

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.
Convenes first Monday in January; fourth Mondays in April and August.
Gallatin Craig, circuit judge.
Ivan Blair, prosecuting attorney.
John Ramsey, sheriff.
Harry M. Irwin, stenographer.
Probate Court.
Convenes second Mondays in February, May, August and November.
George W. Murphy, probate judge.
County Court.
Regular Terms: First Mondays in February, May, August and November.
C. A. Doughty, presiding judge.
G. W. Pullen, judge 1st district.
M. S. Norman, judge 2d district.
Enoch A. Welty, clerk of county court.
Wm. M. Morris, deputy county clerk.

introduced a bill in the Senate known as Senate bill No. 101, concerning patent medicines, that came to us entirely unprepared for it. It has undoubtedly been prepared by and in the interest of some particular manufacturer and not the part of Senator Rollins himself. It is calculated to drive out some old and very popular medicines and will really accomplish no good. Who ever it can be shown that any of the medicines covered by the bill are doing an injury to the public, it will be time to vote for such a bill and not before.
Our County Poor.
Superintendent Carson in charge of our poor farm, filed his annual report with the county court last week, and after a most thorough examination the report was approved and filed.
Mr. Carson has so successfully managed this institution for our people, that the court again employed him. He has brought the management down to a perfect science—there is no feature in its management that he does not thoroughly understand. He strives to bring down the cost of maintaining our poor to the minimum, and at the same time make the inmates comfortable in every way with plenty of good comfortable apparel and abundance of wholesome food.
During the past year he had 45 acres in cultivation—39 in corn, 6 in wheat, 10 in oats, 15 in clover, 16 in timothy, 1 in potatoes and 2 in pumpkins. From this he produced 180 bushels of corn, 103 of wheat, 405 of oats, 150 of potatoes, 45 tons of hay and 25 tons of pumpkins.
He raised 7 head of hogs, sold 34 head and butchered 17, leaving 30 on hand to start business the present year. He raised 4 head of calves, 2 he milk cows, 8 head of stock cattle, 2 horses and 2 mules. He also has on hand about 1,900 bushels of corn.
The largest number of inmates at any one time was 12, the least number was 7 and the number at present in his charge is 8; while the average for the year numbers 10. Those now in the poor farm are:
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A balance of \$120 was found to be due T. A. Dean, for the building of a certain bridge, a warrant for the amount was ordered.
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S. J. Schultz was granted a license to keep a dram shop in Corning. Total license and tax \$145.20
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Of this sum \$514.18 was from 10 cent levy and \$774.00 poll tax.
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A. J. Carson was appointed superintendent of the poor farm at \$250 per year.
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1. Chas. McAfee, 3 years.
2. Jacob Kurtz, 3 years.
3. William Hodgins, 3 years.
4. L. A. Iddings, 3 years.
5. J. R. Nauman, 3 years.
6. J. M. Duncan, 3 years.
7. Geo. W. Quick, 3 years.
8. J. J. M. Keck, 3 years.
9. George Romine, 3 years.
10. J. P. Bridgeman, 3 years.
11. Jno. Nixon, 3 years.
12. John Hunt, 3 years.
Commissioner Landon filed his report of survey of road petitioned for by Jas. Smith, J. J. Garner and others.
S. W. Aiken was chosen as county physician at \$100 per year.
County Clerk Wealty and Circuit Clerk Hogrefe, and Superintendent Carson, of the poor farm, filed their quarterly reports.
The court organized as a county board of health, by selecting C. A. Doughty, as president, G. W. Pullen, vice president, and E. A. Welty, as secretary.
County Physician Aiken, and Judge Norman constituting the other members. The board made an order establishing a quarantine at the residence of Leonard Houston, a mild case of small pox being reported existing in said household.
No Circuit Court.
Circuit court on its adjournment at the January term, adjourned to meet Tuesday of this week, 12th inst., but since then a few cases of small-pox have appeared in our county, and in consequence, a county board of health was organized in accordance with the law recently passed by our legislature.
This county board of health came to the conclusion that in their judgment it would be the better part of wisdom if the proposed adjournment of the circuit court be abandoned, and so issued the following before their adjournment last week:
STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Holt.
We, the County Board of Health of Holt county, Missouri, are unanimously of the opinion that on account of the danger of spreading small-pox, which now exists in said county, it will be dangerous and unadvisable to have a special term of circuit court in said county on February 12th, 1901, or for some time thereafter.
C. A. DOUGHTY, Pres.
S. W. Aiken, M. D.
Done by order of the Holt County Board of Health, this 9th day of February, 1901.
E. A. WELTY, Sec.
The city board of health also asked for the abandonment of the term, and these requests were forwarded to Judge Craig at Maryville, who promptly issued an order in accordance with the request. Hence, the cases set for trial at the adjourned term, will be continued to the regular April term.
Like bad dollars, all counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are worthless. The original quickly cures piles, hemorrhoids and skin diseases. C. O. Flood and S. W. Aiken.



General B. M. Prentiss died at his home in Bethany last week, after a long and painful struggle. He was known as "the Hero of Shiloh," a title which he has borne ever since the civil war.

The Proposed New School Law.
Mr. Simmons, of Shelby county, has introduced a revised compulsory education bill. It consolidates the features of several bills and provides also for truant children. The bill provides that:
"Every parent, guardian or other person in the state of Missouri, having control of a child between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall cause such child to attend regularly some day school not less than three-fourths of the entire time such school is in session—or shall provide such child at home or elsewhere, with such regular daily instruction during the usual hours as shall be, in the judgment of the court of record having criminal jurisdiction, substantially equivalent at least to the instruction given to children of like age at said day school in the locality in which said child resides."
The next section provides that children between 14 and 16 years of age who are not engaged in some useful employment must attend school the same as younger children. Children may be excused from school if the parents are destitute and must have the wages such children can earn; if the children are mentally or physically incapacitated; if there is no school in two and one-half miles of the child's home or if the child has completed the course in the school of the district in which he is home.
The section providing for truant officers in cities is entirely new in Missouri law making. It says:
"The board having charge of a public school in a city or district of 3,000 or more population by the last census, may appoint or remove one or more attendance officers to enforce the provisions of this act. It shall fix the compensation and manner of performance of the duties of such attendance officers, and shall pay them from the public school funds; and the attendance officers shall serve written or printed notices upon the parents or guardians of children who violate the provisions of this act; shall, when reasonable doubt exists as to the age of any such child, require properly attested birth certificate or an affidavit stating such child's age and date of birth and physical characteristics; shall have the right to visit and enter any office or factory or business house employing children; have the right to require the superintendent or teacher to furnish him for examination and verification registers and rolls of attendance of day schools; shall have power to arrest without warrants all truant and non-attendants and place them in some public school, unless the parents or guardians or persons in control of said children refuse to comply; shall at once place them in some other day school, and shall serve the legal notices and subpoenas of the court and make such required arrests in the cases which they prosecute without further fee or compensation than that paid by the board, and shall carry into effect such other regulations as may lawfully be required by the board appointing them."
Children who habitually loiter about the streets or are habitual truants are to be declared juvenile delinquents and sent to truant schools, where they can be watched and properly dealt with by the teachers. The truant school is a sort of reform school on a small scale, being particularly designed for offenders who are likely to demoralize the discipline of the ordinary schools. Parents of children so subject to fines of from \$10 to \$25 for each offence of failing to send their children to school. If they fail to pay the fine, imprisonment is another possible penalty.—Ex.

The Torrens Law.
In the senate yesterday Senator Clarke, of Kansas City, introduced a bill which is identical with the Torrens law. The same bill was introduced two years ago, but was not reached by the legislature.
This is a synopsis of the bill:
The Torrens law undertakes to provide for a system of registering titles to real estate; for the issuance of a certificate of title by the state and for the establishment of a fund out of which the holders of real property shall be reimbursed from loss by reason of a failure of title.
The law provides that the recorder of deeds shall be the registrar of titles. He shall appoint a sufficient number of competent attorneys to be examiners of titles, and who shall be deputy registrars. Any person desiring to have his land registered must first make an application to the circuit court. Service had upon interested parties and the court refers the application to one of the deputy registrars, who examines the title and reports to the court. The decree of the court finding the applicant has title is certified to the registrar, who thereupon makes out a certificate of title to the applicant. The original certificate is recorded in a book called "the register of titles." A duplicate is issued to the owner and this duplicate is evidence of title just as a certificate of bank stock is evidence of ownership of the stock. Subsequent transfers are made as follows: The seller executes his deed in the usual form and submits it to the buyer. The latter examines the proper page of the register in the recorder's office, where everything affecting the title is noted, appears, and finds whether there is any encumbrance or lien. The condition of the title is disclosed at a glance. He pays the purchase money and receives the deed and the certificate. These are presented to the recorder who takes up the old certificate and issues a new one to the new owner. This certificate is evidence of the title and it is conclusive. If an owner of property desires to mortgage it, his certificate will show his title and show whether he has in any way incumbered the property. An examination of the register will show any liens upon it without his consent, such as attachments and judgments. The title being satisfactory the deed of trust is executed in usual form, which should be in duplicate. The deed of trust with the certificate of title is taken to the recorder, who enters on the register a short description of the deed of trust, and retains the original deed of trust in his office. He also notes upon the owner's certificate a memorandum of the deed of trust similar to that which he has entered on the register. Under this system real estate upon the death of the owner goes to his personal representatives. Proof of heirship is made to the probate court, and that court, by judicial determination, names the heirs and determines their interest and orders the executor, after the estate is settled, to convey to them accordingly, which settles the question of heirship for all time. The law provides for an indemnity fund to make good any loss incurred by rightful owners in being deprived of their land through accident or fraud. This fund is raised by a charge of one-tenth of one cent of the value of the land when first registered, and a like amount upon each transfer by devise or descent. This law is now in force in Massachusetts and Illinois, and the supreme court of both states have decided that the law is constitutional.

Cleaning Up Sale.
From now until March 1, 1901, we will make special inducements on our Fall and Winter stock of
Gent's Clothing,
Hats, Caps,
Boots and Shoes.
Our line of Ladies'
Cloaks, Capes,
Jackets and Wraps
is unsurpassed, and must be sold by March 1901. We have the assortment and styles, consequently you will have no trouble in finding what you want. We are going to sell these goods, and you will miss some good bargains if you fail to call and see us. We want your trade and your produce. Come and see us and we'll "show you" what we can do.
G. W. Cummins,
OREGON, MO.

At last, the Democratic party in this state is forced to take steps to meet the difficulties caused by its misapplication of the school fund. The Democratic plan proposed is that the state constitution shall be amended so that the certificate of indebtedness, representing the school fund, shall be recognized as a permanent state debt at the present rate of interest, which is in no case less than five per cent. The trouble about this proposition is that the missing school fund is not to be restored. The school fund came chiefly from gifts of the national government, and should have been kept intact for their benefit. It was a gross misapplication to use it to pay the general debts of the state.
Locker introduced a bill, making it a felony for any person to break into a church or school house, and fixing the penalty at two years in the penitentiary.
Representative Nicholson, of Cass county, says he has seen the evil effects of relatives of members of school boards being employed to teach in the public schools of the state, and hence he has presented a bill to prohibit blood relatives or relatives by marriage from being employed by any school board to teach in the public schools of that district. The penalty is a forfeiture of the contract.
There is promise of a strong fight on House bill No. 210, introduced by Representative Simmons of Shelby. The measure is a compulsory education bill. The provision in the bill which has been found objectionable is one providing that all private and parochial schools shall be approved by the school board of the district, or by the board of education of the city in which they are located, "but no school shall be approved by the board unless the branches usually taught in the public schools are taught therein." The opponents of the bill contend that almost every denomination will be affected by its passage and that thousands of dollars' worth of property used for educational purposes, under the management of the various sectarian and religious bodies of the state, would be placed under public control.
The House passed a bill, by Representative Clay, which prohibits real estate agents from receiving both parties to a deal and receiving double commission.
The House passed a bill allowing county courts to loan all county moneys including school funds, to county depositories every two years, at the highest rate of interest which it can receive on bids duly advertised for.
The School Text book Commission of the state will be abolished if a bill introduced by Senator Jewell, of Kansas City, passes and is approved by the Governor. The measure repeals article 7, chapter 154, Revised Statutes of Missouri, creating the school book commission.
The joint committee on public health of the House and Senate reported favorably the Hall and Whaley bill, to which the Christian Scientists and magnetic healers take exceptions. These bills provide that all persons licensed to practice medicine in this state shall submit to a medical examination before the State Board of Health and their qualifications shall be determined by their knowledge of those branches in which allopathic and homeopathic practitioners are schooled.
The large trust companies of St. Louis and Kansas City declare they will have to go out of business if a bill introduced by Senator Ferris of Crawford, and reported favorably by the committee on a law. The Ferris act prohibits trust companies from acting in the capacity of executors, trustees, assignees and receivers, or perform such duties as may be committed to them by order of courts of this state or United States. They are also prohibited from taking, accepting, or holding by order of any court or by gift, grant, assignment transfer, devise or bequest any real or personal property in trust and perform and execute legal and lawful trusts in regard to the same.
By a vote of 22 to 9, the Senate passed the joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters the proposition to repeal the third constitutional amendment taxing mortgages adopted at the November election.
The Clay bill, creating a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employees, and to define the powers and duties of said board, passed the Senate.
Senator Clark, of Kansas City, introduced a bill providing for the registration of land titles and issuance of certificates. The law provides that the Recorder of Deeds shall be the registrar of titles, who shall have attorneys acting as deputy registrars. A method of registration is set out. The bill is the same as the law now in force in Massachusetts and Illinois.
Senator Smith, of St. Louis, is the author of a bill restricting the sale of drugs or medicine containing arsenic, cocaine, chloral, opium, to registered pharmacists. Violation is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.
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introduced a bill in the Senate known as Senate bill No. 101, concerning patent medicines, that came to us entirely unprepared for it. It has undoubtedly been prepared by and in the interest of some particular manufacturer and not the part of Senator Rollins himself. It is calculated to drive out some old and very popular medicines and will really accomplish no good. Who ever it can be shown that any of the medicines covered by the bill are doing an injury to the public, it will be time to vote for such a bill and not before.
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S. W. Aiken was chosen as county physician at \$100 per year.
County Clerk Wealty and Circuit Clerk Hogrefe, and Superintendent Carson, of the poor farm, filed their quarterly reports.
The court organized as a county board of health, by selecting C. A. Doughty, as president, G. W. Pullen, vice president, and E. A. Welty, as secretary.
County Physician Aiken, and Judge Norman constituting the other members. The board made an order establishing a quarantine at the residence of Leonard Houston, a mild case of small pox being reported existing in said household.
No Circuit Court.
Circuit court on its adjournment at the January term, adjourned to meet Tuesday of this week, 12th inst., but since then a few cases of small-pox have appeared in our county, and in consequence, a county board of health was organized in accordance with the law recently passed by our legislature.
This county board of health came to the conclusion that in their judgment it would be the better part of wisdom if the proposed adjournment of the circuit court be abandoned, and so issued the following before their adjournment last week:
STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Holt.
We, the County Board of Health of Holt county, Missouri, are unanimously of the opinion that on account of the danger of spreading small-pox, which now exists in said county, it will be dangerous and unadvisable to have a special term of circuit court in said county on February 12th, 1901, or for some time thereafter.
C. A. DOUGHTY, Pres.
S. W. Aiken, M. D.
Done by order of the Holt County Board of Health, this 9th day of February, 1901.
E. A. WELTY, Sec.
The city board of health also asked for the abandonment of the term, and these requests were forwarded to Judge Craig at Maryville, who promptly issued an order in accordance with the request. Hence, the cases set for trial at the adjourned term, will be continued to the regular April term.
Like bad dollars, all counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are worthless. The original quickly cures piles, hemorrhoids and skin diseases. C. O. Flood and S. W. Aiken.

General B. M. Prentiss died at his home in Bethany last week, after a long and painful struggle. He was known as "the Hero of Shiloh," a title which he has borne ever since the civil war.
At the beginning of President McKinley's administration, General Prentiss was appointed postmaster at Bethany. He held the position eighteen months, when the condition of his mind became such that he was compelled to retire and, with his aged wife, live upon the charity of a married daughter.
His only income was a pension of \$8 a month, which he drew as a veteran of the Mexican war, having declined to accept a pension as a soldier of the civil war. Congressman Daugherty was taking a personal interest in the case to secure for General Prentiss a pension of \$100 per month, and was accumulating a mass of material with which to fortify the bill in his report.
Mr. Daugherty was in the rooms of the committee on invalid pensions conferring with Representative Calderhead in regard to the bill when it was announced that General Prentiss had died. The news was a serious blow to the representative, who had for a long time been an old friend of the deceased. He was greatly affected and informed Speaker Henderson, who immediately left the chair and went to his private room greatly distressed.
General Prentiss visited this city at different times during the past dozen years; the last visit being in the campaign of 1896, when he was greeted with the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in our court house. It was at this meeting that in reply to a query about the difficulty in getting money, that he tersely answered that he feared the difficulty with the interrupter was that he "didn't have the money in his pocket."
His many friends and old comrades in Holt county, and especially the survivors of Shiloh, will regret keenly to hear of the death of their old general.
For more than twenty years the late Gen. B. M. Prentiss was the victim of a singularly false idea of the part taken by his division in the battle of Shiloh. The first reports of that almost hand-to-hand struggle between two great armies stated that General Prentiss' division was surprised at daybreak and quickly captured. As a matter of fact, the division fought with the greatest heroism for ten hours. It maintained its ground so stubbornly that it was isolated and surrounded. The capture was due to the tenacity with which the division held its ground until 4 o'clock in the morning.
But the first public impression of the battle was hard to remove. General Prentiss was often asked if he was taken in his tent before he had time to form his lines. Many years after the battle the *Logan Legion*, realizing the injustice done the General, took hold of the matter and spread the truth about the prolonged and magnificent fight made by his division at Shiloh. If Prentiss had known how to retreat as well as he fought, his division would not have been made prisoners.
The Silent Reaper.
John S. Alkire was born in Platte county, Mo., on the 10th day of January 1847, and died in Doniphan county, Mo., on the 6th day of February, 1901, at the age of 54 years and 21 days. He was an old soldier and a pensioner, having served in company—of the 5th Missouri Infantry Volunteers. He was married in 1868 to Miss Rebecca Reynolds, who died in 1888, leaving three children, (two boys and a girl) all of whom live in Kansas and survive their father. Mr. Alkire was a brother to W. J. Alkire, who lives near Napier, and to H. T. Alkire, of Oregon. He was laid to rest in the Forest City cemetery, Friday, New Century.
Mother Peter Wehrli, after a brief illness of a day, died at her home near Mound City, on Friday, February 8th, 1901, at the age of 69 years. She leaves a husband, eight sons and one daughter, 25 grand children and two great grand children to mourn her death.
Miss N. Hie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amer Crannell, died in Kansas City, Saturday last, February 9th, 1901. She was a trained nurse in one of the Kansas City Hospital's at the time. She was about 29 years of age, and a most estimable young lady. The remains were brought to Mound City, funeral services being held Monday of this week.
John Drappo, for a number of years one of Craig's very best citizens, died at his home in that city, on Wednesday last week, February 6th, 1901.
Mrs. Dorothea Whaler, was found dead in her home in Corning, Monday of last week, February 4th, 1901. She had been an invalid for a number of years, and death was caused from heart trouble. She was 68 years of age.
To the Pen.
The following parties received penitentiary sentences during the year 1900:
Willam Brown and Sam Young, both colored, were each given two years, at the August term for attempting to burglarize the residence of Dr. Davis at Bigelow, May 6th.
David Miller was given 50 years by the governor in June, this sentence being commutation from death sentence for the killing of Samuel Crow in March, 1893. He was taken to the pen by Sheriff Ramsey, June 19th.
Allen Dick was given six months in the DeKalb county jail, at the September term of U. B. Fryer, at St. Joseph, passing counterfeit money.
Will Thall is very sick.

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