

# The Farmington Times

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THOS. J. FISHER, Editor and Business Manager.

FARMINGTON, MO., JUNE 29, 1906.

## FOR STATE SENATOR.

THOS. J. FISHER, Editor and Business Manager.

The Republicans will hold mass meetings at each of the voting precincts in the county to-morrow (Saturday) to elect delegates to a county convention to be held at Flat River on July 14th for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

Governor Cummins of Iowa, who represents the tariff revision wing of the Republican party, is in the lead for renomination, and it is reported has already carried enough counties to give him control of the convention. The stand takers, however, will fight for all they can get.

Several convictions for violation of the rebate law were recently secured before Judge Smith McPherson in the Kansas City Federal Court. They were against the packing companies of Swift & Co., Armour Packing Company and Nelson Morris & Co. for accepting rebates, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway for granting rebates, and George I. Thomas of New York, a freight broker, and his chief clerk, L. B. Taggart, for securing rebates. The two latter were fined \$5,000 each and sentenced to four months imprisonment in the penitentiary; the others were fined \$15,000 each. If Judge McPherson's method of dealing with rebate cases becomes general, it is likely to precipitate a sudden change in the policy of big shippers and the railroads.

Attorney General Moody has formally announced that criminal proceedings are to be instituted against the Standard Oil Company for rebating, but it appears that he is only after the little ones, as it is admitted that no indictments will probably be found against John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and John D. Archibald, principal heads of the trust. It is only hoped that some of the less influential underlings of these predatory robbers of the people may be caught; and that way of administering justice is one cause of so much unrest and contempt for the law and the courts, the prevailing opinion that only the lesser criminals are punished and the big ones go scot free. Are Rockefeller, Rogers and Archibald, who formulate the policy, direct the affairs and are the largest beneficiaries of the Oil Trust, less culpable than the less responsible men who carry out that policy? We need an administration that does not allow its class sympathies to prejudice its application of the rules of justice, and tries to hide its partiality for big offenders by loud boasting and a spectacular activity in making a sort of vicarious sacrifice of their less responsible agents.

The suit of former Secretary of State Sam B. Cook against the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for criminal libel, placing his damages at \$100,000, was closed in the Boone County Circuit Court last week after a hotly contested trial. Mr. Cook won his suit and secured a verdict for \$50,000. The suit was based on a publication in the Post-Dispatch which strongly insinuated that it did not openly charge that Mr. Cook, while Secretary of State, had personal and official knowledge of the unsound condition of the Salmon Bank, and that he conspired with the owners of that bank, because of personal or political favoritism, in permitting it to continue to do business when in a failing condition, in violation of the laws of the State. The case will of course be appealed but whatever may be the outcome

on legal technicalities as to what constitutes a libelous publication. Mr. Cook has been thoroughly vindicated of any knowledge of the unsafe condition of the bank or responsibility for the neglect of his appointee, the bank examiner whose duty it was to examine the bank and report its true condition to the Secretary of State.

At this time it doesn't look as if Congress will be able to adjourn to-morrow (Saturday) as some of the leaders and all the members had hoped it would. The Senate and House conferees on the rate bill and packing house inspection bill on Wednesday appeared to be as far apart as ever in the matter of agreement. On the rate bill the contention is over the right of the Standard Oil interests to carry their products in their own pipe lines. The Senate is holding out for this right, and it is generally believed that it will prevail, which is looked upon as a victory for the Standard Oil. In the meat inspection bill the contention is over the question as to whether the packing houses or the government shall pay the cost of inspection, the House holding out for the latter policy, which is regarded as a victory for the packers, and the Senate for the former. The House amendment to the inspection bill carries with it an appropriation of three million dollars a year to pay inspectors. The Senate proposes to let this appropriation stand, but to levy a tax on the packers of five cents per head for cattle inspected and three cents per head for hogs, sheep and goats. To this the House refuses to agree. So some quick work and backing down by one side or the other will have to be done if Congress adjourns this week.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine has been running a series of articles under the caption of "The Treason of the Senate," in which the Senators as a rule have been pilloried as agents and tools of the trusts, until one might be led to believe that there is hardly an honest man among them and that the interests of the people are bartered away by the men who are supposed to represent them. In the last number Senator Bailey, the able and brilliant Texan, is attacked and charged with being in this class. One of the charges against Mr. Bailey is that he lent himself to a scheme whereby the anti-trust laws of Texas had been evaded by the Standard Oil; and another that he had been a party to an effort to cheat the Indians of Indian Territory out of their coal lands, which would have been successful but for the efforts of Senator LaFollette. Mr. Bailey took occasion last Wednesday in the Senate to deny these charges and some others made against members of that body. The first he said had been thoroughly investigated by the Legislature that elected him, and was "shown to be so entirely unjust and absurd that the decent men among his most implacable enemies in Texas no longer discussed it." Of the other charge he was exonerated by Senator LaFollette, who said he had conferred with Senator Bailey before offering anything on the disposition of the coal lands of Indian Territory, and that he had received valuable advice from Mr. Bailey as to what he proposed to do. Mr. Bailey is the acknowledged leader of the Democrats in the Senate, and as the policy of the party is against private monopolies and their predatory business methods, his clear refutation of these charges is gratifying to all Democrats. His firm stand along with Senator Tillman in favor of limited court review in the rate bill it seems ought to clear him of the suspicion of belonging to the monopolistic interests of the country.

## Cures of Deafness

### Startle Southern City.

Although many remarkable achievements of L. T. Cooper and his medicines have been pointed from time to time, none are more startlingly wonderful than his cures of deafness. His phenomenal success seems to have taken New Orleans by storm. Every newspaper in the city is devoting columns to the report of his work. From the small boy to the bewiskered grandpa, and from millionaire to pauper, everyone has some extraordinary story to relate that is more remarkable than the rest. His headquarters at the American Drug Store is besieged with callers, and a dozen clerks are busy all day long selling his medicines.

"One can spend an interesting hour watching the crowds come and go, and listening to the stories of his patients. One man, Mr. E. Gania, by name, who gave his address as 1448 N. Robertson St., New Orleans, telling his experience was overheard to say, that for six years he was unable to hear without the aid of an ear trumpet, and yet he was apparently having no difficulty in understanding every word spoken to him in an ordinary conversational tone. When asked about the result of the treatment in his case, he said: "My hearing had become so poor that I had to give up my position. For the past six years I have not been able to hear without the aid of a trumpet and of late even then only when spoken to in a very loud voice. I also suffered from rheumatism, which had partially crippled me and began using Cooper's New Discovery and also his Quick Relief medicine about ten days and noticed a slight improvement after the first few days."

## Free Denatured Alcohol.

The passage by Congress of what is known as the free denatured alcohol bill is likely to create a great change, especially in the smaller towns and country districts, in the fluid used for lighting purposes. The tax taken off of this character of alcohol, with its virtues as a lighting and heating fluid, it promises to become a formidable competitor of coal oil and gasoline, and to encourage industries for its manufacture. The fact that it is non-explosive will make it more popular than coal oil and gasoline, if its lighting and heating qualities are anything like what is claimed for it. House lamps for its use will be invented; in fact successful experiments are already being made in that direction, as the following extracts will show:

The report of the House Ways and Means Committee when the bill was up for consideration says: "The bulk of free denatured alcohol in Germany is used for the purpose of light, fuel and heat. A lamp is now made with a Welsbach mantle which produces a very strong, steady and high grade light by the use of alcohol. Experiments have been made testing this lamp with the most improved pattern kerosene lamps with round wicks and of equal candle-power; it was found that a gallon of alcohol would keep the alcohol lamp burning twice as many hours as would a gallon of kerosene burning in the most approved pattern of kerosene lamp which is in general use. In other words, one gallon of alcohol is equal to two gallons of kerosene for lighting purposes. Hence it follows if the price of alcohol methylated is less than double the price of kerosene, its use, especially on the farms and in the villages of the country, would become enormous.

The Springfield Republican, in an article referring to the efforts of the Standard Oil interests to defeat the free alcohol bill says: "There now comes from the 'electrical testing laboratories' of New York a report on the test of a French incandescent mantle alcohol lamp side by side with a round wick center-draft Miller kerosene lamp. The candle-power in each case was substantially the same, but in the case of the alcohol lamp one gallon of fuel lasted fifty-seven hours and five minutes, while the gallon of kerosene lasted only twenty-eight hours and forty-one minutes. The gallon in the alcohol lamp produced 1,732 candle-power hours, and that in the kerosene lamp 883 candle-power hours, or a trifle more than one-half as much light. Pictures of the two lamps are given in the report—the alcohol lamp resembling in shape and otherwise the ordinary round-wick kerosene lamp. If denatured grain or fruit alcohol free of tax can be produced to sell at no more than 20 cents a gallon—and the claim is made that this is possible—the petroleum monopoly must be seriously affected by the proposed legislation. It would be practically impossible to monopolize the production and sale of alcohol substitute, since the material from which it is derived is universally available."

The rheumatic pains gradually left me and inside of a week I was able to walk almost as well as ever. My hearing has been entirely restored now and all trace of rheumatism has entirely disappeared. I have accepted my old position again and am now working every day. I consider my case remarkable, as I have tried many remedies without any relief and could hardly believe that any medicine could effect such a cure in so short a time unless I had not been through it myself."

Miss D. Barkinger, 1025 Magazine St., another caller, related a peculiar experience which, though not as remarkable as that of Mr. Gania, is worthy of note. She said: "I have been troubled with head noises, buzzing in the ears for some time and have been unable to find anything that would help me. I was hard of hearing, which was a source of much annoyance and embarrassment. Mr. Cooper's New Discovery and Quick Relief medicines have wrought a wonderful change in my condition in one week. The buzzing, roaring noises in my head have entirely ceased, and I can hear everything distinctly. I am more than grateful for my cure, and am only sorry that I did not know of these wonderful medicines long ago."

L. T. Cooper is the man who created a sensation in the East with his medicines and who, in St. Louis a short time ago, after effecting a number of startling cures, made a personal tour of the slums seeking the worthy poor among whom he distributed a small fortune in money and several car loads of catfish.

His preparations, Cooper's New Discovery and Cooper's Quick Relief, as they are called, have had a phenomenal sale in Farmington, since their introduction here, and at E. M. Laakman's Drug Store it is said that some of our most prominent citizens have used them with great success.

The ladies of the Southern Methodist Church at Poplar Bluff gave a street social on one of the prominent streets one night recently.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the principal note and interest accrued thereon, described in and secured by a deed of trust dated the twenty-ninth day of November, nineteen hundred and one, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of St. Francois, State of Missouri, in book 59, page 58, executed by T. H. Glover and Lizzie Glover, his wife, and W. V. Hesse, and wife, the undersigned trustee, now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the powers given to me in said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will proceed to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, at the south court house door, in the city of Farmington, County of St. Francois, Missouri on

SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JULY, 1906, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the property in said deed of trust described, as situate, being and being in the city of Farmington, County of St. Francois, and State of Missouri, to-wit: All of lots numbered ten and eleven (10) a strip 21 1/2 feet off of the north side of lots eleven (11) and fourteen (14) and a strip six feet wide off the south side of lots numbered nine (9) and sixteen (16) excepting an alley sixteen feet wide extending through the premises, as described in the part of this second Addition to Farmington as recorded in the Recorder's office, St. Francois County, Mo. The above described property is the same as conveyed to T. H. Glover and W. V. Hesse by deed and wife by warranty deed dated the 29th of July, 1901, recorded in books 59, page 58, for the purpose of settling said indebtedness and the cost of executing this trust.

S. S. SMITH, Trustee, Farmington, Mo., June 29, 1906.

## WOODLAWN

My thoroughbred Hereford bull will be let to cows the ensuing season at the low rate of \$1.50 to insure a live calf, on the S. P. Fleming farm, two miles east of Farmington. He is in charge of Noah Hawn. Woodlawn was sired by Judge W. F. Doss' registered Blue Stone; his dam was a thoroughbred cow owned by Andrew Yeager. C. J. HARRISON.

## Merrill Pipkin,

Lawyer,  
Abstracter,  
Real Estate,  
Loan and  
Insurance  
Agent.

FARMINGTON, MO.

Office over St. Francois County Bank  
PHONE No. 57.

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