

## OLD MAN'S DARLING.

Farmer Bright's Honeymoon of Short Duration.

To be an old man's darling rather than a young man's slave does not always pan out. In the early part of October last, in Savannah, Mo., Hallie J. Halterman, who was formerly Hallie Greene, who was born and raised in our city, was quietly married in Savannah to W. C. Bright, a retired farmer of Andrew county, and immediately following the wedding they took their departure for Marshall, Ark., where they expected to make their future home, and take life easy, the groom being 72 years of age, and possessor of several thousand dollars, while the wife was only 28. While here a neat little cottage was purchased, and for a while "love in a cottage" held sway, and with his young wife and two sparkling little ones, by the wife's former husband, everything so far as friends knew moved of smoothly. Bright soon became restless, and seemed inclined to segregation, and failure to keep his marriage contract, seems to have been the start and ending of one of the most highly sensational incidents to this section for some time. The following from the St. Louis Globe Democrat of Jan. 12, will doubtless be read with interest by all our people:

"Mrs. W. C. Bright, aged 28, formerly Mrs. Halterman, of St. Joseph, and before that Miss Hallie J. Greene, who mysteriously disappeared, when her husband, W. C. Bright, aged 72, was in Lexington, Ky., on business concerning a whisky distillery, reappeared and in conference this afternoon in the office of Attorney Edwards, in the Rialto building, for the purpose of settling the couple's differences, amicably, if possible, insisted that she be permitted to retain \$7,476 intrusted to her by her husband for safe keeping, alleging he had promised her two notes aggregating nine thousand dollars for marrying him, and had failed to keep his promise.

The couple finally settled the monetary disagreement by dividing their money equally, but failed to settle their marital disagreement. After the conference they separated, going to different boarding houses.

The amount taken by each in settlement was \$3,738.17.

The total amount which was halved consisted of a cashier's check for \$6,376.35 and \$1,100 she had drawn from the bank.

The wedding was the outgrowth of a romance begun at Savannah, Mo., where Bright owned a cattle ranch. A year ago Mrs. Halterman secured a position in Savannah in a store whose proprietor was Bright's son-in-law.

There the couple became acquainted and the marriage occurred last October. Soon afterward Bright sold his property and moved with his bride to Marshall, Ark., buying a house there.

Somebody told him he could get rich in the whisky business at Hermosilla, Mexico, and he went to Lexington and closed a bargain for a distilling plant.

Arriving at St. Louis, en route to Marshall, he entered a telegraph office to wire his wife, and lo, she was there sending a telegram asking him to join her at St. Louis. She had sold the Marshall home and was here with the furniture.

His deal for the distilling plant as some troublesome phases and he concluded not to buy it.

## Obituary.

Myrdille T. Davis, daughter of Edwin E. and Alma O. Davis, was born, March 21, 1884; died at her home, one mile east of New Point, Mo., January 4, 1905, aged 10 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Little Myrdille had never been strong since her earliest childhood, and when about a year ago she was attacked with scarlet fever, the little body was left more weakened and with a complication of diseases, which resulted in death. Many times she would be suffering greatly, but no word of complaint would be heard, and her patient, loving disposition was a great comfort to the parents, who now mourn her loss, but the consoling thought comes to them that the little soul has been released from its house of pain, and the heavenly choir has been enriched by the sweet voice that loved so well to sing, so they would not

"Call back the dear departed, Anchored safe where storms are o'er; On the border land we left her. Soon to meet to part no more. When we leave this world of changes, When we leave this world of care, We shall find our missing loved one In our Heavenly Father's care."

Funeral services were conducted in the Christian church on January 5, by Rev. Geo. L. Peters, after which the body was laid to rest in the Fairview cemetery.

Claude Williams, teacher at Woods school house, reports a spelling and ciphering match at his school last week, between the Divide school and the Woods, in which the Woods came out victorious. The champions at the Woods were Miss Ida Kurtz and Miss Erma Simmons; Miss Bessie Smith and Miss Florence Fuhrman carried off the honors for Divide.

Mrs. Gageby, of Mound City, received a stroke of paralysis at her home on Monday, January 16, 1905, and lived but a few moments. Funeral services were held Wednesday of this week. She was about 70 years of age.

## OUR STATE SOLONS.

What is Going on in the State Legislature—Six Republicans Bolt Thomas K. Niedringhaus the Caucus Nominee for Senator.

Not a dissenting vote was cast in the house Wednesday of last week, upon the adoption of the resolution asking for an investigation of charges made against State Chairman Thos. K. Niedringhaus, and the Republican caucus nominee for the United States senate. If there is anything requiring legislative investigation in the Republican campaign fund or anything else, Republican or Democratic, let the light be turned on without fear or favor. That is the best plan, the honest course. It furnishes vindication for the innocent as well as exposure for the guilty. The investigation has been on both by the house and senate committees, and on Tuesday the senate committee, the majority of which being Democratic, reported that they found no direct evidence had been offered to show that contributions to the Republican state campaign fund by Adolphus Busch, or Otto Stifel were for the purpose of affecting legislation in the Missouri general assembly. The senate report was of such a character, that the two Republican senators did not bring in a minority report. The house committee's report was similar.

To carry on an arduous campaign successfully it is necessary to have sufficient funds to defray legitimate expenses, such as hiring speakers, hiring halls, printing and circulating campaign documents, etc. The Republican fund was too small for the purpose and the chairman used his personal influence and his own means to increase it. It was certainly proper for him to ask aid from wealthy St. Louis Republicans, some of whom were brewers. It was highly proper for these Republicans to respond to the appeal. The only question in the matter was the propriety of Mr. Niedringhaus entering these contributions in his own name instead of the names of the men who made them. But Mr. Niedringhaus explains this, we think, to the complete satisfaction of the unprejudiced, that owing to the peculiar character of the transaction the sums advanced could hardly be considered as contributions, the gifts being made conditionally and with the agreement that they would be returned if the national committee rendered assistance.

On Tuesday, at noon, the respective houses of our legislature met and voted for United States senator. In the house the vote was: Niedringhaus, 79; Cockrell, 58; Kerens, 1; Bittinger, 1. Senate: Cockrell, 22; Niedringhaus, 11.

From the ballot taken on Tuesday it was but natural to suppose that Mr. Niedringhaus would receive the same vote on Wednesday when both houses met in joint session for the purpose of electing a United States senator—but "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip," and this is the situation down at the state capitol at the time of our going to press. On the meeting of the two houses, on Wednesday, the speaker announced that the ballot would be taken for United States senator, and the capitol was shaken with excitement over the failure to elect Mr. Niedringhaus, there being six bolting Republicans, and the first ballot resulted Niedringhaus, 87; Cockrell, 53; Kerens, 6. The Kerens men cheered as they bolted the nomination of the state chairman. The bolters were: Representatives Bittinger, Branch, Cook, Elliott, Grace and Roach.

On the second ballot, Mr. Niedringhaus lost two votes and the ballot stood: Niedringhaus, 85; Cockrell, 83; Kerens, 7; Pettijohn, 1. Following this ballot the joint assembly dissolved to meet at noon Thursday.

In a bill which goes to the committee on criminal jurisprudence, Dorris, of Oregon, has sought to facilitate the trial of hoodlums by incorporating in a special act the provisions of the general statutes to the effect that the evidence given by a criminal in regard to a transaction to which he was a party, cannot be used against him in a subsequent trial.

Mr. Newton, of Wright county, introduced a bill in the house providing for the creation of a supreme court commission, to be composed of three persons, who are to be chosen by the supreme court, and to receive a salary of \$4,500 per annum. The duties of this commission are to prepare opinions upon cases which have long been pending in the supreme court, or which may be brought there, the opinions so prepared to be submitted to the court, which will either adopt or reject them.

Mr. Pumphrey, of Platte, introduced a bill compelling railroad companies to keep all passenger stations, whether located at a crossing, intersection of another line or elsewhere, open, warmed and lighted for a reasonable time before and after the arrival of a train.

Mr. Clark, of Wayne introduced a bill in relation to stock yards. It provides that but one yardage charge shall be made and fixes this schedule of charges for driving, weighing and watering stock: Cattle, 20 cents per head; calves, 8 cents; hogs, 5 cents; sheep, 5 cents. Improper handling of the stock by the yard companies is made a misdemeanor, and it is also made a misdemeanor to deliver less than 2,000 pounds for a ton of hay, 56 pounds for a bushel of shelled corn or 70 pounds in the ear for a bushel, or to charge for or sell the same at more than 50 cents above the average market price.

Mr. Johnson, of Chariton, has introduced in the house a bill making it unlawful for stock to run at large in the state.

Since the naming of the house committee in normal schools the northwest Missouri representatives, who are united in desiring a normal school for that part of the state, are much encouraged. Lemon, of Nodaway, and Scammon, of Atchison, are among the strongest workers for the school and both are on the committee.

To strike out the words "or alum" in the pure food bill and insert the words, "arsenic, calomel, bismuth or ammonia," making it prohibitive to use them in adulteration of foods.

A bill to extend the time limit on prosecutions for felony from three to five years.

A bill to amend the law concerning letters of administrations granted to any person; if such person files letters of renunciation, letters shall be granted the public administrator.

To provide for letters of administration to public administrators, if persons originally appointed do not appear within five day limit.

A bill to provide for the appointment of a state schoolbook commission, exempting the three cities of the state from its provisions, and providing for the adoption of uniform textbooks, to be sold by any dealer who may desire. The books are to be regulated in price by the commission. This is the same bill presented two years ago, which was defeated by the opposition of St. Louis and Kansas City.

A bill providing for the creation of a state revision commission to revise the laws of the state along lines asked or suggested by the state bar association. The commission is to be composed of two members, to be appointed by the governor, one to come from each of the two principal political parties. They are to have the qualifications of a supreme court judge, and to receive his salary, which is \$5,000 per annum, and are to be provided with sufficient clerical force.

Mr. Johnson, of Pulaski, wants to so change the divorce law as to leave it at the option or discretion of the trial judge to allow alimony to the wife in cases where the husband obtains the divorce. At present the law allows the wife alimony only in cases where she obtains the divorce.

Dorris, of Oregon, caused some stir in the house by offering a joint and concurrent resolution demanding that United States senators be elected by popular vote. These resolutions take the same course as bills.

Senator Nories introduced a bill making it a felony for a man who has means or can work and earn wages to refuse to support his wife and children. The maximum penalty for such refusal is three years in the penitentiary.

## Program

of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian church for Sunday evening, January 22, 1905, at 6:30 o'clock. Leader, Bert Lynch.

Topic: "How to Win Souls for Christ," John 1:35-51.

Song service, society.

Reading the lesson, alternately.

Prayer.

Roll call. Word: "Save."

Song, society.

"The Special Message on the Topic," Dale Zeller.

"Selection," Lowell Petree.

"What Has Christ Done for Every Christian That He Should Tell to Others?" Eva Carroll.

"How Can We Lay Down Our Lives for Others?" Mrs. Minta Lynch.

Session of sentence prayers.

Song, society.

"An Illustration," Mrs. T. W. Maupin.

"Winning Souls Prayerfully," Berna Chappelle.

"Winning Souls Willingly," Hazel Morris.

"How Can We Help Others to be Soul Winners?" Dorothy Thomas.

General remarks.

Closing song.

Mizpah.

You are cordially invited to attend.

The New-York Tribune Weekly Review.

The Tribune Weekly Review is a handsome sixteen page weekly issued by The New-York Tribune Association. It costs five cents a copy, but may be had for a whole year for \$1. There is no other such publication sold anywhere for the money. It gives the essence of the week's news, with clean cut, sane and intelligent comment, and it keeps you up to date on everything worth knowing in politics (domestic and foreign) and in literature, art and music. For free sample copy send a postal card to The Tribune, New-York.

COMBINATION OFFER.

Harper's Bazar, with The Tribune Weekly Review, one year, ..... \$1 50

The Metropolitan Magazine, with The Tribune Weekly Review, one year, ..... \$1 50

All three for \$2 20.

Mrs. Setta Philbrick is visiting relatives and friends in St. Joseph, this week.

## From the Sunny South.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—Agreeable to your request, I herewith submit you for publication such items as I think will interest your readers. After visiting a few days in Kansas City with relatives, we were joined by the rest of our party and left over the Kansas City Southern. By engaging through sleepers, our trip was made enjoyable, otherwise an 800 mile continuous trip would have been attended with many discomforts and inconveniences. Leaving Kansas City at 11 o'clock p. m., we saw but little of Western Missouri, through which this road runs for nearly 200 miles. Entering Arkansas at an early hour the following morning, we were given an opportunity to see the western portion in all its original beauty and grandeur. I say original, because the most casual observer would note that man has not been lavish in his expenditure of labor in transforming the forests into productive fields and pastures. Here and there we see a typical Southern cabin, clapboard roof, mud chimney and of course the traditional "yaller" dog, in the foreground. A small cotton, corn and tobacco patch, this is farming in Western Arkansas. After passing Siloam Springs the road diverges slightly westward soon after entering Indian Territory, continuing southward for nearly 100 miles, returning within the borders of Arkansas, due west of Hot Springs. Soon we arrive at Mena, a town of 5,000 population, a division of the Kansas City Southern, 381 miles from Kansas City, a prosperous town, made so mostly by the railroad shops being located there. The city is quite beautifully and pleasantly located on a high plateau, fine water, good drainage and grand scenery on account of the rugged country beyond. From here there is a gradual descent southward, soon losing sight of the knobs and spurs of the Boston Mountains, and entering an almost unbroken forest of valuable timber, consisting of the long leaf yellow pine, cypress, oak and hickory, with quite a sprinkling of pecan. These lands for many miles wide are under control of gigantic lumber companies, who are operating their own railroads, extending miles out into the dense forest, where they employ thousands of men during fall and winter in securing the logs by floating down bayous and over tramways and by rail to centrally located mills along the Kansas City Southern, millions of feet being shipped north annually and large quantities also going to Port Arthur for export. Farther south we reach the broad bottoms of the Red River of the South, which is noted for its wonderful fertility and is given over to the production of corn and cotton exclusively.

Enroute we next arrive at Texarkana, which is situated on both sides of the Arkansas Texas boundary line, and each part of the town has its own municipal organization. A place of wonderful business activity, chiefly cotton and lumber. Next in importance is Shreveport, the second largest city in Louisiana, having a population of 25,000. It lies upon a plateau to the south of and bordering Red River, yet safely above all danger from overflows of the treacherous river.

The city's record for good health has always been bad until recent years, when its importance as a commercial city demanded better sanitary conditions. The city has today a fine system of water works, good sewerage, graded and macadamized streets, electric lights, trolley lines; in fact, everything modern and up to date, and the reputation of being the healthiest city in the state. At 8:35 a. m. the following morning we crossed the Southern Pacific railroad at Beaumont, Tex., a town of 20,000. Five years ago this month a party of us passed through here on our way from Galveston to Port Arthur, and found it an antiquated town of perhaps 3,000 wooden shacks, nestled in the pine woods on the banks of the sluggish Bayou Teche, perfectly willing to be let alone and slumber on, but an oil expert by the name of Lucas, of Austrian parentage, came along, bored a six inch hole in Spindle Top, 1,000 feet deep, oil rose to a height of 200 feet in a volume exceeding 150 barrels an hour. Then the good people of Beaumont got a hump on them—such a hump as Bill Tahl got on him at Cornish, when the boys shot him with a Scotch high-ball. Today they claim a population of 20,000, chock full of business, town full of splendid new residences, modern hotels, electric plants, manufacturing plants and everything else that helps to make a busy, little city. An hour after leaving Beaumont we were shaking hands and exchanging greetings with the Holt county boys at Port Arthur. They were all well and apparently doing well. Port Arthur as a city has expanded by leaps and bounds since we were there five years ago, largely so from the development of the oil industry: 183 wells have been brought in between Beaumont and the Port Arthur docks, several large refineries are in operation. A great future seems to be in store for this part of Texas. In our next will give your readers an idea of what has been done at Galveston since the disastrous storm of September 12, 1900. M. D. WALKER.

—Mr. E. M. Norris, who has been very sick for several days, does not seem to improve very rapidly, and is very sick yet.

## The Markets.

SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL:—KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1904.—There seems to be a latent strength in beef steers that brings them out of the numerous breaks they suffer quickly. The bad break last week was almost healed up by the end of the week. Monday and yesterday occasional sales were weak to 10 cents lower, but today the market is steady to 10 cents higher, and probably within a dime of the best time this winter, about ten days ago. Of course, there isn't any cattle selling at \$6 or higher, as there was in December, but good cattle are more numerous now than then. The big fire at the S. & S. packing plant in Chicago this week will cause that company to concentrate their slaughter of good steers at Kansas City and New York, and will make a little better demand for them here.

The best beef steers here sold at \$5.50 yesterday, and that price was the top last week, but sales are made at \$5 to \$5.35 every day, bulk of the steers at \$4.35 to \$4.85, and a good share of the stuff is now making money for the feeder. Every winter, almost invariably, there is a better demand and stronger prices, relatively, for cows and heifers than for steers. They take the place of steers, in many cases, after they reach the packers, and there is nothing packers can buy at this season any cheaper, that will do. In the summer and fall they buy grass cattle, but winter and spring is the strong season for butcher stuff. Prices on the stuff are strong and a little higher nearly every day. Good heifers sell at \$1 to \$1.50, best cows up to \$4.15, medium she stuff \$2.75 to \$3.50. Fat bulls are a little lower than last week, veals higher, at \$6 to \$7 for good ones. Stockers are a shade lower, feeders steady to strong, prices \$3 to \$4.35.

Hog receipts are larger and weights heavier than last week. Markets do not fluctuate much, but average strong. Prices are a shade higher today, top \$4.85, mixed weights \$4.60 to \$4.75, pigs around \$4, light hogs up to \$4.70. Packers have quit talking about price going lower, and have all the appearance of wanting the hogs pretty bad. Morris & Company's new plant slaughtered 7,500 hogs here last week, their first full week.

Mutton prices are at the top notch. It is not thought they will go any higher, although the supply will be short all winter, as any addition to the present price would tend to curtail consumption, which would, of course, react on the demand from packers, and the price of live animals. Best lambs, both native and Western, sell at \$7 to \$7.50, yearlings \$6 to \$6.50, wethers \$5.40 to \$5.75, ewes \$4.50 to \$5.

Bond Hughes, of Mound City, Mo., marketed a carload of mixed stock, Wednesday.

J. A. RICKART, Live Stock Correspondent.

## Call and Settle.

Parties indebted to Seeman & Gelvin, are requested to call and settle their accounts, as the firm having dissolved partnership, it is necessary that these accounts be promptly settled. SEEMAN & GELVIN.

## 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 the week ending January 14, 1905:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

Frederick Johnson to Henry

Harmes, 10a sw 1st 6, 62, 40, ..... \$ 250

Bank of McCracken to G W Petty-

john, w 67 1/2 n 2 sw 3; lot 3 se 4,

61, 40, ..... 6,000

Neva S McNabb to Jas A Taylor,

lots 14, 15, block 15, Craig, ..... 300

Jesse F Worler by adm'r to W S

Gossett, lot 5, block 3; lot 5,

block 4, Herrin's ad, Forbes, ..... 225

Emma J Dryden by trustee to

David Kennedy, lots 6, 7, 8, 9,

block 7, Mound City ext., ..... 400

QUIT CLAIMS.

Jno L Minton to Isaac M Minton

and Arthur W VanCamp, s 20

ft nw se 10, 60, 39, ..... 1

## For Sale

A Horse and Jack, enquire of FRED W. DARNELL, Oregon, Mo.

## Letter List.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the postoffice at Oregon, Mo., for the week ending January 20, 1905:

Mr. Isaac Owens.

Miss Hazel Edwards (drop).

Miss Flo Musser.

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

TOM CURRY, P. M.

By an order of the president, the ladies of the Woman's Union will hold a business meeting for members only, at the club rooms, Monday evening, Jan 23, 1905.

—Mrs. Anna Seeman, of St. Joseph, is visiting relatives in Oregon this week.

## SHOOTING WILD CATTLE.

New "Sport" to Which Some of the British Nobility Have Become Addicted.

Recently the famous herd of white wild cattle in Chillingham park, Northumberland, England, was thinned out at a shoot held on the occasion of the visit of Grand Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the earl of Tankerville, the owner of the park. The grand duke was successful in shooting the king bull of the herd. These cattle are supposed to be direct descendants of the British cattle described by Caesar as nearly as large as elephants. There are herds and wild cattle in Cadzow forest, Lyme park and Chartley park, as well as in Chillingham park, but none are considered to be of so pure blood as this herd. The park has been inclosed since the thirteenth century, so that the animals have had no opportunity to come in contact with the other breeds without the knowledge of the owner.

The animals are usually pure white, except the ears, which are red. Their sense of smell is said to be very keen. They can detect instantly anything which has come in contact with man, and will not touch it. They can follow the scent of a man's footsteps as readily as a hound does that of a fox. The hair is thick, especially about the neck. Once the neck was covered with a sort of mane, said to be almost as thick as that of a lion's. While fierce when pressed, they prefer to keep out of the sight of man, and will move off when they see him, even if one is at a great distance.

The Chillingham herd numbers about 70. It is ruled over by a king bull. The king is selected on the principle of the survival of the fittest. When a young bull thinks he has attained a degree of strength that will insure him a victory over the ruling bull, he challenges him to a fight by advancing toward him and pawing up the earth. The king must of necessity accept the challenge. If he is defeated, he accepts the decision and relinquishes his coveted position in favor of the victor. He is then a "banished bull." The new monarch is recognized by the herd as the leader.

At long intervals a hunt is permitted. Previous to the hunt in which the grand duke participated no one had hunted the cattle since 1872, when the prince and princess of Wales, now the king and queen of Great Britain, visited Chillingham castle, and the former shot the king bull. The keeper who accompanied the prince on that occasion used to tell with a great deal of satisfaction how the prince, acting on his advice, unlike many other persons who had visited the park, was willing to kneel to conquer. Following the advice of the keeper, he got down on one knee when about to fire, in order to secure better aim. One shot accomplished his object, the ball passing through the animal's neck.

## QUICKSILVER PRODUCTION.

Output and Its Value of the Various States During the Year 1903.

California, Texas and Nevada are the only states in the union that produced quicksilver during the year 1903. California mines yielded 30,526 flasks, worth \$1,390,916. The production of quicksilver in Texas amounted to 5,029 flasks, valued at \$211,218. Nevada could claim only 65 flasks as the year's output. The total production for the three states was 35,620 flasks of 7 1/2 pounds each, valued at \$1,644,934. This was an increase in quantity of 1,325 flasks, and in value of \$77,086, as compared with the 34,295 flasks, valued at \$1,467,848, which constituted the production of 1902.

A notable incident during the year was the publication by Prof. William B. Phillips, director of the University of Texas mineral survey, of a carefully prepared statement in regard to considerable extensions of the area in Texas where quicksilver is found. It is evident that quicksilver mining in Texas should increase for several years before reaching the maximum.

The average price for quicksilver, per flask, in San Francisco during the year 1903 was \$45.29.

During each of the last ten years the amount of quicksilver imported into the country has been small. The quantity imported during 1903 had a value of \$1,065. The quicksilver exported during 1903 amounted to 17,577 flasks, valued at \$719,119, of which 10,722 flasks worth \$446,845, were shipped from the port of San Francisco.

The above figures are taken from a brief report on the production of quicksilver in 1903, which is embodied in the volume entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1903," published by the United States geological survey. The report is also published in pamphlet form and may be obtained, free of charge, from the director of the United States geological survey, Washington, D. C.

## The Milky Way.

"Professor," said the milkman, "won't ye lemme look through yer telescope onst?" "Certainly," replied the professor. "I'll let you look at Aquarius." "Aw, water ye give me?" was the unconsciously appropriate rejoinder.—Houston Post.

## Anne Hatheway's Garden.

Some time ago it was decided to plant in the garden of Anne Hatheway's cottage, at Shotton, all the various shrubs, flowers and plants mentioned in Shakespeare's plays and sonnets, and they are all in a flourishing condition.

## Good Scheme.

Conductor—This is a bad nickel, sir—I can't take it. Passenger—Oh, well, give that one to the company.