Alternating Currents

Long years ago, in the dim and misty past, there once lived a man who was so very absent-minded that one night he carefully blew out himself and put the lamp to bed. Think of the overwhelming kindness of the man who put the lamp to bed His was the most overpowering act of kindness that has ever come to light. It is only exceeded by the kindness of the man who carefully blew out the gas and put himself to bed. His was the most transcending acts of kindness that has ever come to humanity. The former did a deed of kindness to a poor unappreciating lamp, the latter brought undying fame to himself by an act of good will to the most appreciative humanity. But we are digressing from our subject. We wish to speak of a man who is with us now, a certain Master Dix of Flat River, the great philanthropist who endeavored to carve his name high on the tablet of fame. One who in in pursuit of his ambition threw aside all thoughts of himself, of what the outcome might be. With the self-abnegation of a martyr he attempted to free forever from the cruel prison house of public schooldom the youth of his native heath. But it was not to be.

The fire went out
It wouldn't burn
The children must,
To school return.

AN ENGLISH LORD OUTWITTED.

Lord Charles Hamilton used to go about Naples attended by a large, ferocious bull-dog. Having decided upon going to Rome, he proceeded to the station and took his place in a first-class carriage, the "dawg" taking up a position on a seat opposite his master. The platform inspector with many gesticulations, declared that the bulldog should not travel in a passenger carriage.

"Very well, then; take him out," was Lord Charles' rejoinder.

In vain the official expostulated. He merely reiterated his former reply, a piece of advice, it is needless to say, which was not followed, and Lord Charles, apparently master of the situation, threw him if back in his seat and calmly lighted a cigar.

But the Italians were not to be outdone, and, quietly detaching the carriage in which the English "milor" was seated, they made up the train with another compartment and started it off.

Lord Charles sat quietly smoking for about a quarter of an hour, and then, surprised at the delay, thrust his head out of the window and demanded when the train was going to start. His feelings when the situation was described to him, may be imagined.—London Tid-Bits.

Wall Street arithmetic:
10 mills make one trust,
10 trusts make one combine,
10 combines make one merger,
10 mergers make one magnate,
1 magnate makes all the money.
—Boston Bulletin.

A STRONG COURSE.

From Judge.

"Do you have a good lecture course here during the winter?" we ask of the manager of the Higginsville Lyceum.

"Indeed we do," he answers. "And next season we expect to outdo all previous records. So far we have booked one ransomned missionary, one reformed gambler, one troupe of trained animals, one converted heathen, one moving picture machine, and one professional personator. We may take on a college professor who wants to speak about the tendency of modern literary thought, but I don't know. It's pretty hard to keep the course on the same high plane of thought throughout."

Chased by a dog, I climbed a tree—
My trousers are a sight to see!—
I am constrained, therefore, to write:
"The bark was far worse than the bite."
—University of Michigan Wrinkle.

A WARNING TO INCIPIENT POETS.

The Women's Relief corps of Minnesota has a poet. One of the memers, a widow, writes each year a poem with which to welcome to to office the new president of the organization. This year the president is also a widow, and the poem began in this way:

"We both have drank of sorrows cup,
We both have buried husbands up!
But when the Lord shall call His own,
We both shall reap what we have sown."

AS JACK SAW IT.

Jack, who is 5 years old, came home one day last week crying that another boy had hit him.

"Why didn't you hit him back?" he was asked.

"I did," he answered. "I hit back first."—N. Y. Times.

Father went to fry the chops—
Papa is so kind a man—
Took the baby for the meat,
Put him in the frying pan;
Baby cried, but papa said,
"There, there, child, we must be fed!"
—The Sphinx.

Coughing Spell Caused Death.

"Harry Duckwell, aged 25 years, choked to death early yesterday morning at his home, in the presence of his wife and child. He contracted a slight cold a few days ago and paid but little attention to it. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which continued for some time. His wife sent for a physician but before he could arrive, another coughing spell came on and Duckwell died from suffocation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Dec. 1, 1901." Ballard's Horehound Syrup would have saved him. 25c, 50c, $1.00 at City Drug Store.

Information as to Trusts.

Indianapolis State Sentinel:

One of The Sentinel's Republican admirers—i. e., one who admires the fearlessness and ability with which it discusses public questions, but who is unhappily befogged by republican sophistry and misrepresentation—one who realizes the evils of republican misgovernment, but accepts republican pretense that it cannot be improved—writes to The Sentinel in search of light. He says:

"If you or any of your party can study out a bill that will kill all illegal trusts and not kill all others that are outside of trusts and monopolies you will confer an evelasting obligation on every Republican that has a thimbleful of brains. You have said that if your party was put in power it would smash all trusts. Now please put your plan in black and white, and make it so plain that a Republican, though a fool can understand it."

The Sentinel comes to the relief of this unhappy neighbor who has fallen among thieves, and has been persuaded that thieves are needful to his happiness. For, to begin with, let it be understood that there are no trusts, from the point of public discussion, that are not illegal. A trust as uniformly understood—as defined by the Sherman anti-trust law—is a combination in restraint of trade. It may be in the form of a corporation, but it is not necessarily so. Whatever its form, it is unlawful. And now this poor, benighted imbecile asks whether you can suppress a law-breaking trust without destroying law-abiding business—whether you can punish forgers without hurting writing teachers—whether you can suppress crime without destroying virtue.

How can you do it? First, enforce the law. Republicans tell us in one breath that nothing can be done, and in the next they point to the injunction asked by President Roosevelt against the beef trust, and promptly granted by the court—but whose open violation by the beef magnates goes unpunished. Why? The anti-trust law makes participation in a trust a criminal offense. No effort is made to punish the offenders. Why? the anti-trust law provides for the confiscation of the goods of a trust in transit. None are confiscated. Why?

Second. Stop the discrimination in freight rates. That is one great support of trusts now, and has been for years. It would help all legitimate business to stop it, for that is the very mode by which the lawless trusts get advantage of law-abiding competitors, undersell them, and drive them out of business. It would be a blessing, not an injury, to every law-abiding merchant and manufacturer if the interstate commerce law were amended, and enforced. But although Republican congresses have been petitioned by merchants' and manufacturers' associations, railroad commissions, farmers' associations and others, to do this, they have uniformly refused.

Third. Remove the tariff on trust-controlled products. This would harm nobody. Take an illustration. All the anthracite coal in the country is controlled by a trust. There is a tariff of 67 cents a ton to keep out foreign coal. The trust collects that 67 cents from the consumer on every ton it sells. It pays the miner 51½ cents a ton for mining the coal, and pockets the other 15½ cents. Who would be hurt by the removal of that duty? What manufacturer would be injured by cheaper coal? What man's living expenses would be increased? And yet there are punk-headed idiots who say you cannot remove the duty without ruining the country. And as long as there are enough of them, in conjunction wite the solid negro vote and the purchase of "floaters," to make a majority, we presume that the country will continue to be robbed by the trusts.

Favorite Family Remedy.

Frequently accidents occur in the household, which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises; for use in such cases Ballard's Snow Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy. 25c, 50c and $1.00 at City Drug Store

The Output.

The output is the key-note to profit. In deciding upon a price at which to sell, a manufacturer, no matter what article he has to offer, considers how many he is likely to sell, and bases his charge accordingly. It is quite reasonable, too. If a tailor sells only two suits of clothes each week, his income must come from the profit of these two suits. If he can, however, double or treble his output without materially increasing his working expenses, he can naturally afford to make the profit on each suit much less.

Again, this output decides the buying power. It is only necessary to state that there have been manufactured and sold over

76,000 Emerson Pianos

to prove what the buying power, of this great Company must be. The small manufacturer who turns out only a few pianos each month will certainly have to pay more for the material in each piano—there is absolutely no doubt about this.

When you consider these facts and put this truth alongside of them, that there are only three companies in the United States who have made and sold as many pianos as ourselves—that we haven't a competitor making a high-grade piano whose output is as large as ours—it needs no argument to convince you that, quality for quality, you can buy cheaper of us than of any one else.

Emerson Piano Co.
Boston, 120 Boylston St. Chicago, 195 Wabash Ave.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's office of the City of Farmington, Missouri, to January 5th, 1903, at 7 o'clock p. m., from banks and banking corporations or associations, or bankers, for deposit of the funds of said city for the time between the date of said bids and the next regular time for the selection of a depository, as provided by law. Such proposals must state the largest rate of interest per annum that will be paid to the said City on the daily balance to the credit of the said City with said depository, as provided by law, for the privilege of being made the depository of such funds, and must be accompanied by a duly certified check on some solvent bank for not less than one-half of one per centum of the city revenue of the preceding year, payable to the Treasurer of said city, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder. No bids will be considered unless such certified check shall accompany the same.

SAM'L L. ASBURY, City Clerk.
Dec. 16, 1902. Farmington, Mo.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Farmington Home Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the Secretary in Farmington, St. Francois county, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 17th, 1903, at nine o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition then and there to be submitted, to increase the capital stock of the Association from One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000.00) Dollars to Two Hundred and Forty Thousand ($240,000.00) Dollars, and to amend the by-laws, elect officers, and to transact such other business as may come regularly before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. CATUCH, Secretary. A. T. NIXON, President.
December 16, 1902.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of

W. R. GIBSON, Dec'd,

will make final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of St. Francois county Missouri, to be begun and held in the Court House in Farmington, in said county, on the second Monday in January, 1903.

W. H. YOUNG, Adm'r.
December 18, 1902.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of

J. L. MITCHELL, Dec'd,

will make final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of St. Francois county, Missouri, to be begun and held at the Court House in Farmington in said St. Francois county, Mo., on the second Monday in January, 1903.

J. D. MITCHELL, Adm'r.
December 11, 1902.

TETLEY-KLEIN LUMBER CO.,

FARMINGTON, MO.,

We are prepared to furnish estimates for all kinds of Lumber in any quantities desired. Our sheds and yard are extensive, and we keep full lines of Dressed and Finishing Lumber, Doors, Window Frames and Sash, Window Blinds, Weatherboarding, Shingles—Pine, Cypress and Washington Cedar—Flooring, Studding, and indeed everything you may need in the lumber or building line.

We also Handle FAIRBANK'S GASOLINE ENGINES and DEEP WELL PUMPS.

See Us Before Placing Your Orders.

OFFICE AND YARDS:

Liberty Street, Two Squares East of Court House.

JACOB HELBER DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS A SPECIALTY

... Hardware

ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE

All kinds of Sporting Supplies

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Brooms, Toys, Novelties, Etc.

FARMINGTON, MO.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

Paracamph

Relieves Instantly, Cures Quickly

BURNS, CUTS, BRUISES,

SORE MUSCLES, SWELLINGS and INFLAMMATIONS.

Good for that Sore Feeling.

IT COOLS, IT SOOTHES, IT CURES.

25c 50c & $1.00 Bottles. At all good Druggists.

FOR SALE AT CITY DRUG STORE

CITY DRUG STORE,

C. W. GROVER, Manager.

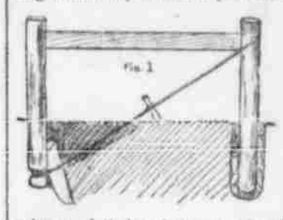
Odd Fellows Building, S. E. Corner Public Square, Farmington, Mo.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

DURABLE WIRE FENCE.

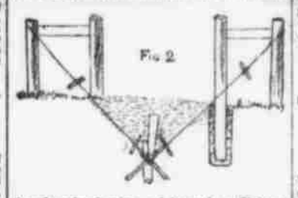
Most Important Point in Constructing One Is the Secure Anchoring of the Posts.

The vital point in wire fence construction is the manner in which the ends are secured. Especially is this true of the stronger kind of fences, where several strands of heavy cable or elastic wires are used. It is desirable that the material used in anchoring the ends used should be placed in such a manner as to secure as great a degree of permanence as the fence itself. The most common method is to attach a stay wire to the ground line of the end post, running to near top of second post, with



a brace of timber from top of end post to bottom of second, or to a point near the ground. The objection to this bracing is that the stay wire and brace each assist the post to lift the end post out of the ground.

Another fault is that the whole strain of the fence is placed on the end post at the ground line, the point first weakened by decay. These objections are obviated in the method which I have used with perfect satisfaction for several years. I use an end post 7½ feet, of good size, say six to eight inches in diameter; second post also a pretty good one, seven feet long. A trench is dug directly in front of the position of end posts to a depth of 2½ feet, and across the line of the draft. End post is notched around the lower end to receive four strands of No. 8 or



9 galvanized wire, of length sufficient to reach and attach securely to the second post one-third way down from top, to be twisted into a cable later on. Then set end post in a place dug in the wall of the trench to receive it, which should be six inches deeper than the trench.

A narrow cut should be made to allow the stay wire to pass in a direct line, as shown in cut (Fig. 1). Place "dead man" (any rough piece of sound timber will answer; a log 12 inches in diameter split in quarters is satisfactory) in trench on top of stay wire and fill in with solid earth or stones, being careful to pack snugly; insert horizontal brace and twist stay wire by a short durable stick put through the center. This can be made fast to the fence after it is put on.

My way for leaving space for a gate in a line of fence is to set two good, large posts each side, nine feet apart; use a horizontal brace one-third way down from top and a stay of four heavy wires running from that point on second post to "dead man" buried in center of gateway. Over each end of "dead man" drive a pair of strong stakes in such a way that they cross and form a crotch, in which lay a piece of timber and bind it to the center of the "dead man" with a piece of wire. Then fill in and tamp earth and stones well around the "dead man," and if properly done your fence will not come loose or gate drawn away from its fastenings. In setting line posts I scatter the dirt (removed with a post-hole spade) and pack small stones around the post with an iron bar. The frost never pulls them out.—Don B. Husted, in Ohio Farmer.

Irrigation by Pumping.

In our western country and even in some localities in the central west, considerable irrigation has been done by means of pumps. Some declare that irrigation by means of pumps can never amount to much. But we know that this practice is as old as civilization, and this mode of irrigation has been employed in some parts of the world successfully for centuries. There are many places in our western states where from five to 15 acres of land are irrigated by pumps driven by windmills. Doubtless the future will see the further utilization of the pump, whether driven by wind or by other force.—Farmers' Review.

The Special Crop Idea.

The need of adapting special crops to special localities and of determining the fitness of the soil for their successful culture is becoming daily more and more evident. For instance, the soil and climatic conditions in the vicinity of Dorr, Allegan county, in southwestern Michigan, are such that 600 acres of land are devoted to the raising of cucumbers for pickling purposes. Fifty cents a bushel is the prevailing price this season. The storage rooms are of sufficient capacity to store 80,000 bushels.

SUCCESS IN FARMING.

It Depends on the Way the Business Is Conducted and How Small Things Are Done.

Success in farming depends on the way the business is conducted, and on how well the small things are done. One of the principal causes of failure in farming is going on in a haphazard kind of way, paying no attention to the small things and keeping no accounts of the outgo or income. The few shingles that are off the barn don't interfere any, only when it rains, and rainy days are the only times they have to do these odd jobs, being so busy other times with big jobs. There may be a weak place in the barn floor and some day an animal will step through. It's only a short piece of work to repair it and will be attended to some day, but that day never comes.

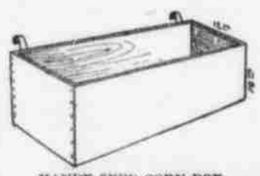
If one is to make a success at farming he must pay strict attention to all these odd jobs. He cannot be an agent for everything that comes along, go with a threshing machine all the fall, or draw all the milk to the creamery for his neighbors. If practicable for best results, he must have his plowing done in the fall for spring crops; never keep two hired men when only one is needed. A great many farmers keep one hired man the year round, when his services five or six months would be all that is necessary. The manner in which the implements are used on some farms bring a great loss to the owner. They should be carefully sheltered at all times when not in use, and given a coat of paint when required. Keep posted on the markets of the future and sell accordingly.

In growing crops aim to raise what the markets demand. All markets are not alike and a close observation of the demands of the customer, as well as the seasons when certain kinds of farm produce is preferred will give the farmer an advantage which will enable him to secure better prices. Remember, it is the buyer who is to be satisfied. If in marketing poultry the consumer prefers fowls with yellow legs, it is to the producer's interest to grow such. The best breed for his purpose is that which he finds will give the buyer the greatest satisfaction, and what is true of poultry also is true of a great many other products of the farm.—V. M. Couch, in Farmers' Voice.

BOX FOR SEED CORN.

Excellent Contrivance for Those Who Save the Seed While Gathering the Year's Crop.

To save seed corn while gathering the corn I use a box 12 inches wide, ten inches deep and 28 inches long, suspended from rear end gate of wagon box by strong hooks. To make the hooks, take strap iron 1½ inches wide and extend it from the upper



HANDY SEED CORN BOX.

outside edge of the box around under the box near each end and up above the inside edge sufficient to form hooks; then put long bolts through to keep from spreading. If made right it will bear a man's weight. I have used the same box over 15 years. I prefer to save seed corn while gathering, as I then see and handle every ear.—E. L. Christy in Epitomist.

PERTINENT FARM NOTES.

Over 40 different commercial products are manufactured from corn.

The United States raises four-fifths of the world's corn, over 2,000,000,000 bushels annually.

There is a wide divergence of opinion as to the outcome of the United States' rice crop for 1902. Estimates of yield range from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 sacks.

Where a locality becomes addicted to the habit of growing one crop year after year, the average soil deteriorates unless fertilizers are applied, if the crop is sold from the farm.

A well arranged system of rotation contributes greatly to maintaining the uniform fertility of the soil, and is also one of the readiest means by which to get rid of insect pests.

Illinois, for the last 25 years, has averaged over a quarter of a billion bushels of corn annually. An increase of one bushel of corn to the acre means to Illinois farmers $4,000,000.

The results of co-operative fertilizer tests on meadows conducted in England in 1900, showed that the most profitable proportions of commercial fertilizers were 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, 200 pounds of super phosphate and 300 pounds of kanit per acre.

Long Horns Passing Away.

The famous Texas steer, about which so much has been written in history, and which until quite recent times has figured in the development of the great southwest, is fast becoming extinct. The Texas steer and its companion, the cowboy, are both "passing," and will be known soon only in fiction and history. The "longhorns" are vanishing before the onward movement of the blooded stock of the north and east. Geronimo, a famous long-horned animal from Texas, when 36 years old, had a pair of horns measuring nine and one-half feet from tip to tip.—Rural World.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Method of Salting and Smoking Which Has Been Tried with Success for Years.

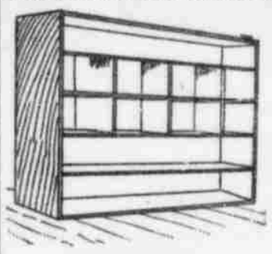
At a recent meeting of a farmers' institute the subject discussed was the best method of curing and keeping hams. All members agreed that the quality of the meat depended in a great measure upon the kind of hogs and the way they were cared for. Much better meat is obtained from the pure-bred than the common scrub. In order to be perfectly healthy they need plenty of range, with as great variety of feed as possible, and plenty of fresh clear water. They should be killed in cold frosty weather, and after scalding and cleaning, hung up to cool over night. Several methods of salting and smoking were presented, but the following, which was given by a farmer who, after years of experience, has gained the reputation of having the best sugar-cured hams in the county, was accepted as the most satisfactory:

Cut the meat up in the morning and shape the hams nicely. Salt lightly to bring out the blood, and allow it to remain a day or two. Prepare a brine, using two pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpeter, two pounds of brown sugar, one ounce of red pepper and five gallons of water for each 100 pounds of meat. Let this brine, which should be strong enough to float an egg, stand until the ingredients have dissolved, then place the hams in a tight barrel and pour the brine over them until they are covered. After ten days pour the brine off and cover with fresh brine prepared as the first was. When they have been in the brine a month, take them out, wipe them with a dry cloth, and while still damp sprinkle powdered borax over them, using a tablespoonful to ten pounds of meat. A large pepper box is a great help in applying it. Hang them up and smoke with hickory chips two or three weeks. Slip each ham into a flour sack, tie the ends securely, and hang them up in a cool dry place until you wish to use them. The preservative qualities of borax are recognized by all who have tried it, and it is now used in all the large packing houses. The best meat is made of hogs weighing 180 to 200 pounds. It has long been a question among progressive farmers as to whether it paid to produce hogs weighing over 300 pounds, and we are quite certain that when the object is to obtain meat of a superior quality it does not.—Rural New Yorker.

COMPLETE TOOL BOX.

No Farmer Who Believes in Keeping Up House or Barn Can Do Without One.

Here is a sketch of a handy tool box that ought to be on every farm: Take a box 4½ feet long, 2 feet wide and 15 inches deep; knock one side out and stand on end; make a shelf about 15



FARM TOOL BOX.

inches deep in the top part to keep saws, squares and planes; make a deep door, hinged at top instead at the bottom; make eight partition drawers 6 inches wide and 6 inches deep to keep different sizes of rivets, buckles, nails, screw taps, bolts, etc.; then make two drawers, 12 inches deep, to keep hames, hatchet, chisels and auger bits.—Perry McClain, in Epitomist.

SENSIBLE FARM NOTES.

There still remains much land that can be rendered more valuable than it is now by thorough drainage.

Hard, clayey soils should be turned up to the air in the fall so that the frost can have a chance to work on them during the winter

Drain tile should not be laid above the frost line, especially if it be unglazed tile. The hard frosts will pulverize it. Many a ditch has had to be redug on this account.

It is difficult to keep books on the farm, but it must be done if the farmer is to know where he stands and whether or not he is making anything by his farm operations. Farming must be conducted on the same basis as any other business. The sooner the farmers realize this the sooner will some of them be saved from going the downward road to bankruptcy.—Farmers' Review.

A Hint from the Gypsies.

The gypsies, who devote their time to horses and horse trading, are experts in taking an animal that is in poor flesh and getting him in good condition in a short time. One of these gentlemen gives the following as his favorite ration used for this purpose: Mix a bushel of flaxseed with a like amount of barley and corn and grind them together. These proportions can be increased or decreased to meet the necessities of any particular case. This mixture is to be fed three times a day, after being mixed with a peck of chopped hay or straw. Commence with giving him a small amount at first, gradually increasing it, until he is fed all he will eat. It is recommended as being much better than any drug treatment for young or old horses.—Farmers' Voice.

MERRILL PIPKIN, Notary Public. R. A. SWINK, Notary Public.

PIPKIN & SWINK

Lawyers, Abstracters, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents.

FARMINGTON, MO.

Now that the electric road is being built and the city water works are assured, one can make no mistake in investing in good real estate in and around Farmington. To assist probable purchasers we submit a few of the properties we have for sale:

CITY PROPERTY.

2½ Acres on Perrine road, near Asylum. For sale or trade

One store building, 25x80 with addition 12x14 on leased property in Flat River district. Also stock of goods of the value of $1,000. Will trade for farm.

Two 4-room dwellings in the town of Esther, at $4.0 each. Terms easy.

One 3-room dwelling in Esther at $300.

One 4-room house with an acre of land in Farmington, near Kinwood Seminary. Price $1,300.

One 6-room house and lot near public school in north ward. Good cellar and barn. Price $1,000.

One new 6-room frame dwelling in Burks addition. Price $1,800.

An 8-room, 2-story house, half acre of ground, beautiful shade trees—Haw's Addition to Farmington. Price $1,800.

We wish to call attention to the recent platting of the Fair Grounds tract under the name of Glenwood Park. Lots are 100 feet front by nearly 200 feet deep. Call and see us or Lang & Bro. for prices.

We also have five lots in College Addition for sale.

FARM PROPERTY.

120 acres, mineral property, located near Valle Mines. Price $4,000 on easy terms.

194 acres in Ste. Genevieve county, about nine miles northeast of Farmington, ten miles from either Bonne Terre or Flat River and one mile from Turley Mill. Good six room dwelling, frame barn, double log stable, and granary on premises. Good spring. 30 acres in cultivation, balance in good timber. Terre Blue forms south boundary line. Fruit trees on place. Price $1,200 or will trade for town property.

81.37 acres near Mill P. O. in Ste. Genevieve county, 2½ miles from S. Mo. Ry., and eight miles from Farmington. 60 acres in cultivation balance in timber. All can be cultivated except 2 acres. A splendid house, three good springs, cistern cellar, barn, and small orchard. 80 acres in bottom. Price $1,600 or will trade.

60 acres in Ste. Genevieve county, 3 miles from Farmington and just south of Burks neighborhood. 35 acres in cultivation, 25 acres good timber. Price $1,000. Will sell or trade

80 acres near Knob Lick. Good new six room house, barn, orchard, well at house and barn, plenty of small fruit. 40 acres in cultivation and all under fence. Splendid neighborhood and but 20 minutes walk to school. A church bells in hearing. Price $1,000.

63 acres 3½ miles north of Farmington. Land in cultivation. House, barn and 300 fruit trees. Price $1,000.

96 acres 7 miles south of Farmington on Fredericktown road. 65 acres in cultivation, good 6-room house, barn and granery. Price $1,250.

If you want to sell or trade, come and list your property with us.

PIPKIN & SWINK.

Office over St. Francois County Bank.

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STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by A. J. Griffin and posted before W. H. Young, a Justice of the Peace in St. Francois township of St. Francois county, on the 8th day of November, 1902, the following described property: One brown Jersey steer, 3 years old, marked with underbit in right ear and smooth crop off of left ear. Appraised at the sum of fifteen dollars.

A. J. GRIFFIN, Taker-up.

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