The Pension Estimates.

It appears from the report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, that the total number of names then on the rolls was almost a million or nearly double the number of June, 1882—four years ago. The net increase during the last year was 89,934. There are 711,678 claims pending consideration, of which [illegible] are for increased pensions, while the others are "original claims." The commissioner is of the opinion that the pension roll will have reached its limit year after next, perhaps, and will then begin, perhaps, to decline. Similar erroneous prophecies have been made by many of his predecessors, and Commissioner Lochren is probably as far astray as the others. He estimates $162,000,000 as the amount of money needed for pension purposes for the fiscal year 1885. But that sum may prove insufficient. It will take a great deal of additional money to satisfy the pending 711,678 claims.

The effect of the commissioner's statement that the pension appropriations will begin in a few years to grow smaller will be to add to the disinclination of the Democrats to meddle with the old soldiers. For political reasons they would probably have refrained from doing so under any circumstances. When an old copperhead like Dan Voorhees made a speech declaring that the pensioners must not be molested it signified that his Indiana constituents would not stand any assault on the "veterans." The Democratic politicians will repeal no pension laws, however, and will do nothing of a revolutionary nature. The older the veterans get the greater the popular affection for them and the more intense the dissatisfaction if they are unfairly dealt with.

No Reason for Alarm.

The bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, unless conditions change materially within a short time, will not pass the senate. The blame for this failure must be shared equally by the hysterical newspaper press of the east and the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party. The wanton attacks upon silver, which a large majority of the people believe, with gold, should form the basis of the currency of the United States, and the unjustifiable onslaughts upon western and southern interests, on western and southern statesmen, have served to inject into the discussion so much ill feeling that unconditional repeal is now almost an impossibility.

Goaded by unjust attacks, incensed by having laid at their doors all the ills directly traceable to Democratic declarations on the tariff, the advocates of silver and of bimetallism can hardly be blamed for making a firm stand for what they believe to be a fair settlement of the question. Nor has the situation been improved by the bitter partisan attitude of the house of representatives on the federal election repeal bill and the determination on the part of the free trade faction to push through a reduction of customs duties in face of the most wide spread industrial depression brought on by the mere fear of approaching tariff legislation. In short, the Cleveland wing of the party in power, its mountebank sensational newspapers and the southern free ballot haters have together formed a compact and impenetrable triumvirate of advanced imbecility, with almost unlimited power for mischief and no capacity for constructive legislation.

Disappointing as all this must be to the business interests of the country there is really no cause for alarm. The money scare, or panic, has almost passed and discussion has dispersed the cloud of ignorance with which it was enveloped by the one sided harangues against silver. The most threatening evils are the repeal of the federal election laws and the repeal of the McKinley law. With those issues out of the way it will not be difficult to reach a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the currency; a conclusion that will consider alike gold and silver and that will be broad enough to comprehend the varied needs and interests of this rapidly developing republic.

A Slap at Altgeld.

The citizens of Chicago are preparing to rebuke Gov. Altgeld for his action in the Anarchist cases by renominating Judge Gary to succeed himself. In this plan Democrats are asked to join, though the judge is a Republican. Gary is the man who tried the Cods and who was so recklessly and libellously assailed by the governor in the pardon papers. In speaking of it the "Times" says that "a sentiment has manifested itself in certain (Democratic) quarters within the last day or two in favor of placing his name on the Democratic ticket," and again, "Recent developments have revealed an element in favor of the nomination of Judge Gary by the Democratic convention."

The "Journal" adds the following: "It is to be sincerely hoped that nothing will develop to prevent the successful development of these developments. The sentiment of the community is almost unanimously in favor of Judge Gary's nomination. It is regarded as essential to the vindication of Cook county justice, and as a rebuke of Gov. Altgeld's revolutionary arraignment of the judiciary. Judge Gary has already been nominated by the Bar association primaries by a vote which proved that Democratic lawyers almost to a man favored his candidacy. Of all the Republican candidates voted for he was the only one chosen on the first ballot, which selected four Democrats."

Chicago is all right. Altgeld's action has injured but even beyond repair. If the city does not want to condone his offense the proper way to notify the public of the fact is to triumphantly elect Gary.

Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, says that "lynching is becoming too common for comfort. That none should take place while a court is in session. It would be better to try a criminal and hang him legally. No lynching is justifiable except for assault upon white women." When Tillman succeeds in taming his people on the liquor question perhaps he will be able to induce them to leave off lynching.

The odious standard oil trust is dissolved. It did not go down because of a prosecution by the the old man Olney, but dissolved by mutual consent, presumably for the reason that it had made all the money it wanted.

The Considerate Headsman.

Mr. Byrum, of Indiana, who for months relative to amendments to the present tariff, which is an intimation that the Ways and Means committee will turn a deaf ear to every American workman and manufacturer who has appeared before it during the past three weeks. The manufacturers and workmen have expressed the well nigh universal sentiment of industrial interests, the parties who are in actual contact with the industries and general business of the country. Whatever they may have thought a year ago, or however they may have voted, they now declare or admit that it is far better to let tariff alone. In all manufacturing towns people who declared a year ago that free trade, or its equivalent, a tariff for revenue only, would not touch them, now know that just the prospect of a change of tariff policy has not only touched them, but hit them very hard. The man who has tenements to rent has already discovered that he must reduce rents or his tenants must seek cheaper and poorer houses, for the reason that half closed factories mean half paid workmen. The men who have found employment in the transportation and construction departments of railroads were told, a year ago, that a reduction of the tariff could not affect them; now they know better. Shrunken freight trains and, after the World's Fair, empty passenger coaches, mean reduced revenues, and reduced revenues mean the discharge of many men and the reduction of wages. The men in the building trades were told by statesmen of the Bynum stripe a year ago, that their industry was not protected, and consequently a free trade tariff would not touch them. Now they know better. Extensive building will stop with the year, and the volume of employment has largely fallen off. A year ago jobs were hunting such men; now the men are hunting jobs, and not with success. There are but two classes of men who will not admit that a change in the tariff policy will be disastrous—the small party follower who obstinately accepts this statesman's theories as infallible, and the disciples of such men as Henry George, who are not in contact with the people of the busy world, and who, with him, insist that facts, data and experience have no place in the discussion of the tariff.

As this committee will not listen to the appeals of American manufacturers and workmen, the request of this Indiana congressman for suggestions regarding the revision of the tariff is in the nature of the concession of a headsman to a criminal under sentence of death, to the effect that he may select the death agency—hanging, beheading, shooting or poison. Mr. Bynum says: "People, you must be sacrificed to foreign competition and half paid labor. It is but right that you should have a word in regard to the method." It cannot make much difference as to the nature of the death that may be agreed upon by the Democratic congress; still, there is no excuse for making it barbarous and fiendish as do southern mobs when they burn negroes.

A Closure Rule in the Senate.

Prominent Democratic organs say that the only way to get a vote on the repeal bill is to hold a continuous session, and that "if the minority can delay the repeal bill indefinitely they can delay indefinitely the proposed Platt rule." It may be worth while to refer to a Democratic precedent, showing the way in which federalist obstructionists were dealt with at an early day: The 4th of March, 1811, was but a few days off. One of Mr. Madison's "non intercourse" measures, which he was exceedingly anxious should pass, was under consideration. The minority had determined to talk it to death. On the 28th of February the previous question was moved and ordered. By the rules as they then stood, the previous question having been thus ordered, a New York Federalist proceeded to make a speech to kill time; the point of order was raised by one of the majority that he was out of order. The speaker ruled that he was not out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair and the chair was overruled, the minority was suppressed, and the president's non-intercourse bill was put through. Since then the previous question has cut off debate as well as amendments and nobody has ever proposed to go back to the old rule.

What a majority did once a majority can do again if it has the courage of its convictions. The Republican-Democratic majority of 1811 agreed on what it would do and did it. The Republican Democratic repeal bill majority of 1893 can agree on what they choose to do and can put it through if they please. The malority can rule if they want to.

The Senate and Van Alen.

It is said that there is a movement in the United States senate to defeat the appointment of J. J. Van Alen, the grotesque individual nominated by Mr. Cleveland as Ambassador to Italy. If ever a nomination called for adverse action on the part of the senate this one does. The allegations against Van Alen are of a character that no true American can ignore. He can hardly be called a resident of the United States, and in act and language he shows his contempt for this country and for its people. He has no qualification whatever for office, unless his large wealth is considered a qualification. The fact that he gave a considerable sum of money—either $40,000 or $70,000—to assist the election of Mr. Cleveland, justifies the assumption that his nomination was in effect—even admitting the absence of any express agreement—a bargain and sale.

To confirm Van Alen's nomination would be to admit that wealth, standing alone, and without any personal worth or merit to sustain it, is a sufficient qualification for high official honors in the American Republic, and would show that this country is willing to intrust important and delicate diplomatic duties to a nonentity with a large bank account. The senate of the United States should not make such an admission. Republican senators certainly should stand resolutely against it, for the honor and credit of the country and of the Republican party.

According to the report of the commissioner of the land office there are 507,580,783 acres of public lands in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Indian reservations, military reservations, sites for reservations and timber reservations, so why is it necessary to have such a scramble for land as we had on the Cherokee Strip, recently.

The Chester Scandal.

The editorial structure of Secretary Gresham's article with regard to the distribution of the Chester appropriation discloses a piece of jobbery that has seldom been equaled in point of audacity and impudency. It is shown that over one-third of the total amount of $12,000,000 was paid to attorneys and lobbyists for alleged services in promoting the passage of the bill. The idea that those services were worth nearly $700,000 is preposterous, of course, and the country will readily understand that the parties in question were simply speculators who succeeded in making a contract with the Indians by which a large sum of money was obtained under false pretense of rendering valuable assistance. It is no answer to say that the Indians voluntarily agreed to pay these remarkable fees. They could very well afford to do so in view of the fact that the claim which they were prosecuting was one that lacked the elements of justice and fairness, and that should never have been allowed under any circumstances. It was simply one of those conjectural or inferential claims pertaining to Indian lands which are so easy to concoct for the purpose of fleecing the government. That is to say, in plain terms, it was a fraud and a swindle, and was practically so characterized by President Harrison, who refused to order the payment of the money even after it had been directly authorized by congress.

It is to be hoped that Senator Platt will carry out his determination to have this unsavory matter probed to the bottom. The facts can all be obtained with very little trouble, and the country has a right to full information upon the subject. If these well paid attorneys and lobbyists were really instrumental in securing favorable action upon the claim by the department officials and by congress, then they should be required to show has and where their influence was thus exerted. It will be found upon an examination of the records that the last Administration was not at all friendly to such an appropriation, and that the appropriation was principally urged by leading Democrats and finally carried by Democratic votes. The money was withheld as long as we had a Republican president, and the conspirators did not get their plunder until after Cleveland came in. There are obvious reasons why the transaction should be thoroughly investigated from its inception to its conclusion. A great wrong has been done to the government, and the responsibility ought to be placed where it properly belongs. The wrong can not now be undone, perhaps, but a full revelation of the methods by which it was accomplished may serve to prevent a repetition of that sort of robbery. As a general thing, it may safely be said of all Indian claims relating to land titles that they do not represent any valid demand against the government. The exceptions to this rule are so few that they only tend to prove it; and if the investigation of the Chester scandal does nothing else it will emphasize the fact that the time has come to stop these raids on the treasury by white speculators pretending to be acting in the interest of copper colored clients.—Globe Democrat.

It is said that there will be from 16 to 20 charges of venue for applied for at the coming term of circuit court. No more infamous law was ever enacted in this state than the present law governing changes of venue. Under it, all the meanest scalawag has to do is to get two others of like character to make affidavit that he cannot get justice in the court in which he has been indicted. And, although the law says that the affiants shall be of reputable character, yet even if they are known to be thieves and blacklegs the prosecuting attorney is not allowed to introduce a title of evidence to impeach their character, and the judge has no other alternative than to grant the change. In 99 cases out of 100 the change is not asked for the reason that the accused cannot get justice, but for the reason that he is afraid he will get it.—Bethany Republican.

$500,000 in gold from Australia has reached San Francisco.

It is now claimed that the cause for which congress was convened in extraordinary session has ceased to exist. It might as well be said that no cause ever did exist for calling such a mob together.

The anarchistic governor of Illinois has pardoned 116 penitentiary convicts, thirty of whom are murderers. He is only paying his debts made before the election when Democratic votes were needed to secure his success.

Vest and Cleveland have undoubtedly come to some understanding, where by the senator, to a greater or less extent, is to go back on silver. In ways that are dark and mysterious, this Missouri senator will always be found.

—The record was broken at the canning factory last Tuesday, no less than 15,000 cans of tomatoes being canned that day, using up nearly 1,200 bushels of that vegetable.

—Judge Anthony in his presiding does not allow a bulldozing attorney to insult a witness or ask improper questions. Within the past two years the press of the country has been taking up and discussing the question of rights between lawyer and witness.—Stanberry Sentinel.

—Chris Kunkel came up last Wednesday from St. Joseph on another lay-off. Buell's woolen mills having shut down again. Chris says he has been going up to the Gazette office for a week or ten days and getting those Democratic readers that they used last fall, and although a rather weak diet, he managed to subsist, but now they have given out, so he was compelled to come home.

—From the St. Joseph Herald, we note that R. W. Thomas of this county took a number of premiums on poultry. He received first premium on Indian Games White Boot Bantams and Bronze turkeys. He received second premium on Light Brahmas, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, small pair bantams, pair Langshans, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, Pearl guinea fowls, best and largest display of poultry by one exhibitor, largest and best display of this year's chickens and the largest and best exhibition of poultry by a farmer. This is another victory for the county of Holt and is very gratifying to all her citizens.—Mound City Times.

Complimenting General Manager Brown.

In speaking of the part general manager Brown of the Burlington played in the attempted train robbery at Roy's branch recently, the Brookfield Argus says: "This has been a big thing for the Burlington route, and will do a world of good for Missouri. The young general manager has been talked about more in the newspapers the past week than has Dr. Chauncey Depew. Mr. Brown has shown that he can organize a posse, take a Winchester and head off train robbers just as gracefully as he can make a speech at a banquet or a report to the directory of the system he represents. There is nothing like being an all 'round man in these days of diversion."

Farm Notes.

Judge Hurlatt reports heavy losses in hogs from cholera by farmers in Hickory, Clay and Benton townships. Some are dying in Lewis and Forbes townships. It seems that the more remedies we have for the disease the greater the mortality. Wonder if the medicine don't do more execution than the disease. The judge reports that squash vine inactive. No more races and no more scares from that source. He plucked one of the biggest. It was a bouncer and although it is a Kershaw it grew straight out as though it meant business and had no time to bend around as though about to hug a girl. The judge says that when the squash vine grew over the line on to another man's land he felt it his duty to stop it so he cut it off just at the line a mile or two, more or less, from where it started.

Dr. Goslin is digging his potatoes. He keeps the air full of them when he gets at it. Dock is one of Old Diggers boys, you bet. Cyrus Foilbrick saw the potatoes flying the other morning and concluded that the pigeons were coming in so he ran home after his gun to kill some. Indeed he displayed so much agility that the government was about to take his pension away from him when he slowed up. When Old Goy found that Cyrus was a Mexican war veteran he decided that there was no politics in it and let him go altogether. He got his gun though and fired into the potatoes. Doc said he did not care, he might fill them with shot they were all engaged and would be weighed out to his customers. "So blaze away old Kokomoker said Dock" and he dug away making the potatoes fly higher than ever. Cyrus fired away until he had expended about 3,000 pounds of shot. When he came around with his teams to haul off the dead great was his disgust when he discovered that his pigeons were potatoes. And Dock he laughed one of his quiet laughs (you could have heard him a mile) when he saw how his yield of potatoes had been increased by so simple a process.

Note—This paper was found over near the school house, where it was evidently dropped by some boy who had prepared it for a composition. He can have it by proving property and paying for this notice.

Merry Maiden Sold.

For some time it has been rumored that Merry Maiden, the prize winner in the World's Fair contest was sold. We made no mention of this last week because we never desire to rush into print until we are positive of what we assert; and while Mr. Graves told us she was good as sold, he promised particulars later. Saturday he showed us a check for $1500, given for Merry Maiden by C. I. Hood, of Lowell, Mass.

This is an enormous price for one cow; $1500 is a big price for a herd of cattle; yet people will regret that Merry Maiden will be taken away from Maitland's prize winners But when we consider that O. & C. T. Graves have a herd of the same family of Jerseys, and individuals almost equal to Merry Maiden herself, there is no need of any regrets.

C. I. Hood, of Lowell, Mass., who now becomes owner, is the world renowned patent medicine man who manufactures "Hood's Blood Purfiyer" and other medicines bearing his name. It may be barely possible that the Yankee desires to be up with the times and is going to bottle Jersey milk instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla.—Maitland Herald, Sep. 25th, 1893.

Have You Observed

That the leaves are falling very fast?

That a woman generally stays out shopping as long as her hair stays banged?

That our dressmakers are awful busy just now, and that they mustn't tell who they are sewing for?

That business is picking up very fast?

That the man who keeps the even tenor of his way is not likely to get off his base?

That fire is a luxury nowadays?

That Oregon furnishes her share of the World's Fair visitors?

Pleasant Hill Church.

Your correspondent attended religious services at the above place last Sabbath at 11 o'clock. This is a new church, neatly finished and seated, and is 26x40 feet; is in the Highland school district. The people are to be congratulated upon having such a nice commodious house in which to worship. They have in that school district one of the largest and most convenient school houses in the county outside of our towns, but the people there were not satisfied to use the school house, and in their zeal and energy erected this beautiful structure to the honor of God, trusting that larger numbers would attend, and they have not been altogether disappointed in their expectations. This house was erected by the Protestant Methodists who have had preaching places here and there in this country for about forty years past.

In doctrine they are similar to the M. E. Methodists, and differ with them only in their church government. They have no Bishops or Presiding Elders. They have a Republican or Democratic form of government, by and for the people.

Rev. James Tanner, of St. Joseph, Mo., is their pastor, this year, and as he is a man of more than ordinary pulpit ability they hope to see his labors greatly closed in the conversion of sinners and the building up of the church.

The text was in Jeremiah, 8: 20, "The harvest is past." The sermon that followed was an able one and was an honor to the head and heart of the speaker, and was well received by his attentive and prayerful congregation.

Their first directory meeting will be held on the third Sabbath of this month at Forbes, beginning on Saturday at 2 o'clock. X. X.

Obituary.

REEVES.

On Sunday the 24th day of Sept., 1893, a man was buried here who was an old character and deserves more than an ordinary notice. We allude to Seeley Reeves, Sr. He was born in New Jersey, as near as can be learned, about 75 years ago. From that state he removed, with his parents, to western New York, where they lived when Joe Smith, the father of the Mormon church, first came into notice. Attracted by the new doctrines taught by Smith, they followed him to Ohio. Thence Seeley followed to the great west and finally settled with the Mormons at Nauvoo, and, when prosecution drove them, thence came to western Iowa; from there Reeves, with many others, scattered over the country and reached Oregon somewhere near the close of the forties. He followed well digging and dug a majority of the wells here for years. Once in a conversation on the subject of well digging with the writer, to the question: "How many wells have you dug in your time?" He replied, "About ten miles," which meant, of course, that if all the wells he had ever had anything to do with, were put together they would stretch out ten miles.

It is understood that Mr. Reeves and others who came here with him were dissatisfied with the teachings of Brigham Young and that they refused to follow the fortunes of that leader west of the Missouri river.

He lived in town for several years, then moved to the place where he died, and opened a small farm.

Mr. Reeves was taken with a congestive chill on the 22nd day of September and died the following morning at 2 o'clock. He leaves two sons and four girls living. Six children are dead. He was buried in Maple Grove cemetery on Sunday the 24th day of September.

PENNY.

Jennie Murphy Penney, was born in Hiawatha, Kan., Jan. 4th, 1873, and departed this life from St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1st, 1893. Her early childhood and youth were passed in Oregon, Mo., whither her parents had removed. She had completed the course of study in the public schools of that city, and was attending the normal, but the removal of her parents to St. Joseph, Mo., prevented her graduation from the high school. By all her associates she was highly esteemed and by those who knew her well, she was tenderly beloved. From her earliest years she had been a devoted and loving child, became greatly attached to the Sunday school and was an active worker among the young people of the Methodist Episcopal church, though her conversion and connection with the church in actual membership did not take place until she was living in St. Joseph and had reached her seventeenth year of age. On July 11th, 1892, she was united in marriage to Mr. George Penney. In November of the same year, her health began to fail, and by January, 1893, she was compelled to take to her bed. During the long sickness of more than a half year she was an example of patience and cheerfulness and when death was seen to be rapidly approaching there was to her no occasion of fear. To her devoted mother bending over the couch in tears, she would say, "don't cry mama, if I can't stay to live with you here, you can live to come to me there." In a radiance of light, as if heaven had let down a fraction of its glory, in the midst of which to take her home, she in triumph, looked up and said, "O! Lord take me," and she was gone. By her pastor,

C. H. S.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sep. 30, 1893.

Forest City.

—Ben Morgan is moving into the Jo. Williams property.

—L. P. Sentney is in St. Louis, purchasing his winter stock of goods.

—Mrs. Howley, of St. Joseph, is visiting with her friend, Mrs. Maguire.

—Joe Williams and family will be at their new home in Belvidere, Neb., next week.

—John W. Hill has the contract to build a handsome new dwelling for our near neighbor, A. J. Jimison.

—The great Cleveland show at Washington still on with the whole people of the United States as disgusted spectators, anxiously waiting for the curtain to be rung down.

—One car load of mill machinery was received here Tuesday for the new mill. The other four car loads are expected any day, when the work of placing it in position will commence. About the middle of November it is expected the mill will be in operation.

—Mr. D. S. Alkire, in company with Chas. R. Canon and wife, will leave Friday evening for Chicago and will spend a week visiting at the World's Fair. John Cain and wife, Peter Galbraith and wife will also leave Saturday evening, of this week. They all go over the reliable Burlington Route—"Eli" train.

OBSERVER.

The Weather.

	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.	PRECIPITATION. Rain Fall.
SEPT.			
27	64.0	50.5	0.05
28	68.0	45.5	0.26
29	68.0	52.0	1.67
30	81.0	62.0	
OCT.			
1	83.0	62.5	
2	58.0	98.0	
3	72.5	40.5	

The rain that fell here on the 28th and 29th amounted to 2.63 inches and all fell within 24 hours, and unlike the last preceeding heavy rain most all went into the soil.

Snow fell at Canton, N. Y., Pittsfield, Mass., and Glen Summit, Pa., on Sep. 29, and at numerous points in Colorado, Oct. 1. A strong wind, Oct. 2, drove the waters of Mobile bay up the river with such force that parts of Mobile City, four feet above tide water were overflowed and great damage was done to property. The city is not protected by levees.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of the conveyances filed for record during the week, ending Saturday, Sept. 30, 1893. Reported by Gouv. Morris, abstracter, Oregon, Mo.:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

Wm. F. Sanders and wife to Wm. Weller, se, sw, 23 63 38	$ 1000
Wm. G. Dunlap and wife to Peter Jansen, lot 11, blk 13, Forest City	15
F. E. Burbeck and wif. to L. P. Sentney, e part 1-3 lot 12 and 13, blk 9, Forest City	60
Wm. H. Richards and wife to Helen E. Bearmont, lot 10, blk 11, Mound City	100
Mulford Stockwell and wife to Martin Miller, ne, se, 30 62 29	1100
John T. Thatcher and wife to John Kalbrebrch, lots 2 and 3, blk 8, Oregon	1800
Wm. H. Richards and wife to Chester C. Filler, lot 6, blk 47, Mound City	100
Richard E. Turner to Jacob M. Ford, lot 17, blk 19, Forest City	1250
Tillie Moore to Edw. Gillis, ½ int. in lot 3, blk 8, Mound City Ex	100
Louisa Howard and husband to C. Hobbitzell, part lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 9, Maitland	350
John W. Smith and wife to Charles and John Bowman, se, se, 36, 62 40	800
Ambrose R. Arnold and wife to Robt. O. Plummer, 3 82-100 a in se, nw and 2 42-100 a in ne, nw and s½, nw, nw and e½, sw, nw, 16, 60, 38	1400
Gottlieb Meyer and wife to John S. Moore, nw, se, 13, 61, 38	1400

QUIT CLAIM.

Augustus McGrath and wife to Chris Titus, lot 8, blk 30, Mound City	1
Mary A. and Lucile Owens to Herbert A. Owens, se, se and 20a in sw, se 7 and s½, ne, 18, 62, 40	1
John Paris by Sheriff to Rife & Ford, 20a in sw 26, 63, 40, (Sheriff's Deed)	120
Harry M. Tootle and wife to Ros. Cottier, lot 7, blk 36, Forest City	20

OCTOBER 12.

CLOAK -:- SALE.

500 Styles at From $1 to $150.

To be sold by an experienced cloak fitter of the firm of Sidenberg & Hayes of Milwaukee, Wis. He will be able to fit in all odd sizes. This will be the one opportunity of the season. Not only a good fit guaranteed but cloak delivered when purchased. Also my entire stock of cloaks consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's, which is now the largest ever brought to this city, will be on sale. Come one and all. This is a rare chance to get a good fit. Remember it will be for one day only at

L. P. SENTNEY'S, FOREST CITY, MISSOURI.

UNUSUAL!

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Co.

Are now enjoying the largest trade ever done by them since they have been in business, the capacity of their store and force of sales people having been fully tested during the past week in promptly responding to the demands of their patrons; they are especially gratified at the very large "Out of Town" trade that they are now enjoying, and beg to say to all readers of this paper who find difficulty in making their selections at home that they will thoroughly appreciate a visit whenever they are in St. Joseph. Every department of our house is now full of New Goods, comprising the latest novelties in either the European or American markets. SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited at this time to our Dress Goods and Silk Department, Trimming Department, Cloak and Wrapping Department, Underwear and Furnishing Departments for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants, House Furnishing Department, Drapery and Curtain Department, Blanket and Bedding Department, Notions, Fancy Goods and Domestic Departments, which now comprise an assortment of styles at Popular Prices seldom found outside of the large Eastern Cities. Those who can not visit St. Joseph are invited to try our "Mail Order Department," which we make a special feature in our house—filling orders for, or sending samples to all who apply for them.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Co.,
518 and 520 Felix Street,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Exclusive Agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

THE OLD CORNER,

Fourth and Felix Streets, - - - St. Joseph, Mo.

Reaching out for the big volume of trade forced by the recent fire disaster to find, temporarily, a new dry goods house. Young, Townsend, Frazer Dry Goods Co. are amply prepared in all departments to meet the emergency and properly care for the wants of this vast army of dry goods purchasers, large numbers of whom are already coming our way. October 2nd, we began our great October sale, which extends to every department and all classes of goods, affording an unparalleled opportunity for old customers and new alike to provide for their wants at unheard of low prices.

CLOAKS.

ELEGANT GOODS—LOW PRICES. Misses' Cloaks 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, twilled Cheviot and Hopsacking, $4, $5 and $6, worth a third more. Misses' Melton Beavers, blue brown and tan, Derby and Worth collar, edged with fur, 14, 16 and 18 years, $8.50. Infant's Short Cloaks—Eider Down, edged with Angora, $1.50 to $5.50, fancy colors. Ladies' Mackintosh Coats—Just received, prices from $2.50 to $8. Special—Chenille Portiers, $3.98 a pair, very cheap. Fur Capes—25 per cent less than regular prices; Black Coney Capes, 24 inches long, $12; Black Coney Capes, 24 inches long, $18; Black Astrachan Capes, 22 inches long, $25; Black Astrachan Moire Capes, 26 inches long, $35; Wool Seal Capes, 25 inches long, $30; Electric Seal Capes, 25 inches long, $27.50; Eltric Seal Martin Edged Capes, 27 inches long, $45. Our display of Fine Furs, just received, is worth a special visit to see. More Specials—Children's Gingham Sleeve Aprons, 6, 8 and 10 years, 40c and 50c; Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses, eight styles, were $1.50 and $1.25, now $1.

DRESS GOODS.

36 inch Fancy Bourette Suiting, 15c, worth 25c; 36 inch Cashmere, 19c, worth 30c; 38 inch All Wool Fancy Hopsackings 37½c, worth 50c; 38 inch All Wool Hair Line Suitings, 50c, worth 60c; 41 inch All Wool French Serge, 67½c, worth 75c. At 75c per yard we have Crystals, Drap d'Paris, Jacquard, Whipcords, in all the desirable shades, these goods are extraordinary values. At $6.75 per suit, we have a large line of Fall and Winter Suit patterns that would be splendid values at $10. At $10 per pattern, we have a fine line of Silk and Wool novelties, that are regularly shown at $15.

SILKS, SILKS.

Fourteen different combinations of Changeable "Liberty" Silk at 75c yard, a drive; Black French Gros Grain Silk, 23 inch for $1 yard, warranted to wear.

Young - Townsend - Frazer DRY GOODS CO.,

FOURTH AND FELIX STREETS,

ST. JOSEPH, : : : : : MO.

J. T. THATCHER, M. D

Homoeopathist and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE.

Special attention given to

ORIFICIAL SURGERY and ITS RELATION TO CHRONIC DISEASES

OREGON, MISSOURI.

For Sale!

T. D. Roberts offers his residence property in this city, consisting of two lots, house with eight rooms, two cisterns, cellar, wood shed and stable, for sale. Price, $1,000.

—Joseph Henry, of Clay township, and Alfa Kunkel, of Hickory township, were attending to business in Oregon, last Wednesday.

Public Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri, made on the 12th day of July, 1893, the undersigned Public Administrator within and for Holt county, Missouri, has taken charge of the estate of Hallie Bain, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after date of said order, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred. This 6th day of October, 1893.

GILES A. LAUGHLIN,
Public Administrator.

Public Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri, made on the 18th day of August, 1893, the undersigned Public Administrator within and for Holt county, Missouri, has taken charge of the estate of Phoebe Wilson, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after date of said order, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred. This 6th day of October, 1893.

GILES A. LAUGHLIN,
Public Administrator.

Mound City.

—M. Herron returned from the World's Fair, this week.

—John Jackson, of Forest City, was in the city, Sunday.

—F. E. Crosson was in Corning and Craig, the first of the week.

—Dr. C. W. Lukens is in the city this week on his regular business call.

—George and Frank Skeeles and Chas. McRoberts left Sunday for the White City

—Alvin Crannell, of Craig, was in the city Tuesday evening, attending the show.

—The Haglock Bro's. are laying the flagstone crossings on State street, this week.

—Dr. R. H. Smith, of Seattle, Wash., was visiting his brother, W. R., last week.

—Mrs. Bradford, of Kansas, has been visiting Mrs. E. D. Shellenberger, the past week.

—The Columbian block is being plastered at present and will soon be ready for occupancy.

—J. F. Hart, of the St. Joseph Herald, is visiting his parents and friends in the city, this week.

—J. S. Smith and E. D. Shellenberger and wives are attending the World's Fair, this week.

—Miss Josie Whitten, of Maryville, is visiting her friends and sisters in the city, this week.

—Weston's Commedians are playing at Meyer's opera house this week. They are giving good satisfaction.

—J. H. Enslow left for a short stay in Kansas last week while his new photograph gallery is being fitted up.

—Morgan Morgans, who conducted the camp meetings here last August, is holding meeting at Maryville at present.

—A dancing club was organized at the opera house Wednesday evening of last week. The club will meet every two weeks.

—Rev. I. R. M. Beeson, of Watson, has moved to our city and will occupy the pulpit in the Baptist church for the ensuing year.

—The oyster season will open by a festival given by the Christian Endeavor of the Christian church, next Tuesday evening.

—Henry Harman, in company with Misses Bertha Smith and Letta Fink, attended meetings at St. Oswold church last Sunday.

—Flinn and Shipley's "merry-go-round," which is in the city, this week, is not doing a land office business on account of the cool weather. They will go south in a few days.

—W. T. Hiatt and wife, who have been visiting their sons at Spokane, Wash., returned last week. Old "Pap" looks much improved in health since he has breathed the pure air of the western plains and mountains.

—On Thursday night of last week a thief entered the residences of several of our citizens, among which were W. H. Frame, Ace McNulty, J. B. Denny, Wm. Hobltzell and Jonas Elliott. At Frame's they secured Mrs. F's. gold watch and and chain and some money. At McNulty's they secured some money, and after leaving the house a brick was thrown through the window of their sleeping apartment. Mr. Frame awoke and scared them from the house. He at once notified the marshal and constable and the three stood guard for other attempts, but none further were made. They searched the railroad yards, but no trace could be found. It is the prevalent idea that they are residents of the city and hard work is being done to run them down.

PETROS.

Maitland.

—John Fields and Ed Weller left last Sunday for a week's outing at the World's Fair.

—Mrs. Conz left last Monday for Marshall county, Kas., where she will spend a few weeks visiting her children that are living there.

—Last Monday while Robert Meyn was repairing his soldering furnace the gasoline with which it was charged exploded, severely burning his right hand. It is a sad blow to Mr. Meyn, as he is at present crowded with work.

—There being a crowd the other day gathering around a wagon we thought that we would investigate the cause, and found that it was Dave Gelvin with a sample of corn grown on one of his farms. Six ears were taken into a store and weighed, and they tipped the scale at nine pounds and six ounces.

—The store of Fields & Gleaves was broken into some time last Friday night and the safe opened and about $25 in money, besides gold watches, chains and rings were taken. The burglars threw away about $300 worth of checks that were in the cash drawer of the safe, and they were found by young Coberly the following morning in the alley back of Smock & Co's. store. The thieves gained an entrance into the store by forcing open a window in Dr. Gleave's private office.

—Holt county appears to be well to the front this year in the way of carrying off first premiums at the large fair. O. & C. T. Graves and B. O. Cowan, took first premiums on their stock at the World's Fair, and last week at the State Harvest Home held at Maryville, Mr. D. R. Williamson, living about three miles west of Maitland, carried off first premiums on fowls. There were seventy-seven coops on exhibiton and the competition was sharp, but Mr. Williamson took first premium on Langshan fowl and chicks, first on Wyandotte chicks, first on B. Plymouth Rock fowls and second on Light Bramah. Some of his fowls scored as high as 92½ ponts, in a possible hundred. He also won the silver cup for the finest display of fowls on the ground. F. W. Hitchcock, a noted fancier in poultry, was the judge.

REPORTER.

Dehornersville.

—Good rain the 22nd and 26th.

—Mr. Riley has painted his dwelling.

—Wm. Lefevre is doing work for Steve Bond.

—Health is good and all is quiet on Squaw Creek.

—John Bennett was in the Ville on business the past week.

—Wm. Colhour, of southern Kansas, is around visiting old friends.

—Mr. Isaac Shaw leaves, this week, for a six weeks' visit in Illinois.

—The barns of Appleman, Kermeen and Sanders are under headway.

—Dan Owens has been improving his dwelling by building a portico and repainting.

—Luther Hanley's house is nearly completed, and J. W. Baker has commenced on his.

—Mr. Zachman, of Nickell's Grove, was in the Ville, Wednesday, talking up singing and peddling carpet stretchers.

—The supply of hogs are growing scarce. It's likely we will have to drop back to those that chew the cud in order to get through the winter.

—A. L. Hanley was in Oregon the past week to consult Recorder Lewis and on his way home tried to upset a load of hay with his buggy.

—School commenced the 18th with all the directors present and 37 scholars. After adopting the new time table for Mr. Lacey to run the school by, they closed the house against everything else. This rolled the stone the builders rejected, into the middle of the road in front of Harmony, and church men began to stumble and turned the Adventa into Hard-Shelled Baptists, and Infidels into Soul Sleepers, Campbellites into Free Methodists, Dunkards into Salvation Army, Evangelical into Latter Day Saints, Mormons into Jews, and some few from all denominations to Christians, and it is likely the frost bit the tail of the Endeavor and such another place you never did see as Dehornersville is getting to be.

JOE.