

The Holt County Sentinel.

38TH YEAR.

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Current Comment.

The arraignment of the Democratic stewardship in Missouri is a malicious slander that is contradicted by the records at Jefferson City and by existing conditions known to every resident of the state.—St. Joseph Gazette.

It seems from the above statement that our contemporary has obeyed the edict from Jefferson City, to declare every statement made in reference to the misappropriation of state funds "a lie," and this seems to be the sole argument and the only defense to be made against the charges that have been made referring to the wrongful use of the people's money by Democratic officials.

The experts, including those employed by the Dockery-Allen combination all agree that the state books are woefully out of balance. No issue is raised as to that point. Where the difference arises is in the fact that while the Dockery experts have forced balances, as they admit in their published reports, by accepting as true entries found in the books for which no vouchers can be found in the offices, other experts, employed only to discover the truth and not to acquit any body of peculation, have figured out results without this effort to force balances.

The charges made against the party in power are substantiated and verified by the Democratic official reports and the figures are taken from the Dockery-Allen expert reports and the State Auditor's official reports as published by authority of the state and sworn to by that officer. Hence if there is any "malicious slander" we must remind the Gazette that it comes officially to the people through these published official reports.

Let us present a few of these "slanders" as they come to the people through these official Democratic documents.

Pages 19 and 20 of the Dockery-Allen expert report enumerates how \$42,000,000 has been taken from the taxpayers to reduce the state debt of \$20,000,000 to \$2,000,000, which shows a shortage of nearly \$4,000,000 on debt paying account, which does not include the \$4,300,000 taken from the state school fund. Taking this latter entry into account there is a shortage of \$7,738,000.

Page 74 of the same expert report, exhibit A. A. the interest account from 1871 to Dec. 1900, is shown to be \$23,379,774, while the amount paid is shown to be \$23,920,120; only a difference of \$540,346. The report fails to show who received this difference.

Page 45 of the same report says that from the total receipts for bonded debt reduction \$23,334, claimed as erroneously charged, while on page 48 it is claimed they (military and defense warrants) were both receivable for "taxes and other duties." On page 12 under sinking fund account they are charged and also they are charged to the interest fund—in other words the fund commissioners, or state treasurer has obtained credit three times for this amount, making a difference of \$46,778.

See page 57 and 79 and 18 of his Democratic expert accounting and you will find \$51,885 as a balance against the fund commissioner and which appears to have been dropped from the account in Dec. 1873; on page 73 the same is entered as a part of the cash balance in Dec. 1900. On page 48 the same error will be found.

Page 67 it will be noticed that \$150 is shown as a balance due from Kohn & Co., and on page 76 it appears as a part of the cash balance in the sinking fund Dec. 1900.

Page 28 \$630,855 is charged to the sinking fund as bonds purchased for the sinking fund, and on page 56 appears the following remarkable statement: "Bonds purchased for sinking fund, \$630,855 is not explained on the books of the auditor's office—the number of bonds purchased or disposition thereof not shown." The Dockery-Allen exhibit fails to show that these bonds were even sold, or that they were even canceled as any part of the state's indebtedness, and it is clear that this item is a total loss.

Page 19 of the Dockery-Allen expert report gives the amount of school fund and seminary certificates charged to the interest fund as \$4,970,496. If the Gazette mathematician will take Milne's rule and compute the interest, he will find that the interest overpaid on this account will reach \$70,500.

Let us present to the Gazette a brief summary of the revenue account from the Dockery-Allen expert report and refer it to pages 45, 57, 58, 62, 77 and 28; here it will find the receipts aggregate \$44,355,063. The expenditures are given on pages 20, 28, 29, 44 and 77, and their own figures place the credits at \$39,706,299. Use Milne's rule on subtraction and it will find a discrepancy of \$4,648,764.

Go to exhibit 2 of the Dockery-Allen exhibit which refers to bond account; see page 50, and the Gazette will find that it claims the amount of bonds to have been paid is \$17,183,410, whereas the actual reduction of debt from January 1, 1871, to December 12, 1900, was \$14,908,180. Another discrepancy of \$2,275,230. To this should be added, see

page 74, interest overpaid \$549,346; page 23, premiums on bonds \$510,234; pages 45, 12, bond and defense warrants thrice credited \$46,778; pages 28, 48 bonds dropped and carried as cash, \$51,885; Kohn & Popper credit, \$150. Page 28, bonds purchased for sinking fund, \$630,855; excess of interest paid, \$70,500. Amount paid American Exchange bank on bonds canceled and counted as part of state debt, \$220,429. Here we have a discrepancy of \$4,650,820 as a hole in bond payments as they appear in the Dockery-Allen expert report and the various state auditor's reports, all Democratic authority, and merely replying with the statement that these assertions are "malicious slander" of the state does not alter or change in any particular the published reports of the Democratic state officials, that the books of the state are shamefully out of balance.

Governor Dockery has publicly declared that \$40,786,997 has been expended in reduction of the state debt. The debt is still \$5,184,000. This is an admission that for every \$40 collected from the taxpayers of the state, only \$16 of the state debt has been paid. It means, if it means anything, that the state debt should have been completely liquidated four years ago. It means that in these four years there has been taken from the pockets of the taxpayers without warrant of law the following sums:

If "the arraignment of the Democratic stewardship is a malicious slander," it is from the Democratic official figures to be found in the official state auditor's reports and the Dockery-Allen expert reports.

With July 1, the business men of the country had the burden listed of paying stamps and other special taxes necessary to defray the cost of the war with Spain. These have really been mere bothersome than burdensome, for never in the country's history have the people been in better condition to "give up" to their government than during the past three years. The special \$50 tax on banking concerns went off, also that of \$2 on each \$1,000 of banking capital; and along with them the "war" taxes on brokers, dealers in grain, securities and so forth; on pawnbrokers, custom house brokers, proprietors of theaters, circuses, public exhibitions, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, dealers in tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars. The stamp taxes on instruments, papers or documents; issues, deliveries or transfers of stock, and sales and agreements of sales or agreements to sell stocks, products or merchandise; those on wines, seats in parlor cars and berths in sleeping cars have also disappeared; also the excise taxes on persons, firms, companies and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar.

Altogether, the government began on July 1, the relinquishment of about \$73,000,000 a year in the form of internal revenue taxes—just as the party in power promised two years ago that it would do. While the war taxes of 1898 were in force, the receipts from internal taxes were in excess of those from the customs, but the latter will from now on furnish the greater part of the treasury revenue.

The nomination of the state house ring's candidates for supreme court judges, Judges Bugess, Valiant and Fox shows, that there is no escape for Missouri from the Seibert-Cook regime of trickery and disgrace through the medium of the Democrats party. Missouri Democracy is bound hand and foot to ring rule. It knows no master, no guide, no leader, but a corrupt gang of corporation multitors and grafters. The only hope of the state is to overthrow this disreputable domination and the only way out is to overthrow the party that it controls. This year's campaign is not so much to determine which political party shall prevail in

The farms of Missouri number 294,886, valued at \$843,879,213, according to the census report issued today on agriculture in Missouri for the census year 1900. The total value of farm property was \$1,033,121,897, which includes \$28,002,880 as the value of farm implements and machinery and \$100,540,004 as the value of live stock. The total value of farm products for 1890 was \$319,296,970, of which 45 per cent was in animal products and 55 per cent in crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1890 exceeds that of 1880 by \$109,545,046 or 100 per cent. The gross farm income of the state for 1889 was \$161,344,610, and gross income upon investment 10 per cent.

—Will McDermott, of Oregon, was visiting friends in New Point, Saturday and Sunday.

School District Funds.

County Treasurer Moore made his annual settlement July 1st, 1902, showing the following balances to the credit of the various school districts:

District.	Balance.
1.	120 39
2.	18 05
3.	97 80
4.	147 49
5.	203 31
6.	288 63
7.	266 21
8.	133 67
9.	56 86
10.	43 63
11.	143 21
12.	175 29
13.	506 84
14.	232 22
15.	123 04
16.	74 42
17.	229 00
18.	66 12
19.	400 55
20.	77 46
21.	47 90
22.	74 96
23.	35 93
24.	3 68
25.	69 02
26.	53 28
27.	231 56
28.	89 82
29.	179 87
30.	202 17
31.	60 20
32.	162 81
33.	175 84
34.	108 69
35.	24 08
36.	196 23
37.	179 89
38.	135 83
39.	36 56
40.	63 56
41.	133 90
42.	233 39
43.	127 19
44.	50 44
45.	92 04
46.	129 17
47.	56 44
48.	7 90
49.	554 85
50.	254 25
51.	135 60
52.	126 24
53.	122 61
54.	117 59
55.	133 91
56.	228 66
57.	165 09
58.	221 80
59.	254 11
60.	162 05
61.	301 66
62.	90 76
63.	163 26
64.	102 85
65.	70 16
66.	273 94
67.	263 87
68.	219 80
69.	128 19
70.	157 06
Total.	\$10,714 85

Base Ball.

The Savannah Reds crossed bats with the Oregon Victors, Friday last, July 11, 1902, and went down to defeat by the score of 25 to 10 in favor of Oregon. The game was interesting from start to finish, as the home boys wanted to run the score up to 35—as they were defeated by the Savannah team a couple of weeks ago by the score of 35 to 10.

The features of the game was the playing of (Senator) Dan Williams, also captain of the home team, whose playing and batting contributed much toward the home team's success. The colored boys deserve to succeed, as they organized their club and each one paid for his suit out of his own pocket. The Savannah team wants to play the odd game here. They say they were never treated better anywhere than they were at this place. Clell Molter, manager of the Oregon team, umpired the game and gave good satisfaction to both sides. Any team wanting games with this club can communicate with A. R. Walker, manager, or (Senator) Dan Williams, captain, of the Victors. The batteries of the two teams were Woodson and McFadden for the Victors and Dyer and Gill for the Reds. The Victors go to Maitland, Saturday, July 19, 1902, to play a game with Richland. Following the game here the home team entertained the visitors by giving them a nice supper in the Howell house, and it was quite late before they started for their home.

Killed by Lightning.

Monday night of this week lightning killed Bart Cornwall's span of mules. Mr. Cornwall was residing on Geo. Blazer's farm, four miles west of town. Lightning knocked a hole through the shingles and killed both mules, but did not fire the barn. A short distance from there it knocked the gable out of

Chas. Weller's granary.

Mr. Cornwall had a fine span of mules and only recently had refused \$300 for them. J. R. Collison in town, and I. T. Jones west of town, went out the next day and raised about \$185 toward buying another team.

W. M. Sanders was a business caller Monday, and while here stated that lightning did considerable damage northwest of town Saturday night. Bert Brown had two hogs and three cows killed. Some other stock suffered damage.—Maitland Herald, July 10, 1902.

Death of Rev. Bartmess.

Rev. Samuel Jacob Bartmess was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, on the 21st day of February, 1862. He was converted about 17 years ago and entered the ministry of the U. B. church about 15 years ago. He served in that church ten years and received his credentials from the U. B. church and then joined the M. P. church in which he served to the day of his death, which came on the early morning of the 13th day of July, 1902, at the age of 40 years, 4 months and 23 days.

We rejoice to be able to say that Brother Bartmess was a man of good sterling character, well esteemed by his church and all who knew him. An interesting preacher, a faithful pastor, a kind husband and father. His short stay among us as a preacher and his family has been a blessing to the community and his absence is sorely felt by all his friends. His hope for Heaven was always bright so that death had no fear for him. Peace to his ashes, till the morn of the general resurrection, when all God's saints shall meet again to part no more forever.

He leaves a beloved companion and one son to mourn his loss. Funeral services were conducted from the Evangelical church on Monday, 14th inst, by Rev. Jefferys, of Tarkio, the pallbearers being ministers of the various churches of this city, the remains being laid to rest in the Maple Grove cemetery. X.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank the dear people, who so kindly assisted me in the sickness and death of my dear husband and shall ask God's blessing upon them, that they may be spared a like sorrow and receive their reward from Him, who doeth all things well.

Mrs. S. J. BARTMESS.

Missouri State Fair.

The board of directors of the Missouri State Fair will hold the second annual exhibition August 18th to 23d, 1902. While the management was more than gratified with the success achieved last season under the most unfavorable circumstances, it is encouraged to believe that the coming exhibition will be much more complete in all its departments and that the exhibits will be of such high character and of such volume as to merit a largely increased attendance. An attractive speed programme has been arranged for each day of the fair, and the large purses offered, the splendid mile track, modern stables, convenient water, and the prompt payment of earnings, is expected to engage the best field of horses ever brought together in the state.

No gambling device of any character will be permitted on the grounds. No intoxicants will be sold under authority from the management, and the police aided by a competent secret service will see it is not otherwise sold or given away.

No immoral, monstrous or disreputable exhibitions will be permitted. Concessions will be sold only to such as are instructive, entertaining and worthy of the best patronage. The directors are determined that the Missouri State Fair shall offer the least possible opportunity for demoralizing the public and will give their best thought to making a great school in live stock husbandry, in agriculture, in art and in household economics and in making it a great gathering of the people of Missouri for social improvement and for the dissemination of useful information.

Uncle Sam's Printery.

The new government printing office at Washington, now approaching completion, is a wonderful plant and, built at a cost of \$2,000,000, will cover over fourteen acres of floor space. When in full operation it will be the greatest printing shop in the world, and will employ 4,000 persons, one-fourth of whom will be women and girls. The pay roll will call for an expenditure of \$3,000,000 a year, and general expenses will call for another million. In the main composing room there will be 285 typesetters, while in the binding room there will be 665 employees who will do nothing but fold printed sheets by hand, and another 800 who will work at nothing but bindings. There will be 125 presses, of every conceivable kind from the little foot power card presses to the big perfecting presses capable of printing anything up to a 24-page newspaper. There are four big envelope presses that can turn out 40,000 printed envelopes in an hour, and another big machine is capable of printing cards on both sides from a web of Bristol board at the rate of 65,000 cards every 60 minutes. In the typesetting room the type cases hold

1,500,000 pounds of type.

No other government spends as much money in public printing as does the United States, and when one reads a description of this magnificent printing plant, and the work it is expected to do, there is about nine-tenths of the work that looks like squandering money. One report recently submitted to congress will be scattered broadcast by the congressmen and over 100 tons of paper will be used in its printing. In printing the Congressional Record 100 typesetters are kept busy all the time, and the publication costs the government \$1,250,000 a year. The office has turned out some very rapid work in its time, and once issued a 298 page book in 24 hours. It was a report on the blowing up of the Maine, the typesetting, printing and illustrating, as well as the binding, being attended to in a single day.

Program

of the Holt county convention of Christian churches to be held at Bigelow, Mo., July 22 and 23rd, 1902.

TUESDAY EVENING.

8:00 Song service and devotional, A. W. Chuning, Bigelow.
8:15 Sermon, T. B. Dry, Maitland. Announcements, adjournments.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9:00 Prayer and praise service, F. S. Zeller, Forest City.
9:30 Appointment of committees.
9:35 Reports from churches.
10:00 Open parliament, "How to Promote Growth."
1. "In Winning Converts," T. F. Bickel.
2. "In Liberty," Jas. Ward.
3. "In Christian Character," Deborah Davis.
4. "How to Acceptably Shepherd the Country Brethren," W. H. Paxton.
11:15 State work, T. A. Abbott, state secretary.
12:00 Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:00 Song service, Jos. Wilson.
2:15 Reports of committees.
2:35 Endeavor session, Samuel Jasper, presiding.
1. "Is Christian Endeavor Hastening the Union of God's People?" Ella O' Fallon, Oregon.
2. "Ways of Increasing the Interest in our Prayermeetings," Mrs. Dry.
3. "The Relation of C. E. to the Sunday School, as shown by the Maryville convention," Leona Garner.
4. "Has Christian Endeavor Reached Its Zenith?"
3:15 Sunday school work, H. F. Davis, state secretary.
4:00 C. W. B. M. session, Mrs. Elliott, presiding.
1. Reports.
2. "How it Helps the Worker," Mrs. Geo. L. Peters.
3. "How it Helps the Church," Mrs. R. Downey.
4:30 Recitation, "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," Mrs. Lucia Minton, Walnut Grove.
4:38 Address, "The Church for the Times," Jesse Gresham, Fairfax.
5:00 Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

8:00 Song service, F. Q. Mitchell and wife.
8:15 Sermon, "The Church of the Twentieth Century," W. H. Hardman, Forest City.
Geo. L. PETERS, president, DANIEL HARDMAN, vice-president, ISABELLA DOWNEY, secretary.
An After-Fourth Mishap.
Harry, almost 11 years old, son of Mrs. John Gorman, living west of the depot, suffered a sad misfortune last Saturday morning.

Like a lot of other youngsters he started out early the morning after the Fourth to see what he could find. Near the place where the fireworks were exhibited he picked up what he supposed to be a cannon firecracker. He rushed home with it in joyous glee and showed it to his mother, and expressed a desire to fire it off. She had not arisen yet, and further than asking him to wait until she got up, and admonishing him to be careful, she paid little attention to the matter.

But boy-like he went into another room and directly lighted it. He held it in his hand, and the fuse sputtered and made so much smoke that he made an effort to throw the thing out the door. Just as he had the screen partially opened the cracker exploded, and the force of the instrument was so great as to tear his right hand completely off and inflict deep holes in his legs and face.

Medical aid was summoned as soon as possible and the wounds dressed.

At this time he is getting along quite well, and it is possible that he will be able to be about in the course of a few days, though he will be a cripple all his life.—Fairfax Forum.

Dead Men's Affairs.

The probate court met in special session on Monday, July 14, 1902. The settlement in the estates of G. W. Hakeo, Nathan Wamsley, and Samuel Freeman were continued until the regular August term.

Mrs. Anna Dorothy Schlotzhauer was appointed executrix of the will of Christopher Schlotzhauer, and gave bond in the amount of \$1,000.

T. W. Burke was appointed administrator of the estate of Harvey Handley and his bond fixed at \$1,300, which was given and approved.

William Hodgins filed appraisal in the estate of John Burke, showing the amount of personal property, \$232, which was approved.

The court ordered \$50 appropriated for the support of Nettie Burgess out of the estate of Nettie Burgess, et al.

It appearing to the court that G. E. Whitehead, deceased, has left sundry property, his widow, Mrs. Maggie Whitehead was appointed administratrix and her bond fixed at \$600.

The will of Frederick Konz being probated, William Konz and George Konz were appointed executors. The will gives all real and personal property to Mrs. Konz during her life and after that it is to be divided among the children.

Mrs. Frances Berg presented final settlement in the estate of Eva Huba which was continued until the August term.

The demand of the Continental Insurance company against the estate of Rebecca Blair was allowed in the amount of \$21, and assigned to class 5.

The demand of O. E. Gusch against the estate of Frank Schaeeweis was allowed in the amount of \$55, and assigned to class 1.

The settlement of the estate of Elias Bender was continued until the August term.

The demand of J. T. Thatcher against the estate of Samuel Shuttles was allowed in the amount of \$16.50, and assigned to class 2.

The demand of Sherwood and Spaulding against the estate of R. C. Wyman was allowed in the amount of \$31, and assigned to class 5.

M. D. Walker, public administrator, was ordered to take charge of the estates of Mattie and Leona Taber, minors, and collect their estates and act as guardian and curator for them.

The court appointed Frank Blaser guardian and curator of Blanche and Mabel Smeek, minors, and fixed his bond at \$300.

Court adjourned to meet in regular session second Monday in August, 1902.

For Supreme Judges.

Henry Lamm, of Sedalia; Moses Whybark, of Farmington, and Edward Higbee, of Schuyler county, were nominated Tuesday, for the supreme bench by the Republicans of Missouri.

In the briefest manner possible, the convention reaffirmed the Philadelphia national and the Jefferson City platforms. Senator Burton, of Kansas, was tacitly endorsed by the adoption of a resolution of thanks for having such an able representative in Washington. Not the least significant feature of the convention was the Burton incident. The senator from Kansas spent one hour and thirty-five minutes extolling President Roosevelt. He made the president out to be the most efficient manager the country has seen in 40 years.

Cumulative voting was compromised, and in such a way that it had none of the perniciousness which prevailed in the convention. On the first and only ballot, each delegate was allowed to vote for three candidates, with the understanding that the three high men of all receiving a majority of the votes cast should be declared the nominees of the convention. The Democrats also cast three votes at a clip, but they named only the high man and made the other majority men have recourse to another ballot, thus permitting the shameful Seibert Cook combination to run the machine over the entire convention.

The extent of the horrible catastrophe of the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company is not capable of being grasped. Early Saturday morning last in spite of the conflicting reports as to the number of dead, a careful and complete compilation by the Associated Press shows that 112 is the extent of the list of bodies outside the mine.

Letter List.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the postoffice at Oregon, Mo., for the week ending July 18, 1902: Reuben R. Bright, (card.)

J. Berry.
O. R. Eilmaker.
Willie Muse, (card.)
James Seerist.
W. M. Worley, (photo.)

Parties calling for above will please say, "advertised."

TOM CURRY, Postmaster