

# OSAGE VALLEY BANNER.

Edwin P. ...

Vol. 1. TUSCUMBIA MILLER COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879. NO. 6.

**Osage Valley Banner.**  
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**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.**  
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 Lieut-Governor - H. C. BROCKMYER.  
 Sec'y of State - M. K. MCGRATH.  
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 Register of Lands - JAS. E. M. HENRY.  
 Sup't Public Instruction - R. D. SHANNON.  
**JUDGES SUPREME COURT:**  
 Ten Years - JOHN W. HENRY.  
 Eight Years - WARWICK HOWE H.  
 Six Years - THOS. A. SHERWOOD.  
 Four Years - W. B. SUTTON.  
 Two Years - E. H. NORTON.  
**COUNTY:**  
 Representative - SAM'L HARRISON.  
 Circuit & County Clerk - JOEL B. CLARK.  
 Sheriff & Collector - PINCKE E. S. MILLER.  
 Probate Judge & Trustee - JAS. H. TODD.  
 Prosecuting Atty - E. C. SWALEM.  
 Surveyor - H. S. BURLINGAME.  
 School Commissioner - W. M. LUKEMAN.  
 Coroner - S. P. HICKMAN.  
**FOR EQUALITY TOWNSHIP:**  
 Justice of the Peace - AMBERG BROCKMAN.  
 Constable - J. N. SCOTT.  
 Post-office address, Tuscumbia.

**TERMS OF COURT:**  
**CIRCUIT COURT:** Meets Fourth Monday in March and Third Monday in September; G. W. MILLER, Judge.  
**COUNTY COURT:** Meets First Monday in February, May, August and November; W. K. WRIGHT, presiding Justice; JOHN S. JONES, 1st district, HINAM BARKD, 2nd district, associate justices.  
**PROBATE COURT:** Meets Second Monday in February, May, August and November; JAS. H. TODD, J. G.

**CHURCHES:**  
 M. E. Church—Tuscumbia 3rd Sunday, Morning and evening, and usually on Sat'y eve'g. J. M. HARDY, pastor.  
 M. E. Church—Mt. Pleasant, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. EXTWISTLE, pastor.  
 M. E. Church Iberia, 2nd Sunday, morning and evening. J. M. DUNBY, pastor.  
 CHRISTIAN Church Tuscumbia, 4th Lord's day, morning and evening. W. P. DOANEY, pastor.  
 WRIGHT'S School house, near Little Saline 1st and 3rd Lord's days. J. H. D. TOWNSON on the 1st and L. E. Melton on the 3rd.  
 SPRING GARDEN, 4th Lord's day, W. F. Findley, pastor.  
 SALEM Church, on 4th Lord's day, 11 o'clock a. m. Sam'l Dutton, pastor.  
 BAPTIST—For the year commencing Sept. 1877. The time of meeting of each church in this Association is ruled by Saturday.  
 UNION Church—Meets 4th Saturday in each month. J. M. Hibbs, m. d.  
 RIG RICHWOODS Church—meets 3rd Saturday in each month, S. O. Burke, mod., Theo. Marchant, Clerk.  
 LITTLE RICHWOODS Church—meets 1st Sat'y in each month, J. M. Hibbs, mod.  
 PLEASANT POINT Church—meets 1st Saturday E. d. John Smith, mod.  
 WET GLAZE Church—meets 1st Saturday, J. M. Hibbs, mod.  
 NEW SALEM Church—meets 4th Saturday, Ed. Duncan, mod.  
 SABBATH School, at Mt. Pleasant, 3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday. D. H. Austin, Supt.  
 Osage River Association will meet with Little Richwoods Church, Miller county, six miles west of Iberia, on Thursday before the first Saturday in September, 1879. S. O. Burke, Mod., W. H. McCubbin, Clerk.

**A. F. & A. M.**  
 Tuscumbia R. A. Chapter No. 87, A. F. & A. M., meet at their hall the Second Saturday after full moon each month.  
 H. BRADLEYFORD, H. P.  
 Wm. H. HAINSTAIN, Sec'y.  
 Tuscumbia Lodge No. 487, A. F. & A. M., meet Saturday on or before full moon in each month.  
 H. BRADLEYFORD, W. M.  
 H. C. TODD, Sec'y.  
 AMITY CHAPTER, No. 142, O. E. S., meets in regular communication the 3d Saturday after each full moon, at 7 p. m., in Masonic Hall, Tuscumbia, Mo. Visiting sisters and brethren will be fraternally and cordially welcomed. Mrs. SARAH E. HAINSTAIN, W. M. Mrs. LUCIE JOHNSON, A. M. Miss MATTIE E. CUMMINGS, Sec'y.  
 Bramley, U. D., A. F. & A. M., hold regular communications Saturday night on or after full moon in each month.  
 J. L. CONNER, W. M.  
 C. S. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

**I. O. O. F.**  
 Tuscumbia Lodge, 805.  
 I. O. O. F. Hold their regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
 I. T. JOHNSON, N. G.  
 H. C. TODD, Sec'y.  
 Pleasant M. Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F. Hold regular meetings every Saturday, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
 J. P. SPALDING, N. G.  
 A. J. LOVE, Sec'y.  
 Iberia Lodge, No. 340 I. O. O. F. meet in regular communication every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
 ISAIAH LATCHER, N. G.  
 M. WELLYN T. JAMES, Sec'y.

**T. B. Robinson,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 [Office at present in the Court House.]  
 Probate business, Collections, Partitioning Lands and Quitting Titles a Speciality.  
 Have been Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts for 22 years, am familiar with the Records, have the only ABSTRACT OF TITLES in the county. Charges reasonable.

**E. C. Swalem,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 Will practice his profession in Miller and adjoining counties.  
**Jacob Grant**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 All business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.  
**Isaiah Latchem,**  
**Attorney at Law, Notary Public and LAND AGENT.**  
 Iberia, Mo.  
 Will practice his profession in Miller and adjoining counties.  
**Geo. T. White,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Jefferson City, Mo.

**H. B. Hamilton,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Jefferson City, Mo.;  
**W. S. Pope,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Jefferson City, Mo.  
**Joseph R. Edwards,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
 Jefferson City, Mo.  
**A. P. NIXDORF,**  
**Practicing Physician and SURGEON.**  
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**J. B. MCGEE**  
**Physician Surgeon and ACCOUCHER.**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
 Diseases of Women and Children made a specialty.

**H. BRADLEYFORD**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
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**J. L. CONNER,**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
 Bramley, Mo.  
**G. W. SHELTON**  
**Physician Accoucher and OCULIST.**  
 Rocky Mt., Mo.  
 Special attention given to diseases of Women and Children.  
**Geo. W. TRIFMAIN,**  
**Physician and Surgeon, OCLIS and AURIST**  
 P. O. address, Tuscumbia, Mo.  
**O. A. Bowman,**  
**DENTIST,**  
 California, Mo.  
 Will visit Tuscumbia on the 4th Tuesday of each month and remain two days.  
**DANIEL CUMMINGS,**  
**Notary Public & Land Agent,**  
 Tuscumbia, Mo.  
**Wm. K. LURTON,**  
**Notary Public & Conveyancer,**  
 Jim Henry Township,  
 Miller - - - County - - - Missouri.  
 Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly.

**THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.**  
 Published at Jefferson City, and circulates in every section of the State.  
 It is valuable to the legal profession, for each number of the weekly contains from two to four decisions of the Supreme Court. The daily proceedings of the court while in session, as well as the docket, published in full in the TRIBUNE.  
 As a medium of advertising, the TRIBUNE, circulating as it does among all classes, is of especial value to men of enterprise who desire to extend their business.  
 The farmers' column receives special attention, and only such articles as are of practical value to the agricultural community are admitted thereto. The St. Louis and Jefferson City markets are given in each issue of the TRIBUNE up to the very latest moment before going to press.  
 The miscellaneous reading is selected with great care, with an especial view to the home and foreign.

In short, the TRIBUNE aims to be a welcome visitor in all circles—a weekly compendium of current events and items of interest. Politically the TRIBUNE is UNALTERABLY DEMOCRATIC, and will labor in the future, as in the past, for maintenance and perpetuation of the principles of the party.  
 PRICE, ONLY \$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
 In clubs of ten, to one postoffice address, One Dollar each.  
**CARTER & GAN,**  
 Jeff. City, Mo.  
 BIRTH LODGE, No. 81, D. O. B. meets Odd Fellows Hall, in Mt. Pleasant, Mo., on the 1st Tuesday, in each month.  
 A. J. LOVE, N. G.  
 Mrs. DR. ALLEN Sec'y.

**VARIOUS TOPICS**  
 —A dilly from Washington says there is a glut of gold in the Treasury.  
 There are over 1,300 women clerks employed in the National Treasury.  
 —The Western Greenbacker, is the name of a new paper started in St. Louis.  
 —To exterminate lice from Iowa, dust the fowls thoroughly with sulphur. Apply with a pepper box.  
 —If our whole debt should be refunded at four per cent, the annual saving in interest would be \$30,000,000.  
 —It has been decided by the Russian Government that the bodies of those dying of the plague shall be buried.  
 —Young housewife: "What miserable little 'ggs' again! You really must let them alone to let the hens sit on them a little longer!"  
 —The girls are rapidly coming to the front in Maine. There are now 6,000 of them teaching in the public schools of that State.  
 —The Immigration question is being rightfully agitated all over the State; the Legislature is being asked and should take steps to promote this cause.  
 —The Times-Journal says the present Legislature is a more dignified, better looking and soberer body than any Missouri Legislature of eight years past.  
 —The annual value of silk ribbons exported by Switzerland to the United States has fallen in the last five years from over \$4,000,000 to about \$1,000,000.  
 —A bankrupt was conducted with the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I'm not embarrassed at all," said he, "it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

—A bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, last week, appropriating \$4,000,000 for the payment of losses of property occasioned by the riots in July 1877.  
 —I find that six bushels of peas are equal to ten bushels of corn for fattening my hogs, and that peas yield a larger number of bushels to the acre than corn.—Toronto Globe.  
 —Recent dispatches state the situation in Russia terrible, and unless some very extraordinary precautions are taken in the rest of Europe the whole continent will be invaded by the plague.  
 —Colman's Rural World says the State Horticultural Society that met in Jefferson City on the 28 ult continued three days, although not large in numbers, it was a good meeting.

We are credibly informed that in the vicinity of Providence, there are millions of grasshoppers, ranging in size from the dimensions of a flea up to half the normal size of the full grown hopper. The woods are full of them.—Columbian Sentinel.  
 —The Rhode Island Legislature has been advised by a witty member to advertise for something to do. The House has spent one day in enacting a member detailed at home by accident, yet it refuses to consider a proposition for an early adjournment.  
 —The occupation of the Missouri State Senators are as follows: lawyers, 19; farmers, 8; merchant, 2, and one builder, hotel keeper, publisher and physician. The House consists of 70 farmers, 32 lawyers, 7 merchants, 4 editors, 9 physicians, 4 bankers 3 preachers and 14 of miscellaneous vocations.  
 —There is always something new. Boonville young ladies have got what is called the "Boonville wriggle." It is something after the fashion of "Grecian bend," and "Boston dip." The style is to place the right fore finger to the chin, turn half way round and kick desperately backward about a yard with the left foot. The operation is performed twice in every six steps. It is said to be very attracting, but must be rather hard on a fellow's shins in a crowd.—Sedalia Democrat.

A widower in Lawrence, Kansas, was engaged to a widow, but his love was so languid that he was in no hurry to be married. A friend from Ottawa visited him, fancied the widow, and said that he would like her for a wife. The widower offered to sell his right to her for \$250, and the money was paid, the widow marrying the Ottawa man and going home with him. But the widower's love was warmed by absences. He went to Ottawa, courted the woman anew, and eloped with her. The Ottawa man has lost his money and his wife, but says that, having had more than enough of the latter, he is willing to call the account square.

**THE PINGUO.**  
 The terror with which the apprehended approach of the plague to their dominions inspires the Austrian and German Governments indicates that its ravages in the Russian provinces bordering upon the Caspian Sea are most serious and alarming. It is a most malignant species of fever, characterized by buboes or swellings of the lymphatic glands, by carbuncles and pectichils, or spots on the body bearing a close resemblance to flea-bites, and of a dusky crimson color; similar spots occur in very severe cases of small-pox, measles and scarlet fever; in fatal cases, the pulse generally sinks, the surface becomes cold and clammy, blood comes from the mucous surfaces, there is coma, or delirium; death takes place usually in five or six days; sometimes it is without struggle, sometimes preceded by convulsions.  
 It is by many thought to have had its origin in China.

**ADDRESS OF THE G. B. LABOR EX-COM.**  
 [Continued from last week.]  
 We must be a rich and happy people since the idea of January has come, but a relentless bankruptcy, loss of trade, delinquent taxes, ragged beggary, low prices of wages, of products, of all industries, still continues, as the contracting screw of the coin basis turns its deadly grip on the arteries of trade and labor.  
 The coin basis system has been weighed in the balance and found wanting in all good and full of all evil. It is a despotism of fraud and villainy, and has captured the civilized world. It can only be destroyed by a system of absolute money based on the credit and sovereignty of the Republic, like the paper money of the Bank of Venice.  
 The war to make all free of all slaves compelled the use of the greenbacks. The war to make all men of labor and trade free of the shyalocks or slaves to the coin basis is now commencing. You must prepare for the conflict. The success of our national money during the war proves that it will serve us in times of peace. The greenback is money, having full legal value, can pay coin debts and coin bonus existing before the war, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the legal tender cases of 1870, reported in 12 Wallace, Supreme Court of U. S. reports, p. 529; 14 Wall. 298 [1871]; 15 Wall. 604 [1871]; R. H. Co. vs. Johnson; 15 Wall., 195 [1872].  
 We coin \$1.60 out of a pound of copper bronze worth 20 cents; 100 nickels, worth \$5, out of 60 cents' worth of copper and nickel alloy, 1,000 silver dollars out of \$330 worth of silver and alloy. All of these coins pass at their face value as legal tenders. No legal objection can be made to them for their want of intrinsic value, for they are legal tenders of a certain amount equal to gold. Our greenbacks have a certain intrinsic value also; the paper the cost of engraving, etc., and since the amount of the intrinsic value of copper and nickel coins counts for nothing, beyond the United States stamp, why should the argument as to intrinsic value of paper money and stamps be urged, since the Supreme Court has declared greenbacks to possess legal value from the stamp?  
 We want no inflation. We only ask for the issue of full legal tender greenbacks to redeem greenback bonds of the United States now due, and to buy all other bonds for sale, at market rates, so as to cancel them and stop over \$90,000,000 yearly interest, and bolsh the internal revenue that cost us \$250,000,000 more annually.  
 The same credit supports each of the United States paper issues; the bond and the greenbacks. We would limit the issue of greenbacks to \$50 per capita to prevent any possibility of inflation.  
 Each hard money man, who says the greenback is a debt or a promise to pay, knows that the bonds for over \$2,000,000,000 are also a debt, a promise to pay, bearing interest, while the greenback bears none. It has already taken from the people over \$3,500,000,000 from 1869 to 1877, by the inflation, bankruptcy and contraction of State bank money, seven times in that period. A return to the old coin basis system is inevitable if we cancel the greenbacks. Who has ever heard of any failure of the greenbacks during seventeen years past? Why then do our Federal rulers desire a return to a coin basis? It is because the money power demands it to increase the profits of money lending through banks of issue. By destroying the greenbacks they will greatly increase our taxes and the profits of banks and bond holders.  
 This has induced the long war of seventeen years past by the money power against the greenbacks, and in favor of interest bearing bonds. Congress has been a mere tool of the money kings from 1862 up to the last session of 1877-8.  
 After the close of the war, when greenbacks had risen to 75 cents on the dollar, Congress, in May, 1866, commanded the retirement of about \$1,233,000,000 of Treasury notes circulating as money, and the issue of about \$1,000,000,000 greenback bonds therefor bearing 6 per cent. coin interest. This enormous contraction of Treasury notes and increase of greenback bonds was designed to destroy the greenbacks and restore the coin basis despotism. All the succeeding acts of Congress are of the same character, designed to effect the same object.

When these greenback bonds were issued and the treasury notes were destroyed, Congress on the 18th of March, 1869, changed them and \$700,000,000 more greenback bonds into coin bonds, giving the bondholders a profit of over \$600,000,000, and inflicting a loss on the people of over \$1,500,000,000 in interest, trade, agriculture, commerce, wages and manufactures, the object being to destroy the National greenbacks and return to a coin basis at an enormous gain to the money power and an equally enormous loss to the citizens.  
 Crown this open robbery of the people in 1869 with eternal infamy, Congress, on the 14th of July, 1870, exempted all the bonds of the United States, and the coupons thereon, from any taxation by Federal, State or municipal authority.  
 We believe it to be the duty of our friends and Representatives in this State and in Congress to stand firmly together upon the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

**The Ferryman.**  
 A charge to keep he has, the boats to row across,  
 Laden down with citizens, cattle, sheep, and "hoss."  
 Sometimes you'll see him there—weather foul or fair,  
 This will surely happen, when you treat, you treat a pair.  
 But then if you are sober, if you never take a dram,  
 You may stand upon the other side, shake your fat and damn.  
 Don't get mad about it, or in a passion fly,  
 There is a reason for it, you can see it in his eye.  
 He is no stranger here, we all have known him long,  
 By his peevishness gawked eyes, his empty laugh and song.  
 You say you want the doctor, and that without delay,  
 It matters not to him, if the devil be to pay.  
 He is a careless fellow, and this through all the year,  
 They say he likes his toddy, and often takes his beer.  
 You say you'll tell the judges, and lawyers two or three  
 That you have the law on your side—that may be,  
 But as you are not a native born, are not of holy kin,  
 Mind how you go about it, or you'll lose instead of win.  
 But my business calls me, and that without delay,  
 You would'nt call but once, if a stranger on the way,  
 No, sir, you would'nt call but once, if you had a dime to pay  
 I have tried the thing myself, and know of what I say,  
 You will often see him watching, on the bank of running stream,  
 For a drove of sheep or cattle, or stranger and his team;  
 His vision then seems lengthened—he rubs his hands with glee—  
 Calculates most closely, as to what will be his fee.  
 The cattle or stranger over, the money in his hand,  
 Away you'll see him waddle, to get another dram.  
 Once he was a candidate, once for office did aspire,  
 He who drowned his fellow man, in laying rope or wire,  
 It may have been a careless act, of these he has great many,  
 We never heard it tried in court, or costing him a penny.  
 The office that he wished to fill, for which he longed most sore,  
 Was what is known as coroner, that and nothing more.  
 That he was badly beaten, the papers all did show,  
 Unless for want of vision, I no other reason know.  
 After election time was over, and he found his case undone,  
 If not an office got, a little he had won.  
 The "captain" he was called but not of boat on sea,  
 Though he had the charge of boats, I think some two or three.  
 His cable length has most run out, his term will soon expire  
 Other hands will then take charge, if they than he bid higher  
 No matter who the ferryfends, nor what they do or say,  
 If they are only there on hand, to cross you either way.  
 This is the lesson we would teach, in language clear and plain,  
 Look well to others good, as well as selfish gain.  
 This is all we have to say, and this in kindly way,  
 Drink less rum, be on hand when duty calls,  
 Lay up for rainy day.  
 —BOMBHELL.

**INDIAN TERRITORY.**  
 The Senate committee reported in favor of opening the Indian Territory to white settlement. The provisions of the bill are such as to fully protect the Indians in the enjoyment of their rights and property, give them a representation in Congress by members of their own race, and also provides that the lands now held in common by the tribes can be divided in severalty among the Indians. It in fact deals so liberally with the Indians that it is probable the opposition so vigorously manifested hitherto by delegations sent from the Territory for that purpose, will be reconciled and the prospect of the passage of the bill seems to be well assured. Such an event would be hailed with great satisfaction as removing the one great obstacle to interstate commerce and opening a direct highway from Kansas to Texas and the Southwest, and new fields to enterprising immigrants in the richest virgin territory of the New West.

—The Western Greenbacker, which inaugurated its life one short week ago, and which claimed to be the organ of the Greenback party of the State, has claimed the gold on stairway and sited away to realms of eternal bliss. Verily, in the midst of life we are in death.—Times Journal.