Farmington Times

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1902.

Ohio's capital school fund is in the shape of an "irreducible" State debt that bears six per cent. interest. Gov. Nash of that State differs with his Republican partisans in Missouri, for he thinks that sort of a debt is a good thing for his State and its schools.

We would like for some of our Republican carpers, who are crying out so lustily against the way our State school funds are invested, to tell us what they would do with these funds if by some fortuitous circumstance they should ever get their hands on them.

An Administration organ says that "devotion to military discipline" induced President Roosevelt to reprimand General Miles. Then the President's devotion to military discipline has undergone a great change since he uttered his "round robin" in face of the enemy at Santiago.

The Indianapolis State Sentinel has been a welcome weekly visitor to our table for several months. It is the leading Democratic paper of Indiana, and is one of the cleanest, best and most ably edited organs of democratic principles in the country. With such a paper the Democrats of the Hoosier State ought to put up a rattling good fight, and they generally do.

The Mexico Ledger, Col. R. M. White's paper, is one of the best in the State, which makes us appreciate all the more the following generous compliment: "THE FARMINGTON TIMES is twenty-nine years old, and enters upon the New Year in a most prosperous and cheerful manner. THE TIMES is one of Missouri's staunchest, truest and most worthy newspapers."

Judge Marshall of the Missouri Supreme Court has issued a writ of prohibition against Circuit Judge Hughes of Montgomery county, enjoining him from trying a number of cases filed on information by the Prosecuting Attorney of that county against persons for violating the beer inspection law before the compromise beer bill was passed by the last Legislature. Judge Hughes is directed to appear before the Supreme Court on the 27th inst. and show cause why he should not be permanently enjoined. There were a number of similar cases filed in this county, which we believe are still on the docket.

For declining to consider the Ball resolution endorsing the Kansas City platform apart and by itself, the convention of county committeemen has been charged by a chronic fault-finding element with having repudiated that instrument. Nothing could be farther from the truth. While the Ball resolution was not passed upon, the address uttered by the convention starts out with a clear and avowed endorsement of the Kansas City platform in the following words: "The members of this convention, representing the county organizations of the Democratic party of this State, and called together to promote united and aggressive party action, RENEWING THEIR UNSHAKEN ADHERENCE TO THE GREAT PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AS ENUNCIATED IN OUR LATEST NATIONAL AND STATE PLATFORMS, send greeting to the Democracy of Missouri."

Hon. Webster Davis, in a strong appeal for sympathy for the Boers in their unequal struggle to maintain their independence and their homes from spoliation against British aggression and invasion, has sent out petitions for the people to sign to be transmitted to Congress, requesting their Representatives and Senators to sustain and vote for the passage of the following resolution:

> Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the people of the United States feel a strong sympathy with the people of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State; that they are pained by the report of the present suffering of this Christian people, and they unite in the hope that this declaration, which they feel it their duty to make, will be favorably considered by the government of Great Britain in a settlement of their unfortunate differences.
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> Sec. 2. And be it further resolved that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to communicate this resolution to the government of Great Britain.

We suggest that all the sympathizers of this movement throughout the county get up petitions and send them to Hon. Webster Davis, Kansas City, Mo., or send him their names authorizing him to attach them to a petition.

Gov. Nash of Ohio is a Republican, of course, but he doesn't appear to have the same veneration for corporations that his party as a whole has, and believes that they should be made to bear their proportionate share of the burden of government. In his message to the Legislature he urges a radical change in the taxing system of Ohio. He recommends legislation that would impose on public service corporations and licenses all taxes for State purposes, leaving all real and personal property to be taxed for local purposes. In urging this system he says: "The advantages which will follow the attainment of this end are many. The taxable property will be relieved of a portion of the burden which it now bears. There will be then no occasion for the State Board of Equalization. No injustice will arise because the property in one county is valued more highly for the purpose of taxation than the property in another." A bill embracing this principle was introduced in the Missouri Legislature during the last session by Hon. Rhodes Clay of Audrain county, who, though a young man, was one of the brightest and most efficient members of that body. His bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate, where all measures upon which the corporations place their ban are doped into somnolence. Mr. Clay is a candidate for re-election, and if elected, which he no doubt will be, the Mexico Intelligencer says he will make another effort to have this plan enacted into law.

If the constitutional amendment to perpetuate or confirm as sacred obligations of the State the certificates in which the State school funds are invested is adopted, the tax for State interest will be cut down from ten to three cents on the hundred dollars valuation after this year, as the bonded debt of the State will then have been paid off. If the amendment is defeated, the State interest tax will have to remain at ten cents until the certificates, which are a State debt or obligation, are paid off. Then, as these are paid off, the money would have to be invested in United States bonds bearing two and three per cent. interest. This would lessen the income one-half to two-thirds from that source for the support of the public schools. Under these circumstances what friend of the public school system would hesitate to vote for the amendment? Yet the Republican papers, following the lead of the Globe-Democrat, have been willfully and maliciously falsifying the facts in connection with the investment of the State school funds for several years, and are now with blind partisanship pursuing a policy of opposition to this amendment, which if successful would tend to cripple our public school system. Their specious argument that the people are taxed to pay the interest on these certificates has little or no force. How are our public schools to be kept up if it is not done by taxation? If we would invest our State school funds in government bonds, we must first tax ourselves to pay off these certificates, then buy the bonds at a large premium, decreasing the capital of the school funds by that much, and the income from such investment would be from one-half to two-thirds less than it is now. The difference would have to be made up by additional district taxation or larger appropriations out of the revenue fund by the State for public school support—which appropriations for a number of years have been one-third of the revenue fund—if the schools are to be kept up to their present standard. So, there isn't much in that argument, but it is the best we have seen offered by the Republicans against the investment of the school funds in State securities.

Southeast Notes.

It cost a Poplar Bluff man $5 to swear at central over the telephone.

There were 596 marriages issued in Butler county last year, an increase of 36 over the previous year.

Five frame buildings were burned in New Madrid on the 7th inst. Loss about $1,400. The buildings were tenanted by negroes.

John Hood, aged 65, and his wife, Elizabeth, aged 62, died in Butler county on the same day, and were buried on the same day.

Two old residents of Washington county died this month: Michael Doffy died on the 2d, aged 74 years, and Thomas Nicholson died on the 4th, aged 81 years.

Newt Jones and Ed Daniels escaped from the jail at Greenville on the 2d. They knocked the jailer down and ran out the door. Jones was captured and there is a reward of $50 offered for Daniels.

Miss Belle Banc of Keokuk, Iowa, who was visiting friends near Ironton, was burned to death on the 4th. She was standing in front of a grate fire when her dress caught, and she was so seriously burned that she died in a few hours.

A little daughter of James Marlin, living in Ripley county, was burned to death on the 3d. Some children had made a fire in the yard and were playing around it, carrying their aprons full of leaves to burn, when the clothes of the little one caught fire, burning her so that she soon died. Another little girl was severely burned trying to put the fire out.

The Caruthersville Democrat, W. R. Lacy, editor, which keeps abreast or that thriving, progressive town, extends the following complimentary congratulation: THE FARMINGTON TIMES has entered upon its twenty-ninth volume. THE TIMES is a good country newspaper, and is usually on the right side of all political questions. That great tempter, the railroad lobby, has repeatedly knocked at THE TIMES' door, but the Fisher was always at home and refused the tempting morsels.

THE FARMINGTON TIMES entered upon its twenty-ninth volume last week, and we see that it may continue to enjoy many more years of prosperity. Bro. Fisher is a credit to the editorial craft. While firm and sincere in his convictions, he has a high sense of honor and right and recognizes to the fullest extent the privileges of others to their beliefs and opinions. Personal abuse and sensationalism never find space in the columns of THE TIMES.—Bonne Terre Democrat-Register.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED

By Democratic Papers of Southeast Missouri.

SEEMS TO GROW STRONGER.

Doniphan Prospect News, John P. Campbell, editor: Judge Fort's candidacy seems to be growing stronger as the days go by. More and more people throughout the State are finding out that Fort is just the sort of a man we need on the Supreme bench.

NOT IN THAT CLASS.

Charleston Enterprise, Paul B. Moore, editor: Yes, indeed! Missouri has some Democratic presidential timeber within her borders; but the St. Louis Republic's labored efforts to make the Democrats think that D. R. Francis is in that class are all for naught.

MUST HAVE FAITH IN THE LEADERS.

Bonne Terre Star, Irwin L. Page, editor: With the Democracy of Missouri the preeminence of the financial question in the articles of faith is the keynote of the situation. Take away the faith of the party in their leaders on the financial question and the whole structure will collapse. It may take a repetition of 1894 to convince the Democratic State management of this fact, but they are going to have to realize it.

AN ALL-ROUND BEST MAN.

Jackson Cash Book, F. A. McGuire, editor: Prof. Nelson B. Henry of Fredericktown, the president of Marvin Collegiate Institute, is a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Schools. The Professor is too well known in all Southeast Missouri to need much advertising. He is one of the leading school men in the State and is thoroughly posted in regard to the needs of the public school system, and is besides one of the best men in this section of the State. He would make a good State Superintendent and his friends say he has an excellent chance for the nomination.

JUDGE WEINHOLD FOR STATE SENATOR.

Perryville Sun, Zoellner & Zoellner, editors: We are reliably informed that Judge Weinhold has determined to enter the race for State Senator in this (the 26th) Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Madison, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve and Perry. We are pleased to hear and know that the Judge has determined to make the race, for he is a good man with hosts of friends throughout the district, and should he succeed (of which fact we have no doubt) of securing the nomination, his election will be but a foregone conclusion and our district will be represented by another Democrat at least four years longer.

THE PRIMARY.

The Piedmont Banner, Dr. Holmes, editor, says: The congressional primary was first introduced in this State by champ Clark, when he was pitted against Dick Norton. He won his fight and has kept up the primary plan so that no one ever enters the race against him. Now he wants to extend the plan over the entire State in his efforts to break into the U. S. Senate. The primary gives the man on the inside a big lead over the one on the outside and is not a perfect plan by any means.

To which the Fredericktown Democrat-News, Smith & Purcell, editors, replies: The Doctor might with truth have added that a primary knocks the wind out of fixers and bosses, whether it be the "He-bosses" or the little would-be bosses; they all look the same when they go up against the primary, and for this reason they hate the thought of a primary like the devil is said to hate holy water.

DUNKLIN COUNTY'S RAPID GROWTH.

The Dunklin County Mail, Casper M. Edwards, editor: 1901 completed the one hundredth year of Farmington's existence and THE TIMES, in a congratulatory article, reviews the growth of the town and county (St. Francois). Last year $150,000 were expended for new buildings in the town alone. The population of the county has increased in ten years from 17,547 to 24,510, and the town has gained 400 in the same length of time. The growth is largely due to the mineral wealth of that county. As a native of St. Francois county we cannot but feel proud of her growth and progress, but, nevertheless, here in this, the county of our adoption, which, so far as we know, does not contain an ounce of mineral wealth, we have a greater illustration of progress. In the past ten years Dunklin county has increased in population from fifteen to more than twenty-one thousand and the town of Kennett has grown from a village of 300-odd people to a bustling burg of nearly 2,000 inhabitants. The conclusion is obvious and comparison is unnecessary.

The M. R. & B. T. R. R. passenger trains leave Riverside at 7:25 a. m., 3:25 p. m. and 8:00 p. m., arriving at Rock Springs at 11:24 a. m., 5:55 p. m. and 8:57 p. m. The trains leave Rock Springs at 8:12 a. m., 12:13 p. m. and 6:46 p. m., reaching Riverside at 7:10 a. m., 2:10 p. m. and 5:57 p. m.

THINKS IT A WISE PROVISION.

What Former Superintendent of Schools Kirk, a Republican, Says of the State School Fund.

From the Bethany (Harrison Co.) Democrat

When Professor John R. Kirk, president of the State Normal School at Kirksville, and formerly State Superintendent of Schools, was in Bethany on a visit a few months ago, a friend asked him about the troubles with the school fund that the Globe-Democrat was writing so much about. Prof. Kirk said: "I am perfectly disgusted with the course of the Globe-Democrat in reference to the School Fund. It knows better, and it is misleading many people and some country newspapers. The facts are that after the war the State School Fund was invested in United States bonds, and as they were maturing or likely to be called in at any time, there could be no permanent investment of the school funds in Government bonds, arrangements were made upon good terms by which the State school funds were invested in our own State bonds. If these bonds had been held by bankers or bondholders the State would have paid the semi-annual interest to them, but after the bonds were held by the State the interest was paid to the school fund for the support of the schools. One thousand bonds of $1,000 each would amount to $1,000,000, and each bond had from ten to forty coupons attached. The care of these bonds was attended with considerable trouble and they had to be counted occasionally, and particularly when there was a change of State Treasurers, besides the danger of their being lost or stolen. So the Legislature wisely provided that these State bonds and all coupons should be cancelled and pasted in books for reference and permanent preservation, and that one bond or certificate should be issued providing for the same principal and interest and turned over to the permanent use of the School Fund of the State. I do not think there was a dollar lost to the school fund in the change of form, and the matter is left in a safer and more convenient and business-like condition."

This was a manly, straightforward statement from a life-long Republican in reference to a matter before the public, and in which the Globe-Democrat and some other dishonest and rabid partisan sheets are misstating the facts. It is a silly proceeding on the part of the Globe-Democrat, for its falsehoods and shams will be thrust home upon it, and it may find that in politics as well as in business affairs honesty is the best policy.

Republican Mistakes.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

Our senior Senator makes the astounding statement that "our party judgment upon great public questions has invariably been the soundest," and the Journal indorses the modest claim and says it extends to "every phase of the financial question down to free silver, the tariff question, commercial expansion, and all the great national questions of the last forty years." Heaven save the mark!

Was its judgment sound on its policy of reconstruction of the South after the civil war? Was there no mistake in the ten years of corruption and misrule that it forced on the Southern States until they reacted on the whole country and culminated in the villainous theft of the presidency in 1876? The vastness of the unsoundness of that policy was so evident that the Republican leaders themselves were forced to abandon it and take a different course.

Was it sound when it enfranchised the negro immediately after his emergence from slavery, and added to the suffrages of the country a vast mass of illiterate and wholly unqualified voters? Nine Republicans out of ten admit privately that it was not, and indorse the measures that are now being taken to restrict the illiterate vote. Would anybody now venture to propose a similar extension of the franchise to Indians, Chinese, Filipinos, or any other illiterate race?

Sound on every phase of the financial question? Was it sound when it issued the greenback currency? All of its alleged financiers now avow that it was not. Was it sound when it demonetized silver? John Sherman admitted that it was not. Was it sound when it passed the silver purchase law? All of its leaders concede that it was not, and joined in the movement for the repeal of the law. There has not been a single feature in currency troubles that was not due to Republican legislation.

Has it been sound in its tariff and other legislative favors by which the gigantic trusts of the country were built up? Is it sound in its present position that they are necessary incidents of commercial development, and really beneficial to the country? President Roosevelt does not seem to think so, and there are thousands of Republican who recognize that their party has made an awful mistake in this line.

Is it sound in its colony-grabbing policy? We put the judgment of ex-President Harrison against Senator Fairbanks on this question. "Invariably the soundest!" What impudence! A political party that is always sound has not arisen. The Democratic party has made mistakes; it has at times been led into false positions. But it is founded on the great principle of popular government for popular benefit, and on all questions where that principle was involved in the past forty years its judgment has been soundest.

Money in Circulation.

From The Commoner.

A reader of the Commoner asks for information regarding the amount of the various kinds of money in circulation. According to a treasury bulletin issued Nov. 1, 1901, the "general stock of money in the United States" was $2,543,597,491.00, and the following items make up this sum: Gold coin, $1,771,883,624; standard silver dollars, $528,222,988; subsidary silver, $82,464,189; treasury notes of 1890, $41,445,000; United States notes, $346,681,016; national bank notes, $339,011,683. It will be noticed that the statement does not include gold certificates, silver certificates and currency certificates. On the 1st of November, 1901, there were gold certificates outstanding to the sum of $281,678,659, but an equal amount of gold coin was held in the treasury for their redemption. On the same date silver certificates to the amount of $441,810,387 were outstanding, but an equal amount in silver coin was held in the treasury for their redemption. The currency certificates are insignificent in amount, $1,780,000, with an equal amount of currency held in the treasury for their redemption. It must be remembered that the money in the country is only estimated. The estimate in regard to paper money includes greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes and is based upon the amount issued less the amount withdrawn, and does not take into account the amount lost or destroyed. The largest variation is in the gold coin, for no one is able to estimate even approximately the amount carried by the people or hidden away. The total circulation on Nov. 1st of this year was estimated at about $28.72 per capita. The United States notes, generally known as greenbacks, are issued in new notes as old ones are redeemed. The treasury notes are being retired as fast as the standard silver dollars are coined to take their place. Gold certificates and silver certificates are cancelled when redeemed, but new ones are issued on demand. National bank notes to the amount of thirty-three millions of dollars and more will be cancelled and retired as soon as they are presented to the treasury for redemption. They include the notes of failed banks, liquidating banks and banks reducing their circulation.

A WALL STREET DICTIONARY.

Piker—A small speculator.

Bulge—The upward movement of a stock.

Big Board—The New York stock exchange.

Short—One who has sold stocks for a decline.

On 'Change—The floor of the stock exchange.

Slump—A sudden decline in the price of stocks.

Averaging—Buying or selling stocks on a scale.

Irish Dividend—An assessment upon stockholders.

Hunch—A tip based on one's instinct or impression.

Block—A number of shares bought or sold in a lump.

Bottom—The lowest point or price reached by a stock.

Bull—One who has bought stocks, expecting an advance.

Scalping—Buying or selling stocks on slight fluctuations.

Bear—One who has sold stocks and who gains by a decline.

Plunger—One who deals heavily in stocks, taking great risks.

Insider—One who causes a movement in the stock market.

Carrying—To hold a stock with the expectation of an advance.

Tip—Private information in advance of the movement of a stock.

Collateral—Any security given in pawn when money is borrowed.

Break—A sudden decline caused by a stringency in the money market.

Unloading—To sell out stocks which have been carried for some time.

Covering—Buying stock to satisfy a short sale on the day of delivery.

Crazy Market—One which fluctuates violently without apparent reason.

Watering—To increase the quantity of a stock without improving its quality.

Pool—The stock and money contributed by a clique to carry through a corner.

Lamb—A new speculator without knowledge of the market or its methods.

Bucketing—To execute orders in stocks without dealing on any regular exchange.

Blind Pool—A close corporation; one which does not issue any statement of expenses or earnings.

Squeeze—A sudden movement of the market which forces the bulls or bears to close out their stocks at a loss.

HARDLY WORTH KNOWING.

It takes the ash of 100 cigars to make one ounce of cigar-ash.

There are 27 railway tunnels in England over one mile long.

Seventy-three per cent. of ships entering British ports fly the national flag.

It is estimated that the men of Great Britain spend £250,000 a year on silk hats.

London eats 180,000 tons a year of fish—more than half the fish caught by British ships.

Thirty years since newspapers were not known in Japan. Now there are over 700 periodicals, nearly 100 of which are Christian.

Thirty thousand tons of writing paper a year and 150 miles a day of wall-paper is the output of the largest paper factory in the world.

WINDOW DRAPERIES.

Half the charm of a room depends upon the arrangement of its draperies.

Linen or silk shades, tinted to suit the furnishings of the room, are put up over the windows, and then the curtains are gathered on the rods and draped obliquely from one side of each window to the other. Simplicity prevails in their arrangement.

The most satisfactory curtains in houses occupied by persons of moderate means are those of fine white bobbinet, as they launder well, drape gracefully and wear a long time. The straight, looped curtains are seldom seen in these days of artistic enlightenment.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas W. S. Browning, by his certain deed of trust, dated the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Francois county, Missouri, in book 51, at page 562, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, to-wit:

One hundred and ninety-five and seventy-six hundredths (195.76) acres, northeast quarter, section three (3), township thirty-six (36) range four (4) east; thirty-two and twenty-four hundredths (32.24) acres, northeast quarter lot two (2), northwest quarter section three (3), township thirty-six (36), range four (4) east; ten (10) acres, part of lot one (1), northwest quarter section three (3), township thirty-six (36), range four (4) east; forty (40) acres, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section thirty-four (34), township thirty-seven (37), range four (4) east, aggregating three hundred and fifty-eight (358) acres;

When said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described; and whereas by the terms of said deed said note is now past due and remains unpaid, 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

Monday, February 3, 1902,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Farmington, in said county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash in hand, the foregoing described real estate and improvements thereon for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs of executing this trust.

JERE S. GOSSOM, Trustee.

Jan. 2, 1902.

Administratrix's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Missouri, dated the 27th day of November, 1901, on the estate of

WM. H. TURPIN, Deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the Administratrix for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if not exhibited for allowance within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

FRANCES L. TURPIN, Adm'rx.

December 5, 1901.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration de bonis non were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Missouri, dated October 18, 1901, on the estate of

JOHN C. SHANNON, Deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the Administrator for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if not exhibited for allowance within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

F. M. CARTER, Administrator de bonis non.

December 19, 1901.

Produce Markt.

Wheat	68
Oats	60
Corn	65
Flour ₱ bbl	$3 00, or $3 40
Meal	85c 10
Hay ₱ ton	18 00
Irish Potatoes	1 20
Sweet Potatoes	1 00
Apples, ₱ bushel	1 20
Onions	1 50
Dried Apples	7
Chickens ₱ ½	5
Frying Chickens	7
Eggs ₱ doz	25
Butter ₱ ½	20
Beans ₱ bushel	1 40
Bacon ₱ ½	10
Lard ₱ ½	12½
Tallow ₱ ½	04
Sorghum Molasses	40
Salt ₱ bbl	1 00
Beeswax ₱ ½	20

The Commoner.

(Mr. Bryan's Paper.)

The Commoner has attained within six months from date of the first issue a circulation of 100,000 copies, a record probably never equaled in the history of American periodical literature. The unparalleled growth of this paper demonstrates that there is room in the newspaper field for a national paper devoted to the discussion of political, economic and social problems. To the columns of The Commoner Mr. Bryan contributes his best efforts; and his review of political events as they arise from time to time cannot fail to interest those who study public questions.

The Commoner's regular subscription price is $1.00 per year. We have arranged with Mr. Bryan whereby we can furnish his paper and THE FARMINGTON TIMES together for one year for $1.70. The regular subscription price of the two papers when subscribed for seperately is $2.00.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given creditors and all others interested in the estate of

R. F. SIMMS, Deceased,

that the undersigned, Administrator of said estate will make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, to be begun and held at the Court House in Farmington, on the second Monday in January, 1902.

CALVIN L. SIMMS, Adm'r.

December 2, 1901.