THE SENTINEL

RMS: $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

OREGON, MISSOURI.

DOBYNS & CURRY, Publishers

Issued Every Friday.

Friday, November 29, 1901.

THE LAW AS IT IS.

BY H. T. ALKIRE.

Misdemeanors.

A person in closely examining our statutory laws, cannot help but notice some of the effects of the demagoguery practiced at Jefferson City. Many laws are enacted down there that never should have been placed upon our statute books, just because many representatives and senators have not the courage of their convictions—or the stamina to stand up and say, "no;"—and because some governors have not the back bone to interpose a veto. It has been the practice of our state general assembly for the last twenty years to pander to the supposed interests of the so-called "labor element," and blatant demagogues have played their hands along this line at Jefferson City, to a finish—presumably, for the purpose of catching votes. I have always thought that every man ought to pay his honest debts—for what he eats and wears, at least—that is for the actual necessaries of life, if for nothing else—and that when such necessaries are furnished him on time, at his own earnest solicitation and request, by some good Samaratin brother, it always looked to me like he ought to be made to pay for them—if, indeed, he had anything in the way of property at all, to pay with;—and that statutes should be framed with a view to assisting creditors in the collection of such debts, rather than to retard and impede them in such collections by statutory enactments throwing hinderances in their way. But such is not the view of the average legislator down at Jefferson City. Oh, no; this august body not only throws an exemption protection around debtors who have families (as I, and we all, are in favor of doing) but it goes further and protects the single man who has no one whomsoever dependent upon him;—and at the session before the last they passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for a person to even sue and try to collect such a bill, or any sort of bill or debt—excepting under certain restrictions. The section of law that I refer to is as follows:

"Every person or persons, company, corporation or firm, and every agent of any person, persons, company, corporation or firm who shall take or send, or cause to be taken or sent, out of this state any note, bond, account or chose in action for the purpose of instituting or causing to be instituted any suit thereon in a foreign jurisdiction against a resident of this state, for the purpose of having execution, attachment, garnishment, or other process issued in such suit, or upon a judgment rendered in any such suit, against the wages of a resident of this state, and having such process served upon any person who is, or firm, company or corporation which is subject to the processes of the courts of this state, who is indebted or may become indebted to a resident of this state for wages, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

Well, such a law as this may be welcomed by some sort of people, but I doubt it very seriously. The labor element of this country, as a class, are probably just about as honest as other people, and good men are not afraid of the law as it stood before. There is an old saying that "too much of a good thing is worse than none at all," and if too many of these protective, exemption and prohibitive laws are passed to pander to the debtor element and entangle the creditor in the collection of his bills, it might get to where tradesmen, doctors and other necessary persons in times of need and distress might cease to extend credit, at all. Then, what would become of us all? I know that there is a theory (and it is gaining many adherents, too, it seems) that "no man should ever extend credit of any kind to any other man"—but this will not do. The business of this country is done very largely, in fact, almost exclusively upon the credit system, and confidence between men. The banks and wholesale institutions all do it in this way;—and in fact could do it in no other way. Somebody must have some confidence in and extend credit to somebody else. Why, if you go to one of our grocery stores and buy ten dollars' worth of goods and pay for them by a cheque to the bank—some confidence is involved—and some credit is extended. In the first place you have confidence in the merchant that he will deliver the goods at your house, for you make him your debtor by paying him the bill in advance, and you have confidence in the bank that it will pay your cheque, for you long ago made it your debtor when you deposited your money with it;—and the merchant has confidence in both of you; (1) in you that you have the money on deposit at the bank to meet the cheque, or he would not deliver the goods at your home without first cashing it, and (2) in the bank that it is solvent and all right, and that it will pay to him the amount of the cheque, upon presentation or he would not receive it from you at all. But our Jefferson City legislators (Democratic ones, of course, for Republicans are allowed very little to say down there as to what sort of bills shall be passed and what shall not be), have now begun to make laws to punish honest creditors for endeavoring to collect accounts due them in any other way than within certain prescribed limits—by making it a misdemeanor, punishable by either a fine or imprisonment for them to do otherwise; thus, probably destroying a large part of the credit between men—and materially injuring the business status of the debtor and creditor elements of the state. It is getting to be very easy to make misdemeanors now a days anyway;—too easy entirely;—almost as easy in fact, as Abraham Lincoln once said during the war, that it was easy for him to make generals. Somebody came in just after some battle, with a very distressing report, to the effect that our arms had met a most serious reverse—had, in fact, lost some thirty generals, several thousand private soldiers and more than five hundred mules; and the informant in great excitement—almost breathlessly—(especially over the loss of so many officers) asked the president what he thought could be done about it. Lincoln's eye twinkled as he looked the messenger over for a minute, and then he very characteristically replied: "Well, indeed, my heart bleeds for the mothers and wives of those poor soldier boys who have fallen;—and the loss of those mules is next to irreparable; but as for the generals you speak of—that is easily fixed: I can make thirty new generals in half that many minutes." And so it is with the Missouri legislature in making misdemeanors. It is about as hard for that body to produce something valuable as it was for Lincoln to replace those mules, i. e., next to impossible;—but for to make a misdemeanor out of the innocent and honorable act of some hard working fellow-citizen, for political effect, is dead easy. The truth is that a large majority of the members—and this applies especially to new members—(perhaps two-thirds of both houses, all told, are included in this class) go down to the capital with their minds full of impracticable notions that they hope to see enacted into laws. Their bills are prepared and formally introduced into the respective houses, the presiding officers thereof very courteously refer them to the proper committees for consideration—but they never get back. By the time the session is half out, or so, these fellows begin to see that the legislative hopper is full to running over with bills—most of them just such impracticable suggestions as their own, and, if they only knew it, were introduced by members from other counties of the state under just such circumstances as they introduced theirs—and now, for the first time, they begin to realize that their several pet measures must die; so they make terms with "the push," and, in exchange for their votes to pass the legislation that "the push" has agreed upon, these little, innocent, unsophisticated fellows are permitted to hunt up some little unnecessary, (possible harmful) changes to be made in some unimportant section of the law—or some questionable act to be made into a misdemeanor. (And these bills even are often lost in the shuffle; but this sort of work all helps to keep these fellows in a good humor and makes them think that they are helping to legislate). They must be allowed to do some little something of course (and especially is this true if they are Democrats) in return for their votes to pass the "push" bills; and also in order that when they return to their homes it can not be said of them that they did absolutely nothing while at the capitol—for they might like to be re-elected. And then the most of the bills introduced by Republicans, and many meritorious bills introduced by Democrats, are smothered out entirely. Ah, these "push" fellows; they are the ones that control the legislation in this state—and it is alleged that the lobby often controls "the push." It has even been claimed that some members are bound up by pledges to this interest and to that to such an extent, even before they are elected, that by the time they get down to the capital they are so involved and hampered with promises and pledges that they can scarcely call their very souls their own—let alone their votes. Well, pledges may be all right, and probably are, in some cases, and for some purposes; but it does seem to me that in a country like this where so many conflicting, though valuable, interests are involved, we need high-minded, honorable men who are not bound up under too many pledges, to act for us in the legislative halls. I am inclined to think that the American people, (as a rule) make too many promises and pledges anyway for their own good—as well as for the good of the country. If a man is all right he will do about the right thing anyhow, and if he is all wrong he should not be trusted to start with. The facts are that the more a man is bound up by pledges to this thing and to that, the less he becomes a free moral agent and a free man—and the more he becomes a machine. It might do very well for every man to make one pledge, to wit: That he will do right, under all circumstances, as God gives him knowlege to see the right,—and then stop. I remember once, many years ago, of hearing Mr. Henry Minton, of near Fortescue, (we were then all much younger men than we are now) make a statement along this line, that, the more and more I have thought of it, during these subsequent years, the more it has impressed me as having been very sensible. It was in about '74 or '75, I think:—along about the time that the famous "New York-Francis Murphy-temperance-card-pledge" was having its rage, and sweeping over the country like a Texas cyclone. I was at Mr. Minton's house one day, and, by invitation, remained to dinner. In some way, at the table, the question came up concerning this Murphy pledge. Mr. Minton quietly heard the expressions pro and con (mostly pro) from one and another of those present around the table (and this was a good many too, for it was a pretty big table that was spread at his home in those days when he employed hired hands, and was farming, in one way and another, some fifteen hundred to two thousand acres of land, and when all the children, both girls and boys—including the now Doctors Minton—were yet at home) until, as if by common consent, all attention was finally turned towards our host at the head of the table, Mr. M., himself, for his views. He, half-smilingly, surveyed the crowd with a comprehensive glance, and good-humoredly, though earnestly and impressively, said: "Well, there is but one kind of a pledge that I would sign; and that would be a pledge pledging myself never to sign any pledges, whatever." It was an impressive lesson to us all, and one that has remained with me to this day. He believed in every man being a free, as well as an honest, man.

Be Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It is a hundred per cent to stock earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by using only

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Railroad fare refunded on all purchases of $15 or over within a radius of 75 miles.

The Plymouth Clothing Co.,

N. E. Cor. 5th & Felix St., ST. JOSEPH. MO.

Great Clothing Sale that means wonderful money saving Opportu's

We Cheerfully Refund Money.

Read These Prices. Call and See Us.

$8.55 for Men's Handsome Winter Suits and Overcoats

In this lot you will find the greatest variety of new swell patterns ever shown in St. Joseph at this price, from the most extreme plaid to the popular stripes mixtures. Every garment is made with the improved padded shoulded, which give them the appearance of custom made garments. This kind of clothing sold usually at..... $15.00

$6.50 for Good Business Suits

Of Cheviots, Cassimere and Worsted, in this season's newest and most popular patterns, some of them lined with satin. We claim this garment to be tailored and trimmed equal to any suit sold elsewhere at $9.50 to..... $12.00

$4.95 for Men's Heavy Winter Suits and Overcoats.

A good variety to select from. Suits are made single and double breasted styles. You hardly would expect to buy a suit or overcoat of this kind for less than $8.00. You throw money away when you pay more for this kind.

Men's $2.00 Pants..... $1.15

Men's $1.50 Duck Coats..... 95c

Men's $4.00 Pants..... $3.75

Men's 50c Overalls..... 25c

Men's $3.00 Corduroy Pants $1.95

$11.35 Men's Swell Suits and Overcoats.

This is the greatest bargain ever offered for such high class clothing—Blue Serge, imported Black Clay Worsted, fancy Worsted and a most popular Cheviots, made by Harte, Schaffner & Marx, and every garment in the lot tailored in the correct style: Overcoats are made in the Rytton and York styles. These garments are usually retailed from $16 to $18 elsewhere.

Genuine Kersey Overcoats, $7.50.

Honestly made Coats, stylish lengths, Oxford, Blacks, all sizes from 33 to 44; a snap; will be sold here to-morrow at less than wholesale price..... $7.50

Warmback Ulsters, $9.75.

Water proof, wind proof and cold proof, are made from the heaviest all wool material produced, lined half way down the back with the same material as the outside, are all worth $15, all sizes, go on sale tomorrow for..... $9.75

Men's Xmast Ties, 50c kind, now..... 25c

50c fleece lined Underwear, only..... 29c

$1.50 fany Dress Shirts, only..... 75c

Xmas Suspenders 50c kind, on sale..... 25c

Men's wool and fleeced lined Underwear..... 69c

50c Night Robes, only..... 29c

Xmas Handkerchiefs, 25c kind, for..... 14c

$1.50 wool Underwear on sale for..... 95c

50c winter Caps, on sale for..... 23c

Xmas Gloves, $1.50 kind, for..... 95c

25c Merino Hose, only..... 14c

15c Socks, on sale for..... 5c

Boy's and Children's Clothing at Special Reduced Prices for Holiday Trade.

Sterrett's Curiosity Shop.

"Old Slick's Curiosity Shop." That's the name the boys of the town applied to Henry Sterett's quaint old store at Oregon, Mo., and the older people, thinking the name appropriate, took it up and now "Old Slick's Curiosity Shop" is known all over Northwest Missouri. It is more than a relic of former days. It is a monument to the business sagacity and shrewdness of a man who settled in this country when it was an important part of the wild and wooly west, and an incontrovertible argument against the attempting mixing of business with conviviality and high living.

"Old Slick's Curiosity Shop," is a country store established and operated in the days of the civil war and kept intact to the present time. It is filled to the front with goods purchased when prices were high and when the prevailing styles were such as to put to flight a modern Beau Brummel or a women with 20th century ideas. There are curios there galor, but no offer of money will tempt the owner to part with a single one of them. He has vowed a vow that he will never sell any of his goods and for 30 years or more he has kept faith with himself.

In the early forties William Henry Sterrett went to Oregon from Lafayette, Ind., and opened a trading post. The Indians liked him and took freely of the wares he offered and he became rich. The store, which has since made him a noted character, was built a few years after he settled there. At that time it was strictly up-to-date and is said to have been the first department store established in the state of Missouri. It contained everything from millinery to farm wagons and farm machinery. It stands today as it stood at the close of the civil war, and affords an interesting study of the growth and development of the mercantile industries of the country.

Sterrett was the prince of good fellows in his younger days and entertained his friends right royally. What remains of the business of a former day is dwarfed and impaired and the once magnificent fortuce has dwindled away until it is now but a shadow of its former proportions. While Sterrett is by no means a poor man now he does not occupy the position on the pinnacle of wealth and affluence in Holt county that he did when he was the principal Indian trader there and for years thereafter.

It was Sterrett's ambition to become the wealthiest man in the Platte Purchase that lead to his undoing. He was determined to double his fortune in a short time. When the civil war broke out he conceived the idea that soldiers would be as easy for a man with sharp trading instincts to handle as Indians had been, and leaving his store in charge of a clerk, he followed the Federal troops from place to place, each time establishing what is now called an "army canteen." But it did not yield the returns anticipated and in less than two years he had lost all the money he risked in the enterprise.

The almost fabulous prices that had prevailed during the war declined and in order to meet the competition which had sprung up around him he found that he would have to sell his stock for less than half cost. He had lost enough already and this additional sacrifice was more than he could bear. Then he made the vow referred to.

The result of this foolish resolution is that Sterrett has a store full of relics and rare specimens of old goods that have no market value except as curios. Collectors of curiosities from different parts of the country have visited the place and have endeavored by all manner of persuasive talk to induce him to sell some of the antique articles of merchandise, but he turns a deaf ear to all their offers and insists upon talking about his farm "out east of town."

On the shelves on one side are 40 or 50 rolls of calico, bought at war-time prices and retailed at 25 cents a yard. Old-fashioned hats, that remind one of the colonial days, are marked $3, $5 and $6 each. The most interesting feature of the old curiosity shop is, perhaps, the millinery department. Sterrett flourished before women were engaged in the hat and bonnet trimming industry in the small towns, and it was necessary, to make his department store complete, to carry a few dozen trimmed hats, bought in St. Louis at fancy prices. There is a show case filled with musty specimens, the handiwork of the milliner of the early sixties in the store at the present time, and they do not resemble the Paris models of the 20th century, either. On the top of the shelves are pictures of the kind that adorned the parlors of the wealthy classes at the time when this novel stock of merchandise was purchased. They are so old that the process by which they were made is a lost art, but the price cards say they sold for $10 to $25 in their day.

From one end of the building to the other, is to be found articles which the present generations knows not the use of and the names of which are unheard of words to the tradesmen of the present time. The show window is trimmed as it was the day Sterrett returned from his unsuccessful army career. The head of a large buffalo occupies a prominent place on one side, and a few Indian arrow points are scattered around by way of diversion.

The personal appearance of the owner of the "old curiosity shop" is suggestive of a hermit, and, indeed, he is little else, for he lives in the rear of the store to protect his goods from burglars, he says. He has a long, shaggy, gray beard, which, like the sparse covering of hair on the top of his head, is usually unkempt and disheveled. He limps slightly as a result of a wound received in a fight with the Indians when he first located in Missouri. He always carries a cane which was presented to him by one of the Indian chiefs some time after the encounter, and after they had become good friends. He is 65 years of age.—Elwood McDonald in the St. Joseph Gazette-Herald.

Stories in the Companion

In the fifty-two issues of its volume for 1902, The Youth's Companion will publish between two hundred and three hundred good stories. Four series of stories which promise to be exceptionally entertaining will be "Tales of a Deep-Sea Diver," "Tales of a Circus Hand," "Tales of a Mississippi Pilot," and "Tales of an Indian Agent." There will be four stories in each group.

Among the contributors of fiction during 1901, will be Annie Fellows Johnston, Eva Wilder Brodhead, Arthur E. McFarlane, Homer Greene, Ellsworth E Kelly, Ella W. Peattie, Grace M. Gallagher, Alice Morgan, Elizabeth McCracken, C. A. Stephens, Alice Brown, Jack London, H. S. Canfield, Margaret Johnson, Edward W. Thompson, Carroll W. Rankin, May Roberts Clark, Sarah Orne Jewett, Margaret Sangster, Marshall Saunders and Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

A full announcement of the new volume will be sent to any address on request. The new subscriber for 1902, who sends $1.75 for the new volume at once will receive free all the remaining issues for 1901, including the double Holiday Numbers; also The Companion Calendar for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
195 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE MIMEOGRAPH

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. H RICHARDS, OREGON, MO.
OFFICE UP STAIRS IN THE MOORE BLOCK.

Abstracter and Negotiator of Loans.

Transfers for week ending November 16, 1901:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

E C Watts to E Weller, e2 ne sw 22 60, 39..... $1,600
G W Fredericks to Jno Morgan, pt nw 29, 59, 37..... 650
B F Privett to Jno E Privett, lot 17, sw 30, 62, 38..... 700
John W Privett to Jno E Privett, lot 16, sw 30, 62, 38..... 150
Jacob King, et al to U G Howard, et al, 3 pt 1, 59, 38..... 1,200
W C Opel to James E Ramsay, e 21a n2 se 28, 60, 37..... 850
G W Pullen to Eva Klopp, pt lot 1 Devorss' add Forbes..... 350
Andrew Meyer to Geo W Meyer, se se 8, 61, 38..... 1,800
Geo W Meyer to Meyer & Fuller, se se 8, 61, 38..... 2,000
Francis M Cropp to Leonidas B Cropp, e2 sw 12, 60, 39..... 2,000
Geo Stults to A Loucks, e2 lot 3, se 21, 63, 37..... 1,000
J F Barnard to Geo Anderson, lot 18, block 12, Maitland..... 50

Transfers for the week ending November 23, 1901:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

Emma A Martin to Daniel Cass, pt ne 32, 60, 38..... $ 550
James Kneale to MRCummings, ne ne se 22, 60, 37..... 1,000
H T Alkire to Margaret S Alkire, block 25 and 32, Oregon..... 2,500
Jno F Foster to Samuel Spurrier, sw sw 23, 60, 38..... 2,200
Mike Burke to Lee West, lot 1, nw 30, 62, 39 and lot 4, ne 25, 62, 40. 2,600

Marion.

—Miss Ida Lentz has gone to Oregon to stay a few weeks.

—J. C. Morris was hauling corn from Forest City, the past week.

—The Misses Noellsch were the guests of Anna Kraemer, Sunday.

—Miss Mattie Morris took a wheel ride to Fillmore, Saturday.

—Wes Hamm has moved in the house vacated by Fred Hilsenbeck.

—Born, November 22, 1901, to Thos. Reynolds and wife, a ten pound boy.

—W. Acton was buying turkeys and chickens in our neighborhood, this week.

—N. L. Planalp, wife and son, Everett, of Fillmore, spent Sunday with his father.

—Master Jim Hornecker, of Triumph, spent Friday and Saturday with his cousin, Harry Pollock.

—Geo. Pollock, wife and son, Harry, and Miss Jennie Morris were shopping in St. Joseph, Monday.

—Mrs. Jno Hurst invited her friends in Monday, to help sew carpet rags. A pleasant day was spent by all.

—Mrs. Daisy Davidson, of Andrew county, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, R. Marion and wife.

—A large crowd attended the box supper Friday evening. Every one had a good time and several dollars added to the library.

—Mrs. C. W. Hurst, accompanied by her husband and Dr. Findley, went to St. Joseph, Monday, to be operated on for tumor in her side.

RUTH.

THE PEOPLE KNEW HIM.

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)

George Washington made and sold flour, and every barrel of flour in the market branded "G. Washington, Mount Vernon," sold without delay. No question was ever raised as to quality or weight.

Benson's Porous Plaster sells on its reputation everywhere. All the buyer wants to be certain of is that the plaster offered him *really is* Benson's, and not a worthless imitation of it or substitute for it.

A plaster is the best form of external remedy, and Benson's is the best plaster; 5,000 physicians and druggists, and a multitude of people no man can number, have settled that. "You can trust it," they say.

Coughs, colds, lame back, lumbago, muscular stiffness and rheumatism, troubles of the liver and kidneys, influenza or grip, pneumonia, and all other diseases open to external treatment, are *at once* relieved and cured by Benson's Plaster.

Do not assume that Belladonna, Capsicum or Strengthening plasters are "just as good as" Benson's. They are vastly inferior.—*No* other plaster is as good as Benson's.

In competition with the best-known plasters of Europe and America, Benson's have received *fifty-five highest awards.*

For sale by all druggists or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary in the estate of Christian Fahrman, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 28th day of October, 1901, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they shall be forever barred.

DANIEL ZACHMAN, Executor.

WM. KAUCHER, J. P.

Pension Business A Specialty.

Office over Zachman-Evans Grocery Store.

Oregon - - Mo.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the Financial Condition of the Montgomery & Roecker Banking Company, at Oregon, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 23rd day of November, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security	$ 83,004.10
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security	10,500.20
Overdrafts by solvent customers	582.36
United States bonds on hand	60,000.00
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price	00,000.00
Real estate (banking house) at present cash market value	2,500.00
Real estate other than banking house at its present cash market value	00,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	718.50
Due from other banks, good on sight draft	125,345.23
Checks and other cash items	741.00
National Bank notes, legal tender	
United States notes and gold and silver certificates	2,425.00
Gold coin	1,000.00
Silver coin, including pennies	1,100.80
All other resources	135.00
Total	$228,142.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 21,000.00
Surplus funds on hand	3,000.00
Undivided profit less current expenses and taxes paid	2,534.11
Deposits subject to draft at sight by banks and bankers	0,000.00
Deposits subject to draft at sight by individuals and others	158,527.39
Demand certificates of deposit outstanding	8,400.00
Time certificates of deposit outstanding	34,680.87
Bills payable and bills re-discounted	00,000.00
Dividends unpaid	00,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	00,000.00
Total	$228,142.37

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of Holt

We, C. D. Zook, President, and Albert Roecker, Cashier, of said bank, each of us do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

C. D. ZOOK, President.
ALBERT ROECKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of November, A. D., nineteen hundred and one.

WITNESS my hand and notarial seal the date last aforesaid. Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring December 16, 1902.

[SEAL] W. H. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. D. ZOOK,
ALBERT ROECKER,
G. L. CUMMINS, } Directors.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the Financial Condition of the Citizen's Bank of Oregon, Missouri, at Oregon, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 23rd day of November, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security	$ 34,447.82
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security	11,595.00
Overdrafts by solvent customers	732.14
United States bonds on hand	
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price	
Real estate (banking house) at present cash market value	
Real estate other than banking house at its present cash market value	
Furniture and fixtures	800.00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft	70,982.39
Checks and other cash items	6,344.23
National Bank notes, legal tender	
United States notes and gold and silver certificates	795.00
Gold coin	1,050.00
Silver coin, including pennies	1,230.01
All other resources expense act	00.00
Total	$148,949.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 20,000.00
Surplus funds on hand	1,500.00
Undivided profits less current expenses and taxes paid	2,289.11
Deposits subject to draft at sight by banks and bankers	
Deposits subject to draft at sight by individuals and others	105,588.83
Demand certificates of deposit outstanding	
Time certificates of deposit outstanding	7,621.67
Bills payable and bills re-discounted	
Dividends unpaid	
Liabilities other than those above stated	
Total	$136,949.61

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of Holt

We, Daniel Zachman, president, and C. J. Hunt, cashier, of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of November, 1901.

WITNESS my hand and notarial seal the date last aforesaid. Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring December 16, 1902.

[SEAL] W. H. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
DANIEL ZACHMAN,
T. S. HINDE,
SAMUEL DAVIDSON, } Directors.

PETREE BROS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office up stairs in VanBuskirk building,

OREGON, MISSOURI.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Injection and Douche. Best—Easiest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—mailed free. Full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., Room Times Bldg., New York.

ECONOMY CREAM SEPARATOR.

Pays for itself in a few days. Separates in 40 minutes automatically and gets all the cream. Only one a little and lasts forever. AGENTS WANTED. Big pay—every farmer buys. Where we have no agent we will send a separator at agents prices, to introduce it. Write for catalogue, prices, etc., to ECONOMY SUPPLY CO., 555 Main St. Kansas City, Mo.

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JOHN C. PHILBRICK.

Notice to Parents.

At a meeting of the Oregon School Board held Nov. 25th, 1901, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That pupils who are absent for more than four days during any school month shall be demoted at the beginning of the next month to the next lower grade. In each case of demotion the superintendent shall notify the board of such demotion at the end of each school month and at the same time give written notice to the parents of such demotion. Any pupil may prevent demotion only by a satisfactory written examination in all studies in the grade in which he or she has been pursuing.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the Board and a copy furnished THE HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL for publication. By order of the Board.

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

Oregon, Mo., November 25, 1901.

The school board deemed that the enforcement of the above resolution is absolutely necessary for good school work in this place. Quite a number of the pupils have been repeatedly absent from school, and in a number of cases the children have been seen playing on the streets and elsewhere, yet when they would return to school they would present to the teacher in every case an excuse from their parents. By doing this way such pupils have a tendency to hold back the work of their classes. No hardship whatever is imposed upon any pupil by this rule. If they are unable meet its requirements, they should in justice to themselves and their classmates drop back a grade and then not be a draw-back to their former class. Effort and punctuality is thus encouraged and the general work of the school will be greatly benefitted.

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New Train Service Between St. Joseph and Chariton, Ia. Via Grant City.

Attention is directed to the new train service of the C. B. & Q between St. Joseph, Mo., and Chariton, Iowa, via the new line lately completed between Grant City and Albany Junction.

In addition to trains 111 and 112 between Chariton and Kansas City via the old main line, there are new trains 114 and 113 running as follows:

No. 114 daily except Sunday from Chariton to St. Joseph via Bethany Junction, Grant City and Albany Junction, leaving Chariton 5:45 a. m., arriving St. Joseph 12:30 noon, making connections at St. Joseph with south bound train of the K. C. St. J. & C. B., No. 20.

North bound trains from Kansas City, No. 15 and 21 connect at St. Joseph with C. B. & Q. train No. 113 leaving St. Joseph daily except Sunday at 2:45 p. m., running north via Albany Junction Grant City and Bethany Junction, arriving Chariton 9:30 p. m.

L. W. WAKELEY,
General Passenger Agent.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration will will annexed on the estate of Daniel Zook, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on October 21, 1901, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MRS. A. B. ZOOK,
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 30th day of April, 1901, the undersigned public administrator for said county has taken charge of the estate of Daniel Hahn, Sr., deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of said order, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred. This 15th day of November, 1901.

M. D. WALKER,
Public Administrator.

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