

OSAGE VALLEY BANNER.

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CIRCUIT COURT: Meets Second Monday in
February and Second Monday in September.
E. L. EDWARDS, Judge.

COUNTY COURT: Meets First Monday in
February, May, August and November;
W. H. WRIGHT, presiding Justice; JOHN
S. JONES, 1st district, HIRSH REED, 2nd
district, associate Justices.

PROBATE COURT: Meets Second Monday
in February, May, August and Novem-
ber. JAS. H. TODD, Judge.

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CHURCHES

M. E. Church - Mt. Pleasant, at 4 o'clock
p. m. on the 2d and 4th Sundays. Rev.
K. W. TWISTLER, pastor.
M. E. Church Iberia. 2nd Sunday morning
and evening, N. E. BERRY, pastor.
M. E. Church, Flatwoods School house, 2nd
Sabbath, 11 a. m., and Tusculumbia 7.30 p. m.,
C. L. BROWN, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN Church Tusculumbia, 4th Lord's
day, morning and evening, W. P. DOWNEY,
pastor.
SPRING GARDEN, 4th Lord's day, W. F.
FINDLEY, pastor.
SALMON 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, mod.
BIG RICHWOODS Church - meets 3rd
Saturday in each month, S. O. BURKS, mod.,
Thos. Merchant, Clerk.
LITTLE RICHWOODS Church - meets 4th
Sat'y in each month, J. M. HIBBS, mod.
PLEASANT POINT Church - meets 1st
Saturday 8th, June 8th, mod.
WET GLAZE Church - meets 1st Saturday,
J. M. HIBBS, mod.
NEW SALMON Church - meets 4th Saturday,
Eid. Dutton, mod.
SABBATH School, at Mt. Pleasant, 3
o'clock p. m. every Sunday. D. H. AUSTIN,
Supt.

MASONIC

Tusculumbia R. A. Chapter No. 87,
A. F. & A. M., meet at their hall the Second
Saturday after full moon each month.
D. MARSHALL, E. P.
Wm. H. Hammett, Sec'y.
Tusculumbia Lodge No. 437, A. F. & A. M.
meet Saturday on or before full moon in
each month.
H. BRADLEY, W. M.
H. O. 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,
Tusculumbia, Mo. Visiting sisters and brethren
will be fraternally and cordially wel-
comed. Mrs. SARAH E. HAVENSTRA, W. M.
MRS. LIZIE JOHNSON, A. M.
MISS MATTIE E. CUMMINGS, Sec'y.
Pleasant Mt. Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 184,
meet at their hall on Saturday evening on or
after each full moon.
JAMES JOHNSTON, W. M.
JAMES EYRE, Sec'y.
Brumley, U. D. A. F. & A. M., hold reg-
ular communications Saturday night on or
after full moon in each month.
J. L. CONNER, W. M.
C. S. PHILIPS, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Tusculumbia Lodge, 305.
I. O. O. F. Hold their regular meetings every
Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.
D. MARSHALL, N. G.
PHIL. E. HAVENSTRA, Sec'y.
Pleasant Mt. Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F.
Hold regular meetings every Saturday, at
7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers, in good
standing, are cordially invited to attend.
JOSEPH B. CHOCKER, N. G.
JAS. C. SIMPSON, 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.
LEWELLYN T. JAMES, Sec'y.

GEORGE FORTH,

(Successor to R. Gross.)

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
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GRAND METEORIC DISPLAY.

A SHOWER IS PREDICTED BY PROF. TICON
THE NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 13th.

There is a big free show just ahead. On
the night of November 13, 1879, Prof. Ticon,
the advance agent, asserts that we will have
the most brilliant meteoric display ever wit-
nessed since 1833, when to all intents and
purposes the sky literally rained fire. The
grand display this year will commence about
one o'clock in the morning, but the Profes-
sor says that the magnificence of the same
will fully compensate for the inconvenience of
the vigil.

IMMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.

No sane man doubts that a Republican ma-
jority in Missouri would be millions of dol-
lars added to the property valuation of the
state, and cause an immense flood of immi-
gration, from the Eastern states and Europe.
A Democratic majority in any state acts like
a beacon to warn people away from it.—Globe-
Democrat.

So far as the declarations of so stalwart a
journal as the Globe-Democrat affect immi-
gration, Missouri will receive no accessions
to its population from that source. The in-
ference from the above is that the material
interests of this state are suffering from De-
mocratic rule. The truth, however, is that
Missouri is growing in population and ad-
vancing in wealth as a state which should not
only be gratifying to every Missourian, but
which excites the wonder of well-informed
people everywhere. The cities of the state
have grown in the last decade as the cities of
no other state have grown. St. Louis, it is
believed, has almost doubled its population
in nine years. Kansas City has grown from a
mere village to a city of 47,000 people since
1870. St. Joseph has advanced from 18,000
to 30,000 population. Sedalia, with a present
population of 15,000, was hardly known and
scarcely had a place on the maps ten years
ago. Moberly, in the same time, has come
up from nothing to the dimensions of a city.
Mexico has multiplied its population in this
period. Hannibal has nearly doubled itself
since the last census. Maryville has much
more than doubled its numbers in ten years.
Joplin, with 15,000 people, has grown from
absolutely nothing in this time. Springfield
has kept pace with the most prosperous and
is the pride of the Southwest. Booneville,
Camerton and a score more of the villages of
ten years ago are now prosperous and growing
cities. The population of the state, ac-
cording to the best accessible statistics, shows
that more than 700,000 souls have been added
to the population of the state since the last
United States census was taken; a number,
we beg the Globe-Democrat to observe, which
is nearly equal to the entire population of
Kansas at this time. The material advance-
ment, the increase in wealth, the growth in
population has been even greater than in
population if true and not estimated values be
taken. And all this under Democratic rule
and in a "Robber State." Missouri tax-
es itself more in proportion to its wealth for
public schools and education than any of the
states of the union, with, perhaps, three ex-
ceptions, and has fewer criminals and fewer
paupers in proportion to population than
Massachusetts.

And a further significant fact is that the
greatest growth and lowest crime and the
best schools are in those very counties where
Democratic rule is most absolute, and where
no other rule would ever have been possible
under a free ballot. So it is the resources
of this state, so favorable its geography, so
superior the advantages it offers to immigra-
tion, and so secure a person and property
that no amount of restriction growing out of
supposed party exclusions can stay or mate-
rially retard its growth.—St. Louis Times-
Journal.

Crop and Market Reports.

Another rise in prices of breadstuffs was
made last week. The rise is partly the legiti-
mate effect of an unusually large demand for
export, but it has been materially stimulated
by the manipulation of speculators. The
New York Bulletin says: "A clique headed
by one or two leading New York receivers
and shippers, and backed by Wall street cap-
ital and influence, has had control of the
wheat market for six weeks past. During
that time wheat has advanced 38 cents and
corn 15 cents per bushel. The improvement
has been too well sustained, and the legiti-
mate influences in its favor too pronounced,
to admit of its being wholly chargeable to
speculation." The anomalous of the specu-
lative change in prices is shown by the fact
that while wheat for November delivery is 26
cents higher in Chicago than a year ago, and
mess pork is \$1 per barrel higher for January
delivery, lard is 25 to 27 cents lower. The
Railway Journal says that it is expected that
the packers who took in the last October
delivered on the 1st, in order to hold prices,
will make both November and "either the
year" deliveries on November 1st, which
would break prices sharply, as these sales
have been enormous. The same paper, refer-
ring to these speculative movements, esti-
mates that within about two months "there
has been an inflation by speculation amount-
ing to \$435,000,000 in breadstuffs, and \$275,
000,000 in hogs and provisions." A corre-
spondent of the New York Bulletin says that
the bankers in Illinois agree in stating that
farmers generally are paying off the mort-
gages on their farms, and that those who can
are holding back their wheat. He says: "I
want to give the bulls and bears a point on
what right here. When the farming com-
munity are in such a condition that they
have money to invest in governments, they
are not going to be in any hurry to rush their
wheat or corn on the market. The farmers
all believe that they will get \$1.25 for wheat
and 40 cents for corn before another harvest."
The quantity of wheat in sight increased
during the week some 2,600,000 bushels, the
total being, Oct. 18, 20,263,650 bushels.

Mr. J. H. Dudge, of the Bureau of Statistics,
Washington, D. C., gives the following com-
parative figures showing why the United
States can so easily import Europe with
wheat and salted meats, without producing a
lessening of the home supply below demands:
"Taking the report of the Commission of
Inquiry, made under the auspices of the
International Statistical Congress, in 1873,
which is more favorable to us than European
countries than the latest census, we are able
to make the following comparisons with the
United States (in 1878), and show the num-
ber of animals for each 1,000 inhabitants of
the several countries:

	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Total
United States	567	571	687	2,825
Great Britain	224	1,118	94	1,436
France	325	629	129	1,123
Prussia	31	796	178	1,205
Austria	304	24	101	795
Holland	205	242	104	851
Belgium	236	114	129	479
Norway	222	107	114	443
Italy	150	201	58	409
Spain	182	1,384	203	1,829
Russia	317	647	107	1,101
Sweden	4	381	89	574
Average of Europe	218	687	161	1,166

"Not only is the supply of cattle twice as
great in the United States, but a far larger
proportion is grown for beef. While less
than a third are cows kept for milk in this
country, that class constitutes two-thirds in
Holland, six tenths in Prussia, more than
half in France, half in Austria, nearly four-
tenths in Great Britain, and similar propor-
tions exist in other countries. It is seen that
the supply of swine is five times as large as
in Europe. This accounts for our ability to
export twice as much pork as France pro-
duces, and even more than the entire beef
product of that country."—A large Canadian
exporter of live stock is advised by his Liver-
pool agent to discontinue further shipments
this season. He recommends the exporting
cows and turkeys about the middle of Novem-
ber, and recommends potatoes as a profitable
article for exportation.

From Abroad.

A revolution is reported to be spreading in
the States of Ohio, Texas, Mexico, and is be-
coming serious. The land troubles Ireland
are becoming alarming; five hundred tenants of
the Marquis of Sligo and the Earl of Lucan,
in County Mayo, have solemnly pledged
themselves to pay no rent until a reduction
should be granted proportionate to the
great fall of prices of all kinds of agricultural
produce. A notice was posted in County
Down that any man coming into the county
to pay more than a pound (4 85) an acre for
land may bring his own with him.—A
scheme has been devised by the representa-
tives of 140,000 miners in England and
Australia, and America, this lowering com-
pensation; each miner pays a small weekly sub-
scription, and lots are drawn for chances to
emigrate. These subscriptions pay the ex-
pense of emigrants at the rate of £8 to
America, and £12 to Australia.—Heavy floods
occurred last week in Spain, and there was
great loss of life and property.—Deep snows
fell in Switzerland and Austria on the 17th.
It was six inches deep at Vienna.—It is re-
ported that the Great Powers have decided
Greece to accept the proposals of the Berlin
Treaty as the basis of settlement with Turkey.
—Sir Austin Layard reports that the condi-
tion of Asia Minor is unsatisfactory in conse-
quence of disagreements between the Euro-
pean inspectors and the Turkish officials, and
bad administration of justice.—The English
troops have taken Cabul. Much news are
entertained that the Russians will dis-
Hera, and thus hold the key to Western
Afghanistan and the East Indian overland
route.

PARTING THE BLUE RIDGE.

FRIGHTFUL FISSURES DEVELOPING AT CHUCKY
GAL MOUNTAIN, IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHVILLE, N. C., October 17.—Positive in-
formation reaches here to-day of some remark-
able disturbances in the Chucky Gal Moun-
tain, one of the Blue Ridge range, about sixty
miles from this place. The earth in some
places has been torn up for a mile in length
and a half a mile in width to the great terror
of the denizens of that isolated country, who
are demoralized and have fled to the valleys
for protection from what seemed to be the
impending destruction and swallowing of
whole mountain. Unusual disturbances
were observed on top of the range early last
spring, the earth at that point being noticed
to gradually give way until breaches were
made in some places wide enough to swallow
houses. These openings grew rapidly wider,
until several extended to a quarter of a mile
in length during the evening. In some places
the pits fell between the breaches are forty-
five and eighty feet deep, the width at the
top varying from twenty five to thirty feet,
and running down to a point. The cause of
the remarkable phenomena is unknown to the
deluzing herabout, many of these people be-
lieving that the whole mountain, not only
the Chucky Gal, but the Roan and other
ranges in this vicinity will be swallowed up
in a few days, and they are looking out for
a recurrence of the disturbance at any hour.
The scene of the remarkable occurrences is
in the neighborhood of the Bald mountains,
the giving way of which attracted considerable
attention a year or so ago. The move-
ment in the bowels of Chucky Gal are of
even a more remarkable character than the
Bald mountain disturbances.

A Failure.

[Provident Trust.]
"Run for a doctor and a glass of brandy,
quills," cried a red-nosed man, slightly over-
come by fatigue and so forth, on Pawtucket
avenue, Sunday afternoon. Good Samaritans
started off in answer to his appeal, when they
were rounded to by an additional cry, "Don't
too many of you go for the doctor and not
enough for the brandy. I guess you better
all go for the brandy first and the doctor
afterwards." They left him alone with his
throat under a shady tree.

Dispatches from Henry M. Stanley, Sept.
16th, have been received from Bausan, a
point just below the rapids of the Congo.
They indicate the organization by Stanley of
a Belgian traveling company which is to reap
the first profit of the new and valuable South
African trade which events are now opening
up.

Pruning Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

We read a great deal about the proper
time of pruning trees, and especially the ap-
ple tree. Some prefer fall, some mid-winter,
some early spring, but scarcely one recom-
mends the very best time in our humble
opinion—mid-summer. Doubtless some old
folks will open their eyes and hold up their
hands at such an innovation, and denounce
it as absurd; but we think we will be jus-
tified by a majority of the live men of the
day.

If we desire to improve the form of a fruit
tree and get rid of some of the superfluous
wood, we should prune in winter; but if we
desire fruit and a perfectly healed stump, we
should prune from the 15th of June to the
20th of July. We have done this often with
the best results. The fruit buds form
after this, and the operation in suddenly cut-
ting off the growth produces buds, while the
winter pruning would produce only wood.

In pruning ornamental trees in mid-sum-
mer, the bark, instead of receding from the
stump, grows over it, and in a few years will
completely cover it and make a perfect ampu-
tation. We have noticed this upon our
own premises, as well as upon those of
others, many times. This pruning is done
when the tree is taking its mid-summer sets,
and then wakes up, refreshed for another
start and the bark gradually steals over the
stump as if astounded by the shabby-looking
exposure.

When the tree is in full leaf and presents
its full form to us, we can see exactly where
the pruning should be done in order that,
while the overgrowth may be removed, the
symmetry of the tree may be preserved.
Especially in mid-summer pruning to be pre-
ferred—first, to produce buds on fruit-bearing
trees, as before stated; and, second, when
large limbs are to be removed.

Wedging and Wind-Breaks.

In the transactions of the Iowa Horti-
cultural Society, Mr. J. M. Myers has this to
say of the white willow and honey locust,
after many years of trial of hedging plants
and wind-breaks. He thinks the best an-
agement of the willow is to take none but
good strong shoots of last year's growth, cut
ten inches long and sharpened, asserted as
to size, and tied in bundles of twenty-five
each. Pieces, then, sharp ends down, in a
shallow pond or other water for ten or fifteen
days, and it the points are stuck in the mud
they will be held in position. Plow the
ground deep and harrow well. With a buck
skin on the right hand, thrust the cuttings
slanting eight inches into the mellow soil,
ten inches apart. Then keep the ground
perfectly clear of weeds, cultivate two more
years with the shovel-plow, and the hedge
may be "left alone in its glory," and it will
make a good barrier. But if cut to the
ground early in the spring when two years
old, it will be much better. It will be cut
of all by "laying," or bending the trees
down in a horizontal position at three years,
and trying them in a line with a short piece
of wire. The strong overgrown shoots may
be cut back every few years for fire-wood.

Destroying Corn Smut.

Every year thousands of cattle die in the
west from the effects of eating corn smut.
During last fall and winter, whole herds
were destroyed by this cause in Kansas and
Nebraska. They were turned into large fields
and received no attention for some days at
the end of which time they were found dying
or dead. The present is perhaps the most
favorable time for destroying the ears of corn
that will prove dangerous when cattle
are turned into the field the coming fall
and winter. The smut commences to develop
as soon as the germs are formed and before
they become hard. The ears, even when
covered with husks, may be distinguished by
their unnatural size. They should be de-
scribed for on every hill when found they should
be broken off, put in baskets or bags, carried
out of the fields, and burned or buried. A
little timely attention to the matter may be
the means of saving several valuable animals.
By destroying the smutty ears now the
spread of the fungus may be prevented.—Ex.

ITEMS AT LARGE.

—Iowa Quails are moving South.
—Michigan is selling more lumber than
ever before.
—The Indiana corn crop is about the
heaviest for fifty years.
—The biggest pumpkin at Traverses, Mich.,
fair, took a prize of \$100.
—One hundred and twenty car loads of
wheat thunder into Duluth every 24 hours.
—A Winston, N. C. lady dreamed her
husband was a rat, and kicked him severely.
—A young lady has been nominated for
school superintendent of Green County,
Wisconsin.
—England's hop crop is the lightest in
many years, and large importations from
America are inevitable. No longer can the
Briton taunt our ale drinkers with:
"You 'av'n't the 'ops."
—A butcher in New York County, Penn.,
while cutting rounds from a slaughtered
steer, recently found in the beef a good dol-
lar dated 1852. By the appearance of the
space in which it was enclosed it must have
been there for some time.
—The mosquitoes are worse this season at
Fernandina, Fla., than ever before known.
The farmers have had to go to work in the
fields with mosquito netting wrapped all over
them, and there was no peace anywhere to
be found except except such as might be
obtained by sitting in a cloud of smoke.

—A German Journal, Der Techniker, says
that an excellent dry coating for basement
walls is made of fifty pounds pitch,
thirty pounds resin, six pounds
English red, and twelve pounds
brick-dust. Boil these ingredients and mix
them thoroughly; add about one-fourth
the volume of oil of turpentine, or enough to
flow easily, so that a thin coating may be
laid on with a white-wash or paint brush.
Wallstubs coated are proof against dampness.

If a body takes a toddy
Largely made of rye.
If that toddy "tanks" a body,
Need a body sh!t!
Anybody that drinks toddy
(Weather it to fry)
Then that body takes big chances
Other worlds to try.

BANK'S BABIES.

I was detained over Sunday in Barnsbury,
and on Sunday morning I resolved to go to
church. The first church I came to, a small
frame structure with a wooded steeple, had
the doors and windows tightly shut, but
there was a man, sitting on the front steps
whittling a stick, and I said to him:
"Are you connected with this church?"
"Yes," he said, "I'm the sexton."
"What is it closed for?"
"Well, mostly an account of Banks's ba-
bies."

"Babies?"
"By down, and I'll tell you about it. You
know Jones, an organist that lives in a
town 'twice ago a perfect stranger, and he
rented a pew in this church. It seems that
Banks had three little babies, triplets, not
more'n two months old, and then, besides
these, he had twins about a year old. So
nobody knew about the babies; but Banks
wanted to have the little darlings baptized,
and he allowed to Mrs. Banks that to rush
the whole five babies into church on Sunday
might excite remark, you understand. So he
settled it that he'd have 'em christened gradu-
ally, as to speak. Accordingly the next
Sunday he fetched little Jimmy, one of the
triplets, and all went off well enough. On
the following Sunday he come a promenade
up the aisle with George Washington, an-
other triplet, and Dr. Binns, our preacher,
he fixed him up all right. People thought it
was queer, but when on next Sunday mornin'
Banks and his wife come into church with
another baby, William Henry, crying like a
pawnee war-whoop, some of the folks couldn't
help enquiring. However, nobody com-
plained, and all might have been well if
Banks hadn't come along the Sunday after
with Elijah Hunsiker Banks, one of the twins.
Everybody laughed and Mr. and Mrs. Banks
were furious—mad as anything, you know;
and when Elijah Hunsiker Banks hauled off
accidentally with his hand and hit Dr. Binns
—who was holding him during the ceremony
—a smack in the face, and the doctor drop-
ped him in the water, Mrs. Banks turned red
as fire and looked as if it would like to
murder somebody.

"Well, you know, we all thought this was
the last, and public feeling kinder slumbered
down on toward the end of the week, when
he should come bounding up the aisle on
Sunday morning but Mr. and Mrs. Banks,
with Tecumseh Aristotle Banks, the remain-
in' twin! Well, you ought just to 've heard
that congregation laugh! I never seen
nothing like it in all my experience. Even
Dr. Binns had to smile. And the Bankses,
they were perfectly wild with rage. Any-
how they baptized Tecumseh, and after
that some of the elders got jolking about it.
One said they'd have to apply to the
town supervisors for an extension of the
water works for an extension of the water
works ought to be made to divert Huckle-
berry creek and run it down the middle side
of the church; another made some kind of a
joke about business being good because
many Banks were in town. Somebody must
have told Banks about it, for what does he
do to revenge himself? He sends down to
Clarissa county to his two sisters to come
and bring their children. So they had a couple
of babies apiece, and soon as they arrived
Banks he begins to bring them to church
gradually, like the other. You never seen
such meetings as these! The church was
jammed full and people roarin'. And when
Banks came in on Sunday with the fourth
and last of his sisters' babies, the trustees
thought it was time to interfere. Gettin' to
be a farce, you know. So Deacon Smith
stepped up and said somethin' or other to
Banks, and Banks, quicker'n a wink, laid
down the baby and banged the deacon with
his fist. And so, I dunno how it was, but in
a minute there was Banks and Deacon Smith
and Deacon Hubbard, and Banks's sister's
baby and me, all a rollin' and a bumpin' over
the floor, hittin' and kickin' and whoopin'
in a manner that was ridiculous to behold.
"And when we all come to and got straight-
ened out, Banks picked up the battered baby
of his sister and quit, and the trustees held
an informal meetin' and agreed to close the
church for a month so's to kinder freeze
Banks out and now we've 'but up; but I
reckon it is no use, for I hear Banks has got
his back up and gone over and joined the
baptists."

So I said good day to the sexton, and went
in search of another sanctuary.—Ex.

Memories.

The summer is passed. The harvest is end-
ed. The vacation is over. The summer par-
ties are broken up, and the summer friends
have gone home. The ducks we shot are
still flying around, happy as the duck we did
not shoot. The trout we caught are growing
in weight and size from day to day. The
memories of mountain and forest and sea,
linger to fill the coming winter days with the
grace of summer sunshine. No more the
fond mosquito winds his mellow horn; the
black ant haunts along the long, long de-
serted picnic grounds, no good man settles
in his sand-bloom nest. The grapes smile
out in ruddy bloom where and the straw-
berry mocked the languid pocket-book. The
sound of the "agricultural horse trot" is
heard in the land, as the honest horseman
wanders from fair to county fair, enters his
horse in all the races, under as many different
names as there are counties in the United
States. Again the agricultural associations
are making enough money on the gambling
privilege to pay the premiums on needs
work and sausage on the hoof. Gone is the
salmon rod; gone is the book of fees; gone is
the internal economy of the pocket-book;
gone are several things. The breeze of Sep-
tember sighs dreamily through the rustling
blades of the ripened corn, and the lecture
field smiles with the promise of harvest. We
have been home about twenty-four hours—
halleluiah train time already! Time we were off
for Colorado.—Hawkeye

The pile of gold in the United States treas-
ury October 1, was the largest in the world,
\$109,636,955; \$3,707,495 larger than the re-
serve in the Bank of England. The silver in
the Bank of France has been increased and
the gold has declined until the coin value of
French silver reserves is greater than that of
the gold.—Hawkeye