

The Holt County Sentinel.

40TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1905.

NUMBER 37

JANUARY



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Postoffice, Oregon, Mo.

MAILS DEPART.

7:40 a. m. For Omaha and intermediate points, and all points north, east and west.

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

3:45 a. m. For St. Joseph and intermediate points.

3:50 p. m. For New Point only.

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

3:55 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.

9:10 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.

4:00 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.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.
 Convenes first Monday in January; fourth Mondays in April and August.
 William C. Ellison, circuit judge.
 Ivan Blair, 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.
 George W. Cotten, judge 1st district.
 Henry E. Wright, judge of 2d district.
 Enoch A. Welty, clerk of county court.
 F. L. Zeller, deputy county clerk.

County Board of Health.
 Jacob Wehrli, president.
 George W. Cotten, vice-president.
 W. O. 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, George W. Cummins.
 Recorder of Deeds, Robert Callow.
 Commissioner of Schools, A. E. Coburn.
 Public Administrator, M. D. Walker.
 Superintendent of Poor, Sebastian Carson.
 Surveyor, Wm. H. Morris.
 Assessor, Will Pittsmaurice.

Jake Lavin has been confined to his home for several days with rheumatism. We hope he will soon recover.

Advice to the Boys.

Judge Woodford, of Kansas City, in a recent address to boys, gave advice, which if heeded, would soon revolutionize the country. It should be read by every boy in the United States:

"I have been on the bench 14 years and during that time thousands of boys have been brought before me, but not one of them was a constant attendant at church or Sunday school or obedient to his father and mother.

"I have inquired of many boys what caused them to get into trouble and have found that in most instances, staying away from school, playing pool, hanging around saloons and cigarette smoking are responsible.

"Start right, boys. To be anybody, to accomplish anything for yourself in the community, you cannot be idle. Don't drink—liquor destroys the mind and body. Don't swear—swearing does not. It is low and vulgar. Don't read trashy literature. It leads to the devil. Don't hang around saloons. Good men are not made that way. Whenever you see a man hanging around a saloon, the devil is after him and will get him sooner or later. Benjamin Franklin would have never accomplished anything if he had been guilty of these practices. Be honest above all things. Poor boys make the best future citizens.

"To make a good man you must be a good boy. So start right. The graveyards are filled with those who started wrong. The world is growing better. The teachings of Christ are beginning to be felt. Let me impress upon you the only road to success is by living a right life. Be honest, industrious, frugal. It is not necessary to be sanctimonious—to wear a long face. Keep laughing. Have a good time as you go through life but let it be the right sort of a good time. If we were all angels the world would not be a fit place to live in."

Nobly Said.

Major William Warner, who was before the Republican caucus as a senatorial candidate, denies in a telegram that he is seeking to secure the position for himself through any advantage to be gained from the unexpected turn which affairs have taken since the caucus, and declared that he would not, under the circumstances, accept the nomination if tendered him. The following is the text of the telegram sent by Major Warner:

"I note it stated in the St. Louis Republic to-day that I had wired my friends to stand by me for United States senator in the joint meeting of the assembly to-day. There is not a word of truth in this. I am for the caucus nominee. I would not accept the nomination for United States senator, desirable as it may be, if tainted with dishonor or party treachery. This telegram is not confidential."

The Skidmore Standard suspended publication last week and we are not surprised. Mr. Skidmore has given the people of his town a splendid paper, but they in return have failed to give him sufficient support to enable him to continue the business any longer.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATORS.

The Senatorial Dead Lock Still on—Bills Introduced—All Sorts of Legislation.

No one can predict the outcome of the senatorial situation with any degree of certainty. It looks more and more like a deadlock, which will continue for weeks, and possibly until the end of the session. Up to Thursday there had been 9 ballots and the result on this ballot was Niedringhaus, 76; Cockrell, 80; Kerens, 12.

It is now the general consensus of opinion among the representative Republicans of the state, that the great railroad interests of the country are determined if possible to defeat Mr. Niedringhaus, knowing him to be in sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's policy of granting additional power to the government in dealing with the railroad rate problem, and just as soon as some prominent railroad solicitor is presented to the legislature for office of senator, who is acceptable to the Elkins Clark Hill Kerens railroad syndicate, it will be found that the deadlock will come to an end—but not until then—not that this powerful railroad crowd love Mr. Niedringhaus the less, but they hate Mr. Roosevelt's proposed railroad legislation the more. We believe the best thing for the Republicans of the 3rd general assembly to do is to go right ahead with their business; at noon each day vote for the caucus nominee for United States senator until the 70 day limit expires—adjourn and go home. It is not so much opposition to Mr. Niedringhaus as it is to the way he would vote on proposed railroad legislation. Better have the seat vacant, than have it said Missouri elected a senator whose vote would be recorded against President Roosevelt in his effort to bring about the much needed railway legislation. It was Mr. Roosevelt's great personality that had much to do with placing Missouri in the Republican column, and to elect a railroad attorney to represent our state in the upper branch of congress at this time, would, in our opinion, be regarded by the country at large, as an insult to President Roosevelt.

If this legislature does not elect a senator, the seat will be vacant for two years. There was a mistaken impression that Governor Folk would have the authority to appoint a senator, but the statutes hold otherwise. The governor has the power to appoint in the event of a vacancy created by death, resignation or removal from office, but when the legislature has an opportunity to name a man and fails to do so, the office remains vacant until the next legislative session.

The Republican state committee met at Jefferson City on Monday of this week, and adopted resolutions "petitioning and appealing" to each member of the house and senate to vote for the caucus nominee for United States senator. While there was not a negative vote against the resolution, yet its adoption resulted in some bitter feeling on the part of the followers of Mr. Kerens. The meeting was full of enthusiasm, particularly when Major Warner addressed it and appealed to the members of the assembly to preserve the party organization and vote for the caucus nominee.

Some of the legislation that is being proposed by our law makers:

W. J. Phelps, the well known lobbyist, was around Jefferson City, the past week. He was there asking for a hearing on the bills to double the liability of railroads and other corporations in cases of accident, also on bills now pending to reduce freight rates. Mr. Phelps says there will be no lobbying at Jefferson City this winter. Gov. Folk says lobbyists must not remain at the state capitol only stipulated hours hereafter. They must report on their arrival to the governor; they must state to him their object and must state it to newspaper correspondents as well. It is reported that Governor Folk gave these suggestions to a lobbyist; intimating that short stays, frankness and publicity would be the conditions upon which lobbyists could expect the countenance of the governor and his friends.

Representative Moerer, of Andrew county, has introduced one of the most practical and to our mind one of the most sensible bills of the session thus far. His bill provides that the date of beginning of assessments shall be changed from June 1 to March 1. By this law the property could be assessed and the taxes collected the same year.

Dr. Pettijohn, of Linn county, has introduced a bill to regulate the practice of medicine. It is aimed at Christian Science and other healing cults.

Representative Crow's bill requiring the railway companies to equip their lines in Missouri with the block system—the kind of railway legislation which the people demand.

Mr. Gibson, of Shannon, introduced in the house a bill concerning habitual

d.unkards. It provides that a habitual drunkard is one adjudged to be incompetent to manage his business affairs or support his family. Such a person may, upon a verdict rendered by a jury of six in a probate court, be confined in an inebriate asylum. In any case taken into the probate court the finding of the jury must be published in some newspaper published in the county. The sale of liquor to an habitual drunkard, whether by a licensed dealer or some other person, except a physician who may lawfully prescribe it, shall be punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail for from 30 to 90 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Pettjohn, of Linn, introduced in the house a bill providing for the establishment of a reformatory. The institution is intended for first offenders over the age of 18 years, under an indeterminate sentence. Inmates may be released by the board of managers, but they shall be returned thereto, without indictment or trial, for any infraction of the law.

Senator Dickinson, of Henry county, introduced a bill in the senate to classify freight rates and in many instances to reduce the rates materially. The bill provides that not more than \$10 per car shall be charged for the first 25 miles and not exceeding \$2 per car for each additional 25 miles. On a car load of 40,000 pounds a minimum rate of 3 cents per 100 pounds shall be charged, and for each additional 25 miles not exceeding one half a cent per 100 pounds. In explanation Senator Dickinson says that while passenger rates were reduced from 5 to 3 cents per mile, freight rates have never been reduced. The bill will no doubt meet the opposition of the railroad interests of the state.

Mr. Simmons, of Shelby, introduced a bill to fix a state "tread" for wagons and other vehicles used on the streets and highways. County courts are, by its provisions, required to ascertain whether a wide or narrow tread is most popular in their county and report to the attorney general. From these reports one or the other tread shall be adopted by the state. Violations of the act shall be punishable by a fine of \$10 each time a vehicle having an unlawful tread is used on the streets or highways.

Representative Stewart, of Warren county, introduced in the house a bill making it unlawful for any county recorder in Missouri to issue a marriage license unless the applicants for such license shall first present to the recorder a certificate from a county board of medical examiners that he is free from all ailments which shall be deemed sufficient cause for refusing such marriage license. The applicant for the license is required to pay to the board a fee of \$1 for the examination, and any sum so received by the board in excess of \$200 per year shall be paid into the county treasury. These boards are to be appointed by the county courts, and are to consist of three physicians, to serve terms of one, two and three years, respectively.

Representative Brockus introduced a bill to prevent the marriage of divorced persons within one year after the granting of a decree, excepting in the instance of their own reunion.

Representative George Church, of Bates county, chairman of the road committee of the house, is willing to try the convicts in the penitentiary on road-making. He does not desire to go into the matter in a wholesale way, but he will encourage any plan that may be proposed looking to an experiment along these lines. The plan, as proposed, is to begin the construction of a state road from Jefferson City to St. Louis. That a complete test be made of the practicability of the system of working convicts on the road, it could be started easily from the Jefferson City end, and if it proved advantageous could be pushed to final completion not only to St. Louis, but later to Kansas City, making a great state highway, as has been mapped out by the national road organization.

—We are glad to learn that Vine Hovey is now out and around again, having been laid up with a strained knee, caused by slipping on the ice at his home on Wednesday of last week. We should think that when a fellow passes the 70 mark he ought to know better than to think he could go skating. Vine is a very active man for his age, but he can't skate worth a cent now—at least as compared with the days down at Atchison, when he used to enjoy the sport on the old Mazou.

—The next meeting of the Woman's Union will be held in the club room, Monday evening, January 30th, 1905. The program is as follows: "Washington News," Miss Lillian King; "News from St. Petersburg," Miss Maud Noland; Solo, Miss Grace Montgomery; "Our Emigration Laws," Miss Anna Thuma. Each member will please respond to the roll call with an item of news.

Pointers on Road Dragging.

Don't put a tongue in your drag. When we find a tongue we almost always find it on a single plank drag, and this in itself is objectionable, for the double or two slab drag is a much more effective implement. Some persons think a tongue will hold the drag at a certain angle, but this is not so. Any drag will slip sideways if it is overloaded. But even if a tongue could hold the drag to a particular angle we should remember the fact that one angle is not suitable for all kinds of soil, and all degrees of grade. We advise you to ride on the drag so that you may change the angle slightly to suit these varying conditions; then why should you use a tongue to hold it, even if it would hold. As a rule the main purpose served by the tongue is to hold the single slab on edge. If you use the double slab drag each slab keeps the other on edge. However, we can all agree that any drag is a good drag, but most of us who have experimented carefully believe that the splitlog or double slab gives the best satisfaction.

The T. E. Haynes Suicide.

Two suits have been filed in the Nodaway circuit court, which will come on for trial at the February term of that court, that will revive the suicide of T. E. Haynes at Skidmore, last spring. The first of these cases is that of I. A. Iddings vs. J. Ed. Bilby, administrator of the estate of Tennessee E. Haynes. The other is brought by R. M. Stevenson, the widely-known Tarkio banker and capitalist, and Fannie B. Haynes, curator of the estate of Douglas Haynes, minor; James Bagby, a tenant, and J. Ed. Bilby, administrator of the estate of T. E. Haynes, are named as the defendants.

T. E. Haynes was a well known resident of Skidmore, whose sudden death last spring was a great surprise to all. After his death a large amount of money which he handled as agent for other people he banked so many cases of this kind Haynes had no bad habits of any sort, so far as could be found, and a great portion of the money could be accounted for in buildings and properties he had erected or purchased in his own name, money belonging to his clients having been diverted for that purpose. In several instances he had secured money on forged mortgage securities and it was just after R. M. Stevenson had telephoned him asking about one of these mortgages that Haynes died, supposedly by his own hand. Now comes the two suits mentioned, involving an unusual point of law. In the Iddings case it is contended by the plaintiff that when he purchased the 80 acres of land of George Sultz, in Holt county, there was a mortgage against it of \$2,000. He agreed to assume this mortgage, and in order to do so and pay accrued interest he applied, through Haynes, to R. M. Stevenson for a loan of \$3,000. Mr. Stevenson sent him a draft for the amount asked for, and Mr. Iddings endorsed the draft to Haynes with instructions that Haynes should have the old mortgage released. Instead of doing this, it is alleged in the present petition for suit, Haynes placed the money to his private account at the Farmers' Bank in Skidmore, and it was there at the time of his death. It therefore became a part of the Haynes estate. On the ground that it was trust money and not a part of the assets properly belonging to the Haynes estate, Iddings asks that the administrator of the estate be instructed to pay \$3,000, the amount of the draft, with interest from March 2, 1904. The unusual point of law involved is that in former cases of a character similar—although one exactly like it is probably not of record—a plaintiff asking the return of trust funds or suing for moneys, was required to identify the actual money in dispute. He must, in other words, by some peculiarity of the actual coin or currency, point out beyond dispute that the money was his. It is claimed by the plaintiff's attorneys that a new provision of law does away with this requirement—a requirement which, for obvious reasons, Mr. Iddings could not fulfill.

—We acknowledge a delightful call from Will L. Buechle State Bank Examiner, and a Republican at that, having been appointed by the new Secretary of State, Hon. John Swanger. If all the appointments made by the Republican state officials fill that high standard as represented by Mr. Buechle, surely the party as a whole, have reason to be proud of their state officers. Mr. Buechle, after two days of hard work here reported our banks in excellent condition—in fact no better could be expected.

—Rev. Alexander, of Matfield, assisted by Rev. Henry N. Bullard, of Mound City, are conducting a series of meetings at the New Point Presbyterian church.

WILL GET \$475,000.

It is Now Thought Congress Will Refund This Amount to the State.

Dr. H. E. Robinson, editor of the Maryville Republican, and president of the State Historical Society, has had an intimation that the state refund bill, now in the hands of a committee in the national congress, will be reported favorably.

This bill provides that Missouri shall be refunded the money she paid out during the early part of the Civil War for recruiting soldiers. It amounts to \$475,000. Along with this intimation that the bill will be favorably reported—and this intimation comes from a source which causes Doctor Robinson to think it reliable—is the suggestion that if the state were to decide in advance to use the money for some educational or public purpose it would be a much easier matter to get it through congress after it leaves the committee. Acting on this suggestion, Doctor Robinson has started a movement for a soldiers' memorial building, and has already secured the introduction of a bill in the legislature at Jefferson City providing that the money shall be used for that purpose. The bill was introduced recently by Major Bittinger, of St. Joseph, and Doctor Robinson has the promise of several men in this section of the state that they will stand with Major Bittinger for its passage. A building at Columbia to be used in connection with the university and State Historical Society's buildings as a library and museum of literature, portraits and antiquities is what the State Historical Society hopes for. Doctor Robinson is sending to the G. A. R. posts, Women's Veterans and other similar societies, and to educators, newspaper editors and others who he thinks will take an active interest, a circular setting forth what the State Historical Society hopes to accomplish. By this method he hopes to arouse a sentiment throughout the state favorable to the idea and thus a good press campaign will be brought on. Various members of the state legislative bodies to get them to support the bill when it comes to a vote.

Permits People to Name Senator.

Representative Dorris, of Oregon county, has introduced a bill in the house by which it is sought to provide for the selection of United States senators by the people, whether there be a constitutional amendment to that effect or not. His measure, if adopted, would give the voters in general an opportunity to express their choice. The bill, in full, follows:

Section 1. That hereafter, at each general election next preceding the date fixed by the constitution for the election of a United States senator, it shall be the duty of each political party to vote for a candidate for United States senator, and the party who shall receive the highest number of votes in the nominating convention or primary election of said party shall nominate candidates for state officers, shall be placed on the official ballot to be used at the next ensuing election as the candidate for United States senator.

Section 2. The candidate named for United States senator, nominated as aforesaid, who shall receive the largest number of votes at the next ensuing election, shall be considered the choice of the people of the state of Missouri for United States senator, to be elected at the next session of the legislature following such general election.

—Mrs. Mattie Smith died Wednesday morning, January 18, 1905, at the residence of her father, Frank Hurst, north of Matfield. Her two week's old infant died Tuesday morning. The funeral took place from the Christian church at 11 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Smith was about 18 years of age, and was well known and highly respected.

—Suppose the newspaper man, every time he hears any one criticize him or his paper, should retaliate, by holding up to the public gaze all the faults and shortcomings of said faultfinder, what would be the result? The editor may not know it all, but he does not live in a community long before he knows a darned sight more than he publishes.

—Uncle Mose Wright and son, Top, have just discovered the whereabouts of a mule, which strayed away in 1877, from the Wright homestead near Craig. The mule at that time was a two year old. It has since been learned that it was taken up in the fall of 1877 by Fred Veltner, who according to his father-in-law, was not being claimed any longer, and was sold to a man named George Veltner, who sold him to a mule buyer. If living now he would be 30 years old. He was lost 28 years before any trace of him was found. —Corning Mirror.