

A Little History.

Right now, while the Republican press of the State is falsely accusing the Democrats of looting the school moneys, is a good time to recall a little State history.

It is the Democratic party that has given us our splendid public school system. It has maintained it and built it up from year to year throughout the long period of time the party has controlled the State government and made its laws. Only once in the history of the State has there been any attempt to loot the school fund, and that was during the years from 1861 to 1872, when the Republican party misruled the State.

The Democratic party established "The School Fund" in 1837, and the interest dividends accruing thereon were annually thereafter apportioned and distributed among the counties for the support of the common schools. In 1853 a Democratic Legislature provided that regularly every year thereafter 25 per cent of the revenue paid into the State treasury should be set apart to the credit of "The State School Moneys," and, with the earnings and dividends arising from the investment of the funds, distributed annually for the support of the common schools.

But the Republican Party Came In.

And the following dates and figures show how much money they didn't distribute of these funds to the support of the common schools:

From Rev. Fund	From Bank Divs.
1861—Nothing	Nothing.
1862—Nothing	Nothing.
1863—Nothing	Nothing.
1864—Nothing	\$169,685.66
1865—Nothing	Nothing.
1866—Nothing	\$42,695.81
1867—Nothing	Nothing.

* Thus it will be seen that from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, only \$212,384.37 of the bond dividends were apportioned and distributed (which was much less than the amount received from that source), and during these seven years no part of the Revenue Fund was set apart and distributed to the counties as required by the Democratic party's act of January 24, 1853. Yet the receipts into the Revenue Fund during those years amounted to \$7,225,913.31. Twenty-five per cent of this, amounting to \$1,806,478.33, which should have been distributed among the counties, was withheld by the Republican party then in control. Yet the leaders of this same party, the only party that ever looted the school fund, are falsely charging the Democratic party today of doing what they did. The lapse of time does not hide the Republican party's misdeeds in this State from public view.

By an act of the Legislature approved by Governor Fletcher in November, 1867, they set aside \$1,500,000 of the \$6,472,289 of moneys received from the United States for war expenses to reimburse the school children for the "School Moneys" withheld. This they placed to the credit of the school fund. And they tried to make the people believe that by this simple act of justice they reimbursed the children for "school moneys carried off by Governor Jackson," when in fact the "school moneys" were invested in bank stock in St. Louis and could not be carried off, and remained so until 1866, when the Republicans sold it to Captain James B. Eads and used the proceeds for other purposes than to the benefit of the common schools. And in this so-called reimbursements the Republicans reimbursed \$306,478.35 less than the amount they had "looted." All this while the Democratic law of 1853 requiring one-fourth of the revenue to be placed to the credit of the common schools and distributed annually with the

"School Moneys" stood unrepealed. The records show that the receipts into the revenue fund from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1872, amounted to \$6,978,288.63. A fourth of this sum, or \$1,744,571.99, under the law, should have been transferred to the "School Moneys." But the records reveal that only \$1,163,053.32 was actually transferred during those five years, and that the school children were "looted" out of \$581,518.17 by the Republican party, whose newspapers today are falsely accusing the Democratic administration of trying to rob the school fund. These figures, taken from the records, show that the Republican party during the years from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1872, withheld from the school children of the State \$116,303.68 each year, money to which the schools of the State were actually and legally entitled.

"Looted" the Bank Stock Also.

The "School Fund" owned \$661,967.96 of stock in The Bank of the State of Missouri. In 1866 the Republicans sold this stock for \$718,235.25. But it was diverted to other uses than to aid the school children of the State, to whom it belonged. The Republican act of the Legislature under which this stock was sold provided that the proceeds should be invested in United States bonds, and for the time the money was not so invested the State treasury officials were directed to pay 6 per cent interest thereon to the credit of the "School Moneys." No interest was for this purpose paid. During the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 the sum of \$43,094.10 was each year illegally withheld from the school children of the State by the party whose newspapers today have the gall to charge the Democratic State administration with trying to "loot" the school fund.

In July, 1872, they issued a certificate of indebtedness" for \$900,000 to reimburse the school children for principal and interest on their money which was illegally withheld and otherwise used. The amount due, principal and interest, was \$976,799.85; amount reimbursed, \$900,000; short, \$76,799.85. The Republican party thus exhibited devotion to the cause of public schools of the State by discounting the debt due the children.

Democrats Again in Control.

In January, 1873, the Democratic party regained control of the State government. Not a cent of money, has been withheld from the schools of the State since that date. The party has guarded the school fund sacredly, and not a dollar of it has ever been "looted" or misplaced. The money has been carefully managed and has steadily increased from year to year.

Put this down as a fact supported by the State records: The only time the school funds of this State were ever looted was while the Republicans had control of the State government and by those State officials whose duty it was to care for and guard the funds as sacredly as the Democratic party had always done before the Republicans came into charge of State affairs.

The history of the school moneys of the State during Republican rule is interesting reading indeed. — Missouri Cash Book.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Anglen went to Kansas City Wednesday morning for a visit.

WAS READY FOR SECOND POLE

Boy Saw No Probability That First One Would Stand Continued Strain Upon It.

Rabbi Julius Silberfeld of the B'nai Abraham temple, in High street, in addressing his congregation on the punishment of children, said: "Many fathers punish their children too severely for a misdeed, and when this happens the child goes right back and does the same thing over again. I once knew a father that tried this plan on his son. One day the father whitewashed a pole in his yard and said to his son, 'Whenever you commit a deed that you know is wrong you are to drive a nail into the pole.'

"Some time after the boy came running to his father and explained that he had filled the pole and couldn't get another nail in edge-ways. Father and son went to the pole together, and then the father asked the son what he was going to do.

"Seeing his son had nothing to say, he suggested that the boy pull out a nail whenever he did anything wrong, whereupon the son replied, 'Why not plant another pole, father?'—Newark Star.

HE GETS IT AGAIN



Reggy—I find it dooced hard to collect my thoughts, you know.
Dolly—Father says it is always hard to recover small accounts.

SERBIA'S LACK OF NURSES.

Serbia is said to be the one country in the civilized world in which there are no women over twenty years of age unmarried. This is given as the reason why there is such a lack of nurses for the Red Cross work of the Serbian army. Not only are the women all married and engaged in caring for their families, but the large majority of them live on small farms and are busy producing food for the nation as well as for the army.

PREFERS THE OLD NAG.

A former mayor of Emporia, Kan., has bought an automobile, but explains the superiority of anticipation over realization in the following words: "I prefer old Maud and the surrey. She has sense to supply what I lack when driving. She does not run against posts nor chase pedestrians off the street, and when I ride after her I let my mind and my arms and legs take a rest."

SUGAR-BEET FLOUR.

An entirely new use for sugar beets is being considered and experimented with, and is reported successful in France, which is—the making of flour. This sugar-beet flour is estimated to contain something like 83 per cent of pure nutriment.

THE ONLY CHANCE LEFT.

"Why is Miss Oldgirl marrying that awful rounder? He's sure to lead a double life."
"Evidently she's tired of a single one."—Hobart Herald.

THE REASON.

Publisher—Why did you put in a mad-dog scene in this story for children?
Author—Didn't you tell me it needed snap?

WATCHFUL WAITING.

Knicker—Was it the witching hour of three when you got in?
Outlate—Worse; it was the witching hour of three.

PISCATRIX.

Stella—Can you fish?
Bella—Well, if someone else baits it and catches it and takes it off the hook I can tell the lies.

DRY SEED CORN NOW

Freezing With This Moisture in the Kernel Endangers Next Year's Crop.

"Drying seed corn is even more important than selection this fall," says J. C. Hackleman, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. If frozen with as much moisture as it seems likely to contain when the first freezing comes it may be almost worthless as seed next spring. To avoid danger from early frost, select the most mature ears in the field and dry thoroughly at once. If a neighbor's corn of seed variety ripens earlier arrange to pick in his field. Seed grown in the locality in which it is to be planted is always to be chosen in preference to that shipped in from a distance.

Air-drying in the sunshine is slower but safer unless fire-drying is absolutely necessary to secure safety from freezing. Well-dried corn will stand any freeze it is likely to get in Missouri but the danger from too rapid fire-drying is only less than that from freezing.

The corn is not safe for storage or exposure to cold weather quite as soon as the appearance of the kernels might indicate because there is too much moisture in the cob and the cob is so much slower in drying than the kernels. Be sure not to store while there is still moisture enough in the cob to cause heat or molding.

Each ear should be so placed in wire or slat racks, or so hung that no two ears will hang together so as to hold moisture and cause molding. The storage place should be airy and well ventilated. It should not be closed until drying is completed, unless cold weather necessitates closing. A little fire may be used to hasten drying.

DRYING POINTERS.

Dry in sunshine and fresh air. Dry before danger of freezing. Use fire very carefully, if at all. Dry the cob thoroughly as well as the kernel.

To avoid heating or molding, let no ear touch the next ear.

Keep Cider Sweet.

Cider may be kept either perfectly sweet or with whatever "bead" the taste of the user suggests, according to Miss Carrie Panoast of the Missouri College of Agriculture. It may be canned immediately or allowed to stand for a few days, but in either case the method used includes filling fruit jars with the cider and adding a tablespoonful of sugar to each quart, if desired. Place the rubber and top in position and tighten partially, in case of glass jars; or if tin is used, cap and tip the cans.

An ordinary wash tub or similar vessel may be used in sterilizing. Laths or thin boards should be laid across the bottom to avoid heating the glass too rapidly and cracking it. Put in water enough to fill the vessel an inch or two above the jars, heat to boiling, put the jars in, and let boiling continue for ten minutes. Then remove, tighten the covers, and invert in order to test the lids while cooling.

Other processes that may be used involve sterilizing for eight minutes with a water seal outfit, for four minutes under five pounds' pressure with a steam pressure outfit, or for two minutes with an aluminum pressure cooker.

Comfort and economy make nappy homes. You get both by using Cole's Hot Blast Heaters.

Matthew Kenney went to Kansas City Sunday morning to attend the Kansas City Dental College. He was accompanied by his wife and little son, Harry Wilmot Kenney.

Miss Emma Limblad of Kansas City arrived Sunday morning for a brief visit.

Warwick Hotel

St. Louis

New Fireproof!
Circulating ice
water, telephone
and electric fan
in every room.

FIFTEENTH AND LOCUST STS.
200 Rooms—200 Baths. Rates \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50
Send for folder. James E. Buchanan, Manager

WHEAT FOR HOGS

Field-Damaged Wheat Good for Hogs Even if First-Class Grain Is Too High.

The grade and market price of part of the 1915 wheat crop has been so much reduced sprouting in the shock that it is not too high for hog feed. Recent feeding tests by L. A. Weaver at the Missouri Experiment Station have shown that wheat fed alone gives greater gains in fattening hogs than either corn alone or corn mixed with wheat. The addition of tankage to the ration resulted in still more economical gains, especially during the early part of the feeding period.

If ground, the wheat is better digested and three pecks produce as much gain as a bushel of unground wheat, both being soaked.

Fall Pasture.

The clover crop makes about half its growth during the last thirty days of the grazing period, so it can be more heavily grazed at that time than earlier. Care should be taken, however, not to leave it too short for the winter, as enough foliage should remain to hold the snow and insure a good early start in the spring.

Rye sowed at the proper time is valuable for fall and early spring pasture and incidentally prevents soil-washing during the winter. It will save many feed bills and play an important part in keeping up the milk flow.—J. G. Watson, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Notice of Hearing.

A public hearing will be held by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, October 19, 1915, at the Assembly Room of the Commercial Club, 8th and Central streets, Kansas City, Mo., for the consideration of the question of modifying or abandoning the project for the improvement of the Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth.

All interested parties are invited to be present and express their views.

While oral statements will be given due consideration, it is desirable that all important facts and statistics should be submitted in writing, in order that they may form a part of the permanent records of the Board.

HERBERT DEAKYNE,
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers.

Special—Pianos.

For sale, two very fine pianos almost as good as new. Will sell for less than half price if taken at once. Miss Elizabeth Graves, 1118½ Main St. Phone 810.

Mrs. William B. Waddell and little daughter, Katherine, returned Sunday evening from a visit in Sedalia.

Serat Wiley and Wilmot Kenney spent Sunday in Kansas City.

A HISTORIC PULLMAN

Used by President Garfield and Was His Funeral Car.

From the New York Sun.

An old fashioned Pullman car, so quaint in its appearance that it attracts the immediate attention of all who see it, has been standing on a side track of the Oil Fields and Sante Fe Railroad in Oilton for the past ninety days, says the Tulsa World. It is entirely of steel and is said to have been the first ever built.

This car was completed during 1879 and was turned over to President James A. Garfield after his inauguration. He made frequent use of it during his residence in the White House, and following his assassination the car was transformed into a funeral car, carrying the President's body back to Washington. At the present time it is the property of Lea Blondin.

Mr. Blondin says he had owned the car some time before he learned its interesting history. He was on a Western trip and had pulled into Pocatello, Idaho, for a week stand. Immediately the car attracted the attention of a car inspector, James Murray, who asked permission to visit it and remain with it as much as his employment would permit. This was granted after Blondin learned Murray's story.

It developed that Murray was one of the men who had worked on the construction of the car during the '70s, and the period of construction, he said, covered four years and two months, the final work being done late in 1879. Murray told of the car being turned over to President Garfield and said that since then it had been lost to the world, as far as he could learn.

The last time the old car was on official exhibition was at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition. In railroad circles the car has always been known as the Mildred. That, it is understood, was its name when it was the first car in the land. It was the first car also to be equipped with a vestibule platform, or spring platform, something entirely unknown prior to its construction. On the rear end of an up to date passenger train of to-day it has the appearance of a cork. It was built to be fireproof, wreckproof and dustproof, and it is ventilated from both the top and bottom.

Mrs. C. E. Neal, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. A. Walker, went to Higginsville Monday before returning to her home in Kansas City.

Pears For Sale.

Owing to the scarcity of pears I have a few bushels left and as long as they last I will sell them at a \$1.00 a bushel. I will take orders and deliver them on Mondays and Thursdays. Anyone wanting them 'phone R 19 C.

W. F. MCGOWAN.

9-23-2wks.