

The Andrew



Republican.

F. M. TAYLOR,
Editor and Publisher.

SAVANNAH, MO., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

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SAVANNAH DIRECTORY.

Advertisements in this column, fifty cents per line for one year, including the printed card. Those who advertise in this column are available and straightforward in their respective callings.

ATTORNEYS.

J. H. STEWART, Attorney at law and Notary Public, Office, Court-house, up stairs. Particular attention given to business in the county and private courts. Office over Farmers' Bank.

W. W. CALDWELL, attorney-at-law and Notary Public. Pays special attention to collecting, conveying and investigating titles.

G. T. BRYAN, attorney at law, will practice in all the courts of Northwest Missouri. Special attention given to business in the county and private courts. Office over Farmers' Bank.

GREENLEE & KING, Attorneys and Counsellors at law. Particular attention given to collections. Office on the south side of the square, in new Bank Building.

JOHN B. MAJORS, attorney-at-law. Will transact all business entrusted to him promptly and carefully. Can be found at his office, up stairs, two doors east of the Post Office, Savannah, Mo.

C. A. WHITTAKER, attorney at law and General Claim Agent, Savannah, Mo. Suits, claims against the Government for land warrants, back pay and bounty, widows' and invalid pensions. General collections attended to with great care and promptness. Also, forwarding and land agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. All inquiries promptly answered. He will ticket parties to all points on the road. Call on him.

BRASS BAND TEACHER.

JOHN S. DUGAN.

BRASS BAND TEACHER. Music arranged to order. Also, original pieces furnished at request. Terms satisfactory.

BAKERY, &c.

H. C. SHERIDAN, Eagle bakery, confectionery and restaurant, west side of the square. Parties furnished on short notice.

PHYSICIANS.

D. G. H. DAVENPORT, having located in Savannah, offers his professional services to the citizens of Savannah and vicinity. Office at his residence on Main street, one block east of the square.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Savannah Lodge, No. 14, Savannah, Mo., meets every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, northeast corner of the Public Square. All members of the order in good standing, visiting the city, are cordially invited to meet with us.

M. A. S. S.—Savannah Lodge, No. 74, Savannah, Mo., meets first and third Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, p.m. All brothers in good standing are fraternally invited to visit us.

B. M. DANFORD, W. M. E. W. JOY, Sec'y.

JOHN L. STANTON, W. M. F. T. McFADDEN, Sec'y.

JOHN N. STEWART, JAS. C. HIGGINS.

HIGGINS & STEWART, Attorneys at Law.

Cor. 4th and Edmund streets, over Goodlive's Jewelry Store.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Will practice in all the courts in Northwest Missouri.

Correspondence addressed to us at Savannah or St. Joseph will meet with prompt attention. Special attention given to collections.

J. P. Cooper, Thomas Greenlee.

Cooper & Greenlee, Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Dye-Staffs,

School Books,

Miscellaneous Books

Blank Books,

Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

Building Paper,

Picture Frames,

Mirrors, Mouldings,

Window Shades,

Pocket Knives,

Shoulder Braces,

Trusses, Lamps,

Toilet Articles, Notions, &c.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

GARDEN SEEDS, &c.,

In Brick Drug Store, (lately occupied by H. H. Dobbins), south side of the public square, Savannah, Mo.

April 16, 1875—6m.

Correspondence.

For the Republican.

Jottings by the Way.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—Much has been said recently, through the press, in relation to the backwardness of spring and the agricultural prospects throughout the country. Most of the statements given are exceedingly gloomy. From the eastern part of the State and Illinois, the prospects of a wheat crop, they say, is far from being flattering. Similar complaints come from the south and southeast, and indeed they extend to Indiana and Ohio. But, so far as we are concerned here in Northwest Missouri, I think we have but little cause of complaint. True, the spring is somewhat backward; but not more so than last spring; yet the farmers are on tip-toe, and almost ready to despond, fearing they will not get a chance to plant at all. Some of them have gone recklessly forward, and their corn has been in the ground already ten days or more, with a prospect of having to replant, or have a yellow, sickly, growing crop. He who wants his corn in the ground, in this country, when the season is more than long enough to ripen it, before the 10th, or 12th, of May, is seemingly reckless of his own interests. I said we had little to fear, unless it should be the grasshoppers, which are now hatching out by the million. And yet, if we should have a damp growing season bringing forward vegetation rapidly, we need have little fear of them. In my travels through Andrew county, from Savannah to the Nodaway river, and up the Nodaway to the Iowa line, and in Nodaway and Atchison counties, I have never seen a better prospect for wheat, especially in the timbered portions. True, the crop has suffered some on the upland prairie—yet as a general thing there will be a fair crop in Northwest Missouri.

It has, as everybody knows, been somewhat cold and windy for some days back. Tuesday morning, May 14th, the thermometer at a farm house, five miles north of Quitman, was 7 degrees below freezing. Sabbath morning, May 2d, 10 degrees below freezing. Yet no injury to the fruit has yet been apparent. From all sections in this part of the State, the prospect for fruit is good.

I had the pleasure of being in Rock Port awhile this week. The Circuit Court was in session, Judge Kelley presiding and winning for himself golden opinions. The people of one accord, as far as I can learn, pronounce him a model judge.

I write from Milton, Holt county. Everything is hopeful in this part of the county—cattle are spread out over the Missouri bottoms by the thousand, grazing with comparative impunity at present. Will have a better chance after awhile, if the Missouri river, now on a grand rampage, does not wash it all away.

More anon, TRAVELER.

May 7th, 1875.

For the Republican.

Items from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail Road.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., May 7th, '75.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—This is the county seat of Reno county, situated on Cow Creek, a beautiful little stream of clear water, and abounding with fish. The city contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Its citizens are an enterprising, intelligent, and very sociable people. South of the city one half mile, is the Arkansas river, spanned by a free bridge 1,680 feet long. There are about 40 business houses here, representing all kinds of trade. Building and improving here this spring is very brisk. There is about 50 new buildings in course of erection, and all of a substantial character, fifteen of them are brick and stone. They have a \$15,000 school house and school 9 months in a year. The country surrounding the city cannot be surpassed in any

country, and would have to be seen to be appreciated. In fact this is the best town west of Emporia, and is not even surpassed by the latter. The country around abounds in game, such as prairie chickens, antelope, some deer and elk, and occasionally a stray buffalo. There are numerous towns of prairie dogs, and the strangest part of it is rattle snakes and owl's occupy the same holes in the ground with them. Wolves, both prairie and gray, are here in abundance, but as the country settles up they disappear.

THE TRADE

of Hutchinson extends about 75 miles south, 50 miles north, 25 miles east and 25 miles west. Of course this is a new country, but it is surprising to see how the lands are being taken up by settlers; nevertheless the two last years of crop failure, the country still continues to improve. I am free to confess that I never had a very favorable opinion of Kansas, but my visit to this part of the State has entirely converted me to the belief that this is destined to be among the best States in the Union. You may think I am too sanguine on this point, but I think that parties who invest in land on the Arkansas Valley will be rich men in less than ten years. Nevertheless the two last years crops have been failures here, business is very nearly as good here as it is in Andrew county. A person would hardly suppose that a town in Kansas of 1,500 inhabitants, could get along without at least half a dozen saloons, nevertheless this is the case with Hutchinson. It is a strictly temperance town. Three years ago there was not one dozen houses in the town. It is surprising to see what improvements have been made in so short a time, and of such a substantial character. The fall wheat crop looks well here, and more forward than about Bolekow; the spring wheat and oats also look well. Cattle have been doing well on the prairie grass for some time and they are in very fair condition. I leave for Great Bend, 22 miles west of here to-night, where you will perhaps hear from me again.

KANAKER.

From Bolekow.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—On Saturday, the 8th of May, the people of this quiet little neighborhood, was roused to specific action by seeing the flames issuing from the wood-pile and smoke-house of Sanders Bileman. His smoke-house was about six feet north of his kitchen and west of the smoke-house he had enough wood cut and piled up, to do the family till next Christmas, all of which was consumed by the "fiery fiend," but about two wagon loads, which was thrown back by the numerous hands that had rushed to the scene, numbering twenty-two men and six women. Though the women and a few men were engaged in clearing things out of the dwelling, which was in extreme danger, the pantry window, and a part of the roof on the same side was consumed; also his pump, which stood in the well about six feet from the smoke-house, causing them to go about sixty yards to another well for water; though had the pump stood, the heat was so great that no person could have stood there to have used it. Nothing saved the dwelling but the promptness of the neighbors in getting there, and their hard work after they came, in carrying water and dashing against the north side of it while the smoke-house burned down, though it was an extremely hot place to work in. H. P. Briggs lost his hat in the flames, and Hadley Briggs came out minus a shirt bosom. Several of the other men got considerably blistered, and they were all the next thing to being roasted alive. By the time the dwelling was considered to be out of danger it was about cleared of its contents. With the smoke-house, went a barrel of newly made soap, \$30 or

\$40 worth of meat, barrels, boxes, and a little of everything else that belongs to smoke-house plunder; also the heat swept over the garden drying up the gooseberry bushes, pie-plant, onions, peas, &c. The loss sustained, amounts in all to about \$125, or \$150. The dwelling was insured, but the smoke-house was not.

The thermometer stood as high as 104 degrees last Friday in this neighborhood. We had several good showers of rain Saturday night and Sunday. Fall wheat promises well for a good half crop. Miss Mattie Vaughn teaches our school. We think that we have as many grasshoppers as we can feed well.

From Nebraska.

PERU, NEB., May 9th, 1875.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—You know that after a person has fallen into a habit or practice of any kind, it is generally very hard to abandon that practice. Just so it is with us in regard to our practice during the past, in corresponding for your paper, "THE REPUBLICAN," and from this cause, and actuated by a sense of duty, we again find ourselves engaged for that purpose. Just at this time the mass of the people are more interested in the grasshopper question than any other, and as this place seems to be the seat of war, it may not be out of place to say a few words in regard to that subject.

It would have appeared strange indeed ten or fifteen years since, to advance the idea that such little creatures as grasshoppers would command the attention of whole States, and cause such great destruction to produce, and cause such destitution and suffering as there has been during the past year in Nebraska, Kansas, and adjoining States. Many farmers after having lost almost their entire crop last season, and living through the winter by economy almost equal to starvation, now see darker clouds than ever floating across the horizon of their future prospects. They had hoped and looked forward to this future golden harvest which they were sure would follow the hard struggle occasioned by the failure of crops and financial embarrassment of last year. But now they must content themselves by seeing their already growing crops devoured by the pesty hoppers, and at the same time having the assurance that there are sufficient numbers to destroy all kinds of spring grain as fast as it appears above ground. This necessarily discourages many farmers and they do not take the interest in the management and planting of crops that they should. Some have already commenced planting corn, but are compelled to go over into Iowa to get seed with which they plant their lands.

Although the chances are that grain crops will again be short in Nebraska; the prospect for a bountiful crop of fruit is better than has been known for several years. Peas, apples, grapes, and all other kinds of fruits adapted to this part of the State are full of bloom and promise an abundant yield.

Ex-Gov. Furnas, living in this vicinity, has an orchard of 150 acres of all varieties of fruits, which, he says, are in splendid condition and full of bloom. This is the largest orchard in the State and probably the largest in the Northwest.

Among the many beautiful sights of Nebraska are the prairie fires, that may be seen almost every night. The large scope of prairie country is burned off clear of dead grass, in order that fresh grass may spring up for the numerous herds of cattle which graze upon it. By the spreading of prairie fires and increased by the high winds which prevail here, property and sometimes life is endangered. We heard a few days since of a case of the latter kind in an adjoining county. It was that of a little girl who went out with her father and in assisting him to set fire to some stubble her clothes

caught fire and she was horribly burned and died of her injuries. We don't know much about farming, but it seems that if the farmers would save their dry fields of grass until the young hoppers were all hatched, and then set fire to it, many would be destroyed, and if every farmer would do this, possibly it might be better than no remedy.

But as our letter is already growing to a greater length than was expected, we shall close for this time; and as we expect to visit Nebraska City and probably other points, you need not be at all surprised to hear from us before long. With best wishes for your success with the REPUBLICAN, I remain as ever,

GEO. G. STROCK.

The Schiller.

A Terrible Confirmation—Appalling Loss of Life and Property—Two Hundred Persons go down with the ship—Six Kegs of Gold, Large Mails and rich Cargo sunk.—Description of the ill-fated Vessel.

TERRIBLE CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, May 8, 12:30 p. m.—The particulars received of the wreck of the Schiller disaster is fully as terrible as first reported. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock last night, at which hour the steamship struck on Retarriere ledge near Bishop's Rock. A fog prevailed at the time. A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southernmost of Scilly Islands, has landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's Island, another of the Scillies. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning, and were a number of times washed off the rock. They declare that the number of lives lost by the disaster is 200. A fearful sea is raging, and it is scarcely possible for boats engaged in searching for survivors, to live.

The steamship is now lying broadside on the rock. She is under water, and her main mast is gone. A steamer and several boats are cruising about the scene of the wreck. The disaster was owing to the dense fog, which prevented either of the Scilly lights being seen. The Retarriere ledge on which the Schiller struck, are barely a third of a mile inside of Bishop's bar, and steamships should have heard the Bishop fog-bell.

THE VESSEL.

The Schiller was one of the newest and best boats in the trans-continental service, large and strong, and constructed in the latest pattern. The dimensions of the Schiller were—length, 375 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold 82 feet, 3,600 tons burden, and 3,000 indicated horse power. The boat was classed at Lloyd's 100, as she was full rigged, had eight large life boats and three iron decks. Her engine could run the vessel from fourteen to fifteen miles an hour.

DISTRESS OF ANXIOUS ONES.

The offices of the Company in this city were besieged during this morning by the friends of those who sailed on the vessel, and the scenes of distress which resulted from the confirmation of the news that the vessel had been lost, were painful. One man who had a wife and two children on board, felt into a fainting fit on being informed of the fate of the vessel, and loud wailings were heard on all sides.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Evening Post has gathered the following additional particulars concerning the wrecked steamship: The crew numbered about 20, and there were 254 passengers in all, of whom 120 were steerage. The Schiller took a cargo of general merchandise, and which was valued, exclusive of the specie on board, at above \$150,000. Most of it was insured. The \$300,000 in gold coin was shipped by E. J. Bullin & Co., bankers, to E. F. Bullin & Co., their correspondents in Paris, it was packed in six kegs, and insured for its full value in three London companies.

MORE FROM THE WRECK.

LONDON, 9 p. m.—Up to this hour but forty-three of all who were on board the Schiller are known to be saved. Twenty-five sacks of mail matter have also been saved. Several babies have been picked up near the wreck, among them a woman with her child clasped in her arms.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, May 4.—Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, is charging the grand jury to-day, said that the civil rights bill in its criminal aspect, which was the only shape in which it could come before the grand jury, was unconstitutional and void.