

# The Farmington Times.

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Volume 32, Number 47.

## 59TH CONGRESS IS IN SESSION

Majority Name Cannon For Speaker and the Minority Williams, of Mississippi.

## RAILWAY RATES LEGISLATION MAY OVERSHADOW EVERYTHING.

The Panama Canal Enterprise, Federal Regulation of Insurance, Chinese Exclusion and Statedhood for Territories Are Also Important Measures.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Fifty-ninth congress assembled at noon. With 249 members in the house and 50 in the senate, the republicans are short by a few votes of a two-thirds majority in both houses. The democrats have 137 representatives and 31 senators, making the majority 112 in the one case and 28 in the latter.

The republicans of the house renominated, in caucus, all elective officers of the house who served during the fifty-ninth congress. Speaker Cannon



HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON

was made a speech of acceptance that created enthusiasm in the caucus. The democrats nominated John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, speaker; W. S. Coward, of Missouri, clerk of the house; Robert Taylor, of Arkansas, doorkeeper; Charles F. Brannan, of Texas, sergeant-at-arms; Robert L. Reid, of South Carolina, postmaster; and Rev. Austin Crouch, of Alabama, chaplain.

### The Work Before Congress.

The president's plan for federal regulation of railway rates will probably overshadow everything else. Then there is the proposed federal control of insurance and the pure food question. This is the hour session of congress, and it may last into the latter part of June or some time in July, especially if tariff revision should be one of the questions brought up for consideration.

Next to railroad-rate legislation, the time of congress will be taken up chiefly with the affairs of the Panama canal enterprise. Representatives are disposed to be liberal towards the canal and are willing to grant the canal commission and the administration all the funds they need for actual canal work.

Good reason exists for believing that the friends of Oklahoma and Indian territory are now strong enough to secure an independent consideration of their claims. Certain it is, if they can do this, that statehood will be easily and quickly disposed of. As for separate statehood for Indian territory and Oklahoma, making two states of them, this plan, according to all the indications, has very little chance.

Some reference to federal regulation of insurance is expected in the president's message. Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, last winter introduced a bill providing for federal regulation, and, though it received much attention, it never was seriously considered. Senator Dryden again will agitate the subject and introduce his bill.

Effort will be made in course of the session to amend the Chinese exclusion laws, so as to prevent the humiliation of the cultured Chinese who have been subjected to many inconveniences when visiting this country. These laws have been charged with the responsibility for the recent Chinese boycott of American goods.

Four stumbling blocks are in sight among the regular appropriation bills. The administration will not put in a heavy naval budget this year, and this will be a great cover of time, trouble and money.

The present disposition is to consider no rivers and harbors whatever, though no final decision has been reached in this matter as yet.

**Minor Meriwether Dismissed.**  
Washington, Dec. 2.—Minor Meriwether, Jr., the cadet midshipman who was tried by a court-martial for the alleged killing of Midshipman James R. Branch during a fist fight at the Annapolis naval academy, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter by the court but has been adjudged guilty of the charges of a breach of rules in fighting with Branch and the minor breaches that were collateral to the main issue. The court recommends his dismissal from the service for infraction of discipline.

**Peabody to Succeed McCall.**  
New York, Dec. 5.—Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. have agreed on Charles A. Peabody as the next president of the company, to succeed Richard A. McCall. Mr. Peabody is a widely known banker and trustee of several financial concerns, a director in the Illinois Central and the Union Pacific railroads, and is one of the board of managers of the Delaware & Hudson railroad.

**JAS. L. MORRIS**  
Solely Public and Insurance Agent,  
BISMARCK, MO.  
Represents the Continental Insurance Co. of New York.  
Legal work promptly attended to,  
A portion of your business solicited.  
**EDWARD A. ROZIER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Missouri. Office in Realty Building.

## THANKSGIVING ADDRESS

Delivered by Elder Edward Owers at the Union Services in the Farmington Presbyterian Church November 30, 1905

There are certain days in the life of a nation that stand out distinct and clear because of some special deliverance, some important event, or some great truth they commemorate.

We have our Independence day, Decoration day, Thanksgiving day, and there are others, such as Labor day, Arbor day, Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays. No stated festival has ever survived long enough to become historic that has not a religious background. Somehow, as a nation



ELDER EDWARD OWERS.

becomes prosperous it becomes less religious, and these festivals have less meaning. The meaning of Thanksgiving day to the majority of Americans is the closing of the foot-ball season, a day's vacation, or, the highest thought, the home going, or coming, gathering round a well filled table laden with turkey and pumpkin pie.

The mother of the modern Thanksgiving feast is, doubtless, the great feast of the Tabernacles of the Jews, celebrated three thousand years ago, when Jerusalem was in the height of its glory. This feast was held in one place, for eight days. After purification, the fruits of the field and wine were presented to the Lord. The first American Thanksgiving day

was ordered by Governor Bradford of Massachusetts in 1621, when the pilgrim fathers gathered their first harvest.

The first national Thanksgiving day was by proclamation of President Washington, set for November 26th, 1789. The day was revived by President Lincoln by proclamation to be held August 6th, 1863, to be a day of thanksgiving for the victory at Gettysburg. Later the day was fixed for the last Thursday in November each year, hence we are here this morning in response to the proclamation of President Roosevelt and Governor Folk. Those of us who have read the proclamation will have heard the leading note of that document—prosperity. We hear the blowing of whistles, the humming of wheels and the ringing coin. We are thankful for prosperity, but we need for our nation more than financial prosperity! Men are prone to thank God for these prosperities of vine and meadow, and shop and ship, which make life easy and comfortable, but they are rarely grateful for those divine happenings which make life difficult and great.

The best moments in a man's life are often the hardest and most perilous. Happy are they to whom life brings, not ease and physical comfort, but great chances of heroism, sacrifice and service. The great ages have not been comfortable ages, they have demanded too much and given too much.

In easy, comfortable, money-making times, men grew callous to suffering, dull of insight, sluggish of soul. In stirring, growing, stimulating times, they draw in great breaths of mountain air, they are afire with the sun, consumed with eagerness to lavish the gift of life in one great outpouring of energy. One might be grateful for Drake's chance to die, sword in hand, facing his foes half a world from home; or for Sidney's opportunity to pass on the cup of water to one whose thirst had less to assuage it; yet again for the home coming of Livingston, borne in sorrow and silence out of the heart of the dark continent of Africa on the shoulders of men who could not understand his greatness, but who revered his spirit.

Prosperity leads to luxury and ease! It destroys manhood! One note in the President's proclamation is that of warning, not of a foreign foe, but the enemy within our own borders. Great prosperity leads to corruption! What awful odors have come from some of our large cities in this and other States. Congress will talk on money and tariff, but for matters of deeper importance, such as the development of manhood, the protection of childhood, they have no time or interest. "While men slept the enemy sowed tares." There are three heresies in the world: The heresy of Herod who lived for pleasure and glory; the heresy of Judas, who sold his Lord for gold; the heresy of Cain, who slew his brother for hate. We must avoid the heresy of worldliness, avarice and hatred. The mistakes and blunders of man God overrules for good. "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends rough how them as we will." The discovery of this country by Columbus in 1492 was a blunder on the map of the unknown seas. Had it been otherwise, should we enjoy the religious liberty of to-day? What is religious liberty? Come with me to the glens and caves of England. A few men and women are gathered to hear God's word and pray, but no sound is heard above a whisper. Why? Because officers of the church and state are ready to arrest these men and women, who are worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but contrary to the mind of the church. Let us enter this home. The father has gathered his family together around the dear old book; after reading they bow in prayer. While engaged in that sacred duty the door is opened and in comes Lord Clivehouse; the whole family are taken prisoners; for what? Because they are following the teaching of Jesus Christ rather than man's! These troubles caused men to flee from England to Amsterdam; then later the May Flower sailed with two hundred and two to the unknown land. They landed at Plymouth with all but seven sick. One-third died the first month, yet they refused to return. Cromwell's Ironsides, the Covenanters and the Pilgrim Fathers sacrificed

their lives for religious liberty! Shall we let it slip from our hands? Let Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill answer. We are thankful for the country in which we live, and will prove it by thanks-doing! We are thankful for our home, and pledge ourselves to protect it. We are thankful for the harvest; above all we are thankful for God, who has blessed us with a knowledge of Himself. Surely we can say with the Psalmist, "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

enough to those given as not to suggest any additional information. Last year Mr. Roosevelt polled but 7,447 more votes in the State than were cast for Mr. McKinley in 1900, the actual vote being: Roosevelt, 321,449; McKinley, 314,002. In 1900 Mr. Bryan received 351,922 votes, and in 1904 Judge Parker polled but 236,312 or 55,610 less votes than were cast for Mr. Bryan four years previously. The strange spectacle is thus presented in a progressive State of a total vote growing less from 1896 to 1904.

When anything like a full vote of the State is polled the Republicans have always been far in the minority. It was a stay-at-home vote in 1894 of some 40,000 democrats that enabled the Republicans to carry the State. Exactly the same thing happened ten years later. In 1902 the Republicans were some 43,000 votes behind. The Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket last year did not poll 1,000 more votes than were cast for President McKinley in 1900. This clinches the conclusion that the Republicans did not carry the State because of desertions from the Democratic to the Republican ranks. The figures, however, seem to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt received 10,000 or 12,000

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## Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A baking powder of highest class and highest leavening strength. Makes the food purer, sweeter and more wholesome.

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## OFFICIAL VOTE REVIEWED.

Shows that 50,000 Democrats Did Not Vote in Missouri—Republican Gain Not in Proportion to Natural Increase.

The official manual of Missouri for the year 1905 6, shows conclusively that the Democratic party of the State is far from being in the minority.

While the official figures of the 1904 election are susceptible of much political speculation, they are not to be tortured into any other conclusion than that a full vote means Democratic Missouri.

Taking the Democratic vote for President in 1900 and the Republican vote for President last year as a basis, the Democrats are still ahead 30,475 votes. This, however, is not a fair comparison, because President Roosevelt ran far ahead of his ticket in this State.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

There are some very curious things about the votes polled in Missouri during the last three presidential elections. The total vote of last year was more than 41,000 below the vote of 1900 and more than 30,000 below the vote of 1896.

This ratio is not so nearly preserved, however, in the votes cast for Governor during the same period. Here are the official figures of the total votes cast for President since 1896:

1896.....	673,996
1900.....	683,656
1904.....	643,860

The votes cast during the same period for Governor are near

## INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The population has increased rapidly, but the total vote has decreased. Still, the vote between 1896 and 1900 increased nearly 10,000 and then dropped more than 30,000 behind 1896 and 1904.

The small increase in the vote cast for Mr. Roosevelt last year over that cast for Mr. McKinley in 1904 is even below what the increase of that party vote should be. No matter how many Democrats voted for Mr. Roosevelt, he did not receive even as great a vote as the Republicans alone should have given him.

It is safe to assume from these figures that 50,000 Democrats did not vote in 1904. The cause that led them to do so must be sought elsewhere than in the official figures. Everybody knows that the population of Missouri is increasing rapidly, and that it would be absurd to assume that the total vote of the State is some 30,000 less now than it was eight years ago.

## DECREASE WAS GENERAL.

The Democratic swing last year was not confined to any one locality—it was general throughout the State. A general examination of the official figures does not show a party gain in a single county except in Cole.

Eight congressional districts were lost that had heretofore been considered reliably Democratic. Those in which the Democratic candidates were elected were carried by greatly reduced majorities. Fifteen Circuit Judges were lost by the Democrats. Fourteen counties and legislative districts and four senatorial districts, considered reliably Democratic, elected Republicans. Democratic members of the House were elected

from thirty-three counties by less than 200 votes in each instance. This is a brief summing up of the party disaster of 1904. If there was nothing to recruit from, Democracy's future would be anything but inviting in Missouri. But the figures tell the story too plainly that the Republicans can only win in this State when 40,000 Democrats do not go to the polls and vote.

## REPUBLICANS IN MINORITY.

When anything like a full vote of the State is polled the Republicans have always been far in the minority. It was a stay-at-home vote in 1894 of some 40,000 democrats that enabled the Republicans to carry the State. Exactly the same thing happened ten years later. In 1902 the Republicans were some 43,000 votes behind. The Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket last year did not poll 1,000 more votes than were cast for President McKinley in 1900. This clinches the conclusion that the Republicans did not carry the State because of desertions from the Democratic to the Republican ranks. The figures, however, seem to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt received 10,000 or 12,000

Democratic votes. His plurality in the State was 23,137, while Gov. Folk reversed this and was elected by a plurality of 30,100.

## FULL VOTE NEEDED.

Undoubtedly, the contest on the part of the Democrats next year will be to get out their full vote. That they have plenty of votes to carry the State is told over and over again in the official figures. After all that has been said, the Mysterious Stranger and the Republican victory in Missouri dwindle down to a stay-at-home Democratic vote of perhaps 50,000. The Republicans barely got out their own vote of 1900, much less making heavy gains from Democratic sources. Had it not been for the Democratic vote given to him, Mr. Roosevelt would have polled several thousand less votes than were cast for Mr. McKinley four years earlier.—Rep.

## SCORED BY THE GRAND JURY

The St. Louis Police Department Handed Without Gloves.

It is Declared to Be in a State of Disorganization and Demoralization Due to Politics.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—The October grand jury, composed of nine democrats and three republicans, has submitted a report to Judge M. G. Reynolds, of the circuit court, in which it is declared that the St. Louis police department is in a state of disorganization and demoralization worse than at any time in its history.

It is charged by the grand jury, as a result of its investigations, that the police are indifferent toward or actively protecting criminals; that members of the department associate with criminals, that they secure perjured testimony when needed by the use of threats or the promise of protection; that the department is a political machine, and has other actively assisted in the perpetration of election frauds or has connived at them; that the feeling in the department is that security in office and preference are not guaranteed by merit and service, but are matters affected by pull and influence; that the standard of the detective department is low, and that many of its members are unfit for police service.

The conclusion of the grand jury is that the demoralization of the department is due to the fact that the police are used as a political machine, and the suggestion is made to the police board that the official announcement, to be sent forth that the police must keep out of politics and political clubs.

## MISSOURI FILES A REPLY

Sept. of Insurance Vandiver's Fight to Revoke New York Life's License in the State.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 3.—W. D. Vandiver, state superintendent of insurance, through his counsel, Attorney-General Hildley, Fred W. Lehmann and John M. Wood, has filed in United States circuit court at Jefferson City his reply to the petition of the New York Life Insurance Co. in the injunction proceedings recently instituted by the New York Life to overthrow his order revoking its Missouri license.

He maintains that the Missouri insurance department has the right to require insurance companies doing business in the state to manage their affairs in a proper manner, and to insist on election of new officers and the adoption of methods that will insure the funds of the policy holders.

## LANE FIFER'S SUCCESSOR

The Interstate Commerce Commission Will Stand Three Democrats and Two Republicans.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The president has announced that he will appoint Franklin K. Lane, of San Francisco, to the vacancy caused by Mr. Fifer's resignation from the interstate commerce commission, which takes effect January 1.

Mr. Lane is a democrat, and his appointment will change the political complexion of the interstate commerce commission from republican to democratic.

Former Gov. Fifer, of Illinois, whom Mr. Lane will succeed on the commission, is a republican, as are also Commissioners Knapp and Prouty. Commissioners Cockrell and Clements are democrats.

While Mr. Lane has always been a democrat in politics, he was a supporter of President Roosevelt in the last campaign. He is a former newspaper man, and one time was the democratic candidate for governor of California, but was defeated.

A wild animal of some kind is roaming through the lower Stoddard counties, supposed to be one that escaped from a circus wreck, and a reward of \$100 is offered for its hide.

## OFFICERS:

- WM. G. BURNS, PRESIDENT.
- WM. M. DAILY, VICE-PRESIDENT.
- F. D. RUSSELL, SEC'Y AND TREASURER.
- WM. D. TETLEY, GEN'L SUPT.
- GEO. J. COLE, DIRECTOR.

82 Miles from El Paso, Texas,  
225 Miles from City of Chihuahua, Mexico.

# The Mexican M'f'g. and Agricultural Company.

The incorporators of the above named Company have developed Artesian Water at the town of Ahumada, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad. This water flow makes available for cultivation a section of most fertile soil about 50 miles square. Having control of the knowledge gained by drilling, Messrs. Burns, Daily and Cole anticipated the developments, and by purchase, lease, homestead and contracts have secured in excess of 10,000 acres, also have filed on and

preempted lots and whole blocks of town property in Ahumada.

The incorporators, under a separate organization own two deep well drills, capacity 650 and 1,500 feet. The Mexican Mfg. and Agr. Co. is now making contracts to drill a series of 8,000-acre tracts, paying the drilling company so much per foot. Should flowing water (of which there is now no question) be encountered on any or all of these contracts, the Mexican Mfg. and Agr. Co. will immediately become owner in

fee of one-half, or 4,000 acres in each tract.

Corn, wheat and all grains grow prolifically under irrigation.

Potatoes, Beans, Cabbage and all vegetables.

Alfalfa, especially, and other grasses.

Apples, Peaches, Pears and Melons.

Cantaloupes equal Rocky Fords.

Berries of most kinds, and in fact all products that can be grown in Missouri and Arkansas.

## A Home Market for all Products at High Prices at all Times.

Corn sells year round at 75c per bushel, gold.  
Wheat sells year round at \$1.00 per bushel, gold.  
Potatoes sell year round at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, gold.

Sweet Potatoes sell at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, gold, and all other products at same proportionate prices.

A Canning and Dairy Plant will be installed and

all sources of revenue for the benefit of the Mexican Manufacturing and Agricultural Company will be utilized.

## The Immigration Department of Rock Island and Frisco System will co-operate to induce settlement in this fertile valley.

## TREASURY STOCK,

500 Shares of 7 per cent. preferred, par value \$100 per share.  
250 Shares remain in treasury for future development.  
250 Shares, par value \$100 each, are offered for sale at par, on the following conditions: With each sale of one share of 7 per cent. preferred at par, the corporation and incorporators bind themselves to deliver to the purchaser a deed or clear title to ten (10) acres of land in the water zone; a purchaser of more than one share will receive a proportionate increase in quantity of land, 5 shares 50 acres;

10 shares 100 acres, and so on. All investments in this enterprise will more than double the first year. The value of the land alone will far exceed the investment, leaving the stock a clear gain.

Delay in subscribing will lose you the opportunity. This proposition will not remain open.

Apply to  
**COLE & NIXON MERC. CO., Farmington, Mo.**  
**O. W. BLEECK, Farmington, Mo.**

CAMPO DIAZ ROOSEVELT, MEXICO, December 1, 1905.

## EDITOR FARMINGTON TIMES,

My Dear Sir: From personal knowledge I certify that the facts as above set forth are absolutely true and not exaggerated in the least. The possibilities are limitless and only need to be grasped in time. F. D. Russell, Sec'y and Treasurer, and Wm. D. Tetley, General Supt., are well known in your section, and will be a guarantee of honesty and integrity. Messrs. Burns and Daily have lived in Mexico 18 years, merchants, and can refer to banks and business houses in El Paso, Texas, and Chihuahua, Mexico, and particularly Banco Miners, Jaurez, Mexico. Hope to see you Xmas.

Yours Truly,

GEO. J. COLE.