treaty making days have gone by. It is good execute of had coupled with an iron hand, and not a sentimental heart, that is required to deal with these and blanketed Braves, who break away from their reservations and some are to commit plundering raids and fiendish massacres and return again in the fall to draw fresh government rations and arms. It is cost about a thousand millions of dollars thus far to civilize the savage, to coop him and reservations, to put him to school and teach him to full with agricultural implements; but he remains the same "vexed question," blocking the highways of commerce, retarding the settlement of the country, continuing his nomadic habits, depredations and outrages upon the frontier, and periodically massing his strength and some chosen position and massacring government troops. Just this to the red man, as to the white man, should be tempered with common sense. We want Phil Sheridan at the front just now, with an opportunity to repeat his "Piegan atrocity." A little bloodletting on the heels of this massacre of the Custer family and the Seventh Calvary, would be meeting out evenhanded justice to the fiendish Sioux.

sincerely mourned. He was a man of high literary attainments, as his magazine writing attests. He was a graduate of West Point, and acquired a brilliant reputation as a Calvary leader in the Army of the Potomac. Many of our readers will recall his dashing raid across the Rapidan, and subsequently at Sailor's Creek, where he and pierced the Confederate line of march, destroying 400 wagons and taking sixteen guns and many prisoners. At Appomattox Courthouse he fought the van of Lee's Calvary till after dark, driving it back on the main body, capturing 25 guns, a hospital train, a large number of wagons and hundreds of prisoners, on the Memorial Day of Lee's surrender he held the union Calvary advance, and was preparing to charge the confused, reeling masses of the Army of Virginia, when he saw the white flag waved in front of the Confederate line in token of Lee's surrender, Custer was also an experienced, wary and capable Indian campaigner, whose skilled generalship had been marked by many brilliant successes. He was the ranking officer in the present expedition, and it seems incredible that unless grossly deceived either as to the enemies numbers or position, he would have committed the desperate and foolhardy exploit and charging his entire and unsupported force into and inextricable ambuscade. But we have no words of sensor for the gallant dad - only those of sorrow and regret.

HON. D. C. ALLEN FOR CONGRESS

It is always a delicate matter to speak in terms of praise of those whom we daily associate, yet we must be permitted to say of Mr. Allen that, if there is any man who, without alloy, is the embodiment of honor and honesty he is the man. He is, we think, incapable of mean and unworthy action, and we would entrust to his hands any cause, or any interest with the undoubted assurance that all would be right. To his principles, he is as true as the needle to the pole. He is no aspirant for office. The people have made him their servant once, as a member of our late Constitutional Convention - the important duties of which he performed with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents - and the people desire to make him their servant again. The times require man of his character - men whom no influences can swerve from the path of duty. Most heartedly do we endorse Mr. Allen's recommendation for Congress by the democracy of Clay County on Monday last, and if he is the nominee we doubt not that victory will be his.

But little, thus far has been said in the public prints in relation to the Congressional race. The important questions that are now present before the minds of the American people, the great and vital interest at stake, and demand that the choice of every officer, discrete deliberation and prudent judgment should be invincibly. There is at present a crisis in the affairs of the nation, upon the result of which depends the success of our government. The crisis is a fearful one - brought about by the ignorance, excesses and corruptions of the present administration - and in such an emergency, we need man of strong nerve and stout hearts, and unquestioned integrity to fill the post of public trust; man above the petty jealousies of party prejudice and sectional differences, and place them upon the broad and patriotic platform adopted at St. Louis last week.

Among the many champions of our

party throughout the district, we know of no where and to whom the public looks with more confidence than to Hon. D. C. Allen born and reared in Clay County he cherishes a strong attachment for the people of the state. Having resided in this district all of his life he is well acquainted with the sentiments and wants of the people, and would faithfully represent and maintain their interests in Congress. Believing thus, we feel well assured that should the Kansas City convention nominate for him the district will never have cause to regret it.

One word more. Kansas City has had the representative in Congress long enough, and the people think it nothing but fair and right that some other County should now be favored. She has no right to expect all other counties in the district to give her a perpetual lease. Change is good democratic doctrine, and aptly applies in this case, as any fair-minded Jackson County man will admit. The district will be glad when Kansas City gets population enough to have a member to herself.

1876 Carriage WAGON SHOP,

I WISH to inform the inhabitants of Clay and adjoining counties that I am making the celebrated Pasmore Wagon at greatly reduced prices. Call and see my work and prices. The Pasmore Wagon are all of HOME MANUFACTURE, and warranted. Having refitted my shop, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Repairing, such as

Painting and Trimming of Carriages, BUGGIES AND WAGONS, ETC.
Also, Horse Shoeing, etc.
Every Job Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Shop East of Austin's Livery Stable.
JAMES PASMORE
Liberty, Jan. 14, 1876-1f.

1876. 1876. THE CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS!

STONE & RILEY,
Offer a splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

AT Cheapest Rates.
Consisting of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

—AND—
Notions,
HATS AND CAPS, TS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c. &c.
Our stock of Ladies' Children, and Men's Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, and Paper Collars, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS, Is very full, and our prices will always be at the Very Bottom of the Market.
Liberty, Jan. 14, 1876.

1876. 1876.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.

THE "PATENT-IVORY" HANDLE TABLE KNIFE.
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY. Exclusive makers of the "PATENT-IVORY" or Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" - MERIDEN CUTLERY CO. on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

GOODWIN'S FURNITURE ROOMS,
East of Arthur House, on corner West of Austin's Livery Stable.
J. C. GOODWIN is now in receipt of one of the largest and most elegant stocks of

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI!

WANTED FOR ROBBERY AND MURDER THE JAMES GANG
REWARD OF \$5,000 \$1,000 EACH FOR ARREST AND CONVICTION
THOSE WHOSE NAMES ARE MENTIONED HERE AND PLACED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROSECUTION OF THESE CASES AND TRAILERS, AS WELL AS THE OATH-BARRING MEMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FUGITIVE DEPARTMENT

'The Old Reliable' HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.

THE PIONEER ROUTE BETWEEN THE MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, in spite of Opposition is STILL THE FAVORITE With the traveling public who appreciate the many advantages it affords for the comfort and pleasure of its patrons.

Smooth Steel Rail Track, ELEGANT DAY COACHES, RECLINING SEAT COACHES -AND- Pullman Sleepers. THE ONLY LINE

Running Through Day Coaches, Reclining Seat Cars and Pullman Sleepers to CHICAGO, Toledo, INDIANAPOLIS. And is Proverbially

ALWAYS ON TIME. The public don't forget this and always take "The Old Reliable."
JOHN B. CARSON, Gen'l Manager. F. E. MORSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. May 21, 1880.

Wagons! Wagons!



SEBREE & BOON MANUFACTURERS, JEFFERSON CITY, MO! WE will furnish wagons of any description at low prices. Correspondence solicited from dealers. Repairing done in good style and on short notice. [June 7-lyw.]

J. FRAHER & SONS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
REPAIRING
NEATLY DONE,
Old Stand,
NORTH-WEST COR. of PUBLIC SQUARE
LIBERTY, MO.
February 27, 1874-42f.

E. BALDWIN,
Jeweler,
LIBERTY, MO.
July 9, 1875.-8w3.

J. M. HICKS & BRO.,



STOVES & TINWARE,

Charter Oak and Evening Star Parlor and Heating Stoves, always on Hand Get the Best, Cheapest and Most Durable!

East side Square, Liberty, Mo.
Roofing and Guttering done to order. [oct13f.

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.

TOWN MILLINERY - Every woman in the 19th century wore a hat when she appeared in public. Women's hats were made custom for them, either by very crafty homemakers, or more likely at Millinery shop in town. We now have one of our own here in Shoal Creek. Aunt Betty is now recreating a period Millinery shop and it can be found in the Arnold home just across from the Crossroads Inn. Come and visit Miss Dinah's Millinery Shop. - We welcome this great new addition to the town of Shoal Creek.

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 (2018)

July - - - - - July 7, 1867
August - - - - - August 4, 1872
September - - - - - Sept. 1, 1882

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.

"CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION"

The feeling displayed by the people of Liberty on 4th of July was such as has not been seen before in our town for many years. There seem to predominate a happy forgetfulness of all sectional feeling and political differences. The flag of our country floated in the breeze from nearly every store and the wagons and teams in the street were decorated with stars and stripes and every one old and young, seem to feel that this is our country, "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

In the evening the "the young America" of our city assembled at the sound of drums in the hands of Messrs. Nelson and Hamilton and were marshaled in to life by Capt. W. M. Burris. Who marched them through the streets, saluted at every corner by joyous shouts and patriotic cheers; they were then halted on the west side, where they were addressed by several gentlemen in a becoming an earnest manner and the use were made to feel that "our country stands with outstretched hands appealing to her boys; from them must flow her weal or woe, her anguish and her joys. The boys were then refreshed with the lemonade and disbanded with a conception of American independence which they will never forget, though they should live to celebrate the next Centennial. After the sun went down the beat of the drum. Was again heard and "Old America" began to fall in lined under the marshalship of Capt. J. H. Lloyd, who, after marching them around the square, amid defending cheers, they were drawn up on the west side of the courthouse for refreshments in the way of eloquent and patriotic speeches from Dr. J. T. Marsh, J. M. Sandusky, D. C. Allen, Job South, John Stogdale, Mr. Bowman, Phil Green, Judge Lane, Dr. E. H. Miller, Wm. M. Burris, Dan Hughes, M. Goldman and J.M. Jones. Each speaker on taking the stand was greeted with a round of three cheers, and spoke with their Star-Spangled Banner waving over their heads; and the old flag was frequently eluded to with thrilling eloquence and telling the story of freedom, but so dearly by the heroes of an hundred years ago, and when the crowd dispersed, we felt that in order to perpetuate a Republican form of government, we must celebrate the day on which our national independence was declared.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. - New York, midnight, July 4. - As the clock struck 12, the city was given up to the most uproarious hilarity imaginable. Salutes were fired at the fort's and by men-of-war in the harbor, and church bells rang, while steam whistles added to the din. Never before has the city presented such a magnificent spectacle. Hundreds of thousands of good-natured people are surging through the streets witnessing the illuminations, decorations and fireworks.

The Fourth of July has been celebrated all over this broad land with far more than usual interest and enthusiasm. The fires of patriotism had been rekindled by the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, and they will continue to burn with increased interest until the election in November when the democracy will be triumphant. We can think of no other reason for the inflated volume of patriotism evidenced on the 4th. Probably our radical friends can.

A Missouri City gentleman informs us that the citizens of that place had no public demonstration on the 4th, but remained quietly at home, read the declaration of independence and finish off with the Bible and a prayer for the success of Tilden. Who could do more a better?

We like to receive communications from different parts of the county and especially local news items, but must insist that nothing of a personal nature - directly or indirectly - be injected into them. No person who will reflect a minute will knowingly do such a thing. Send short articles, and particularly the neighborhood news, such as marriages, deaths, sales, crops, meetings, accidents, and indeed any item likely to be read with interest.

BASE BALL. - Chicago, July 7, - about 400 people witnessed the 5th game between the Chicago's and the Hartfords, which was won by the latter. The following was the score: Hartfords, 6; Chicagos, 2; Errors: Chicagos, 0; Hartfords, 7, Runs earned: Chicagos, 1; Hartfords, 2.

The Mississippi women are chewing snuff now more than ever. When a man on the Tennessee frontier comes home late his wife can generally tell whether he has been in Mississippi or not by the stains on his lips.

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.

ANOTHER DARING TRIAN ROBBERY.

The train which leads Kansas City at 5 o'clock each evening, left on time on Friday. It passed on its way without incident worth mention until it reached the Quinine River, in Pettis County. It appears that the Mo. Pacific is putting in a new bridge at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific Road over the stream, and keep a watchman there for the purpose of flagging all passenger trains. On Friday evening at the express train was nearing the station the watchman signaled her, which of course created in the mind of the engineer no strange or an easy sensation.

When the train had come to a full stop there appeared twelve masked men with revolvers in hand. They had forced the watchman to signal the train for the purpose of robbing the United States Express, which they succeeded in doing in a very satisfactory way to themselves, if not to the express companies.

As soon as the train was stopped they took possession of the engine. - Mr. Strainthorpe, the engineer, was commanded to do just as they (the robbers) desired, all of which he did by staying at his post.

The robbers went into the express car and found the United States Express safe locked up, also the Adams express safe, which was taken on board the train at Sedalia, coming in on the M., K. & T.R.R. It is not known how much money was in the Adams express safe, but the amounts in the United States safe, was about \$15,000, all of which was obtained by the highwaymen. Mr. Bushnell, one of the oldest express messengers on the road, was in charge of the express matter; when he saw what was up he left the express car and went into the passenger cars, but the robbers followed in and picked him out and made him go with him and opened the United States Express Company's safe. Not having any key to open the Adams safe with, the robbers went to the engine and got a pick use to break coal with, and broke open the safe. The time consumed in the work was about fifty minutes; owing to the fact that there had been no run on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas for about four days, it is supposed that there was considerable money in the Adams Express safe.

They did not molest any of the passengers in any way, but quietly mounted their horses after they had done their work and rode away.

There was one of the numbers who seem to be the leader. He is described to be a man about six feet in height, and to weigh about 180 lbs. Nothing could be learned of their features, as each of them wore a mask and had on a duster. They were very cool and deliberate in their actions. The robbery took place about 10:25 Friday evening, - *Kansas City Times.*

KEEP YOUR PROPERTY IN GOOD SHAPE.

Rich as one may die, and less his property is in good shape, and his will and his affairs generally clearly arranged, there is no certainty that his wife and children will derive much benefit from all that is left behind. Property sold through probate court generally brings only about one-half or two-thirds the price it would command at the late owner was alive and selling at himself. This is due to the fact, if there had been any integrity in the legal proceedings connected with that sell, the errors are very apt to rake the matter up and try to recover the property. In addition to this injury to the property of the deceased persons, come legal and court fees, referees, charges, advertising, and thousand loopholes which drain the estate. It is particularly unfortunate for the errors and legatees if the property left to them is covered by a mortgage. The man who loves his wife and children should endeavor to keep his affairs in such a state that, if he were suddenly called away by death, his property would be in such a well arranged condition as to yield something like its real value. Property, with the owner living to manage it, and the same value of the same property with the owner dead, and the sale to be made through a court, are unfortunately two different things.

WORK. - The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. - No matter how much wealth a man possesses, he can neither be contented nor happy without occupation. We were born to labor, and the world is our vineyard. We can find a field of usefulness almost anywhere. In occupation we forget our cares, our worldly trials, and sorrows. It keeps us from constantly worrying and brooding over what is inevitable. If we have enough for ourselves, we can labor for the good of others, and such a task is one of the most delightful duties a worthy and good man can possibly engage in.

The Sioux warrior throws a blanket over his own head and the head of the squaw to whom he wishes to make love, and their courtship is thus hidden from observation. Such a mode may do for heathens, but in this part of the

country, when a young lady spends three hours doing up her hair, the fashion is not likely to obtain. And besides, the weather is too hot for blankets!

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.

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?

Benjamin Franklin said, "take care of your shop and your shop will take care of you." A. T. Stewart said, "Show me a shopkeeper with nothing to do in the dull times and I'll show you one who has missed his vocation, and the sooner he takes to the plow or other employment the better for himself. Make your shop shine like a new silver dollar. The successful merchant always has something to do rearranging goods every day, preventing this waste and that damage, studying the markets, cleaning up every hour, and thousand things which as he practices occurs to him. He, and he only, who has made enough to retire, can afford to be idle; and such a one ought to retire."

The thermometer in Philadelphia on Monday stood at 102 in the shade, and many deaths from sunstroke occurred. Sixty deaths occurred in New York City on Monday from sunstroke, and 222 burial permits granted. The fatality is unusually great with infants.

PRICES OF LADIES DRESSES. - New York *Graphic:* It seems all absurdity for a woman to sit down to make a dress nowadays, for in every large establishment dresses are to be obtained in apparently limitless profusion, and in styles as diversified as need be to suit many different tastes. - Beginning at morning wrappers, there are dresses of print completely made for \$1.10, and these rise in style and price until the cambrie they reach \$3.50, and I really nice enough for any lady to wear upon a summer morning. There are elaborate suits of cambrie and French percale, \$5.50 and \$6.50, made and different

styles with over skirts and jackets or new princess polonaises, with side pockets, flounces upon the lower skirts, and in the favorite chocolate or dark blue. There are linens in suits in linens and costumes, linens embroidered and linens trimmed with laces, linens ecru and linens Brown or dark blue, and linens which are only of the simple, unbleached material for traveling or country riding wear. Is that not enough? - But there are more. There are suits of "wash" poplin composed of three pieces, trimmed with platings, for \$5; of mohair from \$10 to \$15, and of fine mohair poplin, in a fashionable combination and fashionably made for \$22. There are combinations of silk and mohair or silk and cashmere from \$25 to \$35 to \$75, and black silk's and Grenadines from \$40 to \$150. This list is not taken from common factory made goods, but from the stock of a large and reputable establishment.

FRANCE'S MONUMENTAL GIFT. - The design, which originated in France last year, of presenting a colossal statue of liberty to the American people - a design which seemed, at first, almost too imaginative and poetical ever to be realized - is already an insured fact. It has no precedent in history. Never before has one nation undertaken to place a monument upon the soil of another, in congratulation of the latter's power and stability. The simplest inscribed tablet, erected from such an impulse, would be a precious memorial; but the gift will take the form of the greatest colossal statue in the world has seen since Charles of Lindos planted his famous Apollo by the harbor of Rhodes. Even if it should not prove to be a pharos powerful enough to illumine our bay by night, as it is proposed, it will look ocean ward through the narrows by day, and give the first welcome and the last farewell to all going or returning vessels.

Bedloe's Island has been chosen as the appropriate site for this monument. The pedestal, the cost of erecting which is believed the American people will cheerfully contribute, will be eighty-two feet in height, and must be of the most massive and durable character. - Upon this pedestal will be placed the statue, of beaten copper, 112 feet in height to the top of the head. The right arm, uplifted and holding a torch, will increase the total height to 138 feet, or 220 feet above the soil of the island. The estimated cost of the statue alone is \$120,000 in gold, two-thirds of which have already been contributed in France within 6 months after opening the subscription, in spite of political uneasiness and financial depression. The entire success of the generous enterprise may therefore be already assumed. The men at the head of it - Laboulaye, Oscar de Lafayette, the Marquis de Rochambeau, Henri Marti, DeTocqueville, and Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction - bear some of the most honored names of France. - N. Y. Tribune.

THE NEGRO MINSTRELS.

The performance given at the Bank Hall on Wednesday evening by the young man of our town, for the benefit of the Liberty Library Association was in every respect a success. The enterprise is a laudable one and the citizens showed their appreciation by a large attendance.

The performance will be repeated on tomorrow evening, and we advise all who wish to enjoy a good hearty laugh to attend by all means.

Admission50 cents.
Gentlemen and Lady75 cents.
Children25 cents.
Gallery25 cents.

ONLY 20 HOURS. *Clear the track!* The country is saved and you will be happy if you travel by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. In the view of the fact that the "great political campaign" of 1876 is right upon us, and the prospect of *big crops* all through the entire West - thus insuring a splendid business - were never so flattering as now, the managers of the Old *Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads* have resolved to accept the situation, and have agreed to afford the public the quickest and best means of transit between "*Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joe and Chicago.*" Therefore, from and after June 25 th, the train leaving Kansas City at 4:35 p. m., Atchison at 3:50 p.m. and St. Joe 5:10 p.m., will arrive in Chicago at 12:30 noon, next day, over 2 hours ahead of all other lines. By this route passengers have in Chicago a half-day for business or pleasure before taking the afternoon trains for the East or North. - Day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars run through from Kansas City to Chicago via C., B. & Q. R. R., and from Atchison and St. Joe to Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio via Toledo, Wabash & Western R'y, without changes. For further information address G. N. Clayton, Pass. Ag't, 531 Main st., Kansas City; or T. Penfield, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.



THE SIOUX WAR

Gen. Terry's Official Report of the Custer Engagement.

Official List of Killed in the Recent Engagement at the Big Horn

Gen. Crook Waiting for Reinforcements,

Omaha, July 3 - Capt. Wekarsen, A. D. C., Gen. Crook's staff, who went out with the expedition, returned to Omaha yesterday. He left Crook on one of the small forks of the Tongue River, at the base of the Big Horn Mountains, one hundred and eighty-six miles from Fort Fetterman, and about two hundred and sixty-two miles from the railroad. The command was awaiting the arrival of supplies and reinforcements. The latter consisting of five companies, left Fort Fetterman July 4th, and expected to reach Crook about the 13th. He will also be joining about Monday by 150 Snake Indians. These, with the troops, will increase the number of men in the expedition to over 1,400. Wakerson does not apprehend any danger to the expedition, neither does Crook; nor does the former look upon the attack of a few weeks ago as a defeat. He is confident Crook can and will whip the Sioux as soon as the reinforcements arrive. Crook's location is not over fifty miles from the scene of the Custer massacre.

Chicago, July 8, - the following is the official report of Gen. Terry of Custer's engagement with the Indians, received at the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan today:

Headquarters Department of Dakota,

Camp on Little Big Horn, June 27th, 1876.

It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday (25th inst.) a great disaster overtook Gen. Custer and the troops under his command. At twelve o'clock of the 22d he started with his whole Regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guides from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that River about twenty miles he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had previously been discovered, and pursuing it found it led, as it was supposed it would lead, to the Little Bighorn River. He found a village and at once attacked it with that portion of his forces which was immediately at hand. Maj. Reno with 3 companies A. G. and M. of the Regiment was sent into the Valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. Gen. Custer, with five companies, C, E, F, I, and L, attempted to enter it. About 3 miles lower down Reno forded the river, charge down its left bank, this mounted and fought on foot, until finally completely overwhelmed by numbers, he was compelled to mount, we crossed the river and seek refuge on the high bluffs which overlooked its right bank. Just as he re-crossed the river, Capt. Belton, who, with 3 companies, D, H and R, with some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by Gen. Custer to return, came to the river and rightly concluded it was useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley, he joined Reno on the bluffs. Capt. McDowell with his company B, was at 1st at some distance in the rear with a train of pack mules. He also came up to Reno, soon this united force was nearly surrounded by the Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the Calvary - ground from which there was no escape. Rifle pits were dug, and the fight was maintained through, with heavy loss, from about half past two o'clock of the 25th till six o'clock of the 26th, when the Indians through from the Valley, taking with them their village, of the movements of Gen. Custer and the 5 companies under his immediate command scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no soldier or officer who accompanying him has yet been found alive. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream passes along in the rear of the crest of bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles, then it comes down to the bank of the river; but it wants diverges from it as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross, then turns upon itself almost completely a circle and ceases. It is marked by the remains of his officers and men, the bodies of his horses, some of them dropped along the path and others heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers. Here is given a list of the officers killed and wounded, which has already been published. At the mouth of the Rosebud I informed Gen. Custer that I should take a supply steamer far west of the yellow stone to ferry Gen. Gibbons column over the river; that I should personally accompany that column, and that it went and all probability reached the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the 26th inst. The steamer did reach Gen. Gibbons' troops near the mouth of the Rosebud. I informed Gen. Custer that I should take the supply steamer far west of the

over the river; that I should personally accompany that column and that it would in all probability reached the mouth of the little big Horn on the 26th inst. The steamer did reach Gen. Gibbons' troop near the mouth of the Big Horn early in the morning of the 24th, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At 5 o'clock the column, consisting of five companies of the seventh infantry, for companies of the second Calvary and a battery of Gatling guns, marched out to and across Tullock's Creek, starting soon after 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the infantry made a march of twenty-two miles over the most difficult country which I have ever seen. In order that scouts might be sent into the Valley of Little Bighorn, the Calvary, with the battery, was pushed on the thirteen or fourteen miles further, reaching the camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at half past four on the morning of the 26th they discovered the Indians, who were at first supposed to be Sioux, but when overtaken proved to be Crows who had been with Gen. Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited. It was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of Calvary. The infantry, which had broken camp very early, soon came up, and the whole column entered and moved up the valley of Little Bighorn, and during the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to what was supposed to be Gen. Custer's position, and to obtain information of the condition of affairs; but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians, who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in Gen. Gibbons' front. At twenty minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening, the infantry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles. The men were very weary, and daylight was fading. The column was therefore halted for the night at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the stream.

This morning, the movement was resumed, and after march of nine miles, Maj. Reno's entrenched position was reached. The withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the Valley was undoubtedly caused by the appearance of Gen. Gibbons' troops. Maj. Reno and Capt. Benton both of whom are officers of great experience, accustomed to see large numbers of mountain men, estimated the number of Indians engage at not less than twenty-five hundred; other officers think the number was greater than this. The village in the valley was about three miles in length and breadth and one mile and width. Beside the ledges proper of great number of temporary brushwood shelters were found in it, indicating that many men beside proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Maj. Reno is very confident there were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed the loss of the Indians was large. I have as yet received no official reports in regard to the battle, but what is stated is gathered from officers who were on the ground then and from those who have been over it since.

[Signed]

Alfred H. Terry,

Brigadier-General. Bismarck, D. T., June 8 - *The Bismarck Tribune* extra gives the following official list of the killed in the recent encounter with the Indians on the Little Bighorn River:

FIELD & STAFF and non-commissioned staff - George A. Custer, Brevet Maj. Gen.; W. W. Cook Brevet Lt. Col.; Dr. Lord, Assistant surgeon; W.H. Shorraw, Sergeant Major; Henry Vose, chief trumpeter. COMPANY A - Corporals Dollans and King, Privates Armstrong, Drinan, Moody, Rawlins, McDonald, Sullivan, and Switzer. COMPANY B - Lieut. Hodgson and Privates Donovan and Moss.

COMPANY C - Col. T. W. Custer, Lieut. H. M. Harrington, First Sergeant Bales, Sergeant Farley, Corporals French, Foley and Ryan, Privates Allen Crindle, king, Bucknall, Eiseman, Engre, Bright, Field, Fahold, Griffon, Hornet, Hattisdall, King, South, Lewis, Mayer, Phillips, Russell, Rex, Ranter, Short, Shea, Shode, Stewart, St. John, Shodid, Stanellan, Warren, Wyrdam, Wright.

COMPANY D - Charles, Vincent, farrier, Privates Patrick Golden, Edward Henson.

COMPANY E - Capt. A. E. Smith, Lieut. Sturgis, First Sergeant Hohmeyer, Sgt. Egdin and James, Cpl. Hogan, privates Miller, Tweed, Weller, Cashoan, Keifer, Andrews, Crisfield, Harrington, Hergege, Kanaanaugh, Labering, Mahoney, Smichdt, Lemon, Sewanser, Riebald, O'Connell, Butler, k Warren, Harrison, Gilbert, Zieler, Wash, Andrews, Assdely, Burke, Cheever, McGue, McCarthy, Dagan, Maxwell, Scott, Babcock, Perkins, Tarbox, Dye, Tessierwell, Galvin, Graham, Hamilton, Snow, Hughes.

COMPANY I, Lieut. J. E. Porter, First-Sergeant Varden, sergeant Castard, Corporals Wiedmeyer and Staples, Interpreter J. McGacer and J. Pardan, Blacksmith H. Bailey, Trumpeters McElroy and Mooney,

Mason, Elarin, Mair, Baker, Boyle, Bath, Conner, Darcy, Davis, forell, Hilby, Hober, Hemd, Henderson, first, Henderson Second, Leddison, O'Conner, Rood, Rese, Smith, First, Smith second, Smith Third, Stellar, Stafford, Schaah, Smallwood, Tarry, Vangast, Walker, Brager, Knight.

COMPANY F - Capt. G. W. Yates, Lieut. Bailey, First Sergeant Kenne Sergeants Mersey, Vickary, Wilkinson, Corporals Colman and Freeman; farriers Brady and Brandon; blacksmith, Fanning; privates Atchison, First Brown, second Brown, Bruce, Brady, Burns, Sam Colter, Carney, Donan, Donnelly, Gardner, Hammond Kline, Kryarth, Human, Loose, Milton, Madison, Monroe, O'Mething, ridden, Syefoz, Saunder, Warren, May, Linck, Kelly, Driscoll, Gillet, Gross, Holcomb, Hoan, Hillenson, Fred Lehman, Henry Lehman, Lloyd, Machange, Litchell, Loshelly, O'Brien, Parker, Pitten, Post, Quinn, Reed, Rossburg, Tymons, Troy, Vanbrammer, Whalley.

COMPANY G. - Capt. McIntosh, Sergeants Batqiel, Colseniene, Corporals Martin, Hogman, Wells, Farich, Henry, Doge, Trumpeters Cranford and Saddler, Privates Rogers, Monroe, McGinniss, Leballey, Steffermann, Papp.

COMPANY M - Sergeant H. Harris, Corporals Scoltie and Struger, Privates Gordon, Klot, Bursher, French, Myer, Smith, Lemers, Turner, Fenley, Voight.

20th Infantry (detached) - Lieut. John K Crittenden, Williams, Boston, Custer, Arthur Reed, Mark Kellogg, Charles Reynolds and Frank C. Mann. Indian Scouts, 3.

The body of Gen. Custer was untouched by the Indians - other bodies were mutilated but his was not - a tribute of respect from his savage foes of the very greatest honor - a genuine title of nobility. Near him were eleven dead officers. Within a few feet of each other lay the three Custer Brothers, his brother-in-law and a nephew.

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 level, 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.

NOW IT COMES - Nobody ever become a rebel against this government without 1st becoming a Democrat. The great majority of rebels and rebel sympathizers were original Democrats.

Before any man originally belonging to any other organization could become a rebel sympathizer, he had to desert his party and joined the Democracy. Democracy was the steppingstone to the rebellion: The rebellion was plotted, guided, and conducted by men who were elected to high office by the Democratic Party.

Every man who desires to see the rebels restored to power and their cause vindicated is a Democrat.

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.

SUCCESS IN LIFE THE

For man to be really successful in the newly settled portions of a country the most essential element is a power to turn his hand to anything. It is not so necessary for him to be skillful in any particular branch as to be able to apply himself with moderate efficiency to several. A quick I a firm will and a ready hand, are the prime elements of success in new settlements. What is time proceeds, the divisions of labor comes in, and in proportion as any settlement is more advanced, it is more necessary that each should be thoroughly proficient in many things. If a man has always lived in the city, and has attained great skill in some pursued he will succeed better their then he removes to a town and settles in a country day doesn't know. By keeping this in mind many would be saved from misfortune to ruin and much productive power be gained to the world.

The labor of each man in the sphere of his great adapted this goes far towards promoting the prosperity of society, while, at the same time, each man's own happiness and success depends greatly upon his being in that occupation in which he is most useful to his fellow beings. The very consciousness of his being in such a position will, of itself be a secret spring a happiness, far beyond what is generally known. Especially is it necessary for our young men to remember this, in the choice of an occupation. Thousands would the us acquire independence and respect instead of mourning over disappointed in addition. Indeed every one may be quite sure this, that his own best interest, and that of society in general are in identical. In choosing a business therefore let him examine it carefully, in both respects before he decides. Their pursuit in which they best unite, is that in which he has most cost of hope for success. No one should choose any occupation simply because it is fashionable, or because he thinks he may thereby hold a more respectable station in society. The professions or occupations which furnish these advantages are already proportionally full and the likelihood of rising in them is small, unless unusual ability can be brought into play.

Of course, some pursuits are more useful remunerative than others perhaps think that from this very circumstances it would be better for them to select the. But this does not necessarily follow. Nature habits education and associations render men best fitted for different employments; and the careful parent and prudent young man can generally discover from these data for what occupation he is best fitted. In proportion as society becomes more complicated success will depend more on individual fitness for some specific department for which the demand is greater than the supply. But one who presents ready and varied ability should settle in a new country.

Character is the essence of destiny. At any rate it is plainness index a man ought to do that which he feels he can do better than other men. It should be especially remembered that occupation will not always yield the most true happiness or respectability in which he can make the most money at first. Other things being equal pecuniary compensation will point out to a great extent, in which what direction labor will be most useful to society; but there are employments which will furnish ready money, but will bring in the end ruin to health, habits, character and hints to happiness. We may strive to obtain a comfortable now of this world's goods but never even for this must we deviate in the slightest from the strictest sense of honor and of right - Public ledger

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.

Persons writing for the Town Newspaper must send their real name even if using a fictitious one, if they desire their articles published. A good plan is to write your name

at the bottom of the manuscript, left-hand corner. And for the Lord's sake throw poor pencils away and use black ink. We are nearly a half century old and pencils are not to our taste.

HEADQUARTERS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE - CENTRAL COMMITTEE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.,

May 31st, 1876.

By virtue of authority vested in the Democratic state central committee, we hereby call a state convention of the Democratic Party of Missouri, to meet in the city of Jefferson at 10 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday the 19th day of July, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket, selecting presidential elect tors, electing a new state central committee, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may demand.

Each representative district shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred, and an additional delegate for a fractional part thereof, in excess of two hundred and fifty votes cast for Gov. Hardin, provided, however, that each representative district shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

The County Central committees are requested to call local conventions to be held in their respective districts on Saturday, the 8th day of July, at 1 o'clock P. M., For the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to avoid the necessity of proxies, we also earnestly recommend that alternates be selected in all cases.

By the order of the committee, John

Reid, Chairman.

Jas. W. Allen, Secretary.

THE WOOL MARKET. - Maugor and Avery's monthly wool circular says: steadily during the past month the values of wools have declined. Holders, anxious to dispose of old wools, have made sales only by meeting buyers on a lower basis than they had sold before. Manufacturers, discouraged at the past and not encouraged by the future, have purchased but moderately and with extreme caution. Large sales of woolens at auction afford some encouragement to the trade as showing that goods could be moved at a price; but hopes of improvement based upon it by the sanguine, have not been realized, and goods at private sale move off as sluggishly as before. - *Kansas City Times*.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

Boston, July 6, - The Prohibition party met in the state convention today, after appointing the necessary committees the motion of Mr. Quiggs to nominate a full Prohibition ticket was tabled and recess was taken.

On reassembling John J Baker was unanimously nominated for governor. The resolutions are opposed to the license system, which is declared a continuous and confessed failure and advocate giving the ballot to women to be used for their own protection against the wrongs of liquor traffic.

Dr. D. C. Eddy was nominated for lieutenant governor, Henry B. Piera for Secretary of State, Julius L. Clark for auditor, H. H. Faxon for treasurer and Thomas L. Wakefield for attorney General.

Syracuse, July 6, - The Prohibition state convention nominated Hon. William J. Groo for governor, Albert F. Brown for lieutenant-governor, Shortwell Powell for canal commissioner, and Elias T. Talbott state prison inspector.

Both branches of Congress have agreed on the bill providing for the exchange of \$10,000,000 of silver coin for an equal amount of greenbacks. The exchange is to be made through the sub treasuries which will redeem the greenbacks and silver until the ten millions shall be exhausted. Thus will relieve the scarcity of small change, and pave the way to a general resumption in gold and silver by the date fixed in the act of 1875.

GOING TO KANSAS OR COLORADO

Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad the new and popular line from Atchison and Kansas City, via the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Canyon city, Cucharas, Del Norte, Trinidad, Santa Fe and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Special round-trip 90-day tickets to Denver on sale May 15th, at \$50, taking in the famous watering places on the D. And R. G. Road. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan mines.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Close connections made at Kansas City and Atchison and Union Depot's. For maps, timetables and the "San Juan Guide," Address

T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas.



ST. LOUIS MARKET.
 July 5th. Hogs \$5.00 to \$6.40, Cattle \$3.25 to \$4.65.
 Hemp - \$100 to \$120 for undressed.
 Wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.34. Corn, 42 to 44c. Oats 27 to 29c. Bacon, shoulders 8 3/4 c; clear rib sides 11c to 11 3/4c;
 Lard 11c. Coffee 20 to 22 1/4c.
 Louisiana Sugar, 8 to 8 1/2c.
 Flour, \$5 to \$8.50 per bbl.
 Butter 20 to 25c.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.
 In Kansas City yesterday, Cattle were quoted at \$3.25 to \$ 4.45, as to kind and quality. Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.50 - Wheat, fall \$1 03@1.23. Flour 7.00 Corn, White 36c; yellow and mixed, 29c; jobbing, 29@32c. Rye nominal at 50c; Oats 20 to 27. Prairie Hay \$5 1/2 to 6 per ton.
 Beeswax 25c. Tallow 7 to 7c 1/2. Butter 10@18c Feathers, prime live geese 20 to 48.
 Bacon - clear sides, 11 to 12c; shoulders 8 to 8 1/2c; hams, sugar-cured, 14 1/3c. Lard 13 to 14.
 Eggs 11c to 12.
 Wool, tub-washed 26c to 35c; unwashed 20 to 26c.

The wheat crop of the county has been generally been cut and so far has sustained but little injury by the late rains. Our advice to the farmers is to be in no hurry to sell unless you can get a price that you think is compensating under the circumstances. It is very seldom that week fails to command a good price at least every other year.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
FINANCES. - In financial matters everything seems to move along steadily without much change. The clearings yesterday's were \$164,800, which indicates a moderate amount of business. The surplus currency is being drained off by the country banks in Kansas, as anticipating the movement of the products of the great harvest. Exchange is becoming more abundant. There is a fair counter activity at the banks all around. Discount money is in good request.

TRADE. There was a fair animation in the jobbing lines yesterday, with considerable shipments of goods.
 The receipts of butter are liberal with a weak market. Weather hot and stocks in bad condition. Prices rather unsettled. In round lots shippers are offering 9 1/4@11c. Extra choice in small lots a shade better. Eggs receipts fair. Selling at 11@12 1/2c. A great many bad eggs are shipped to market. In such cases producers pay express charges with no returns.

WOOL NOTES
 Manger & Avery's wool circular for July contains some valuable hints for wool growers. It seems that the values of wools have steadily declined. Old wools have been disposed of by meeting buyers on a lower basis than they have been sold at before. The discouragement of the past has caused manufacturers to buy moderately, and with caution. New wools, come in slowly. Farmers are loth to sell at such low prices, and local operators and Eastern dealers do not like to purchase on a falling market. Eastern dealers think it better, while the outlets is restricted, the wools should not accumulate on the market faster than the consumption demands.
 The demands for California wools has fallen off during the past two weeks quite noticeably; the quantity of Oregon wools; now offered is moderate; while there has been considerable activity in Texas wools.

The following sales, receipts and importations are reported during the month for the New York market:
 Fleeces, 172,200 lbs, 23@38c; pulled, 112,000lbs, 28@33c; Scoured 23,600 lbs, 44@50c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 37,000 lbs, 22@26c; Colorado, 39,000 lbs; Georgia, 15,000 lbs, 23 1/2c; Spring California, 1,212,000 lbs, 12@24c; Fall California, 218,000 lbs, 10@12 1/2c; Texas, 581,000 lbs, 13@26c; Oregon, 77,000 lbs, part 24@25c; Nevada, 50,000 lbs; Mexican, 40,000 lbs, 16c; Noils, 5,000 lbs; Curacoa, 6,000 lbs; Chinese, 20,000 lbs; Donski, 1,500 Bales, p.t.; Cape, 7,000 bales, p.t.
 Recipients of domestic wool during the month were: By rail, 2,926 bags, Coastwise: Galveston, 1,743 bales; New Orleans, 5,162 bales; Savannah, 495 bales; San Francisco, 439 bales; Charleston, 9 bales; Corpus Christi, 67 bales; Brazos Santiago, 136 bales; sundries, 99 bales.
 The importations as reported are: London, 283 bales; Liverpool, 166 bales; Marseilles, 104 bales; Cape Town, 517 bales; Auckland, 507 bales; Rio Grande, 57 bales; Montevideo, 11 bales; Bremen 2 bales; Trieste, 15 bales; Kingston, 2 bales.

GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS
 Inspections since the last report were: 2 cars No. 3 red winter wheat, 1 car rejected Rye, 10 cars No. 2 mixed corn, 2 cars No. 2 white mixed corn, 4 cars rejected corn,

cars No.2 white corn, 2 cars rejected corn.
 The receipts of wheat are nominal, and the demand fair for old wheat. Number 3 sells at about \$1.05 for old, and 95c@1.00 for new. In the corn market the demand is good and receipts fair. Price rules from 37c to 37 1/4c. large quantities of demand corn received.
 The following transactions took place yesterday at the

GRAIN BOARD:

Corn - 2 cars rejected corn, 30c bid, offered at 31c; 600 bushels No. 2 corn, 37 1/4c in elevator; 37 1/2 bid for 5,000 bus. No. 2 corn, seller July. Wheat - No. 2 red winter, 1 car offered at \$1.26; No. 3 red winter, \$1.08 bid, offered at \$1.10. Oats - 21c bid, offered at 25c. Rye - 10,000 bus. No. 2 offered at 50 1/2c, 47 1/2c bid, seller July.

LIVE STOCK.

Received.	Shipped.
Cattle.....776624
Hogs.....147149
Sheep.....152239

CATTLE - The market is good, especially for fat shipping cattle, receipts heavy. Sales:

NO.	Av.	Price
Stags.....1113	\$8.70
Native Steers.....1132	\$4.65
Native Cows994	\$3.05
Native Bulls.....1000	\$2.95
Missouri Cows909	\$3.00
Other Cows940	\$2.93
Texas Steers.....970	\$3.29
Texas Cows.....700	\$2.37
Wintered Texas98	\$3.12
Texas Steers (W)...910	\$2.80

CARRYING ELECTIONS BY THE BAYONET. - We learned on responsible authority that an arrangement has been completed by which, in couple months hence, when the political campaign gets hot and the southwest, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan will take the active command of the troops there, with his headquarters at New Orleans. This arrangement, as we are assured, is made with the appropriation of Sheridan, who enters heartily into the idea. He must naturally relish the work of decisively crushing the class of citizens he once denounced as banditti because they would not look tamely on while the Louisiana carpetbagger studied the ballot box with fraudulent votes, and throw out legal votes, and try to cover the raceality with forged affidavits.
 The intervention by the bayonet in the southern elections has been so emphatically repudiated by the sober sense of the country, that we can hardly believe that Grants Administration will dare to revive it, and we should not credit the report did it not come to us from a very credible source. But however may be, it is always proper to declare what an attempt to carry the reconstructed states for the Republicans at the point of the bayonet will recoil upon the conspirators. They might succeed by force and fraud and securing two or three close states; but for every one thus obtained in the South, they would have to elsewhere. -N. Y. Sun

A TRUE GENTLEMAN - a gentleman is not merely a person acquainted with certain forms and 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 due 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, 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 boast, 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.

1876. 1876.
THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS!

STONE & RILEY,
 Offer a splendid assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS!
 AT
Cheapest Rates.
 Consisting of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Notions,
HATS AND CAPS,
TS AND SHOES,
HAIRDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
 &c., &c. &c.
 Our stock of Ladies' Children, and Men's Hosiery, Gloves,
 Shirts, and Paper Collars,
 Gents' Furnishing Goods,
 Hoop Skirts,
 Corsets,
 &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS,
 Is very full, and our prices will always be at the
Very Bottom of the Market.
 Liberty, Jan. 11, 1876.
1876. 1876.

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 than 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.

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

THE STUDEBAKER WAGON.
LUXURY ON WHEELS.
 "Wait for the Wagon and We'll all Take a Ride."
 "Gold Basis" Wagons and Buggies, which means Rock-Bottom, Hard-Pan Prices



Merchants, we can furnish you a good Open Buggy (gold basis) for \$105 Top Buggies, \$150. Farmers, we can furnish you a good 5-Spring Wagon for \$105, Common Wheel; Patent Wheel, \$115.

We propose keeping everything in stock in the way of Platform Spring Wagons, 3-Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Sportin' Wagons, Open Buggies, Top Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, etc.

Studebaker's "Gold Basis" Platform Spring Wagons. We make "STUDEBAKER'S" Spring Work a Specialty. Also, Studebaker's Celebrated Farm Wagons. Correspondence promptly attended to, and Catalogue Price Lists furnished

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
419 & 423 Walnut St.
 Dealers in Wagons, Agricultural Implements, Kansas City, Mo.

FINE MILLINERY,
LARGE POSES, LITTLE BONNETS, AND GRAND HATS.



LEADERS OF FASHION OPPOSITE OF CROSSROADS INN

MISS DINAH'S MILLINERY SHOP
 IN THE ARNOLD HOUSE AT SHOAL CREEK MO.

1876
Carriage
 -AND-
WAGON SHOP.

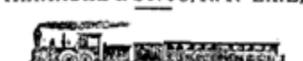


I WISH to inform the inhabitants of Clay and adjoining counties that I am making the celebrated Pasmore Wagon at greatly reduced prices. Call and see my work and prices. The Pasmore Wagon Having refitted my shop, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Repairing, such as
 Painting and Trimming of Carriages, BUGGIES AND WAGONS, ETC. Also, Horse Shoeing, etc.
 Every Job Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
 Shop East of Austin's Livery Stable. JAMES PASMORE
 Liberty, Jan. 14, 1876-17.

MISSOURI CITY SAVINGS BANK,
 MISSOURI CITY, MO.
CAPITAL STOCK - \$50,000.
 E. D. BELL, President
 H. J. ROBERTSON, Cashier.
 DIRECTORS: John R. Keller, Jesse Sharo, J. M. Stapp, J. P. Withers, H. J. Robertson.
 Will do a general Banking and Exchange Business.
 Banking House corner of Main and Doniphan streets.
 June, 1876-17.

W. L. WATKINS. JOHN H. WATKINS.
WATKINS' MILLS.
 QUIP WOOLEN AND GRIST MILLS, situated in the Northeast corner of Clay county, and near Leavenworth, are in full operation, with a full corps of experienced workmen. We keep constantly on hand a full line of our celebrated make of WOOLEN GOODS, such as CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, YARNS, JEANS, &c., which we offer at greatly reduced prices, and WARRANT every yard we sell to be as represented. We give SPECIAL ATTENTION to custom work, such as Spinning, Coloring, Fulling, Finishing, &c. Persons from a distance are invited to have their "Wool" carried into rolls. We are paying the highest market price for WOOL. Our GRIST MILL MACHINERY is of the best quality, and managed by a first-class Miller. We handle every kind of work. We keep the best quality of FLOUR and MEAL constantly on hand. ESTABLISHED 1854, and satisfaction guaranteed for all custom work. Post office and Railroad Depot, Leavenworth, Mo. Jan. 1, 1876-77. W. L. WATKINS & SON.

DENTISTRY.
 TWENTY years experience and practice in DENTISTRY enables me to perform operations on the TEETH with a greater degree of success than could be attained by a limited experience. By adopting recent improved methods in operative Dentistry, and using the best instruments and material, I can fill teeth in a manner that the filling will remain in a greater length of time and preserve the teeth better than filling inserted on the old method of filling teeth. Stains and tartar removed from the teeth. Diseases of the gums successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted in any number from one to a full set. Chloroform, Ether, or Laughing Gas given for the extraction of teeth without pain. Teeth examined and advice given free of charge. Patronage solicited. Cash paid for old gold. Dr. GRIMES, Dentist—Office and Residence opposite the Methodist Church, Liberty, Mo. April 9, 1875-4717.

HANNIBAL & ST. JO. R. R. LINE,

 TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
 FROM KANSAS CITY & JOSEPH

HORSE NAILS.
NORTHWESTERN HORSE NAIL CO.
 ESTABLISHED IN 1862.
HAMMERED AND FINISHED HORSE NAILS.
 We offer our Finished Nail to the trade with the confidence that it has no equal in the market. It is the genuine "Northwestern" Nail, Finished, and we give it our unqualified guaranty.
 Office and Factory, 56 to 68 Van Buren st., Chicago.
A. W. KINGSLAND, Secretary.