

The Holt County Sentinel.

40TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1904.

NUMBER 10

JULY

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Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Postoffice, Oregon, Mo.

MAILS DEPART:

7:20 a. m. For Omaha and intermediate points, and all points north, east and west.

12:10 p. m. For all points north, south, east and west, except Tarkio and Villisca branches.

8:45 a. m. For St. Joseph and intermediate points.

3:30 p. m. For New Point only.

10:00 a. m. Helwig supplied by Rural Carrier, Route No. 2.

4:25 p. m. For Villisca, north, mail to all points north, east, south and west, except intermediate between Forest City and St. Joseph.

12:45 a. m. For all points north, south, east and west. Mail made up at 8:00 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

8:50 a. m. Omaha-Mails from all points, north, east, south and west.

10:20 a. m. Villisca and Tarkio Valley branches. Mails from north east, south and west.

11:30 a. m. From New Point only.

3:15 p. m. Main line K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. Mails from all points, north, south, east and west.

6:00 p. m. From St. Joseph.

10:00 a. m. Rural Route No. 2, leaves. Returns at 4:00 p. m.

10:00 a. m. Rural Route, No. 1, leaves. Returns, 4:00 p. m.

9:45 a. m. Rural Route, No. 3, leaves. Returns at 4:00 p. m.

2:30 a. m. Main line, K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. Mail from all points.

Mails are made up promptly 15 minutes before departing time.

New Point mail arrives and departs daily except Sunday.

Mail to Fortescue, Rulo and points on the B. & M. in Nebraska within 100 miles of this office, should be mailed before 8:45 a. m. in order to reach its destination the same day.

Mails for main line of K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. north and south, are made up and depart at the same time, for day train, 12:10 p. m.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of Holt County, Missouri:

A call is hereby issued to the Republican voters of Holt County to meet in their respective townships, on

Saturday, July 30,

at 2 p. m., to select delegates to a convention which is called to meet at Maitland, Mo., on

Monday, August 1, 1904,

at 11 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices, to be voted for at the coming election, to be held on the 8th day of November, 1904. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each twenty-five votes or a fraction thereof cast for Highlee for supreme judge in 1902; also to select three township committeemen, the chairman to be a member of county committee.

The allotment of delegates for the various townships will be as follows:

Township	Votes	Del.
Benton	31	13
Blizelow	48	3
Clay	20	9
Forest	146	6
Forbes	162	7
Hickory	133	6
Lincoln	65	3
Lewis	57	3
Minton	37	3
Nodaway	137	6
Union	157	6

Done by order of County Committee this 17th day of May, 1904.

T. C. DUNGAN, Chairman.
NEVILLE DICKSON, Secretary.

ATTENTION, REPUBLICANS.

To the Republican Voters of Lewis Township:

You are hereby notified that a primary convention will be held at the Court House, Oregon, Mo.,

Saturday, July 30, 1904,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting fifteen delegates to the County Nominating Convention, called to meet at Maitland, Mo.,

Monday, August 1, 1904,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be voted for at the coming November election.

T. C. DUNGAN, Chairman.

Attend to Business.

There is but one way to get good men in office. That is to put them on a ticket and then cast enough votes for them to elect them. It is the duty of every citizen to try to have good officials and the first step to accomplish this must be taken at the primaries.

The Republicans are looked to to place good men in the field and in doing this they must go to their township primaries and there vote for men as delegates who will do all in their power to name a set of candidates that will command the united support of the party. The primaries are to be held at the various townships on Saturday afternoon of next week, July 30, 1904. The county ticket will be nominated at a convention to be held at Maitland, the following Monday, August 1, 1904, and that convention must be composed of men who can be relied upon to nominate good men.

No Republican should fail to do his duty. They should go to their primary, Saturday, 30th inst., and vote. They should leave nothing to chance or to the possibility of other men doing the work. Make known your individual wishes for delegates through your ballot and then you will have done your full duty and cannot be held responsible for ill advised nominations.

"In the first year of the Dingley tariff," says a Democratic paper, "there was a deficit of \$38,047,247; in the second year of \$89,808,857." But why not add, if the desire is to enlighten readers, that those were the years of the war with Spain. The whole period of the Dingley law shows a surplus of \$125,000,000, even when the Isthmian canal payment of \$50,000,000 is reckoned in with the expenditures.

Judge Parker's Action.

The earlier reports from St. Louis about Judge Parker's declaratory telegram on the financial question, of which several versions were sent out, seemed to endow his action with a somewhat finer quality than on careful examination it is found to possess. He did not, as at one time appeared, demand that the convention should either insert an acceptable money plank in the platform or take him off the ticket, but informed the convention that he regarded the gold standard as firmly and finally established, announced that he should act accordingly if elected, and requested Mr. Sheehan to decline the nomination for him if that attitude was proved to be unsatisfactory. The course which Judge Parker thus took at the last moment was much more creditable than a prolongation of his strange silence would have been, and was sure, while it remained imperfectly understood, to excite the admiration of men of all parties who respect moral courage. But we cannot doubt that on deliberate reflection they feel that an earlier definition of his views would have furnished a more signal proof of courage and good faith. The fact is that Mr. Bryan told the exact truth when in the course of his remarkable speech which in defiance of his doctors, he left his sick bed to deliver, he said:

I think it is a manly thing for a man to express his opinion before the convention adjourns. It would have been manlier to have expressed it before the convention met. It is a manly thing to express his opinion before the delegates act finally upon his position, but it would have been a manlier thing had he expressed his opinion before the voters throughout this country went to their caucuses and their primaries and sent instructed delegates here.

Unless Judge Parker was mysteriously ignorant of what everybody else knew, he must have been aware on Friday of the convention that Mr. Hill was explicitly quoting him to anxious inquirers as saying that he was entirely willing to leave the platform to the wisdom of the Democratic party. There was time enough after that to enable the delegates to choose a candidate with their eyes open.

The situation which confronted Judge Parker on Saturday was this: He had been nominated on a platform which, with a cowardly folly characteristic of the party in general and Hill in particular, made no allusion whatsoever to the financial question, and therefore left unrecanted the fatal heresy of 1896 and 1900. He knew that unless he did something to offset that omission the indispensable electoral votes of New York were lost in advance. If he took the bold step of declaring his personal adherence to the gold standard, there was a strong probability that a distracted and exhausted convention would consent to keep him as its candidate and let him convert a certainty of defeat into a remote possibility of victory. If, on the other hand, his opponents, in their resentment, should persuade the convention to drop him and make another nomination, he would escape all the burdens of a hopeless campaign and remain Judge of the Court of Appeals. It seems to be necessary to say, as respectfully as may be, that Judge Parker played a shrewd game of politics, for he knew the nomination once made, it would not be reconsidered. By maintaining his own silence and permitting his accredited agents to create an erroneous impression of perfect docility on his part, he secured an otherwise improbable, if not impossible, nomination, then made a spirited offer of withdrawal, which was virtually certain to be declined, and thus gained for himself an advantage of position which he could not do without, but which the convention never intended him to have.

We do not say that Judge Parker has dishonored himself by such tactics, but we cannot concede that the final dramatic act in a skillful performance entitles him to be acclaimed as a man of heroic mould. Yet, from a wretched conflict of base motives and disgraceful passions he emerges creditably in comparison with the men to whom he entrusted his interests in a convention whose most respectable figure, we are tempted to say, as we view the scenes enacted in St. Louis, was William Jennings Bryan, who stood by his colors and won several victories which left his final overthrow incomplete.

In nominating ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for vice-president, in his 81st year, the convention made a choice which we hesitate to term pathetic. He has great possessions and identified with the powerful coal trust. Happily there is no prospect of his being called on, at the end of his long life, to preside over the senate and hold himself in readiness to assume responsibilities which would overwhelm him in an instant.

All over Missouri can be read the signs of an uprising of voters to secure better government for the state.

Current Comment.

The best friends of the credit of Missouri are those who propose a change to honest and truthful government of the state.

Oom Paul Kruger, former president of the Transvaal republic, died at Clarenz, Switzerland, July 14, 1904. Death was due to heart weakness, resulting from an attack of pneumonia.

From the spirit shown toward Mr. Akins, our national committeeman, Col. Ed. Butler has evidently got in his work on the Missouri State Republican and the Globe-Democrat. Edward is a sly duck.

Bourke Cochran's comment on the Democratic platform, "They have strangled the party to save the organization," is epigrammatic, and might well serve for the epitaph which will be needed later on.

How much do you suppose Postmaster Harris knows or cares about the issues on which the Republican party must rely to carry Missouri next November?—Missouri State Republican. Oh, about as much as the Republican does, we guess.

When Missouri receives from the United States government the \$35,905 recently apportioned for the state militia, the financiers at Jefferson City should refrain from spending the money for state debts and issuing a certificate of indebtedness to the militia to be supported by perpetual taxation. That is precisely what has been done with the large cash gifts of the national government to the schools and seminaries of Missouri.

The "Safe and Sure" Democracy is again in the saddle. Bryan can hardly muster a corporal's guard. Altgeld is physically dead and the other leaders of 1896 and 1900, Stone, Jones and the rest, are practically defunct. Repudiation is repudiated. The gold standard is accepted. The dollar is placed above the man. Plutocracy is in the saddle. The standard oil and coal combines dictate the standard bearers of the "party of the people." The right of injunction is still to stand.

It looks now as if the year 1904 would hold the record as the most disastrous in the way of accidents that has passed for a century. Three appalling disasters, one on land, the burning of the Iroquois theatre, and two at sea, the burning of the General Slocum in New York bay and the sinking of the steamer Norge in the North Atlantic, are almost without rivals in their class. In addition to these, there has been a succession of railroad disasters, mine disasters, and loss of life from collapsing buildings, which would have seemed like disasters of great magnitude if they were not made comparatively insignificant by the three great disasters mentioned above.

If the Republican party has permitted federal office holders to manage party affairs in other states, it has seen that men fit to discharge the duties of important and responsible party positions were selected.—Missouri State Republican. Thirty out of the thirty-six delegates to the national convention voted for Mr. Akins as national committeeman. They evidently thought him competent. There was but one federal office holder in the entire delegation. The delegation from Missouri was composed of creditable business men representing the state and their respective districts. It is a pity the delegation did not consult the Republican. It should have known better to go so far away from home without having Brockmeyer to stand as its guardian. THE SENTINEL stands by the action of its delegation to the national convention in its every action, and it is the duty of every loyal Republican in the state to do the same.

"What preparation has Mr. Akins made for the campaign now on? Oh, about as much we guess as the national committee had done up to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Our young friend, Brockmeyer, is one of the most impractical politicians in the state, and grows, and grows as if he had the liver complaint. There is no state campaign yet on, and will not be until the state ticket is in the field. None of the congressional committees have done anything and are inactive until their candidates are in the field. The county committees do nothing until their respective county committees are in the field. Ice freezes mighty thick in August when the Republican can't find something to growl about and some conspicuous leaders of the Republican party to kick at. The national congressional committee has been only organized within the past thirty days. The new state chairman, whoever he may be, will doubtless take hold of the state campaign as soon as he is elected, and will look after matters, but we have no idea that his efforts will at all be satisfactory to the Republican, unless his suggestions are strictly adhered to by him.

Putting in nomination Judge Parker.

Orator Littleton remarked, perhaps more wisely than he knew, "No man is greater than his party, and no party is greater than its principles." That will be a sentence to remember when Judge Parker goes before the people on a platform silent on one of the great issues on which the last two presidential campaigns was fought. The party was too cowardly to make a declaration on the money question, and "no party is greater than its principles."

"On his record—and that is the thing that counts—Bert D. Norton, at present assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, is pre-eminently the man for the Republicans to nominate for attorney general."—St. Joseph Gazette. When Captain Houser, of the Globe Democrat, reads the above item, we opine it will take a ton of ice to get him cooled down. No matter what the Gazette may think of the availability of Mr. Norton, he is a federal office holder, and the Globe-Democrat and Missouri State Republican seem to think this ought to knock him out of the nomination. The Gazette had better refer this matter to these papers for their approval.

After all the heated atmosphere to which we have been treated by the Democratic press regarding the evils of the money power, their two chosen standard bearers are both men of immense wealth—their vice-president is reliably quoted at \$12,000,000—gold standard men, pure and simple, and the power behind the nominations has been Wall street, the sugar, standard oil, coal and steel trusts. The trusts fear a curbing of their power at the hands of the Republican administration. If this is not a complete reversal of the traditional policy of the Democratic party, what is it? Its policy of vacillation and expediency does not stand comparison with the consistent policy of the Republican party made up of the great middle class of the nation, in whom, on the last analysis, lies the nation's strength.

Grandpa Davis, of West Virginia, the Democratic nominee for vice-president, is in his 81st year, and is the oldest by nearly a full score of years. Elbridge Gerry, of Madison's time and his running mate, was 69 when he took his seat as president of the senate. Wm. R. King was 67; he was elected with Franklin Pierce; George Clinton, who was elected under Jefferson, and Thomas A. Hendrix, chosen with Mr. Cleveland, were each 66. Levi P. Morton, under Harrison, was 65 and Henry Wilson, vice-president under Grant, was 61. There is danger in electing men to the presidency and vice presidency who have the age of 60. Harrison and Taylor died in office, and the six vice-presidents who passed that age died in office, King, Hendricks and Wilson died in office. Mr. Davis is one of the great coal barons of the country, and his mines are in the great coal trust of the East.

The Republicans of this county should attend the township meetings which will be held in the several townships on Saturday afternoon of next week, July 30, 1904, to select delegates to the Republican County convention, which meets in Maitland, Monday, August 1, 1904. Let every Republican attend and assist in the election of representative men as delegates. It should be remembered also, that at the township meetings a new township committee, consisting of three members, is also to be chosen, and the chairman thereof is to be a member of the county central committee, and care should be exercised in the selection of these committeemen. It is a presidential election, and strong, capable men should be chosen, those who can and will attend to the duties of the position. Let every Republican voter go to the primaries, Saturday, July 30, 1904.

The rapid increase in the use of commercial fertilizers in Missouri has brought into the state as skillful a lot of swindlers as ever operated the "gold brick" upon the unsuspecting farmers. Ashes and other cheap substances are mixed together, nicely sacked and labeled and sold to the farmers as high-grade fertilizers. So common has this practice become that the Agricultural department of the University of Missouri is preparing a vigorous campaign against the manufacturers and distributors of this spurious article who place their goods for sale on the Missouri market. A new officer known as the fertilizer inspector has been appointed and it will be his duty to travel over the state and inspect the fertilizers offered for sale and properly label those found of good quality. Wherever distributors or manufacturers are found defrauding the farmers, the evidence secured by the University will be placed in the hands of the prosecuting attorney in whose county the sale was made and he will be assisted in prosecuting the swindlers.

There will be a union Sunday school festival, held on the lawn at James Taylor's residence, near Helwig (Richville), Saturday evening, July 23. Ice-cream, cake, lemonade, etc., will be served. All are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. C. F. Erffmeyer will preach Friday night, July 22, at the Evangelical church in Oregon. Everybody welcomed to come.

They Never Learn.

A few weeks ago a wealthy retired farmer of Nebraska was taken in by a couple of confidence men and induced to pay \$10,000 of his money for an alleged gold brick represented to be worth \$21,000. Of course the brick was worth probably 15 cents.

Now, we have never wondered that people are taken in on one scheme and another by smooth talkers, who induce them to invest their money in worthless stocks or in property that is not worth half the money paid by the investor, but how a man who had sense enough to accumulate \$10,000 could be taken in on a gold brick scheme is something we never could understand. Gold is the one thing that is worth as much in the shape of a brick as it would be if made up into coin, for the reason that the government coins it free of charge. The owner of a brick of real gold, could in five minutes' time, go to a bank and after having the brick tested to show that it was the genuine article, get what it would be worth if it were coined into \$20 gold pieces. There could be no possible reason for a man selling a brick of gold worth \$21,000 or \$14,000 as the case might be for \$10,000, because he could get what it was actually worth within 30 minutes in any town the size of Oregon. As we have said, we cannot understand how any man who has sense enough to accumulate \$10,000 could be chump enough to believe that another man would sell him \$21,000 worth of gold for \$10,000. It would be just as reasonable to suppose that the man would hand him five genuine \$20 gold pieces for \$50. But the fact is that it is impossible to give any good reason for a man being a 24 carat chump except that he is just a chump and can't help it.

The Unterrified.

The Democratic nominating convention began its work at Jefferson City Tuesday of this week shortly after the noon hour. The state chairman, Mr. Rothwell, called the convention to order, and announced the temporary officers:—Temporary chairman, Congressman W. D. Vandiver; Secretary, John Byrne. At once the trouble began. A motion was made to substitute the name of James Nolan, a Folk man, for that of Byrne, as temporary secretary. Byrne was an Indian, and lives on one of Butler's farms in Jefferson county. The motion was carried, 401 for Nolan and 290 for Byrne. This was the first test of the Folk strength, and Byrne's was the first Indian scalp to be hung from Folk's belt. The wildest disorder was the one characteristic of the first session.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Vandiver aroused much enthusiasm by saying Missouri proposes to do a nice job of house-cleaning. "It is time," he said, "that politicians find that the people rule." His remarks evidently were to apply to state affairs, and not national, where the Yankee politicians ruled with an iron will. A mention of Bryan's name, Vandiver pronouncing him the greatest statesman in America, set the convention wild.

Judge Walter Graves, of Bates county, was made the permanent chairman. Judge Graves presided at Fulton, in the trial of Edward Butler. Judge Evans will be the new chairman of the state committee.

The committee on credentials had an all night and all-day session; the platform committee were ready to report, but did not on account of the delay on the part of the credential committee. The platform ratifies the national platform as adopted at St. Louis; declares that the eradication of bribery is the paramount issue; favors the recovery of the franchises obtained by bribery; favors the initiative and referendum.

As we go to press, the credential committee had reported, and it is reported that Mr. Folk had been nominated for governor on the first ballot; that Mr. Cook's nomination for secretary of state, and that of Mr. Allen for state auditor, was conceded by the anti-machine element of the party.

Letter List.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the postoffice at Oregon, Mo., for the week ending July 22, 1904:

James Flint.
John Myrick.

When calling for any of the above letters or cards, please say "advertised."

Tom Curry, P. M.

—Mrs. Ida Curry, of Omaha, Neb., is here on a visit.

—George Kunz is visiting relatives and attending the St. Louis fair.

—Mrs. Kramer, mother of Mrs. Geil, is attending the St. Louis fair.

—John L. Elder had a stroke of paralysis, last Wednesday, July 20, his left side being affected. He is now improving some.

—The following came from abroad to attend the funeral services of little Leona Evans: J. C. Evans and wife, of Valley Falls, Kan.; W. C. and E. E. Evans, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. J. C. Philbrick, son and daughter, Addie, Curt Kennedy and wife, and H. V. Harding, wife and baby, of St. Joseph.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.
Convenes first Monday in January; fourth Mondays in April and August.
Gallatin Craig, circuit judge.
Frank Petree, prosecuting attorney.
George W. Hogrefe, circuit clerk.
James A. Williams, sheriff.
Harry M. Irwin, stenographer.

Probate Court.
Convenes second Mondays in February, May August and November.
Henry T. Alkire, probate judge.

County Court.
Regular Terms: First Mondays in February, May, August and November.
Jacob Wehrli, presiding judge.
G. W. Pullen, judge 1st district.
Wm. H. Allen, judge of 2d district.
Enoch A. Welty, clerk of county clerk.
F. L. Zeller, deputy county clerk.

County Board of Health.
Jacob Wehrli, president.
G. W. Pullen, vice-president.
W. C. Proud, county physician.
Enoch A. Welty, secretary.

County Board of Education.
A. R. Coburn, Oregon.
W. W. Gallaher, Mound City.
Alberta C. Green, Craig.

Collector of Revenue, Nicholas Stock.
County Treasurer, Lewis I. Moore.
Recorder of Deeds, Robert Callow.
Commissioner of Schools, A. R. Coburn.
Public Administrator, M.D. Walker.
Superintendent of Poor, Almer Carson.
Surveyor, C. M. Armstrong.
Assessor, W. H. Weightsman.

Theodore Roosevelt is said to have framed the Republican platform. It looks as if he framed the Democratic platform also.—New York World (Dem.)