

F. M. TAYLOR,
Editor and Publisher.

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SAVANNAH DIRECTORY.

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

ATTORNEYS.

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 probate courts. Office over Farmers' Bank.

GREENLEE & KING, Attorneys and counselors 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.

O. A. WHITTAKER, attorney at law and General Claim Agent, Savannah, Mo. Settles claims against the Government for land warrants, back pay and bounty, widows' and invalid pensions and general collections attended to with great care and promptness. Also, for warding 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. SHEDDEN, Eagle bakery, confectionery and restaurant, west side of the square. Parties furnished on short notice.

PHYSICIANS.

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

MILK—F. C. MATTHEW supplies our citizens with fresh milk every morning and evening.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Savannah Lodge, No. 14, Savannah, Mo., meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 6:45 P. M., in the 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.

MASONIC—Savannah Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., meets first and third Saturday in each month, at 7 o'clock p. m. All brothers in good standing are fraternally invited to visit us.

BEN FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 333, A. F. & A. M., meets first Saturday in each month, at 10 A. M. All brothers in good standing are fraternally invited to visit us.

The Becker House,

G. W. SROUPE, Proprietor.
North-West Corner of Public Square,
SAVANNAH, Mo. The public will find in this House, (newly renovated) everything kept with neatness and good order, and furnished with the best the country affords. No pains will be spared to render full satisfaction to all his patrons, and his charges will be moderate, to suit the times.

\$100,000 LOAN!

ON IMPROVED FARMS,
IN IOWA AND MISSOURI, for a term of years,
at 10 PER CENT. INTEREST. For full, printed particulars, address GEO. W. FRANK & DAWSON, Bankers, Corning, Iowa,
OR
W. W. CALDWELL,
SAVANNAH,
FOR
Andrew Co., Mo.

C. WASSMER,

Dealer in and manufacturer of
FURNITURE
And Metallic COFFINS,
North Side the Square, Savannah,
(On the three-story block.)COFFINS OF ALL SIZES KEPT on hand. I also keep constantly on hand a large quantity of the best quality of lumber to make any article of furniture desired. Give me a call. I can not be undersold by any dealer west of the Mississippi.
There can always be found day and night at my old residence, ready to sell of this ready-made coffin who call.
C. WASSMER

A. DOERSAM,

Boot & Shoe
Maker,
And Dealer in READY-
MADE Boots and Shoes
North side Public Square,
SAVANNAH, MO.THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he will always keep on hand a supply of the BEST MATERIAL, which will be made up on short notice, and in the highest style of the art. Repairing neatly done and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed and terms reasonable.
A. DOERSAM,
462291y

Correspondence.

Notes by the Way.

HIGH PRAIRIE, Aug. 7, '75.
ED. REPUBLICAN:—Having recently returned from a short trip in Iowa, I thought a few notes might be of interest to some of your readers. Our eyes tired gazing upon this devastated district. Wheat, oats, barley, and corn, all destroyed, (on my place at least,) and the replant coming on very slowly, as we thought, we were more than glad to refresh ourselves amid other scenes.

Passing through western Gentry we saw some very fair pieces of corn, especially on the east side of Grand river. On through Worth county corn is good indeed, apparently, but little small grain of any kind.

Calling at Grant City, we found a little man quietly endeavoring to establish himself in the grocery business—from way down in the grasshopper district of Missouri; viz: Savannah. Perhaps you recognize him. He informed us that he was living on the fat of the land, and we hoped it might prove a blessing to his little body. Here we saw the last trace of the June wind storms,—the large church having been removed from its foundations.

In Ringold county, Iowa, the crops of corn were heavy and extensive. Oats also were good and being harvested in good order. Wheat was nearly ruined by the chinch bugs. The hoppers visited this county in limited numbers and did but little damage. Mt. Ayer is a nice county town, with plenty open prairie around it. In fact for a few miles about town there seems to be but little more land in cultivation now, than there was 12 or 15 years ago. Good land is cheap in this county.

Crossing East Grand river into Clark county, we find although there are many good pieces of corn,—that all the late planted, or replanted corn is badly in the grass and weeds. Continuous rains in June prevented cultivation, and still it is showery—July 24th. Farmers are trying to harvest but make slow progress. Fields that are not very rolling, are altogether too soft to bear machinery. It is fair perhaps to-day, to-morrow morning will have a heavy shower. Faces look long and blue, reminding me of the outlook about home. The trial of reapers and harvesters is severe, and I notice among the many in use, the "New Kirby" stands unrivalled. Oats are heavy, wheat from 0 to 4 crop, a good portion however must be cradled—with a chance of great damage in the shock. We saw many fields of flax, but all badly in weeds. Grass, of course, good growth.

Well, so much for Iowa,—we had a pleasant trip and a good visit, and on returning found things much revived—timely showers had fallen and our young corn seemed to be making up for lost time,—faces more round and ruddy, and all hands are taking hold with fresh vigor, and seem determined to make the best returns possible. Buckwheat looks fine and a large breadth sown. Cattle are doing well on the prairie grass with a chance for a few loads of hay outside. From present indications corn will be worth only about 25 cents, which will be good news to those who have to buy, provided of course they can only raise the quarter. But I have written too much—didn't intend to—but its not often our corner is heard from and perhaps you will excuse.

J. E. H.

For the Republican.

On the Right Track.

DEAR SIR:—Since writing my article on birds, I have found, in an agricultural paper the following, which shows that I am on the right track:

THE MISSION OF QUAILS.—A farmer boy in Ohio observing a small flock of quails in his father's corn field, resolved to watch their motions. They pursued a very regular course in their foraging, commencing on one side of the field, taking about five

rows and following them uniformly to the opposite end, returning in the same manner over the next five rows. They continued in this course until they had explored the greater portion of the field. The lad suspected that they were pulling up corn, fired into the flock, killing but one of them, and he proceeded to examine the ground. In the whole space over which they had traveled, he found but one stalk of corn disturbed. This was nearly scratched out of the ground, but the earth still adhered to it. In the craw of the quail he found one cut worm, twenty-one striped vine-bugs and one hundred chinch bugs, but not a single grain of corn.

Again, I say, let us have the quails saved by all means. It is my intention to start a petition to our next legislature for an amendment to the game law, for the better protection of birds, and I hope the papers all over the State will take up the subject and urge it upon the people, and especially upon the legislators.

The blue-jay does more harm in destroying other birds than all the boys and reckless men combined. In to hedge or thorn; high or low, they are ever ready to stick their saucy bills and devour eggs or young birds by wholesale. I have known them to break hens-eggs and suck out the contents.

Every promological society and county fair, should give premiums for the largest string of jay-bird heads, and every county court should give a small premium per head, enough to induce their destruction. They are birds of prey, and to-day are doing Missouri more harm than all the hawks, wolves, foxes, and all such pests combined.

W. R. ELY,

Savannah, Aug. 10th, 1875.

From Flag Springs.

August 10th, 1875.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—After a silence of two weeks I again embrace the present opportunity of writing a few items from our quiet little village.

There has been nothing of any very great importance going on in our place for a few days past, but trade is becoming more lively now; there is some cattle being weighed here. We will go back to last Thursday, and speak of our grand Sabbath School Convention. There was quite a large attendance, but not as many as was expected, I suppose upon the account of the unfavorable looks of the weather early in the morning. The band got along finely, being kindly assisted by Messrs. Morris, Alderman, Cook, and Kinzer, of Savannah band. Flag Springs and community tender their most sincere thanks to the boys until they are better paid for their trouble.

People in this part of the county are still plowing corn; the latest I have ever known in this country.

Dr. Lawton is beginning to ride considerable, he contemplates bringing on a stock of drugs, dry goods and groceries next week. We wish him success as he appears to be quite a business man.

Our school commences here the sixth day of September, to be taught by Miss Margery Adkins. We think our scholars will advance fast, as Miss Margery is considered one of the best teachers in the county.

There is a protracted meeting in progress in our town, being carried on by the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination.

We learn that Mr. Knappenberger is going to put up a carpenter shop and a furniture store. He is a good workman and understands his business well; he is an industrious man and we hope he will do well.

We learn that Mr. Knight of our town and Mr. Morris of Savannah, are going to start a plow shop here. We wish them success, and know that they will do a lively business in this part of the county, as the Morris plow is widely known to be as good as any plow made. We hope it will be an addition to the band here, as Mr. Morris is a splendid musician.

The vigilance committee meets here every Saturday afternoon. It

consists of some thirty or forty members.

There are some people making various guesses as to who "J" is; some say he is a man about twenty years old, about six feet high, weighing about one hundred and fifty-five lbs, dark hair, beginning to turn grey. But they are mistaken in the man; so make one more guess.

Respectfully, J.

From Rochester.

August 9th, 1875.

ED. REPUBLICAN:—The latest general topic of conversation is the capacity of Jake Busey's mouth for pie. It is confidently asserted upon general principles, that Jake can scent a pie farther and find it sooner than any other man on the face of the globe.

Saturday, August 7th, was a gala day for the society folks of the Independent Province. First upon the programme was a match game of base ball, between the clubs of Savannah and Empire Prairie, in which the Savannah boys were victorious. Then came the croquet party at Glicksburg, alias "Avenue City," alias "Bird's Mills." Last, but by no means least, was the picnic and dancing party given by J. B. Stevens, in the grove near his house. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Stephens to give another of these entertainments, in the shape of a basket picnic and dancing party upon Saturday, August 21st. Among the features will be a champion dance for the championship of the civilized world. A good time is expected and a general invitation is extended to all to be present. While we do not object to those various species of amusements, we do most emphatically object to the occurrence of so many on one day. We "swung round the circle," to the best of our ability, and even then found the time too short for a complete review of the entire "elephant."

Mr. Editor, did you ever have your "best girl" to give you the "mitten." If so, you can sympathize with

P. RETOR.

The Highest Bridge in the World.

From the Danville, (Ky.) Advocate.

The highest bridge in the world will be built at the crossing of the Kentucky river, on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, near the Shaker Ferry. The Baltimore Bridge Company, one of the most noted in the United States, has secured the contract. The bridge will consist of an iron deck truss of three spans of 375 feet each, center to center, supported by two piers and two abutments. The piers will be built of masonry to a height of 61 feet and 6 inches above low water mark, and the additional distance below low-water mark will soon be determined by boring under the control of the resident engineer. These piers will be 120 feet long, end to end of cut water, and 35 wide on the top, built hollow, with the walls 24 feet from the end. Upon the masonry will rest the iron trestle-work. The grade line is 275 feet 6 inches above low water. The abutments will be built upon the cliffs on each side of the river, and are to be 43 feet high, depending upon the shape of the ledges of rock. When this structure is completed, Kentuckians can well point with pride to the highest bridge upon this continent.

About Bananas.

Few people who see bananas hanging in fruit stores think of them as more than a tropical luxury. In fact they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world, and according to Humboldt, an acre in bananas will produce as much food for man as twenty-five acres of wheat. It is the ease with which bananas are grown which is the great obstacle to civilization in some tropical countries. It is so easy to get a living without work that no effort will ever be made, and the men become lazy and intolerably shiftless. All that is needed is to stick a cutting in the ground. It will ripen its fruit in twelve to thirteen months, without further care, each plant bearing 75 to 125 bananas and when that dies down after fruiting, new shoots spring up to take its place. In regions where no frost ever reaches, bananas are found in all stages of growth, ripening their fruit every month and every day in the year. Col. Whitner, near Silver Lake, Florida, has probably the largest banana plantation in the United States, containing fully ten thousand plants in bearing. Some of these are large trees, which do not die after

bearing their fruit, but the majority are of the dwarf species, which are renewed every year. Slips are planted about eight feet apart and rapidly push up leaves disclosing six or eight small bananas behind this protection. Some plants will have sixteen or twenty leaves and branches of fruit, bending over as it ripens, forming a most beautiful sight. The culture of bananas is very profitable, and with the unlimited capacity of Florida and the West India islands for producing it, there should always be a supply equal to any possible demand.—Rural New Yorker.

"Rag Money."

Inter-Ocean.

Just now we hear much about "rag money." Such and such a man is a dangerous adviser, a dishonest politician, a rascally demagogue, because he favors "rag money." And what is this rag money? Is it the wild-cat money of 1853 and 1856, requiring a detective and a pack of hounds to find the bank of issue? No! Is it the "red-dog" and "squirrel-tail" issue of those old democratic days when farmers harried their wives off to town to spend the funds received from a sale of cattle, for fear the bank would break before they were rid of the money? Nothing of that kind. Is it the sort of money which used to be worth ninety cents in Illinois, sixty in Ohio, and nothing at all in New York—a local scrip, valuable only to those in sight of the bank that issued it? Not anything of this kind. What, then, is this "rag money"? It is the currency issued by the people, secured by the entire property of the nation, good in every part of the land. It is the currency that everybody wants, and nobody refuses. It is the currency that bears an equal value in Maine and California, and is current throughout British North America. It never fails. The bank never breaks. For it men sell their influence, barter their honor, compromise their integrity. The minister gladly receives it, the thief breaks through iron bars to obtain it, and the politicians and the newspapers that denounce it strive early and late to win it, never having enough of it. This is "rag money." Who cares to change it? Who wants to fall back on the Democratic money most appropriately termed "hard" money? Hard indeed it was. Then we had a legend that bank bills were exchangeable for coin, but when the demand was made the banks broke, and the unfortunate holder was left in the lurch. The idea was poetical simply, beautiful in theory, but impossible in practice. Hard money, gold and silver, cannot be employed to any great extent in the commerce of the country. Destroy our present currency, and another species of bank bills will arise to take its place. "Rag money" is a necessity of trade. It only remains to determine what kind it shall be, good or bad; the money which the whole people indorse, or the money based upon individual honesty and responsibility.

Andrew Johnson's Record.

Andrew Johnson, whose body was consigned to the dust in the mountains of Tennessee, has written on the tablet of Time in 67 active years, the events of his existence in the following succession: Born Raleigh, N. C., on the 25th of December, 1808; Alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830; Mayor in 1831, 1832 and 1833; member of the Legislature in 1835, 1839 and 1841; Presidential Elector in 1849; Governor from 1853 to 1857; United States Senator from 1858 to 1863; Military Governor in 1862; Vice President in 1865; President in 1865 to 1869; Senator in 1875; died in Carter county, Tennessee, July 31, 1875.

The Storm—Omaha Thoroughly Bombarded.

We were a little cautious in writing our report of the storm at Omaha, lest the picture as shown to us had been overdrawn. From further advices, however, we learn that the half was not told. Many of the hailstones measured from seven to eleven inches in circumference, and a number brought down the scales at from a pound to a pound and a half each. It is estimated that 120,000 lights of glass were broken, and the damage is variously placed at from thirty to fifty thousand dollars for this one item. In some instances blinds and sash were broken to pieces as if they had been pipestems. The wind was terrific, and the city looks as if it had been bombarded.—St. Joe Herald.

CIDER!

APPLES WANTED.

Custom cider made with promptness. The highest cash price paid for apples, at W. B. Howard's horse-power cider mill, a little north of the old railroad depot.
Savannah, Mo., August 6, 1875—Sm.