TO ROB THE SCHOOL FUND.

No Witness Fees—A Fruit Experiment Station—The Judiciary and Politics to be Divorced—To Tax Sellers of Cigarettes—Insurance Companies Must Pay Face of Policies.

The problem of disposing of 700 or 800 bills and revising all the laws on the statute books within 41 days that yet remain of the present session of the 40th general assembly, promises to be as fruitful of controversy and entanglement as has been the clerical scandal. Up to this time nothing has been done toward revision beyond annotation of a few of the statutes, and in the other work of the session the legislature is far behind.

Thus far, 765 bills have been introduced in the house and 30 have passed that body. Committees have reported 226 unfavorably and recommended the enactment of 276. There are 209 bills on the calendar for engrossment, and but 22 have passed that order of business. The senate has passed 50 bills, which have reached the house. Only 30 house bills have passed that body.

Under the law as it now reads all persons between the ages of 21 and 50 are required to work the public roads. Mr. McClaren, of Ripley, has introduced a bill reducing the age to 18 and 45.

Section 4910 of the revised statutes says that no property shall be exempt from levy and sale under execution for personal services rendered by a house servant or common laborer. Mr. Smith, of McDonald, has introduced a bill placing "local registered physicians" on same footing with house servants and common laborers.

The Farmer's club by a vote of 45 to 2, decided to favor the passage of what is known as the Ryder beer inspection bill when it comes up in the house for engrossment, within a few days. This bill fixes a half cent upon each gallon of beer inspected, the surplus to be paid into the state treasury after deducting office expenses.

Another bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes was introduced in the house. There are a number of bills pending on this subject.

The state fair bill, introduced by Mr. Clark, of Audrain, passed its second reading. It met with some opposition, but the vote ordering it to engrossment indicates that it will pass the house by a good majority. It does not ask the state for a dollar in the way of an appropriation, but it allows the legislature in the future to help it if the people's representatives deem it worthy of support. The opposition was based on the fact that some legislature hereafter might appropriate something toward its maintenance.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Woolfolk, of Lincoln, to transfer $30,000 from the executor's fund to the general revenue fund. The money has accumulated in the probate courts from estates for which there have been no claimants. Mr. Woolfolk is the author of other measures providing for the general revenue fund. Since the Whitecotton-Stephens combination has decided to make the Dowell bill, increasing the state dramshop license from $100 to $200 a year, and reducing the county licenses from $500 to $400 a year, a party measure, for the purpose of replenishing the depleted general revenue fund of the state, protests are beginning to come in from representatives of the country districts. They object to the proposition to withdraw $100 a year from the county revenue on every dramshop license for the purpose of converting it into the general revenue fund of the state. The friends of the Dowell bill say that the school fund will be increased if the bill becomes a law, but the country representatives assert that it will be at the expense of their road funds. They declare that the counties do not have sufficient money for road purposes, under the present dramshop law, with the county license placed at $500 a year.

Mr. Woolfolk's bill, providing for a reduction in the salaries of county and circuit clerks of 20 per cent. was ordered to engrossment in the house after a long wrangle by a vote which indicates that it will be defeated. Should it become a law, the county clerk of Holt county would received a salary of $1000, entirely too little for the amount of work performed.

State Auditor Seibert has asserted that a deficit of nearly $1,000,000 is inevitable unless additional revenue is forthcoming at once. To raise this much needed revenue Stephens and Seibert have introduced in the senate through Senator Orbhard a substitute for the Dowell bill, increasing the tax on the state dramshop license from $100 to $200 a year and reducing the tax on the county dramshop license from $500 to $400. The bill was passed by the senate.

Another bill to help lift the state out of its financial embarrassed condition at the expense of the counties, has passed the senate. It is known as the Wilson bill and provides that the 2 per cent tax now collected on the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies be turned into the state treasury and credited to the general revenue fund. Under the present law one-half of this tax goes to the counties for their schools. Now it is proposed to give it all to the state. In the year 1898 this tax netted $236,000, one-half of which was apportioned among the counties and was placed to the credit of the school fund apportioned according to the enumeration. Thus the county school fund must be robbed to help the state revenue fund—just as it was in 1860.

Another of the measures designed to relieve the distressed condition of the state treasury has been ordered engrossed, and will doubtless become a law. This is the bill for a state tax on druggists, agreed on as a party measure in a recent Democratic caucus. To us it seems a very unjust law. The druggist like all other merchants are now required to pay a merchants tax; and now to compel them to pay a license tax, seems to us in the form of double taxation, and its constitutionality is questioned by some. But as it is a Democratic caucus bill, it will surely pass and become a law. The bill provides that no druggist shall sell or give away liquors in any quantities less than four gallons, expect on the written prescription of a registered physician, without such license. Violations are punishable by a fine not less than $100 nor more than $500, and a revocation of the druggist's license.

A new book commission is raised by a bill which passed the senate. It will consist of three members appointed by the governor, at a salary of $1,000 a year, and clerk at $3.50 a day. These are to devise means by which the state will publish the school text books and distribute them free of charge, a project totally inexpedient and wholly futile.

The board of pardons' bill passed the senate. It provides for three members to be appointed by the governor with a salary of $1,500 a year and a secretary at $1,200, to meet every two months at the state capital and give such aid and advice to the governor as they may deem necessary in the granting of pardons to convicts in the penitentiary, county jails and other penal institutions.

Imperialism goes on a bill passed by the senate giving the state auditor two additional clerks for the purpose of going around the county examining the books of revenue and other officers.

Senator Morton wants to raise more revenue for the state by a tax on all persons who sell cigarettes. A bill introduced by him provides for a license of $50 a year, with a provision that the same may be duplicated by counties or cities.

A bill introduced by Senator Wilson is intended to divorce the nominations of judges from politics as much as possible. It provides that the nominations for the bench shall not be made at the same time as the nominating [illegible] other offices are made.

A bill appropriating [illegible] establishment of a fruit experiment station was introduced in the house by Mr. Jones of Howard. It proposes the establishment of a station in the Ozark district, where the best results can be obtained.

A bill raising the state tax [illegible] cent, making it four per cent on the gross receipts of insurance companies, came up for engrossment in the house. The bill makes the tax as now fixed by law, 2 per cent. The tax is one of the measures proposed to increase the state revenue. In the discussion of the bill, it was argued that this onerous tax would drive out the insurance companies from doing business in this state. This must not be done. It would never do to make the insurance companies pay an additional tax of [illegible] per cent better make the various insurance companies put up for this amount in a lump sum from saloon licenses, and deprive the schools of their proportion of the insurance tax, and make the druggists pay a double tax—it would be a shame to drive the insurance companies from the state. Let the druggists, the saloons and road and bridge funds make up the deficiency—let the insurance companies alone, poor things. An amendment making the rate 3 per cent was defeated. On a vote of 45 to 52 the bill was refused engrossment, and the defeat of the bill thereby. The private citizen as well as public official, as a witness must appear in court and testify, in criminal cases, paying his own expenses, and receive no fees—for the good of the state you know; to help her out of her distressed financial condition but for heaven's sake don't add an additional tax of even 1 per cent to the poor insurance companies' burdens; by doing so you might drive them from the state. The senate passed a bill providing state, county, township, municipal officers, their appointees and policemen, from claiming and receiving any fees for testifying before coroner, grand jury or court in criminal cases. This passed with an emergency clause and should it pass the house will go into operation immediately after the governor signs it.

Senator Morton's bill to prohibit witnesses in all criminal proceedings from receiving witness fees was ordered engrossed. The bill applies to cases before the criminal court, the grand jury and the coroner. Senator Morton says his bill will save the state an immense amount of money in criminal costs.

County Court.

The March term of our county court, while not of such a character as to keep the judges in session an entire week, was nevertheless an important one, because at this term they make their annual settlement with the county collector, and this is always important business.

Bailey M. Beesley filed his bond as a druggist, not to adulterate liquor.

Road Overseer Strough filed his report of having repaired a bridge on the Hall and Atchison county line, and one-half of such expense should be paid by Atchison county, the same was ordered certified to such county.

Back in 1886, David Templeton, who was Holt county's first county surveyor, borrowed $128 from Holt county and executed a mortgage and bond for the same. This had never been satisfied on the records, and the court upon examination finding that the mortgage had been paid, the clerk was ordered to enter satisfaction the record.

County Collector Pierce filed his annual settlement, which on examination was found correct and the same was approved and ordered filed.

The sum of $834.55 was ordered transferred from the county road and bridge fund. The sum of $140 was ordered transferred from the Mound City and Bigelow road fund, $300 to the contingent fund and $100 to the road and bridge fund.

The following jurors were drawn:

GRAND JURORS.

Bigelow, A. W. Chuning.
Benton, J. B. Denny.
Clay, Geo. H. Hunter.
Forbes, D. O. Colhance.
Forest, E. M. Austin.
Hickory, W. E. Callow.
Liberty, Harvey Finney.
Lincoln, A. O. Dankers.
Lewis, L. I. Moore.
Minton, G. D. Chuning.
Nodaway, G. W. Hibbard
Union, J. H. Anderson.

PETIT JURY.

Bigelow, L. A. Hunt, G. G. Wright.
Benton, R. E. Decker, T. W. Burke.
Clay, D. Lewis, Ed. Pinkston.
Forbes, J. B. Chappelear, D. H. Fancher.
Forest, Geo. Penny, Hans. Boyd.
Hickory, King DeBord, F. Kershaw.
Liberty, Ulysses Anderson, Henry Clay.
Lincoln, J. A. Schmutte, T. M. Hopkins.
Lewis, Harvey Evans, Daniel Kunkel.
Minton, S. I. Banker, W. R. Hopper.
Nodaway, Phil. Forney, Andrew Hershner.

The following overseers filed their bonds: J. M. Foster, district 10; Ed. Wehrli, district 7.

Clemmons & Bowman filed their bond not to adulterate liquors.

Robert Caldwell was adjudged to be an insance person, and a committment for Asylum No. 2 was ordered.

County Physician Aiken filed his quarterly report of condition of inmates at the poor farm and county jail, showing same to be satisfactory.

County Collector Pierce filed his appointment of H. T. Alkire, as his attorney for collection of back taxes, which appointment was approved by the court.

A. J. Carson filed his bond as superintendent of the poor farm, which was approved.

S. W. Aiken filed his bond as county physician, which was approved.

The court adjourned to meet as a board of equalization on the first Monday in April.

It is no wonder that crime flourished in Missouri, when criminals know that they can rely on the political pull of the courts or lawyers, further encouraged by a full reliance on the pardoning power. A party has been pardoned by Stephens who was sentenced to 5 years in the pen by the St. Louis courts for illegal voting. The case was appealed and affirmed by the supreme court and after serving 11 he days was pardoned. Stephens is true to his party.

—The Culp school closed last Tuesday, Mch. 14, for the present school year. The patrons of the district planned a surprise for the teacher, Miss Gertrude Hunatt, and along about the noon hour they began to drop in, each one carrying a basket or bucket, filled with good things to eat. At the proper time tables were improvised from sticks and a feast, fit for a king, was spread. All report a very delightful time, Miss Gertrude has given them a splended school, to which both patron and pupil attest. They all speak high words of praise for the manner in which she has conducted the school, and the advancement made by the pupils.

Notice of City Election.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the court house in the City of Oregon, Missouri, on

Tuesday, April 4. 1899.

for the purpose of electing one Alderman from each ward of said City of Oregon. HENRY T. ALKIRE, Mayor.
LEWIS I. MOORE, City Clerk.

People Going West or Northwest

should not fail to write Elliot Marshall, Division Passenger Agent, Burlington Route, St. Joseph, Mo., in order to get the best rates, the best train service and all those travelling comforts which characterize this railroad. Letters or inquiry will always be answered with that fair dealing which has made the Burlington Route what it is,—the road that can take the best care of you to any point in the west.

The Record

[illegible] a copy of the annual report of the Adjutant General of Missouri for 1898, and it contains a [illegible] regiments in the Spanish-American war. The report is lacking in a few particulars and no fault of Adjutant General Reitzer rather that of the regimental adjutants. The record shows the name of each man enlisted and where and when mustered, and when discharged, and where, but we take to find where or when a single man of Company B's soldiers died, and from what cause. With this exception the [illegible] regard as very complete.

The [illegible] part of the regiment as [illegible] to the adjutant general by the regimental adjutant is as follows: [illegible] at Camp Meade, Pa., November 1, 1898.

The Fourth Missouri United States Volunteer Infantry, was organized from eight companies of the Fourth Infantry, N. G. M. The home of the companies by letter is as follows:

"A" Carrollton.
"B" Mound City.
"C" St. Joseph.
"D" Bethany.
"E" Maryville.
"F" Hannibal.
"G" Chillicothe.
"H" St. Joseph.

All the commissioned officers of the N. G. M., except commanding officer of Company "F" Hannibal, volunteered under orders from Adjutant General of Missouri, dated April 2, 1898. The companies were ordered to their armories and rationed and lodged by company officers and held in readiness for call of the President.

By an act of congress, approved April 25, 1898, to increase the strength of each regiment from eight companies to 12, the commanding officer of the Fourth proceeded at once to organize new companies, and Companies "F" and "G" were recruited and enlisted at St. Joseph, and the adjutant general of the state offered two companies, "L" of Warrensburg and "M" of Fulton, the latter being part of First Battalion, Unattached, N. G. M.

By telegraphic order dated May 3, the regiment was rendezvoued at Camp Stephens, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and mustered into the service by 1st Lieutenant Hardeman, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, Assistant Inspector, National Guard of Missouri, on the 16th day of May, 1898, and was composed of 18 officers and 860 enlisted men.

On that evening, Colonel Joseph A. Corby, commanding, telegraphed to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., reporting for duty, and on the 23rd of May, telegraphic instructions from Washington, D. C., were received ordering the regiment to proceed to Camp Alger, Va., by rail via the Big Four railroad to Cincinnati, and Chesapeake & Ohio to Dunn Loring, Va. The regiment left Jefferson Barracks on May 25, 1898, arriving at Dunn Loring at 11 a. m., May 27, and marched from there to camp a distance of two and one-half miles. Tents were pitched in the afternoon and the regiment again under canvas by sundown. But it required a week's work to clear the grounds of the pine thicket.

The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps; the brigade was composed of the 6th Penn., 6th Mo. and 7th Ill. The corps commander being Major General Wm. M. Graham; the division commander, General George W. Davis, the brigade commander, Colonel John W. Schall, of the 6th Penn., the senior colonel of the brigade.

On Saturday, May 28, the second army corps was reviewed by the president. The 6th Missouri, by special request of Colonel Corby, was allowed to march in this review, four companies of the regiment in civilian clothes and without arms. The action of Colonel Corby in taking four companies of ununiformed and unarmed men into the review of the president is certain to have a far reaching result. Colonel Corby's idea was that the president, secretary of war and General Miles see the volunteers as they came from their homes, and that the only way to get his regiment recognized would cause his requisition for his ragged battalion to be quickly honored. It was not a subject of ridicule, far from it. On every side was heard nothing but words of praise for the men, who, without uniforms and guns, inspired only by the deep patriotism of their souls, braved all hardships and privations and worked faithfully to perfect themselves in all military movements. It showed the stuff these men were made of, for it is harder to brave ridicule than bullets.

As the ragged battalion went by, the concourse of people was moved to wild cheers. If, after the close of this war, the United States government adopts a system whereby, when an army is called into the field, they can be uniformed and armed without delay, Colonel Corby will have a right to take unto himself a large share of credit for this reform.

After the regiment had cleaned up the ground and put the first camp in order, it was ordered on June 6, to move camp to a piece of heavy timber about one-half mile south of its first location. On Sunday, June 5, the whole regiment commenced work cleaning the new ground and moved its camp the following day. It required weeks of work to finish cleaning up the ground and placing the camp in order, but the men did the work well and cheerfully.

On the 20th day of June the maximum strength of each regiment was recruited to 1046 enlisted men to the company. This necessitated sending recruiting officers to Missouri. The increase required was 27 men to each company, and the work was accomplished in 10 days, the new recruits arriving by different routes, and on June 27 the full requirement of 1322 officers and men, with the exception of three enlisted men, was reached.

The delegation was called to Chicago to muster out the sick, discharged for physical disability. The regiment was badly equipped, the companies being without uniforms or equipments, and the whole 12 companies without any ordnance, with the exception of about 40 Springfield rifles, which were impossible, were found to be so much so as to be condemned in the field.

On August 16 the second battalion of the regiment moved from Camp Alger, Va., for Camp Meade, Pa., and on August 20 the balance of the regiment went to Camp Meade, where it remained until it was sent to Greenville, S. C., early in November. On September 9, the 6th Pennsylvania and 7th Illinois were sent home to be mustered out, leaving the 6th Missouri as the only regiment in the brigade. On 28 pounds by the 23rd New York arrived, and on September 12, the 6th Missouri, the 23rd N. Y., both regiments being assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and Colonel Corby made brigade commander, on order of General Graham.

On October 7 the regiment took part in a review of the whole corps by Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania.

On October 27, the second battalion of the regiment, under command of Major Clay C. Macdonald, formed a part of the provisional regiment which took part in the Peace Jubilee celebration in Philadelphia.

The personal ties were typhoid and malaria fevers and measles. While there were a great many men sick, our loss of non-officers and 11 men died of these from typhoid, was not a large percentage. The health of the men rapidly improved after our removal to Camp Meade, Pa. While there was a great delay in furnishing us tents and clothing by the U. S. government, the rations were always plentiful, and seldom of poor quality. Occasionally during the summer the fresh beef and the bacon and some of the vegetables were bad, but when this did happen, the men did not go hungry, having other food substituted for that which was spoiled. The clothing was generally of very good quality, some complaints about trousers and shoes were well founded. The camp was too contracted, not sufficient ground being allowed to each regiment. This was protested against in Camp Alger, but was only remedied in Camp Meade. The water supply for the first six weeks at Camp Alger was poor, as we were obliged to haul all the water in barrels from the springs and wells in the vicinity. After the drive-wells were put down in Camp Alger the water supply was ample and of good quality. At Camp Meade we hauled water for a month before the pipe lines and hydrants were furnished in the regimental camps. Some of the bread purchased by the government under contract, was not good, but after the corps bakery was in operation, the bread was good and plentiful. Prior to the movement to South Carolina, no regimental hospitals were allowed. When the men were too sick to remain in quarters, they were sent to the division hospitals. It is the opinion of all the officers and surgeons of this regiment, that the sick would have been better cared for had we been allowed a regimental hospital.

Respectfully submitted.
GEORGE L. ROLLINS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The personal record of Company B is as follows:

E. E. King, captain, resigned and mustered out September 15, 1898.

David W. Porter, 1st lieutenant, resigned and mustered out, September 15, 1898.

Coporal Joseph Conley discharged October 19, 1898, by order of secretary of war.

Walter S. Wade, transferred to band.

Baker, Scottie J., transferred to hospital corps, June 18, 1898.

Blevins, Vard V., discharged October 19, 1898, by order of secretary of war.

Brown, E. L. W., transferred to band.

Fike, Oscar E., discharged October 19, 1898, by order of secretary of war.

Howell, Paul P., transferred to band.

Nipher, Guy A., discharged October 19, 1898, order of secretary of war.

Parker, Richard H; discharged, order of secretary of war, October 19, 1898.

Richards, Hugh, discharged, order of secretary of war, October 19, 1898.

Snyder, John R., transferred to hospital corps, June 18, 1898.

Thuma, Harry M., discharged October 29, 1898, order of secretary of war.

The death roll is as follows:

Baker, Scottie J., at Craig, while on a furlough, September 25, 1898.

Forney Corporal Frank, in Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., August 22, 1898. Remains brought to this county for interrment.

Hollenbeck, Curtley, at Fort Meyer Hospital, Va., July 18, 1898. Remains brought to this county for burial.

Morgan, Edgar G., at Second Division Hospital, Dunn Loring, Va., August 22, 1898. Body brought to this county for interrment.

The following is the muster out roll of Company B:

Captain—E. H Ballard.
First Lieutenant—E. L. Crider.
Second Lieutenant—W. A. Groesbeck.
Sergeants—First, Riley L. Maxwell; Q. M., Charles C. Smith; Harry C. Gageby, Thomas Bond, Lewis Stine, Edward S. Warner.
Corporals—Clifford A. Gageby, Walter L. Bradley, James A. Williams, James W. Petty, Oscar Fike, Arthur J. Denny, Ward B. Mower, Richard W. Frame, Bert S. Nipher, John A. Thrailkill.
Musicians—Roy L. Crider.
Artificer—Denton De O'Belt.
Waggoner—Alva C. Forney.

PRIVATES.

Asher, Paris.	Keyser, Clarence C.
Anderson, Chas. E.	Keown, William E.
Bartlett, William.	Kelley, Aaron D.
Baldwin, Walter.	Loffer, Frank.
Brown, E. L. W.	McGrath, Martin J.
Bond, Ellis G.	McDowell, E. M.
Bond, Earl R.	Mann, Luther T.
Bishop, James M.	Mitchell, Frank L.
Burge, Lewis.	Maupin, Elvis P.
Blevins, Wade H.	Murry, Bayard.
Bennett, George O.	Miller, George W.
Benton, Hugh J.	McCulley, Wm. H.
Brown, William L.	Ousley, Joseph H.
Bruner, Herbert A.	Petree, Weeden A.
Craig, Ernest L.	Pendergast, F. J.
Chesney, Ernest L.	Ross, Charles H.
Chesney, Henry C.	Rickman, Charles.
DeLong, F. E. M.	Riley, Clarence A.
Dryden, L. P.	Riggle, Edwin S.
Dobbins, Wm. F.	Seeman, Fred E.
Downey, E. M.	Sloniker, Newton.
Elder, Fred A.	Spencer, George E.
Elder, David H.	Sutton, Richard L.
Elder, Matthew.	Simmons, Oliver Z.
Ford, John H.	Simmons, Thomas.
Fike, Henry S.	Seyfer, Oscar W.
Freeze, Michael.	Stebbins, Guy E.
Flickinger, J. H.	Totton, Ulysses S.
Graves, Fred A.	Turpin, Asa B.
Goatcher, Ledford.	Vandeventer, H.
Harrison, W. D.	Watson, James R.
Hollenbeck, C.	Ware, Glen D.
Houston, Carl D.	Wood, Freeman, L.
Hagloch, John H.	Weidman, Albert C.
Hadden, H. L.	Wright, Charles A.
Hall, Jasper W.	Wright, Clyde.
Howell, Paul P.	Williams, Harry M.
Kunkel, Cloan I.	Wilson, Joseph J.
Kerns, Lee R.	

The company was mustered into the U. S. service at Jefferson Barracks, May 16, 1898, by Lieutenant Letcher Hardeman, 10th U. S. Cavalry, for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged.

The company and regiment left Camp Meade for Greenville, S. C., for winter quarter November 14, 1898, arriving at their new camp on the 16th, where they were mustered out February 10, 1899.

Knowing as we do, that it will be simply impossible for every member of Company B to get a copy of the adjutant general's report, we have taken the pains to reproduce this report in our columns, in order that the members and their friends may thus be able to obtain the report, and will be able to file it for further reference. The report may not be so very valuable at the present time in the estimation of some, but in our opinion it will be quite valuable some time in the future—especially, when Channing Kunkel, Bert Nipher, Arthur Petree, Ted Riggle, Fritz Seeman and others of Company B, will be able to take their grand sons and daughters upon their knees and tell them in glowing words how grandpa helped to lick them Spaniards, and drive them from the Antilles."

A Statement.

The ladies who have managed the Oregon Lecture course for '98 and '99, desire to make a little statement:

When the agent for lecture bureau visited our beautiful little city and saw our schools, churches and residences, he pronounced the lecture course, and that we sell 150 tickets at $1.50 each, and depending upon an increased sale and door receipts to be the same as other towns its size, he thought some risk might safely be assumed. The results you are entitled to know. We sold almost 150 tickets, this amount, with door receipts, has enabled us to meet expense so far.

Dr. Crane, $50; Dr. Talmage, $75; Smith Sisters, $85; W. M. R. French, $75; expense of church and piano, $17.

We have now exhausted our receipts and a trifle more. The agent, Mr. Hawkins, has certainly overestimated us. Our people are resting upon laurels won for us some twenty-five years ago. It would seem as though we can no longer claim to be the Athens of Northwest Missouri. In our own county, Mound City and Maitland have far surpassed us. We must do something or forever step aside. Right here we want to thank THE HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL for their liberal support and intelligent appreciation, we owe much to their assistance.

William Hawley Smith comes to us March 21st. Sweeney in April. After each lecture he expects to be paid. Smith $50 and Sweeney $40. Can we expect a stranger to make good this deficiency? Can you think of some plan? Will you make it known to the ladies in charge?

Will you give us an increased patronage?

Single tickets 50c; for both lectures, 75c. On sale at C. E. Bunker's.

COMMITTEE.

On March 1, the second anniversary of McKinley's inauguration, 10,000 workers in cotton mills and steel works in New England and Pennsylvania received notice of an advance in wages. Republican promises of prosperity are always substantial.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

The convention of the County union met on the 11 and 12 at Mound City, as was announced. Many people thought that the convention would be a failure, because of the stormy weather on Saturday. In fact, the roads were so bad that those who had to drive could not come unless the necessity had been imperative, yet some from abroad did come, and part of the county officers were there, among whom were Miss Pearl Jefferies, of Corning, the county secretary, and the county president, G. W. Murphy.

The first session on Saturday evening was held under great difficulties. Only a few were present, and most of the exercises were informal. Miss Jefferies gave the report of the various societies in the county. Most of the senior societies had sent in good and true reports of their condition, giving the bitter with the sweet, but showed a strong body of Endeavorers yet in the field after the hard winter. This was encouraging. It showed the work had not frozen out through the long cold winter. The early morning session was not held, but the junior session in the afternoon of Sunday was very encouraging. The little folks had a good program of exercises and held the audience in close attention for about one hour. Mrs. D. R. Donnan was chief in conducting this part of the work, and had much to do with training the children.

Sunday evening was the general session for the seniors as usual. The session was held at the Christian church and was exceptionally strong in many ways. The audience was good and surely did their duty. The singing was excellent and showed the good work being done by the C. E. of the Christian church. Especially Rev. Wolfe of the Presbyterian church, discussed on "Home Life of the Endeavorer," and made a splendid talk. The county president gave a short talk on the Mercy and Relief work, followed by D. A. Shellenberger, who spoke well on the subject of Christian Giving.

The Mound City singers then took charge in rendering the antiphonal service: it had been planned for several societies, but owing to the absence of the others, the Mound City choir divided into two and filled both parts. The ministerial reading was conducted by Elder Boulton and the congregational response was given in charge of Rev. Wolfe, while the Christian C. E. took charge of the music. The service was well rendered and the effect was excellent. Deep sentiment and grand music combined to hold the audience as no other program could, and all parts were in close touch with the spirit of the occasion. We must decide the convention a success, in spite of the storms and the bad roads, and only wish that more of the workers from the various parts of the county had been there to have enjoyed the meeting and carried home the influences which there prevailed. X.

Nebraska.

One of the five senatorial deadlocks was ended Wednesday of last week by the election of Judge Hayward in Nebraska. He succeeds the populist windmill, Allen, and will, let us hope, gain more reputation in the senate by the use of his brains than of his tongue, thereby reversing the course of his predecessor. Allen, during the past six years, has held the record for long and short distance talking, being equally unexcelled in a six day match, and in the shortest kind of a dash. Hayward is a lawyer, who has been giving nearly all his attention to business for many years. Being a Republican, he cannot help but be an improvement on Allen. Nebraska once more has a solid Republican delegation in the senate, as it did before Allen's term.

The other deadlocks do not seem any nearer an end. Delaware, Pennsylvania, Utah and California are apparently as far from electing as ever. Every one of those four deadlocks has been the occasion of more or less scandal. As long as legislatures elect senators, that is to be expected.

They Were Shook Up.

A peculiar accident occurred on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads Monday afternoon, wherein a number of passengers received a severe fright and more or less severe bruises.

Train No. 92, the local freight, comprising thirty cars, under the charge of Conductor J. O. Adams and Engineer Lowden, left Forest City about 1 o'clock. A half mile south of the station the train broke in two and two cars and the way car stopped. The main section ran on a quarter of a mile or so before the engineer brought it to a standstill. He then started back after the belated cars. When the train was well under way another coupling broke and nineteen of the cars ran on at a good speed and crashed into the way car and its two connected cars standing on the main track. There were about fifteen passengers in the way car traveling to St. Joseph. When the cars struck they became mixed up in a friendly muddle, regardless of politics, race or previous condition of servitude. The collision was not severe enough to do any damage and the worst injury sustained by any of the occupants of the caboose were a number of bruises. There was no other damage done. The train was united and came on to St. Joseph. Drs. Leonard and Kirschner examined the bruised passengers. Lum Patterson and Woody Jones, of Maitland, were on the train. Mr. Jones was quite severely bruised and thinks one of his ribs on the left side broke. He came back to Forest City on the Villisca, and took the B. & M. passenger into St. Joseph. He is now at the St. Charles hotel in that city, and is getting along all O. K.

Richville.

—George Gelvin took in the sights of St. Joseph last week.

—Mr. Blanketer's daughter is here on a visit from Maryville.

—Epps Cropp was in St. Joseph last week, transacting business.

—S. C. Seals has moved on Mr. Cumming's place, north of Richville.

—Cora Hibbard has been visiting friends in Mound City, the past week.

AGATE.

Notice of School Election

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the City of Oregon school district, that the annual election of said district will be held at the court house in the city of Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, on

Tuesday, April 4. 1899,

for the purpose of electing two directors to serve for three years.

Also to vote on a proposition to increase the annual rate of taxation to forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation in said district to maintain an eight months school.

A. H. BAILEY, President.
J. T. HEATHERBEE, Secretary.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

Tickets for sale by the Burlington Route agents:

Good February 21, and March 21. One fare plus $2; twenty day limit to points in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas.

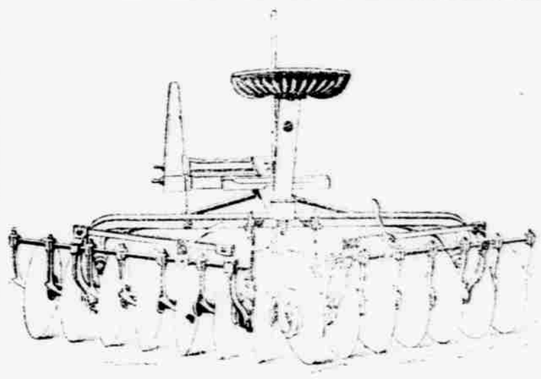
One and a third fare to the annual convention of the L. C. A. at Dubuque, Iowa, February 16-19. Department of superintendents of the National Educational Association at Columbus, Ohio, February 21-23.

See the local agent.

VINE HOVEY, Agent.
ELLIOTT MARSHALL, General Agent, Forest City, Mo.
D. F. and P. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

I have two Red Poll, Bulls, yearlings past, full stock pedigreed, that I wish to sell. Stock has good beef and dairy qualities. Call or write to J. H. C. Curtis, Oregon, Mo.



Thomas' Steel Disc Harrow.

The Thomas Disc Harrow this year is neater, better, stronger and handsomer than it ever was, and is heavier than any Disc Harrow made. This makes it go into the ground better and makes it more durable. It is the cheapest Harrow per pound on the market and the most durable. A Thomas Disc is one of the best implements on the farm.

We have a large stock of

IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

SCHULTE BROS., Oregon, Mo.

Obituary.

BIXBY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Bixby died at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Peter Pence, in this city, of paralysis, having been stricken about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, Mch. 5, 1899, from the effects of which she never rallied.

Deceased was the widow of the late Seth Bixby, who preceded her to the spirit land about two years ago. She was one of the early pioneers of Idaho, having crossed the plains with her husband and small children in 1862. They first settled at Auburn, Oregon, near what is now Baker City. In the spring of 1863 the moved to Boise Basin, and with the exception of a few years spent in California, Mother Bixby has resided in Boise, Ada and Canyon counties, and since 1884 on what is known as the old Bixby homestead between Caldwell and Middleton.

Mrs. Bixby was born in Knox county Ohio, Jan. 27, 1830. She had been a member of the Methodist church and lived a consistent Christian life for many years. She leaves three sons and two daughters, Hon. G. L. Bixby of Owyhee county, Mrs. Peter Pence of Payette, Robert Bixby of Oregon, Mrs. T. B. Roberts of Caldwell and Asa Bixby of Middleton, all of whom except Robert, who could not arrive in time, accompanied the remains to their last resting place by the side of the husband, in the cemetery at Middleton.—Independent, Payette, Idaho.

Mrs. Bixby formly resided with her husband on the place now owned by Charley Meyer, about four miles northeast of Oregon, leaving here with her husband for Nebraska, about 1857. Many of our old settlers will remember them. She was a sister of Robert Caleman and Mrs. Charlotte Shackelford, of this city.

ABEL.

Died, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Baldwin, in Forest City, Mo., on Tuesday morning, March 14th, 1899, Mrs. Caroline Abel, aged 83 years.

Caroline Wadley was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, March 15th, 1816, and moved to Oxford, Ohio, with her parents when still an infant. At Oxford Ohio, she grew to womanhood, and in her native town was united in marriage to Mr. J. D. Abel. Just after their marriage she and husband moved to Iowa City, Iowa, and from there to Oregon, Mo., in 1865, and from Oregon to Forest City, Mo., in 1874. To them were born two children, a son and daughter, the son and the father preceeding the mother to the world beyond. The daughter, Mrs. Celia, Baldwin, and her husband survive and mourn her loss.

Mrs. Abel was a woman of fine sentiment and ability. She was a graduate of the Oxford, Ohio, female seminary. She made much use of the Bible, and knew much of it by heart. It was a great comfort to her, and her faith in it, led her to long for her reward and eternal rest. Years ago she made a public profession of her faith in Christ, and united with the Presbyterian church and she never changed her church connection. The funeral services were held at her late residence in Forest City, Mo., Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Henry A. Sawyers, after which her remains were brought to Oregon and laid to rest by the side of her husband in Maple Grove cemetery. Her departure is a sore trial to her surviving children.

"Thou art gone, our precious mother,
But thy children love thee still;
Never in our hearts another
Thy beloved place can fill!

"Every path thy foot hath trodden,
To thy children's hallowed ground,
And we feel our spirits sadden,
As each new memento's found

"E'en the Book of books is dearer,
And the place and hour of prayer,
Heaven itself to us seems nearer,
Now, dear mother, thou art there'

"Oh! that we again may meet thee,
In that brighter world above,
May our joyful spirits greet thee,
In the home of light and love"

The Weather.

Corrected weekly by William Kaufcher, Justice of the Peace, Oregon, Mo.

MONTH	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	PRECIPITATION Rain	Snow
March				
10	69	40		
11	75	50	1.00	
12	72	19		
13	48	32	0.05	
14	54	36	0.30	
15	50	25		
16				

The rainfall for the first half of the month surpasses the normal amount for the whole month. While January and February were deficient in moisture March promises to be exceedingly wet.

The temperature though devoid of extremes is below normal. The nearest to zero was 2 degrees above on the 16th. In the past 40 was reached in 1895 and 12 in 1897.

The Mississippi river is rising and is within a few inches of the danger line at Memphis.

It is reported that in northern Michigan one of the best fruit regions of the United States, the apple and peach trees have been nearly all killed, even in Georgia the peach trees, it is thought, are dead. In Connecticut ex Governor Hale reports that all the peach trees are killed, except one comparatively worthless variety, Hill's Chili. The early fruit and vegetable crops in South Carolina have been killed. The general outlook for fruit is not good.

Here we will probably have a good apple, cherry and plum crop. There will be some peaches, and pears, strawberries are all right. Raspberries are badly hurt, blackberries are probably good, grapes also.

—Fifty thousand gallons of wine and brandy were consumed at Doniphan one day a few weeks ago. The fire fiend drank it up.

—Elliott Marshall, the popular division freight and passenger agent, of the Burlington Route, was up from St. Joseph, Tuesday of this week, looking after his fine fruit farm, just south of town. From the looks of his shoes, we judged that he had been examining the soil of Holt county, and found difficulty in finding bottom.

—William Hawley Smith, the humorist, lecturer and reader, will entertain our people at the M. E. church, next Tuesday evening. Tickets 50 cents. On sale at C. E. Bunker's jewelry store. The Washington D. C. Post has the following to say of Mr. Smith: "He reads well. It would be hardly fair to call him an elocutionist, either to him or the elocutionists. He is something else, and better. He is a humorist with a vein for telling things so that they either strike at the roots of rumor or mine down into the well of ears. Is it an incident that some one else wrote that he reads or recites? His exciting it, telling it to his audience, is he thing which has value. His best work was in pathetic dialect, particularly in the Scotch and North Country. He recited an anonymous bit of Scotch poetry which went straight to the heart of everyone in the hall, and equally good was his reading of Benjamin F. Taylor's beautiful sketch, "The Old-Fashioned Grandmother." The applause was so thick it could be cut with a knife."

—Vine Hovey, you all know Vine—agent for the Great Burlington Route, at Forest City. Well, you know Vine has a farm of 60 acres, just across the slough from the depot. A few years ago this land was all under water, and Vine had lots of fun telling his friends that he was going to launch a stern wheel steamboat over on his pond, and go to cutting willows for the railroad company to rip-rap with. Well, he still owns the pond (we mean farm,) and this year he has another scheme. If anything there is more water over there now than ever before, and many of the willows have grown to be quite good sized trees. His scheme now