

The Holt County Sentinel.

38TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1902.

NUMBER 6.

Current Comment.

The Globe-Democrat has had five experts at work examining the state books, as published by the state auditor and the Dockery-Allen Expert Report on Missouri Finances. The experts were unacquainted with each other, nor were they acquainted with the fact that the Globe Democrat had more than one report in preparation. These experts are: R. H. Dreyer, J. A. Parks, C. C. Creclus, H. M. Ramsay, M. W. Gustin, all well known Missouri expert accountants. All of their examinations and exhibits contain startling verification of the charge that the book-keeping at Jefferson City is horrid, and that they are immensely out of their equilibrium. Strange as it may seem, their reports practically agree, although each pursued his investigations without the knowledge of the other.

They all agree that nearly \$12,000,000 has been lost to the state through the methods pursued in handling the interest tax fund and the conversion of the school and seminary fund.

In the examination a new discrepancy has been discovered in the fact that \$1,918,000 of cancelled bonds stolen from the vaults, as set forth by individual numbers, as published in the 1875 state constitution, were used the second time in the state books. These bonds are traced by Expert Parkes by their special numbers. It is no wonder that it has required \$44,000,000 to pay a debt of \$15,000,000.

They show that an overcharge on bond payments of nearly \$700,000 was made.

That there is a shortage of \$2,437,000 on bond cancellations.

That sufficient money has been collected from the taxpayers to have paid off the entire state bonded indebtedness three years ago, without using the school fund.

That in the conversion of the school funds \$65,663 of interest due was lost when the government bonds belonging to the public schools were sold.

They fail to find due credit upon the books for the \$3,000,000 paid by the H. & St. Joseph railroad company.

They report that the school fund amounting to \$4,300,000 was absorbed and lost through the various discrepancies shown, and there was a large waste of interest.

They take the Dockery-Allen expert report and show the expenditures on state debt and interest account to be out of balance \$4,649,683.

They show from the same pamphlet that there is a hole of \$4,650,630 in bond payments.

They show that one large item is credited twice and another three times. They show that one item of \$51,885 is cancelled in the pamphlet, and then on another page, carried again.

The most striking feature of all these reports is the demonstration that the entire state debt should have been paid off during the year 1898, and should have been done without looting the school fund of its every dollar. If the money collected from the taxpayers had been legally spent the state today would have been freed from debt three years ago, and the school fund would have been intact and drawing interest from the outside. But as the case stands we are still in debt to the amount of \$5,294,839 with an annual interest charge of \$250,000. In making up their summary the experts agree that during the Democratic period of control in this state a loss of over \$11,000,000 to the taxpayers of the state has been the result of that management; this loss is itemized as follows:

Bonds and cash for which certificates were issued.....	3,470,958
Interest lost by the conversion.....	4,006,944
Interest collected on certificates in excess of school distributions.....	848,296
Loss to taxpayers on educational endowments.....	8,326,198
Debt overpaid 1898.....	783,972
Bonds unpaid December 31, 1900.....	2,080,000
Total.....	\$11,300,170

Whenever the Republican press of the state begin a series of criticisms of the Democratic ring management of the state, the gang that has the Democratic party of the state by the throat, at once set up the howl "you are slandering the state." For the benefit of Mr. Cook, our secretary of state, we propose to here give a few statements made during the past few years, by some of his close friends, and ask him to reproduce them in his next political "hand-me-out." No Republican newspaper in the state has ever said harsher things, and as they were utterances of prominent Democrats at the time, we think he might call these gentlemen to account. One of our legislators while in session passed the following:

"Resolved, that the commissioners of permanent seat of government be requested and instructed to remove the portrait of General Nathaniel Lyon now in this hall, and that he, the commissioner, be instructed to have painted a

life-size portrait of ex-Governor Sterling Price and place it in the place of the portrait so removed." Lyon was a general in the Union army; Price, of the Confederate army. Fortunately the resolution was defeated.

"Everybody dipped into the treasury. It was not until the volunteers and national guards and state institutions asked for money that it was found to be empty." This was published in one of the Kansas City Democratic papers, and referred to the 49th general assembly.

Here is another nice item to publish to the world: "The difference between the house and the senate is that the plunder proceeds in the senate without disagreement, while in the house it is a fruitful cause of quarrels.—St. Louis Post Dispatch (Dem.)"

One of Platte county's rocked ribbed Democratic papers only a few years ago said: "Missouri has two dead men in the United States senate"

The present attorney-general published an opinion in which he has stated that it was "unconstitutional to recite the Lord's prayer in the schools of the state."

It was Representative Bohart, a good Democrat, who stated upon the floor of the house that "honest men and honest measures have no place in this legislature." The Cardwell investigation has proven Mr. Bohart knew what he was talking about.

Representative Dalzell stated: "We are owned by the lobby," and Representative Whitcomb characterized the Stephen administration as "organized debauchery." "What if the constitution does conflict, wipe it out," said Representative Tribble, a "peach" of a Democrat.

It was Representative Rubey, of Macon, that stated: "Neither house of the general assembly has any more regard for the constitution than the devil has for the Bible."

The St. Louis Mirror, Democratic, said referring to the action of the recent legislature: "Much proposed Democratic legislation in this state is calculated to drive business out of the state and destroy the credit of the people living in the state." No Republican paper said so much. It also said: "It is hostile to all legitimate business interests of the state."

It was telegraphed all over this country from Chickamauga Park, that the 5th Missouri infantry was sent to the field in such a ragged condition that the regiment was not allowed to take part in dress parades, it had no hospital tents and twelve men died on this account. No Missouri Republican paper was responsible for this item of news. It was associated press dispatches. It never helped Missouri.

"For the first time in a quarter of a century the banks at Jefferson City refused to handle state paper.—St. Louis Republic.

The Lexow committee, named by a Democratic governor, the majority of which were Democrats, in their report to the legislature, which report was published in all the leading Democratic papers of St. Louis, had this to say in regard to the assessment of property: "The farms and personal property of the state, if sold under the hammer, would not bring their assessed value. Yet these (the street railways of St. Louis) could be cashed at any hour of the day for \$13,513,249, over five times their assessed value."

During the debate in the United States senate last week, upon the motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution provided for the submission of an amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by the people, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, said he was anxious to have a square issue on the question of the election of senators by the people, but he was opposed to the Depew amendment and was opposed to the resolution as it came from the house. He had been a Democrat for more than 50 years, but he was not in favor of the declaration in Democratic platforms for this resolution. He denied the right of any convention—state or national—to dictate how he should vote on any question. He was opposed to the pending resolution because he believed that when the time came for the people to be protected against their own ignorance and imbecility it was a notice that popular government was a failure. He inclined to the belief that this was a plan adopted by adroit politicians to induce the people to believe that they were purer than some other people.

Secretary Shaw said recently that the American people cannot stand prosperity. And he spoke truth. The average American is a gambler. For he is a born speculator and speculation is gambling. When times are good and wealth accumulates desire for paying investments creates demand and that reacts in advancing prices. This again induces confidence in further advances and investments on that hypothesis. The infection spreads; prices mount; the

credulous put their savings into stocks, lots, all sorts of get-rich-quick schemes, and the current rushes with increasing velocity and volume to the precipice. Then there is panic.

The irrigation bill has passed the house and went to the president, who promptly signed it. It is but a beginning; the limitation of revenue to money derived from sales of public lands creating too small a fund to admit of anything but a start. But much is accomplished when a footing is obtained. The appropriations for improvements of rivers and harbors had as slight a start but the system has grown to very respectable dimensions, if amount appropriated is evidence of respectability. The bill contains some excellent features. The land-grabber is balked by the limitation of water rights to a quarter section and to actual, bona-fide residents. The practices that scandalized the ranges of New Mexico cannot be repeated on the irrigable land of the semi-arid states and territories.

An important thing to Missouri fruit growers is the soil survey now being made in the state. The investigation is being carried on by the United States department of agriculture in co-operation with the Missouri experiment station at Columbia. The work is already begun in Howell county, with headquarters at West Plains. It is proposed to make a careful study of the soil formation and the physical composition of the portions of South Missouri, where fruit growing has reached its highest development, with a view in the best place of determining the character of those soils and other factors that render that country so well adapted to the industry of fruit growing.

fact, that many of the most intelligent feeders are now producing so-called "baby beef." So long as the market requirements are satisfied by a live weight carcass of 1,200 pounds, and buyers will ingly pay near the top prices for such animals, it will be profitable to push the steers from birth to butchers' block. It may be safely maintained that an acre of corn will produce more beef when fed to steers under 12 months old than at any later period.

The school of agriculture in connection with the state university is devoting much time and attention to the proper instruction in this line of work, and in the summer sessions a practical course, free from the technical and theoretical, is of much direct profit to agriculturists. That Missouri's agricultural college is taking first rank in the great science was recently attested by Secretary James Wilson of the United States department of agriculture. Mr. Wilson said expressly that Missouri had done more in the past to educate the agriculturist, and for the progress, of the science than any state in the union.

The Democracy of Holt county held their county convention at Forest City on Saturday last, June 21, 1902, and selected their various delegates to represent them in the various state and congressional conventions. They were all in good humor, and the convention dispatched their business with promptness. There was not only a good turn out of the untried, but the convention was in every respect a representative one.

The convention was called to order at 11 a. m. by County Chairman Stubbs, and upon the naming of the usual parliamentary committee, the convention took an adjournment for dinner. Following this, the convention reassembled and at once went to business. John France was made chairman and Henry Borchers was made the secretary. After the reports of the various committees had been disposed of, the convention named the following delegations:

To the state convention, David Kennedy, J. L. Minton, W. F. Drake, Henry Meyer.

To the Judicial convention, J. C. Hinkle, H. B. Williams, R. B. Bridgeman, Charles Childers.

To the Congressional convention, Hugh Brohan, J. T. Thatcher, Samuel Kahn, E. F. Weller, George Penny, A. O. Williams, S. J. Shultz, Andrew Hare, W. C. Andes.

Resolutions were introduced and adopted, endorsing the candidacy of A. R. Woodson for supreme judge, Tom Park for railroad commissioner, C. F. Cochran for congress and Wm. J. Stone for United States senator.

Speeches were made by Judge Woodson and Mr. Spratt. The convention then adjourned.

The county committee met and decided on a call for a county nominating convention to meet at Mound City on Tuesday, August 19th; the primaries to select delegates to the county convention to be held on Saturday, August 16, 1902.

"Unlucky" Thirteen.

The Globe-Republican, of Dodge City, run this out as original matter in its last issue: Many people are superstitious as to the number 13. And yet, why should they be? The original states of the Union were 13 as everybody knows, and no one would be considered unlucky because he had a quarter of a dollar in his pocket, and yet the coin is impressed with "13" all over its two sides. Count the letters in a "quarter dollar," and you have 13. Count the stars over the eagle's head—13; the eagle holds in its beak a scroll. Count the letters in "E Pluribus Unum" impressed thereon—13; in one talon the eagle grasps a quiver full of darts—13; in the other a branch which which has 13 leaves. In each of the eagle's wings there are 13 feathers, and the tail feathers number the same. Count the crossbars in the shield on the shield on the eagle's breast—13. Turn the quarter over, there are 13 stars surrounding Liberty and 13 leaves in her wreath. If this is unlucky who wouldn't have a barrelful of it?

In speaking of the second factor, Mr. Mumford said that the age and weight at which live stock is marketed today has decreased to such an extent as compared with former years, that present practice seems almost revolutionary. It has not been a great many years ago that it was considered necessary to feed a steer until four or five years old before he could reasonably hope to satisfy the critical demands of that old time market. Hogs were fed to a weight of four to six hundred, and while 2-year-old steers are in great demand, 200-pound hogs are the rule and not the exception, and 90-pound lambs are valued at least \$1 per hundred above the price offered for 2-year old wethers.

This influence of the market conditions has greatly benefited the feeder. For no proposition in the whole realm of stock feeding has been more definitely demonstrated than that the cost of grain depends directly upon the age of the animal.

The younger the animal the less food is required to produce a pound of gain. It is not surprising in view of the above

fact, that many of the most intelligent feeders are now producing so-called "baby beef." So long as the market requirements are satisfied by a live weight carcass of 1,200 pounds, and buyers will ingly pay near the top prices for such animals, it will be profitable to push the steers from birth to butchers' block. It may be safely maintained that an acre of corn will produce more beef when fed to steers under 12 months old than at any later period.

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The Minority Get Together and Name Delegates to Their Various Conventions.

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KING VERY ILL.

Coronation of Britain's Ruler Has Been Indefinitely Postponed.

LONDON, June 24. — With dramatic suddenness the king has been stricken down upon the eve of his coronation, which has been indefinitely postponed. King Edward is suffering from perityphlitis, and has just undergone a surgical operation. This is a form of appendicitis. The operation upon the king was successfully performed.

Perityphlitis is inflammation, including the formation of an abscess of the tissues around the vermiform appendix and hence perityphlitis is hard to distinguish at once from appendicitis. In the king's case there was an abscess at the head of the large intestine where the appendix begins and the operation today was an immediate necessity because the abscess had to be got at and emptied of its contents. Of course I cannot say what further than the abscess was discovered by the surgeons—that is to what extent the inflammation had affected that part of the king's body. Under ordinary circumstances he ought to recover in three or four weeks, but after recovery it would perhaps be four weeks more before he would be able to perform his part in the coronation ceremony. The king's trouble is in his right side, low down.

The king, under ordinary conditions, was not looked upon as a good subject for operations, and, although the king passed successfully through the ordeal, it is believed that four or five weeks must elapse before he will be able to undergo the arduous labors of the coronation ceremonial. Therefore, no date can yet be indicated for the carrying out of the coronation.

It is privately admitted that the king's condition is more critical than is represented by the medical bulletin.

Condition Critical.

LONDON, June 25. — The following statement was made this afternoon on the highest medical authority: Until the tubes now draining the cavity of the abscess have been withdrawn it will be impossible to feel certain that the king will pull through. What his physicians have now to fear is that peritonitis or hemorrhage may supervene. There is always this danger in such cases. Again it is a fact that an abscess due to perityphlitis may have a fatal issue without any warning symptoms. All the indications are often masked until the post mortem and there are many cases on record where the disease was only discovered after death from an extraneous cause, such as an accident. At any rate, the king's grave illness must invalidate him for a long time.

Condition Satisfactory.

LONDON, June 26.—Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Francis H. Laking and Sir Thomas Barlow are again spending the night within Buckingham palace, and they have arranged for Sir Joseph Lister to join them in consultation in the morning.

When a representative of the Associated Press applied at the palace after midnight last night, just as the building was being closed for the night it was learned that there was nothing to be added to the last bulletin and King Edward's condition continued to be satisfactory. It was further pointed as an assuring sign that the 11 o'clock bulletin had been issued after only a brief consultation, and that it had not been deemed necessary to call in Sir Joseph Lister and Sir Thomas Smith before issuing it.

What the Negro Has Done.

Leslie's Weekly: A recent writer gives the following summary of what the negro has accomplished to demonstrate his fitness for civilization: He has reduced his illiteracy 45 per cent in 35 years; negro children in the common schools number 1,500,000; negro students in higher institutions, 40,000; negro teachers, 30,000; negro students learning classical courses, 1,200; negro students pursuing scientific courses, 1,200; negro student pursuing business courses, 1,000; and negro graduates, 17,000. There are 250,000 volumes in negro libraries, 150 institutions for the higher education of negroes, 250 negro lawyers, three banks conducted by negroes, three magazines edited by negroes, and 400 newspapers under negro management. The value of their libraries is \$500,000, their school property is worth \$12,000,000, their church property is valued at \$37,000,000, their farms, numbering about 130,000, are worth \$400,000,000 (this does not include their homes, valued at \$325,000,000) and their personal property is worth \$165,000,000. Since the war the negro has raised \$10,000,000 for his own education.

—Mrs. George L. Stephenson has our thanks for a fine boquet of poppies, wild lilies and sweet peas—the most elegant colorings imaginable.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

President Roosevelt Endorsed For President in 1904.

Akins reelected chairman of state committee. McJimsey permanent chairman of convention.

Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. J. U. White, of Brookfield. For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—W. S. Crane, of Jasper county. For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner (short term)—Barney Frauenthal.

Resolution endorsing the administration of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, adopted by a large majority. Holt county gets two members on the new state committee: Hon. John Kennish, of Mound City, committeeman at large, and Hon. S. F. O'Fallon, of this city, as one of the committeemen from this district, the fourth.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Jefferson City, June 24.—The new state committee, by congressional districts, is as follows:

Second—R. E. Smith, Brookfield; Grant McCullough, Milan.

Third—W. J. Wrightman, Bethany; W. J. Gromer, Stanberry.

Fourth—Ralph O. Stauber, St. Joseph; Samuel F. O'Fallon, Oregon.

Fifth—W. C. Dunn, Grain Valley; George A. Neal, Kansas City.

Sixth—Daniel T. Boisseau, Warrensburg; Bernard Tich, Harrisonville.

Seventh—C. N. Van Hosen, Springfield; S. P. Huston, Malta Bend.

Eighth—J. F. Gmelich, Booneville; R. S. Harvey, Eldon.

Ninth—J. C. Parish, Vandalia; Rolla S. Paul, Montgomery.

Tenth—Max Starkloff, St. Louis; Theodore Kalbfeld, St. Louis.

Eleventh—A. F. Sturtevant, Charles F. Busche.

Twelfth—Hiram Lloyd, Chris Schaecker.

Thirteenth—M. E. Rhodes, Potosi; Peter Geising, Farmington.

Fourteenth—M. E. Loring, Cape Girardeau; J. A. Toberton, Toberton.

Fifteenth—Thomas M. Allen, Cassville; Robert Stiekney, Carthage.

Sixteenth—J. W. Tuson, Marshfield; Ed. Long, Rolla.

Following are the other committeemen at large elected by the convention: F. D. Roberts, of Springfield; D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis; John Kennish, of Mound City; J. H. Bothwell, of Pottsville; Duncan, of Poplar Bluff; Walter S. Dickey, of Kansas City; G. A. Finklesberg, of Mount Vernon; Capt. C. H. Tandle, of St. Louis; C. G. Williams, of Booneville, and Thomas Campbell, of St. Louis.

Fourth July Celebrations.

Mr. Edross:—It seems to me a wrong idea exists on this subject. Why should not each community have its own little picnics, music, dancing, speeches (if called for) etc? Every year it is said "one must not celebrate because some other place is going to do so." Now let me ask two or three questions and make one suggestion. First: For whom is the amusement to be provided? It is for women, young people, children and the vast majority who cannot go any distance and who never go. Second: How many and who, go off to some other place to enjoy a big celebration? Never as many as one-twentieth of us and they are the young men and those who are "foot loose" or not embarrassed by ties to hold them. They where they please anyway. We, the great mass, must have nothing because some few would go away who will do as they please in any event.

Now, the nicest, most enjoyed 4th of July ever experienced here, was one day when a grand celebration was at Mound City and everybody was to go there or stay at home. A few of us got up the idea of everybody or anybody to have his own picnic in our court yard. A fiddle and a dance stand were prepared. Every store and shop was to be kept open to accommodate the women and children if they wanted to sit down—that proved the best idea of all. Never did any people more enjoy the day than did the hundreds of persons from the country, who had been notified to bring their own lunches, etc, and take seats in the court yard. The town was crowded, stores filled with buyers afternoon, yet a larger number of persons had gone to St. Joseph, White Cloud and Mound City celebrations than usual. No one was injured or offended. Let me add that of all ideas, that of closing all stores on the fourth is the silliest. It makes it so unpleasant for women and children to be shut out everywhere.

OLD TIMER.

—The "Black Wonders," of Oregon, crossed bats with the Savannah club, of the same color, Thursday of this week. Result of game could not be obtained in time for publication in this issue.