Farmington Times

THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1901.

Why argue a plain proposition or hesitate to vote for a well recognized and admitted need? Vote "Yes" on the proposition to bond the city for the purpose of establishing water works.

The Herald and the News readily seconded THE TIMES' agitation for water works; now let them do the same with the proposition to celebrate the centennial of the first settlement of the spot where our town stands. Interest in the movement is on the increase.

At a meeting of the State Board of Fund Commissioners at Jefferson City last Saturday, instructions were issued for the calling in, at the office of the State's fiscal agents in October, of $300,000 of the State's outstanding bonds. This will leave only $1,587,000 of the State's bonded indebtedness unpaid, and the announcement was made at the meeting of the Fund Commissioners that this will all be paid off by the close of next year. Missouri will then be out of debt, except its obligations to the State school and seminary funds, which have been made perpetual because they are the safest securities in which these funds can be invested. Besides finishing paying off its bonded indebtedness, the State will also have paid $1,000,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Fair to be held in 1903 by the beginning of that year. And this will all have been accomplished with about the lowest tax levy of any State in the Union, only 15 cents on the $100 valuation for State revenue purposes, one-third of which is appropriated to the support of public schools, and only 10 cents on the $100 valuation for the State interest and sinking fund. With the payment of the last bond this levy of ten cents for State interest and sinking fund will go also, leaving only the 15 cent levy for State revenue to be paid by the taxpayers. Missouri is all right, all right. Missouri is a Democratic State.

FOR WATER WORKS—YES.

The qualified voters of the City of Farmington now have an opportunity to vote on a proposition that promises a better supply of water and water works for the town. It is no use to argue the need of these things, for it is recognized and admitted by every one. The proposition ought to carry without a dissenting vote; but some objection has been urged that the ordinance providing for the special election to submit the question of bonding the city for the purpose of establishing water works, does not set forth the character and plan of the water works to be constructed if the proposition carries. The Board of Aldermen did not believe it advisable to the first place to incorporate any particular plans in the ordinance, which might thereafter prove embarrassing if it were found that some important changes should be made, and in the second place, it did not want to put the city to unnecessary expense in the event the proposition fails to carry. It is an open secret that the board favors the plan of sinking artesian wells to procure a supply of water, and that the most practical system of storing the water in reservoirs will be looked into and the best adopted. The board is not going to do anything off hand or in a haphazard manner, but proposes to study and inform itself as to the best plans submitted by reliable firms engaged in the business of boring wells and establishing water works. But before this can be done, the board must know that it is acting with the full consent and approval of the people legally expressed. Vote "Yes" on the proposition and use your influence to get others to vote the same way.

IGNORANCE OR MENDACITY?

Is it ignorance or mendacity that prompts Republican papers to insistently refer to the manner in which the State school funds are invested and secured as a steal and looting? The Farmington News, in an editorial along this line, uses such expressions as "The principal has been squandered;" "great and gross stealings from the school fund," and "who stole the school fund?" If we were disposed to evade the question, we might just say that if the school fund were looted or squandered or stolen, many of the ablest and most prominent Republicans in the State were participes criminis in the steal, for a large majority of the Republican members of the Legislature voted to transfer the investment of the State school funds from United States bonds into State bonds, and from State bonds into State certificates; and the most prominent Republicans of the State who have been placed on the biennial Auditing Committee for the last twenty years to examine the books and financial condion of the State, have approved of the system.

A plain, unvarnished statement of facts ought to set this question at rest forever, but as the transaction has been so often and so thoroughly explained that one "though a fool need not err therein," it is evident that our Republican friends are determined to cover up the truth in the vain hope of making a little political capital and for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the ignorant and prejudiced.

When the Democratic party came into control of the State government in 1872, it was discovered that the State owed the school fund about $900,000, which the Republican administrations preceding that period had diverted to other purposes, and from which the schools of the State had not derived one cent's benefit for a number of years. A Democratic Legislature at once passed an act authorizing the issue of a State certificate of indebtedness to the school fund for the amount. The Republican party also left to the State a heritage in the shape of a public debt of $21,688,000 for succeeding Democratic administrations to pay off.

The school funds were invested in United States bonds, and in 1875 the Legislature authorized the State Board of Education to sell these bonds and invest the proceeds in State bonds. As the former were above par and the latter below par, about $400,000 was made in the transaction, adding that much to the State school funds, and it also had the effect of raising our State bonds to par. In 1881 the Legislature directed the issuance of State certificates of indebtedness with fixed rates of interest for the whole of the State school funds in lieu of the State bonds in which they were invested, and the bonds were cancelled and retired. As has been said, this policy of investing the State school funds was endorsed and supported by the ablest as well as a large majority of the Republicans of both branches of the Legislature.

If these certificates had not been issued, the State bonds which formerly stood in their place would still stand as a part of the unpaid bonded debt of the State, and the people of the State would be taxed for a number of years to come to pay the interest on them and the principal. As it is, the certificates simply stand in their stead as an unpaid part of the $21,000,000 debt which the Republicans left when they went out of power, and the interest paid on them goes to the support of the public schools instead of to outside bondholders. These certificates are a debt of the State, just as the bonds for which they were issued would have continued to be a debt if they had not been cancelled and retired. The debt of the State was neither increased nor lessened by the transaction, but the school fund was increased about $400,000, and its security was not impaired in the least, nor was a dollar of it stolen or used or diverted to any other purpose.

If the public school fund had been kept invested in United States bonds, the public schools would now be deriving about $80,000 a year from the interest instead of $186,000, while the State would still be paying to the holders of State bonds interest on the amount of bonds which the certificates represent, thus paying out more on those bonds than it would be receiving from the United States bonds, as the latter bear a lower rate of interest. The taxpayers would not be benefited and the public schools would be deprived of about $100,000 annually.

Southeast Notes.

The Courier says that some very fine peaches are being brought to Bloomfield.

The Charleston Enterprise says the peach crop of Mississippi county was never finer than it is this year.

DeSoto will have a new $25,000 opera house if the citizens subscribe $6,000 towards the building.

John Lamb was killed last week in Stoddard county by being caught under a falling tree which he had cut down.

Fredericktown was "dry" last week, as the licenses of all the saloons expired and the saloon men were unable to get enough signers to secure new licenses.

Six young people, boys and girls, went to church at Ash Hill, Butler county, and so misbehaved that they were arrested, convicted and fined $1 and costs each. Two of the boys went to jail rather than pay, as the others did.

Freddie Hamil of DeSoto, while visiting his grandparents at Plattin last week, walked out onto a second story porch while he was asleep and fell to the ground. No bones were broken, but he was very much bruised from the fall.

Mrs. Thomas Slinkard of Mine LaMotte was so badly burned by the explosion of a lamp on the 15th that she died in a few hours. She was using a coal oil lamp that leaked and put it on the stove, thinking the fire was out, when the lamp exploded.

Two boys, Alonzo Jacobs and Elijah Reynolds, were out squirrel hunting in Stoddard county on the 10th, when they began to dispute about the squirrel, and Jacobs shot and killed Reynolds. He claims it was an accident but an investigation will be held.

Mrs. E. M. Robinson of Poplar Bluff has brought suit for the recovery of her four-year-old son, who has been taken from her by the Probate Court and put in a home in St. Louis. The jury decided that as the woman was an inmate of a house of ill fame she was not the proper person to care for the child.

LIFE'S SPICE.

"Variety is the spice of life."

BY S. McK. F.

A young girl said to me the other day that she and her brother wanted to make a contribution to the library, and this amount completed the necessary funds for a new library. That's the way I like to hear people talk. I believe I've remarked before, that it would be an easy matter to get the funds for a library by asking for them, but I do not intend to do that; the contributions must be voluntary. The library only costs $2, and this expense should be evenly divided among the readers. We are indebted to Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mrs. David Heidleburg, Miss Kathie Waide, Lacy and Mary Jennings for this library. The library has been ordered and the catalogue will be published in this week's TIMES. Please cut it out for reference, and after cutting it out keep it and keep in mind the days the hours and the books you want.

* * *

Several girls have asked me why I didn't have something to say about the boys in town as well as the girls. Certainly they deserve some mention, but maybe you have heard the story of a very profane man who was driving up a long hill with a load of potatoes. As he reached the top of the hill he discovered that the back board of the wagon had fallen out, the wagon bed was empty and the potatoes were distributed at various points of the hill. The bystanders expected to be shocked at the language indulged in, but there was only silence. Some one asked him why he didn't say something, and he said he had no words in his vocabulary to do the subject justice. So it is with me on this subject, for I think it rather shocking to see a boy in the garb of a day laborer, sleeves rolled up displaying a black, hairy arm to the elbow, broad hat like those necessary for a field hand, talking to a girl with as much assurance as if he were properly dressed as possible. It may be comfortable, but it is not nice, and carelessness in attire is apt to lead to loss care in conversation, to a sort of free and easy style that is not conducive to good manners and good breeding.

* * *

Here is a beautiful new gem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

WHICH ARE YOU?

There are two kinds of people on earth to day,
Just two kinds of people, no more I say.
Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood
The good are half bad and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.
Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span,
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift-flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.
And oddly enough you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of over-taxed lifters who toil down the road?
Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

* * *

Rev. E. J. Hardy, who years ago wrote "How to be Happy Though Married," has been writing a series of articles for one of the Sunday papers on "Love, Courtship and Marriage." The articles contain much truth and much food for thought. The most recent one concerns the first year of marriage, emphasizing a point I have always made, and that is that that the proper place for young married people is in a home of their own, no matter how humble and plain that home may be. The young lovers have come into Paradise and there should not be one discordant element to mar their happiness. The little ripple in the waters will soon be smoothed into peace and quiet if they fight their battles and conquer bitter feelings alone, without one word of sympathy or interference of any kind. Therefore, I approve most heartily of all Mr. Hardy says, and am glad to have an opportunity to pass the thought along by calling attention to it. The diverce court gives evidence every day of the pernicious influence that may be thrown around young married people who live with the parents of either party. The mother naturally sympathizes with her child, son or daughter whichever it may be, and if she is not a wise woman, therein lies the danger.

KNOB LICK ITEMS.

Charley Hughes of Libertyville was in our town one day last week.

The Misses Gordon of St. Louis are visiting friends and relrtives here.

Some of the paving cutters are going from here to Cabin Creek, Ark., to cut paving, where we are told there is a good job.

Our young friend Charles Acuff, who has been clerking for Mr. Jarnagin for several months, has gone to Bismarck to clerk for his brother, Will Acuff, in his grocery store. We are sorry to lose Charley, and hope he will make as many friends there as he has here.

Mr. E. P. Phillips will sell all his stock, feed and household goods at public sale on the 30th of this month, at his farm one-fourth of a mile south of Knob Lick. Mr. Phillips' health has been very poor for several months and he contemplates going into some other business, thinking the change will benefit him.

H. B. Ledbetter, D. D., visited the I. O. O. F. Lodge at this place Saturday night, August 17th, for the purpose of installing the officers. The officers for the term are W. N. Williams, N. G.; L. N. Beave, V. G.; J. S. Jarnagin, R. S.; A. H. Snyder, F. S., and J. M. Wood, Treasurer. Knob Lick Lodge has been instituted nearly 18 years and has missed but one meeting, and that by vote of the Lodge at a previous meeting.

Aug. 29. BARTORE.

MAYOR WILSON SPEAKS.

Suggests a Meeting to Arrange for a Centennial Celebration.

FARMINGTON, MO., AUG. 26.

The first settlement of the City of Farmington was made in 1801. I would suggest that a meeting of the citizens of the city and vicinity be held about the 7th of September, 1901, and arrangements be made to celebrate the same.

GEORGE M. WILSON, Mayor.

In this connection a brief sketch of the early settlement of this vicinity and the names of those who were active participants in that event, may prove interesting to our readers:

The first settlement of the country where Farmington now stands was made in 1801. According to a history of the State edited by C. R. Barns and published in 1877, Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist preacher and a native of Ireland, who lived at the time in East Tennessee, procured in 1798 a land grant, and in company with his son George and Silas George, came on here and located claims. They then started back home, and Rev. Wm. Murphy and Silas George died on the journey.

From data obtained from Mr. Franklin Murphy of DeLassus, the oldest representative of the Murphy family now living, we learn that David, Dubart, William, John, and Richard Murphy, sons of Rev. William Murphy, came to this county in 1801. Richard prepared a home for his mother, Mrs. Sarah Murphy, on the claim where Judge Wm. Carter's residence now stands, and she and her sons Isaac and Jesse came on here in 1803.

David Murphy located his claim where J. H. Whide now lives, and cut the first tree in what is known as the "Murphy Settlement" in 1801. The first clearing was made near Fleming's spring, about where the Dobbins house stands, for a turnip patch for David Murphy.

Dubart Murphy, father of Mrs. Katherine Evans and of Mrs. Isabella Long, who died February 14, 1900, settled on what is now known as the Evans place, about one mile east of the Court House.

William Murphy (known as "Billy the Good"), a son of David Murphy and the father of Franklin Murphy, now living at DeLassus, and as is mentioned above the oldest living representative of the Murphy family, settled in what is now known as Hill's Addition to Farmington, just where Will Lang's water tank stands.

William Murphy settled what is now known as the Hopkins place, about two miles south of Farmington, in 1802.

The first church or "meeting house" west of the Mississippi river was built near the Masonic Cemetery, and the first Sunday school was organized and taught in that house by "Grandma" Sarah Murphy in about the year 1806.

Earlier settlements were made in other parts of the county, the first said to be at Big River Mills by John Alley, Andrew Baker, Francis Starnater, John Andrews and their families, together with three or four young men, who located claims in 1794, but did not bring their families until 1796.

In 1800 Nathaniel Cook located a claim in what is still known as the "Cook Settlement," near Libertyville. Soon after, in the same vicinity, Jas. Caldwell, Wm. Holmes, Jesse Blackwell, Elliott Jackson and James Davis located claims and made improvements.

From 1805 to 1810 settlements were made on Doe Run creek, Flat River and at various points on the St. Francois river by Squire Eleazer Clay, John Robinson, Isaac and John Barnham, Lemuel Halstead, Samuel Rhodes, Solomon Jones and Mark Dent.

December 19, 1821, a year after Missouri's admission as a State, St. Francois county was organized from parts of Ste. Genevieve, Washington and Jefferson, and James Austin, Geo. McGahan and James W. Smith were appointed as a County Court by Gov. Alexander McNair, the first Governor of the State. The first session of the court was held at the house of Jesse Murphy April 1st, 1822, when they appointed John D. Peers County Clerk. The first Circuit Court was held at the same place and time, Hon. N. B. Tucker, judge, and John D. Peers, clerk. Henry Poston, John Andrews, Wm. Alexander and James Holbert were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat, and David Murphy, September 22, 1822, donated 53 acres of land for that purpose, of which the Public Square of Farmington is about the center, and the County Court accepted the donation February 27th, 1823. In 1824 a stray-pen and a log jail made double, and a brick court house were built.

Nothing Like Oil.

"In dealing with men, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they may abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the more severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by City Drug Store.

An Excuse For Crime.

From the Indianapolis sentinel.

The Republican advocates of the ship subsidy steal, forced by the indignation of the people to invent some excuse for taxing the whole people in the interest of the few, offer as one argument in its favor the benefit of the subsidized vessels in times of war. Taking advantage of that stupidity which oftimes possesses an intelligent people upon the invocation of patriotism, they make use of an argument that is positively silly. If a vast number of reasons were urged in favor of the measure we might be justified in ignoring this particular one. But in so far as it is one of the two most urgent reasons advanced in its favor, we are compelled to give it notice. According to the advocates of the steal these subsidized vessels are to be converted into auxilliary cruisers during naval warfare. Considering the character of our modern men-of-war this idea appears hopelessly ridiculous. During this period of steel-clad and heavily armed men-of-war the idea of a wooden ship being of any service in naval warfare could hardly emanate from a man who is at once sane and sincere. Senator Vest, in a splendid article exposing piecemeal the miserable hypocrisy, mendacity and dishonesty of the element that is urging the passage of the measure, holds the auxiliary idea up to ridicule. He says:

"What sort of equality could there be between a wooden ship improvised into a cruiser running twenty-one knots an hour and a steel-clad cruiser running twenty-three knots an hour, with guns carrying from eight to twelve miles? Dewey, at Manila, stood off with his ships two and one-half miles and smashed the Spanish fleet to pieces like an eggshell struck by a thunderbolt and did not lose a man. Now imagine the St. Paul, or the St. Louis, or the Paris, or the New York encountering at a distance of even ten miles the steel-clad cruisrr of a foreign nation, built after the approved fashion in which those vessels are now constructed. Why they are not fit even for transports. The naval warfare of the world has been completely changed."

The auxiliary plea was never meant for service among men of intelligence. It is meant to bear the same relation to pirate raids upon the treasury that the "manifest destiny," "who will pull down the flag" fake bore to the imperialistic issue. It was meant to give its advocates an opportunity to rise above the sordid meanness of the measure and harp upon a more elevated theme. But it will fail of its purpose. The people may close their eyes and prattle the gibberish of the nursery while a foreign nation is being robbed of its independence, but when the government attempts to loot the many in the interest of a subsidized few they become mature and practical. The Republicans, nevertheless, claim that this legislative perversion shall pass during the next session. We dare them to make good their threat.

A WELL-KNOWN ALBANY MAN

Recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

About 18 months ago Mr. W. S. Manning of Albany, N. Y., widely known in trade circles as the representative of the Albany Chemical Co., was suffering from a protracted attack of diarrhoea. "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," he says, "and obtained immediate relief. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to those similarly afflicted." This remedy is not an astringent and for that reason no bad effects follow its use. It checks the diarrhoea by curing the disease which causes it. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by City Drug Store.

$25.00 Reward.

The Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Railway hereby offers a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($25.00) for the arrest and conviction of person or persons who cut or destroy the right-of-way fence of this company, at any point.

Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Ry.
J. BURNS,
General Manager.

Bonne Terre, Mo., Aug. 3, 1900.

NOTICE OF

Stockholders' Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company will be held at the Mayor's office in the city of Farmington, Missouri, on Saturday, the 21st day of September, 1901, at nine o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon propositions then and there to be submitted, as follows:

(1) To increase the capital stock of the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company from $20,000.00 to $100,000.00, divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

(2) To increase the capital stock of the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company from $50,000.00 to $150,000.00, divided into 1,500 shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

(3) To authorize the issue of $25,000.00 in bonds of the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company to be secured by a deed of trust which shall be a lien upon all of the property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company.

(4) To authorize the issue of $50,000.00 in bonds of the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company to be secured by a deed of trust which shall be a lien upon all of the property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company.

(5) To authorize the issue of $75,000.00 in bonds of the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company to be secured by a deed of trust which shall be a lien upon all of the property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company.

(6) To authorize the issue of $100,000.00 in bonds of the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company to be secured by a deed of trust which shall be a lien upon all of the property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the St. Francois County Electric Railroad Company.

And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

By order of the board of Directors.

PETER GIESENG, President.
J. P. CAYCE, Secretary.
July 18, 1901.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Daniel N. Gibbs, by his certain deed of trust, dated the first day of November, 1899, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Francois county, Missouri, in book 56, at page 420, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of St. Francois and state of Missouri, to-wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, in section twenty-nine (29), township thirty-six (36) north, range five (5) east, subject to the right of way of the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Railway Company through and over the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter thereof.

When said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes in said deed described and whereas by the terms of said deed of trust said notes are past due and remain unpaid, and whereas the said Daniel N. Gibbs has been deceased more than nine months; now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I will, on

Saturday, September 14, 1901,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Farmington, in said county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the above described real estate to satisfy said note and the cost of executing this trust.

SAM'L L. ASBURY, Trustee.

August 5, 1901.