THE SENTINEL.

Published Every Friday.

TERMS: $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

DORYNS & CURRY, Publishers.

Friday, July 31, 1891.

The Tin Plate Question.

The free trade tin plate lie is so rapidly becoming an object of derision among true Americans that it may seem unnecessary to offer anything here to show the absolutely ridiculous position he is in, yet we present herewith a letter from the originators of tin plate which presents the matter as to prices, etc., in a way that ought to convince any one that Americans ought to produce everything they are able to and that other Americans should sustain them. Through the kindness of N. A. Taylor & Co. we have received a large sheet of their genuine old style tin plate which may be seen at the office of Rep. Rancher. We also received the following letter from the above named gentlemen:

PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1891.
HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL, Oregon, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: We are just in receipt of your favor of the 16th, and take pleasure to send you by mail this day a copy of our book entitled "Pool Positive," in which you will find considerable information and a list of 3000 references for the use of over fifty million square feet of the genuine Taylor old style brand of roofing plate, which we even now use of the strongest endorsements that we know of to offer. We could very nearly duplicate the quantity at this time. We also send you circulars that we think will be of interest; also a sample of the genuine old style brand of roofing tin made here in Philadelphia by ourselves.

Since we have been making the plate here, being able to improve it by putting on a greater quantity of coating than ever before, we have decided to make an additional guarantee, that is, we will ship the plate to any part of the United States and is not found superior to every other roofing tin we did take it away at our expense.

We are daily in receipt of many articles for and against the manufacture of tin plate in America, and it really seems to us that the majority of them are written simply for political effect or to tickle the palate of the subscribe. There is nothing very mysterious about the manufacture of tin plate; it is simply one of the industries that has not been carried on in this country. There are many others that were in the same condition years ago, for instance, galvanized sheet iron started in this country in a very small way gradually increasing and improving, and at the present time we did not believe there is a single article of galvanized sheet iron imported. If American ability can prepare the sheet and coat them when once why could it not do exactly the same thing and coat them with tin or a mixture of tin and lead.

We have been made the object of many slurring remarks because we decided to start in this new industry, but it is purely and solely a matter of business with us; we have no hall or party to bolster. We have been in the tin plate business for a great many years. The house was established in 1810, and we naturally prefer to sell and manufacture goods that are made here under our own supervision in place of three thousand miles away according to our instructions, so we went to work and are making the finest quality of goods that have ever been produced in any country. We are so pleased with the results of our work that we have ordered an additional plant and hope to have it in operation in about six weeks.

If you feel that we can be of service to you at any time do not hesitate to call upon us. Very Respectfully Yours,

N. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Pensions and the Public Debt.

At the close of the war, when the country was staggering under a great weight of debt and taxation, the men who controlled the legislation of the country did not decline to provide for the payment of the public debt because it was large. Such action would have been both cowardly and dishonest. On the contrary, they faced the great problem with courage and solved it with wisdom and honor. They amended the constitution of the United States, and in amendment XIV., section 4, it is declared that "the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. Here is a solemn constitutional recognition of the right of these soldiers to pensions, and of the duty of Congress to enact suitable laws granting the same. This amendment recognizes and protects two great classes of financial obligations. The one is to those who held the securities of the government issued to raise money to carry on the war; the other is to those who took the personal risks of war and whose patriotism and valor saved the Union. The heroism of the men in arms made the great cause triumphant, and by their success converted the depreciated obligations held by public creditors into glittering gold; and now when this mighty obligation of the old soldiers has matured, because of their infirmities and their weight of years, shall it be denied them because the sum is large? In 1865 the interest charge upon the public debt was nearly $151,500,000, and the pensions were $8,500,000; an aggregate of $160,000,000. The public creditor expected his interest, and it was paid by the people without abatement. The population was then 35,000,000, and this annual charge of interest and pensions was $4.57 per capita. The public debt is now almost paid. It is no longer a burden. The bondholders have received $2,000,179,000 in interest and premiums since July 1, 1861. The pensioners have received $1,281,716,000. The present interest charge for 1891 is $33,408,000 and the pensions for this year will cost $116,000,000, or an annual aggregate of interest and pensions of $152,908,000. We know have a population of 63,000,000; so that this annual expense of interest and pensions is $2.44 per capita. The gratitude of this nation to its defenders should be measured by the value of the service rendered and the financial ability of this people to respond to the demands of just pension legislation.—From "Pensions and Patriotism," by Gen. Green B. Raum, United States Commissioner of Pensions, in North American Review for August.

How to Wipe the Face.

Thousands of people when drying their faces after washing, wipe them downward; that is, from forehead to chin. This is a mistake, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Always use upward from the chin to the forehead—and outwards—towards the ear—motions. Never wipe any part of the face downward.

THE MONEY SHARKS.

They Laugh at the New Law to Prohibit Usury.

Tomorrow a large number of new laws go into effect. Among them is a law framed for the purpose of preventing money lenders from charging usurious interest. The law provides that where more than the legal rate of interest—eight per cent. per annum—is charged by a money-lender the excess shall be applied in payment of the principal.

This law possesses no terrors for the money-lenders. There are about twenty-five professional money-lenders in St. Louis and a great number of private lenders. These do what is generally termed a land-office business. People in financial distress go to them and borrow money, giving whatever collateral they may possess. The collateral is of course worth more than the amount of money advanced upon it, especially when it is, as in most cases, in the form of household furniture. Then a chattel mortgage is made out and given to the money-lender. The latter advances the loan required, charging a fee for doing so and taking out the interest, which is ten per cent. a year. The loan is made for a month, say. At the end of the month the borrower must be ready to pay or to see his or her furniture seized and sold. If he should not be ready to pay he appears at the office of the money-lender and asks for other time. The money-lender is quite willing to grant further time, but in order to secure it the borrower must pay the lender a fee for the extension. The fee is paid and thus usury is practiced under a transparent guise.

On Friday last Mrs. Mrs. Crawford, who resides at No. 119 South Fourteenth street, called at the office of the chief of police and asked that she be given some protection against a money-lender named Vette, who was about to foreclose a mortgage on her furniture. She said that seven months ago she borrowed $15 from him, he taking a mortgage on her furniture and charging her $7 to draw up the mortgage. She had paid $2 a month for extensions, but Vette demanded the principal and attempted to foreclose the mortgage. She resisted and asked the police to interfere. They could not do so.

This is a sample complaint. The police hear others every day and there appears to be no remedy for the evil.

The trouble with the present law, as well as with the new law, is that it does not take account of the "extension" fee. This is not called interest, although of course it is interest and very high interest at that. On a loan of $15 the extension fee would be in the neighborhood of $5. Five dollars a month is a very high tax to pay for a loan of $100, but those who are driven to borrow on their furniture are compelled to pay such sums and more, too. The law cannot be used against the money-lenders.

Conversing with Mr. Vette on the subject, that gentleman informed the Mirror reporter that the new law did not amount to even an embarrassment in his business. "They can't frame a law," said he, "that we cannot get around. Our money is like to much wheat, say, or merchandise. We have it to sell, and we sell it and charge our own prices for it. We do not force people to borrow money. They come so us and insist on getting a loan, and we charge for it the best we know how. That's all there is to that."

Mr. Vette said that he charged only ten per cent. per annum interest on a loan. "We expressly stipulate," said he, "when the borrower wants to secure an extension of time that the fee paid therefor must not be regarded as interest." He produced the form of receipt subscribed to by borrowers. On the top of it was printed: "Receipt of J. H. Vette for money paid to extend a loan." The receipt read:

Received from Mr.....the sum of.... to extend his loan of..... from.....to .....it being agreed and this receipt being accepted upon the understanding that the payment of said $.....is not a part payment of said loan nor any interest thereon.

"Now," said Mr. Vette, "to prevent anyone from saying that he did not understand the nature of this receipt, we compel every one who signs it to subscribe to the following agreement." Here he handed his interviewer a blank form of agreement which set forth the nature of the loan and the purpose of the sum paid for its extension. This was to be signed and sealed in the presence of three witnesses. "So," said the money-lender, "if a borrower tries to make it appear that he did not know it and we have witnesses to it."

Mr. Vette says that he runs large risks when he lends money and that the extensions, as the fees paid monthly are called, do not much more than cover the loss involved in the wear and tear of the chattels that are mortgaged. "Supposing," said he, "I lend $10 one cooking stove or range and the borrower does not pay the loan for two years. That article will have little or no value at the end of that time. And it is the same way with other chattels. We have to protect ourselves and frequently when we close people out we get no money at all for the things sold. They are in many cases worthless."

This is the money lender's view of it but whatever may be the value of the "closed out" household furniture or effect in the market there can be no doubt of the value they possess to people deprived of them, the only property they have in the world.

There is no way to obtain the number of chattle mortgages made out in this city. Scarcely on in five is recorded, as in most cases these who borrow would not have their necessities known for the money itself. But the fact that there are over twenty-five such lenders as Vette, and that they do a great business, is evidence that the number of borrowers must be very large. To all these, who are looking to the new law for relief, the intelligence that they will obtain no relief from it will be sadly disappointing.

The trouble appears to arise from the fact that the legislators who attempt beneficially to wipe out the "money sharks" and "chattel mortgage fiends" try to drive them out of business completely. The money-lenders, as Mr. Vette declares, can beat any law that looks toward suppressing the business they are engaged in. They aver that they are perfectly willing to submit to any reasonable restrictions, and for that purpose would agree to the adoption of a law regulating their charges as those of pawnbrokers are, but when they are fought with fire they will get the better of the law as best they can.

As the legislature will not meet, except in special session for redistricting purposes, until 1893, the outlook for those suffering from the grinding usury of the money-lenders is very dark. It was hoped and believed that the ferocity of these dealers would be abated in some degree by the last piece of legislation on the subject, but from the foregoing it will be seen that the law might as well have been left off the statutes. The special session of the legislature will convene, it is thought, this fall. If Governor Francis goes outside of the redistricting matter in his call for the meeting it would not be a bad plan to attempt to correct this glaring and true outrage.—St. Louis Sunday Mirror.

The Newspaper of Today.

No publisher or editor pretends that he risks his capital, gives time, labor thought and care to the making of a newspaper for charity's sake. He publishes his journal as the book publisher publishes his book—for profit as a means of living or making a fortune. Publishing a newspaper is strictly business, though there is no other business on the face of the earth of which philanthropy and patriotism is so large a part.

The newspaper is the helper of the church and the school of religion, science literature, art, industry, agriculture—of everything which concerns the good of society and the state. It is the very prop and stay of charity and public spirit; the most potent enemy of public wrong or injustices and it must be so necessarily, as it is but public sentiment reflected in type. The newspaper depends for its success upon popular favor, and the aim of every one connected with it is that of winning popular favor by running upon parallel lines with public morality. To say that the newspaper is published for money is to say no harm of it. It has passed into a universal maxim that "The church lives by the altar"—by the contributions which the faithful lay upon the altar. And it is true, and it is not discreditable. The newspaper press is generally as high in morals and intelligence as the public conscience and mind; higher than that it can never be permanently, as it must be what society demands it shall be. As a matter of fact it frequently runs ahead temporarily, of public morality; it often creates the public sentiment that destroys public wrongs; it often secures justice by proclaiming the injustice.

The press is not without its faults, but venality or untruth for money's sake is not one of them. It worst fault is its partisan prejudice, its inability to perceive that the newspaper that serves its country best serves its party best. It does not lie for pelf, but it does, for political expediency's sake, too often fail to recognize the truth. It is not venal for money's sake, nor sensational for profit's sake, though it may too often blunder into the mire or into sensationalism for want of good judgment. The press of the United States and we speak, of course, of that great body of reputable newspapers which really constitutes the press—is just what readers of high or average intelligence and morals make it, and it raises day by day to higher planes of intelligence and morality.

To make the best, the most truthful, the cleanest newspaper, all other things being equal is to make the most profitable one. That is the experience of every publisher and responsible editor of a great and pecuniary successful journal. The press will always have its adverse critics, who, if run to earth will turn out to be some unworthy discarded members of it, or those with whom the press has had to deal more in justice than in mercy. As to its defense against malicious criticism, it is making it daily; for it is compelling testimony of scores of millions of readers to its usefulness, its public spirit, its intelligence, and its morality.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

What Pays Best.

All kinds of grain crops have their friends and advocates and the crop which pays best in one locality will sometimes pay the least in another. While on many farms there may be several crops which pay more than ten dollars per acre, there is but one that will do this when the average is taken for the United States. Barley is the crop which has paid more than ten dollars per acre, which has reached the average price of $12.76 per acre. The average yield of this crop was 21.7 bushels. Next below this comes wheat with 12 bushels and $9.95 per acre; corn, with 24.1 bushels and $9.47; rye, with 11.9 bushels and $8.27, buckwheat, with 12.8 bushels and $8.21; oats, with 29.6 bushels and $8.13. Hay in the same time reached a value of $11.05 per acre, while potatoes led among ordinary farm products, with $38.31 and a yield of 76.2 bushels per acre. Of Southern crops cotton made an average of $15.69 per acre, and tobacco topped the list with $93.51.

The past decade certainly does not give a very good showing for the cereal crops, but everything points to a new order of things and it begins to look as though there would be more profit in the future. Corn is one of the greatest crops grown in the world and is less profitable than other less pretentious ones. Present indications are that the crop of corn now growing will command a good price. We infer this from the fact that there is no surplus in reserve, and the crop has not the favorable conditions of weather necessary to insure a great yield.

A militia company of six foot veterans of both Blue and Gray is being organized in Kansas City.

The officers are as follows:

W. F. Wilkins, captain, Union soldier, served in company C of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, as a second lieutenant.

John T. Ebbs, first lieutenant; confederate, member of Joe Shelby's brigade under Price.

John Pigeon, second lieutenant; Union veteran who fought in the Twelfth Michigan.

Joseph M. Hazlett, orderly sergeant confederate secret service.

They will dress to kill, carry things with a high hand, be dubbed the "Queen's Own," and be the sensation of the West. Not a man is less than six feet, four inches, straight as an arrow and a thorough gentleman. Sixty five are already enrolled. Every man wears a mustache, a regular tickler. A bronze boutonaire has been adopted with a monogram U. B. G. meaning "Union of Blue and Gray."

A Question Answered.

The British free trade papers are continually asking this question: If free trade in sugar brings down the price of that article, why will not the same result be attained of nails, salt, queensware, and many other articles be placed on the free list? Some one propounded a similar question to the editor of the McGregor (Iowa) News, and as his answer is in good shape we present it to our readers. Be sure and read it. No British free trade attorney can answer it.

"One of the best, if not the best, informed Democrats in this region recently said to a Republican: "I suppose you Republicans are much rejoiced at, and very proud of, the cheapening of sugar by reason of it being placed on the free list by the McKinley bill." On being answered in the affirmative he replied: "If that is such a good thing why not give us more of it by putting more things on the free list?" In the next issue of "The Times" the same thought was expressed editorially. These things afford an excellent measure of the want of insight and reflection of the anti-protectionist or free trader.

Let us try to answer the very distinguished gentleman.

All the merchandise shipped into this country must be divided into and included in one of the three classes.

First—Things which with its soil, climate and conditions, this country can with reasonable effort produce in abundance, or:

Second—Which it cannot produce, or

Third—Of which it can produce only a partial supply.

We assume this to be obvious. The protectionist levies a tariff on the first class, admits the second class free and debates every article on the third. The reason for this ought to be clear to any reflecting man. Sugar belongs to the third class. If a protectionist finds an article belonging to the third and is asked: "Shall the European be charged a tariff duty for the privilege of entering our market with this article?" he will first ascertain for a certainty that our soil, climate and conditions are such that with a reasonable effort, a full supply of the article cannot be produced. This being ascertained, the answer is: "No, sir! let it come in free." This is just what was done in regard to sugar. After a trial of over 200 years under the greatest encouragement and effort this country (the United States) cannot produce more than one pound in eleven of the sugar consumed by its people. So a majority of the Republicans said:

"The test is satisfactory; sugar belongs to the third class and should be free." But the inquiry of our distinguished Democratic friend was: "If making sugar free has reduced its price and effected a saving in the expenses of our families, why not go further and make other things, like nails, wire nails, etc., free also?"

See the obtuseness of the Democratic mind—the very typical Democratic mind. It belongs to the class, which this country can with reasonable effort produce in abundance. Once the Democratic intellect was too weak to catch on to even this simple train. In 1885 salt was $2.50 a barrel in Michigan. In 1886 a duty was put on it, and the price began to drop. It is now 18 cents a barrel in the same place, with a 12 cent barrel thrown in. In 1887 wire nails were imported sparingly from Europe and sold at $3 per keg. The Republicans said: "Wire nails belong to the first class." The Democrats said: No, they belong to the second class—they are things that cannot with reasonable effort make here. It will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. To tax them will only swell the purses of the manufacturing lords. It is only an additional burden on the impoverished farmers, already groaning under the infamous salt tax." The Republicans had a majority in congress, and, despite the Democrats, a duty of four cents a pound was levied on wire nails. The result was a production and price at the factory as follows:

	Kegs made.	Price cents.
1884	70,000	5
1885	280,000	4
1886	500,000	3½
1887	700,000	3
1888	2,000,000	2½
1889	3,000,000	2¼

So thousands and thousands of other articles and other prices have, under protection, a like history.

Now can our E. C. and our distinguished Democratic friend understand why it was wise to make sugar free and to place a tariff on salt, wire nails, etc.

The Color Line Again.

Absurd as it may seem, Missouri once more arranges herself among the idiots and incompetents and draws her educational line on the colored people. Not content with writing herself down a colossal as in other respects, she refuses to permit the colored teachers of the state to benefit by her training school. Was there ever more stupendous idiocy? In some parts of the state the colored population is in the majority. If left a prey to inferior education methods, this class of people goes toward augmenting the criminal class. Certainly, in the name of progress, we need the best of all methods for the negro. In the case of Kansas we have a broad, generous liberality. Missouri is behind the middle ages in the respect of recognizing that partisanship of this sort means nothing more nor less than retrogression, politically as well as morally—if they are not one and the same thing.

When the educators of Missouri cease to draw idiotic lines of restriction, they may hope to fall in line with the great metropolitan advancement visible over the entire west. We are heartily tired of such distinctions.—St. Joe Herald.

Which One Was Kept.

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,
And grandmamma said with a frown,
"It will never do to keep them both,
The black one we'd better drown.

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,
"One kitten's enough to keep.
Now run to nurse, for 'tis growing late
And time you were fast asleep."

The morrow dawned, and rosy and sweet
Came little Bess from her nap;
The nurse said, "Go into mamma's room
And look in grandma's lap."

"Come here," said grandmamma, with a smile,
From the rocking chair where she sat;
"God has sent you two little sisters,
Now, what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the babies a moment,
With their wee heads, yellow and brown,
And then to grandma soberly said,
"Which one are you going to drown?"
—Fashion Bazar.

Publicity of Executions.

It was one the objects of the promoters of the new law regarding exections in the state of New York to put a stop to sensational detailed accounts of such sad events. But thus far this object does not seem to have been accomplished. Notwithstanding the generally omnipresent reporter has been rigidly excluded from presence at the execution itself, and although a time has been provided by the law for reporting more than the mere fact of an execution, the lovers of ghastly reading have been again treated to as detailed and hair-raising accounts of the quadruple electrocution which took place in Sing Sing recently as they have ever had of any public hanging.

Perhaps if the philanthropic promoters of electrocution are in earnest about reducing the supply of horror-producing reading in American newspapers they may find that they can secure their end far better by removing all restrictions from the press and permitting its reputable representatives to be ex-officio witness of executions. Newspaper reporters are only human, and the importance of an event grows in their estimation with the difficulty they experience in getting at what they call facts.

Newspaper Criticism.

Statesman News, Oregon.

Two-thirds of the readers of the daily newspapers are prompt to criticise and find fault. How often one hears the expressions, "Not a thing in it," "Not worth a curse," "A miserable thing," concerning a newspaper. It is undeniable that there are some "poor excuses" printed as newspapers, but the hasty condemnation we refer to is, by a large number of people, made without discrimination. You shall scarcely find a newspaper man thus swift in abusing, because he knows what it takes to get up a very ordinary daily paper. He knows how much of it is machine work and how much of it has required for every letter, every dot and dash, careful hand-work and thought. There is no other article that is furnished for the daily use of the public that requires as much varied labor, care, skill, judgment and facility in its preparation for the market as does even a very ordinary newspaper. And when it is presented as a clean sheet, neatly gotten up with a reasonable variety of news and miscellaneous articles well selected, all carefully proof read, any fault finding is unjust. The local village paper cannot be furnished in the style of a New York World or London Times. All things considered it is doing much more for the money than the great city daily. Sustain your newspaper home journal as much as you are able. Your own interests and happiness depend entirely on the affairs of home and by no means on those of the great world far away, and whenever you are tempted to despise your own paper, on comparing it with the great city journals, just think on these things as herein presented.

Tariff Pictures.

The "reformer" said that the new tariff would prove a Chinese wall to shut us off from commercial intercourse with the outside world. In the first seven months of the operation of that law our imports amounts to $434,000,000, as against $393,000,000 for the corresponding period of the year before. Of these amounts $216,200,000 was in goods admitted free of duty under the new tariff against $161,000,000 in free goods under the old law.

J. T. BUTLER,
Physician & Surgeon,
OREGON, MO.

All calls promptly answered by day or night. Office up stairs in front room over C. H. Evans & Co's drug store.

DR. J. S. MEYER,
Veterinary Surgeon,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

Graduate of the American Veterinary College, New York.

Residence, Dom. Bilgery Barn, 718 Edmond Street; residence, 1202 Felix Street. Telephone office No. 1; residence No. 207. Calls promptly answered by mail or telegram promptly attended to.

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ALBERT ROECKER, Cashier. CHAS. D. ZOOK, Ass't Cashier.

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DANIEL ZACHMAN, President. C. J. HUNT, Cashier.

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Transacts a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits left for a specified time.

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Open Day and Night.

"JOE'S PLACE,"
112 North Second Street, First Door South of Lutz's.
ST. JOSEPH, - - MO.,
JOE OPPENHEIMER, Prop'r.

I have recently purchased the building, 112 North Second Street, first door south of Lutz's, which I have refitted, refurnished and remodeled, making it one of the finest and best appointed resorts in the city. Everything neat, new and clean, no rowdyism or boisterousness permitted. A full line of the

Finest Liquors.
Choicest Cigars,
Fresh Beer on Tap.
Good Pool Tables.

I extend a cordial invitation to my many Holt county friends to remember me when in the city.

JOE OPPENHEIMER,
112 North Second Street,
ST. JOSEPH, - - - MO.

LOOK HERE!
Farmers and Stock Men!

Are you going to have a sale? If so I am still in the field and ready to cry your sales at any and all times, and in all parts of the county on short notice. My rates are reasonable. Please give me a call when you need an auctioneer. Guarantee satisfaction.

W. W. PRICE, - - Oregon, Mo.

::COLORADO HOUSE,::
No. 111 and 113 North 2nd Street,
ST. JOSEPH, - - MO.,
DICK PORTER, Prop'r.,
(Successor to Joe Oppenheimer.)

THE BEST 1 DOLLAR HOUSE

In the city. Meals and First Class Meals only 25 cents each. First Class Bakery connecting with this house. Fine lunches of all kinds. The bar at this house is one of the best in the city.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. St. Louis and St. Joe Beer Fresh on Tap. Good Billiard and Pool Tables.

Remember this is head quarters for Holt County people.

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ED. L. HART,
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agt.,
MAITLAND, MO.

Practices in all courts of this and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty. Represent a full line of Standard Insurance Companies.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a general execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, Missouri, in the August term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of the State of Missouri, to me handed:

I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Thomas W. Moore, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section seventy-one (71), township sixty-eight (68), all being and lying in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a special execution, for taxes issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, Missouri, in the August term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of George H. Allen, collector of revenue of Holt county, State of Missouri, and against

Levi Dodge, W. D. Cowles, Laura Scott, Ella Laird, E. A. Wolfe, Flora Womack, Alice Hansen, Frances Cotton, Myrtle Coates and Viola Coates,

I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Levi Dodge, W. D. Cowles, Laura Scott, Ella Laird, E. A. Wolfe, Flora Womack, Alice Hansen, Frances Cotton, Myrtle Coates and Viola Coates, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots five, six and six, in Block twenty four, (24) in the Stone City Extension Company's addition to Mound City, Holt County, Missouri.

All being and being in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a special execution, for taxes issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, Missouri, in the August term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of George H. Allen, collector of revenue of Holt county, State of Missouri, and against

Levi Dodge, W. D. Cowles, Laura Scott, Ella Laird, E. A. Wolfe, Flora Womack, Alice Hansen, Frances Cotton, Myrtle Coates and Viola Coates,

I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Levi Dodge, W. D. Cowles, Laura Scott, Ella Laird, E. A. Wolfe, Flora Womack, Alice Hansen, Frances Cotton, Myrtle Coates and Viola Coates, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots five, six and six, in Block twenty four, (24) in the Stone City Extension Company's addition to Mound City, Holt County, Missouri.

All being and being in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a general execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, Missouri, in the August term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of Ellen Kennedy, John Hoover, Jr., George P. Skeels and James Cowell, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot two, (2) in Block five, (5) of Mound City Extension Company's Addition to Mound City, Holt County, Missouri.

All being and being in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a special execution, for taxes issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, Missouri, in the August term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of George H. Allen, collector of revenue of Holt county, State of Missouri, and against

Levi Dodge, W. D. Cowles, Laura Scott, Ella Laird, E. A. Wolfe, Flora Womack, Alice Hansen, Frances Cotton, Myrtle Coates and Viola Coates,

I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Levi Dodge, W. D. Cowles, Laura Scott, Ella Laird, E. A. Wolfe, Flora Womack, Alice Hansen, Frances Cotton, Myrtle Coates and Viola Coates, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots five, six and six, in Block twenty four, (24) in the Stone City Extension Company's addition to Mound City, Holt County, Missouri.

All being and being in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a general execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, Missouri, in the August term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of Ellen Kennedy, John Hoover, Jr., George P. Skeels and James Cowell, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot two, (2) in Block five, (5) of Mound City Extension Company's Addition to Mound City, Holt County, Missouri.

All being and being in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a special execution, for taxes issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, Missouri, in the August term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of the State of Missouri, and against

Thomas W. Moore,

I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Thomas W. Moore, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section seventy-one (71), township sixty-eight (68), all being and being in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale Under School Fund Mortgage.

Clemens Edna I. Allen and Elizabeth his wife, to Jesse Moore, dated October 1st, 1887, recorded in the recorder's office of Holt County, Missouri, in Book 21, page 29, conveyed the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, in Block twenty, in the original town of Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, to secure the payment of one bond of $500 of even date with said mortgage, and payable to the County Court of Holt county, State of Missouri, on the 1st day of March, 1892, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, which said bond and mortgage default has been made in the payment of said bond and interest, and the said Jesse Moore, by his attorney, Lucien H. Jones, has filed with the undersigned, Sheriff of Holt County, Missouri, his request in writing to sell said mortgaged premises to satisfy said bond and interest, and the costs of this sale, I will, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in front of the door of said Court House, sell the said premises at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of a general transcript execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Nodaway County, Missouri, returnable at the June term, 1891, of said court, and to me directed in favor of Nute and Friedel, and against

J. W. Thompson,

I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said J. W. Thompson, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot 8, in 10, in Block two, 2, in the First Addition to the Town of Maitland, Holt County, Missouri.

All being and being in the said county, and State of Missouri, and I will on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1891,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the city of Oregon, county of Holt aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs.

W. H. FRAME,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled.

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address, JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

Order of Publication.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of Holt.
In the Circuit Court of said County, August Term, 1891.

Matilda Penny, Plaintiff, }
vs. } Divorce.
Thomas D. Penny, Defendant. }

At this 1st day of July, 1891, comes the plaintiff in person, by her attorney, L. H. Rhoades, before the undersigned clerk of the Holt Circuit court in vacation and files her petition herein, and it appearing from said petition and affidavit, allegations and other things that the defendant, Thomas D. Penny, is a non-resident of the State of Missouri.

Wherefore it is ordered by the said undersigned clerk of said Circuit Court that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is that plaintiff seeks to be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted between plaintiff and defendant on the 22nd day of January, 1880, on the grounds of drunkenness, abusive treatment and failure to provide for the support and maintenance of plaintiff and her children, Joseph Perry, Michael Penny, Lava Penny, Allie Penny, Ora Penny, Essa Penny.

And that unless the said Thomas D. Penny be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, to be begun and holden at the city of Oregon, in said county, on the 28th day of August next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, to be held in said county, and state aforesaid, to be held and holden at the court house in said county, on the 1st day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL, for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of said term.

GEO. V. MORRIS, Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of Holt.

I, Geo. Morris, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original order of publication, in the cause therein named, as the same appears in my office.

Witness my hand as clerk, and the seal of said court, at office in Oregon, this 13th day of July, 1891.

SEAL. GEO. V. MORRIS, Clerk.

H. T. ALKIRE, Att'y for P'ff.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of Holt.
In the Circuit Court of Holt County, August Term, 1891.

Margaret Freeman, Plaintiff, }
vs. } Divorce.
Franklin H. Freeman, Defendant. }

At this 1st day of July, 1891, comes the plaintiff in person, by her attorney, H. T. Alkire, before the undersigned clerk of the Holt Circuit court in vacation and files her petition herein, and it appearing from said petition and affidavit, allegations and other things that the defendant, Franklin H. Freeman, is a non-resident of the state of Missouri.

Wherefore it is ordered by the said undersigned clerk of said court that notice be published in publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against them in this court, the object and general nature of which is that plaintiff seeks to be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted between plaintiff and defendant on the 20th day of August, 1885, on the grounds of abandonment and failure to provide for the support and maintenance of plaintiff and her minor children, Joseph Perry, Michael Penny, Lava Penny, Allie Penny, Ora Perry, Essa Penny.

And that unless the said Thomas D. Penny be and appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, to be begun and holden at the court house, in the city of Oregon, in said county, on the 28th day of August next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, to be held in said county, and state aforesaid, to be held and holden at the court house in said county, on the 1st day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day