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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1907

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.
 Montgomery City first Monday in May and second Monday in November. Danville, 4th Monday in April and first Monday in Nov.

COURTY COURT.
 Montgomery City, first Monday in March, June, September and December. Danville, first Monday in February, May, August and November.

PROBATE COURT.
 Montgomery City, third Monday in January, April, July and October. Danville, first Monday in March, June, September and December.

PROHIBITION is contagious even in Chicago.

THE ENGLISH are shipping their gold to Uncle Sam. They have plenty of it evident.

HE IS a hard man to please, however, who cannot extract some satisfaction from the recent elections.

GOVERNOR FOLK'S objection to a "Johnson and Folk" ticket is, it's "too much Johnson."—Kansas City Journal.

THESE ARE the days when the prohibitionists appear to be assuming a great deal of personal liberty themselves.

SENATOR Ben Tillman in an interview at Danville, Ill. last Tuesday stated that President Roosevelt would not accept a third term and that Speaker Cannon would be the Republican nominee. Bryan, Mr. Tillman said, will be the Democratic nominee without a doubt. He is the proper man.

AN ASSOCIATED press dispatch from Washington dated November 7th, is as follows. After listening to the complaint of the Newspaper Publisher's association's committee on paper today President Roosevelt intimated that he would recommend to congress the abolition of the tariff on press paper, wood pulp, and the wood that goes into the manufacture of paper. He also promised to make a recommendation to the department of justice that it take immediate steps to ascertain whether the anti-trust laws are being disobeyed by the manufacturers of paper.

NEVER lose sight of the fact that the Democratic party in this State is responsible for converting the sacred school and seminary funds amounting to nearly five million dollars, invested in interest bearing securities, into cash (which was spent for current expenses) and to retire state bonds bearing a less rate of interest than the certificates of indebtedness which were issued in lieu of the money and bonds thus used, which now form the public debt, on which debt the taxpayers must pay perpetual interest. True, the interest thus paid goes to the support of the public schools but it is an arbitrary charge, and is substituted for the interest that was formerly paid on the government or other bonds held by those funds. This is the "splendid financing" of which the Democratic platform boasted.—Watchman-Advocate.

NOW Attorney-General Hadley is after the International Harvester Company. On Tuesday of this week he begun quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court at Jefferson City. General Hadley demands that the Harvester company "be excluded from all corporate rights, privileges and franchises exercised or enjoyed by it under the laws of the State of Missouri, and that its franchise, license and certificate to do business in this state be declared forfeited, and that all or such portion of its property as the court may deem proper be confiscated unto the state, or, in lieu thereof, a fine be imposed upon it in punishment of the perversion, usurpation, abuse and misuse of franchise." The case will come up for hearing December 17th. Hadley is certainly determined to rid the state of trusts.

OUR DEMOCRATIC newspaper friends seem to be much in favor of leaving the control and regulation of the great corporations in the hands of the state governments. If they really believe that the states, or any one of them, can cope with a great corporation or combine, why don't they appeal to some state government to put the print paper combine, about which they are complaining so much, out of business instead of putting the job up to the national government and the republican party? That they do call on the federal government to stop the abuse and blame the republican party for conditions which permit the formation of such combines shows plainly that they have no faith in state control of corporations. They merely intend to secure a few votes for the poor, old, discredited democratic party, by playing upon old states' rights prejudices. The states should control matters which are contained wholly within their own borders. The large corporations, in many instances, do a business as wide as the nation and should properly be subject to national control and supervision. National control of corporations is necessary and the people generally realize the fact, and will endorse the adoption of a plank in the next Republican platform to that effect.

A GATHERING of the Republican workers, county and school district committeemen, as well as members of the congressional, senatorial, judicial and state committees, and generally the active and aggressive Republicans of the Ninth Congressional district, has been called for Tuesday, the 26th day of November, in this City. The meeting will be called to order at one o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and it is expected that every party worker present will be called upon to make suggestions as to plans for further and better organization of the party in three minute talks. This gathering of the actual workers in the field and the views advanced by those who really accomplish results, the county and school district men, will be exceedingly interesting and instructive. It is intended that full discussion of the new primary law will be made one of the principal features of the day. Every Republican in the district, who is interested in the success of the party, should attend this meeting if possible. At night public speaking will take place. Come out and aid in the promotion of the work of the party by your presence and voice. The Republican party is making great gains all over the country and with the right kind of work and the right kind of a man for the candidate, there is no reason why we should not carry the Ninth Congressional District.

THERE will be no tariff revision during the coming session of Congress. It is believed that no part of the tariff can be touched without involving a general revision of the existing tariff schedules. A general revision of the schedules is too great a task for a short session of Congress. It is further appreciated that to open the tariff question now would simply turn loose a flow of demagogic discussion by the Democrats, without thought of effective legislation. Under the circumstances, nothing is to be attempted. The Republican leaders will accept full responsibility for this attitude.

ANXIOUS Democrats are looking for something they can tax to raise sufficient money to pay the appropriations of the Folk legislature. Everything in sight has been taxed to the limit, and the farmers will not stand more, so the Democratic administration is at the end of its rope.—Watchman-Advocate.

AND STILL the aeronauts cannot soar high enough. They climb on top of the balloon.

A SIGNIFICANT PRAYER.
 "May the Lord help you make Bucklen's Arnica Salve known to all," writes J. G. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill N. C. It quickly took the pain out of a felon for me and cured it in a wonderfully short time." Best on earth for sores, burns and wounds. 25c. at Crump & Kidwell's drug store.

POSTAL EXTENSION IS ADVOCATED

Postmaster-General Pleads for Savings Banks and Parcel Post

HE TALKS AT CLUB BANQUET

Explains How Both Projects Would Promote Prosperity in U. S.

Two vast extensions in the work of the postoffice department, postal savings banks and parcel posts, will become a fact within a year if Congress acts upon the recommendations of Postmaster-General George von L. Meyer. The Postmaster General, in an address before the Industrial Club in the Congress Hotel banquet hall, advocated the addition of these extensions to the government's postal service on Thursday evening, Nov. 7th and promised that he would ask Congress when it convened to pass the necessary laws to permit the government to embark in these businesses. Mr. Meyer, in beginning took but little time with such light matters as introductory remarks, plunging into the heart of his subject at once, he said in part as follows:

"This evening I am going to address you briefly on some of the more important postal improvements which I shall recommend in my annual report to Congress. First of all I desire to lay before you my plan for postal savings banks, for the introduction of which in this country I believe this to be the psychological moment. I am further impressed with the necessity of such institutions on account of the number of immigrants coming to this country, who prejudiced against private concerns, are buying money orders payable to themselves, good for a year. On this money they not only do not obtain interest but are required to pay a small fee for the orders, the money being tied up unused in the treasury of the United States. The auditor of the postoffice department finds that money orders aggregating more than \$100,000, became invalid during the last fiscal year in the five western States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington, and on further investigation it develops that they are payable to the buyer, showing that they were purchased for savings purposes. Consequently, as \$100,000. In money orders became invalid in those five States in a single year, it is only reasonable to suppose that an enormous amount was purchased for similar purposes for a shorter period throughout the United States and withdrawn during the same period.

In the South the postoffice averages thirty-three miles in distance from the savings banks and west of the Rockies the average is fifty five miles. In order to accommodate a large class of people who have not the proper facilities is the reason that I believe that postal savings banks should be established. As an evidence that it is not the desire or intention of the government to compete with the private savings banks in obtaining the deposits of the people I shall advocate a rate of 2 percent per annum and limit deposits to \$500. by any person.

Now in order to get this money back into the channels of trade, I propose to ask Congress for authority to place the savings in the National banks, which are government depositories in the district where the money is deposited. I have taken the precaution to consult a number of bank presidents in different districts and they have assured me that on special deposits of this sort from the postoffice department they will allow from 2 to 2 1/2 percent.

For a striking illustration of the value of a postal savings bank take the present time. Many small accounts have been withdrawn from national banks, trust companies and savings banks by timid depositors and the money went into the strong box or into hiding. On occasions like these what people want is absolute security. After they withdraw their money they dread loss from theft or by fire, but they do not

lose confidence in the security of the government and its pledges. Therefore the small accounts referred to would flow into the postal savings banks, would be led back into the channels of trade by being deposited into the national banks in those communities, to the great advantage of labor and industry.

The second matter of general interest will be the extension of our parcel post. I use the word 'extension' advisedly. Parcel post has existed in this country for nearly a century; and up to 1862 the weight limit was 3 pounds, at which time it was increased to 4 pounds. Consequently the department can hardly be credited with endeavoring to establish a parcel post. We have today parcel post conventions with thirty-two foreign countries. The rate to each of these countries is 12 cents. What I wish to call vividly to your attention is the fact that if anyone in Chicago goes to the postoffice with two parcels of four pounds each, one addressed to New York and the other addressed to some friend in a foreign country the rate will be 16 cents a pound or 64 cents on the one addressed to New York, while on the one addressed to a foreign country the rate will be 12 cents a pound or 48 cents. Should the parcels weigh 4 pounds and two ounces each, the parcel addressed to New York would not be accepted while that addressed to a foreigner in another country would go to New York and on to its destination at the rate of 12 cents per pound. This appears to be an injustice to our people—in fact an un-American practice. Therefore, the department will recommend the same rate and the same limit of weight for parcels, whether intended for delivery in this country or abroad, which means a reduction in the rate of 4 cents a pound and an increase in weight of seven pounds, 11 pounds being the weight limit to foreign countries. This is only equitable.

The proposed reduction of 4 cents a pound will probably result in a decrease in the rates of express companies to many points, but that can hardly be called a disadvantage to the people nor can postage at 12 cents a pound instead of 16 cents be deemed radical in a way of a domestic rate for the reason that such a rate has been established already to thirty-two foreign countries. I might add further that a general merchandise rate of 12 cents a pound would produce a revenue of \$240. a ton and a profit of \$27.90.

I can disarm the criticism of the retail merchant or storekeeper by the fact that I shall recommend a special rate to be charged on packages originating on a rural route for delivery to patrons on the same route, the rate to be 5 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound up to 11 pounds. This will be a great boon to farmers and others on rural routes, because without inconvenience to themselves they will be able to order their household necessities by telephone or postal card. Accordingly it will facilitate consumption and increase the business of the country merchant and increased trade for the country from whom he purchases his supplies—the wholesale merchants.

I believe the proposition of savings banks has every prospect of receiving recognition at the hands of Congress, this year. On the question of parcel post, as laid out, I feel equally encouraged from the fact that many of the retail merchants' associations have endorsed the plan, and also because it is receiving the support of the National Grange and others. It remains with the people to enlighten their Representatives as to what their wishes are in this respect."

Sanitary Feather Washing Co.
 The Sanitary Feather Washing Company of St. Paul, Minn. who have recently opened for business in Montgomery City in the DeToul building on Second Street are being kept busy and are giving entire satisfaction. The company is an established firm and perfectly reliable. This is not a steam renovating company but cleans the feathers by washing. Work called for and delivered in town or twelve miles in the country without extra charge.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under Special Execution For Delinquent Taxes.
 By virtue and authority of a special Execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Missouri, returnable at the November Term, 1907 of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of P. C. Kent, Collector of Revenue of Montgomery County Missouri, and against Daniel Weaver. I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Daniel Weaver in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: 30 acres S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 11, Twp. 47, Range 6, 40 acres S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 Sec. 11, Twp. 47, Range 6. All lying and being in the said County, and State of Missouri. And I will, on Tuesday the 12th day of November A. D. 1907 (it being the 2nd day of the Circuit Court of said County), between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in the City of Montgomery, County of Montgomery aforesaid, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand to satisfy said Execution and costs.
 George E. Earnest
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LOCAL TIME TABLE
 West Bound.
 Pass. No. 13. Accom. No. 1
 St. Louis Lv. 7:30 a.m. 8:30 p.m.
 Jonesburg Arr. 10:07 a.m. 8:22 p.m.
 High Hill 10:19 a.m. 8:31 p.m.
 New Florence 10:28 a.m. 8:40 p.m.
 Montgomery 10:34 a.m. 8:46 p.m.
 Wellsville 10:55 a.m. 9:05 p.m.
 East Bound. No. 12
 Wellsville Lv. 4:25 p.m. 8:05 a.m.
 Montgomery 4:37 p.m. 8:15 a.m.
 New Florence 4:46 p.m. 8:24 a.m.
 High Hill 4:55 p.m. 8:33 a.m.
 Jonesburg 5:06 p.m. 8:44 a.m.
 St. Louis 5:00 p.m. 11:55 a.m.
 Nos. 13 and 12 daily except Sunday

WABASH FAST TRAINS
 West Bound.
 Leave St. Louis Leave Montgomery
 No. 3 9:04 a.m. 11:32 a.m.
 No. 9 2:30 p.m. 4:57 p.m.
 No. 1 5:00 p.m. 10:18 p.m.
 No. 7 10:30 p.m. 1:08 a.m.
 No. 9 stops at Wellsville at 4:50
 East Bound.
 Leave Montgomery Arrive in St. Louis
 No. 4 3:46 a.m. 6:50 a.m.
 No. 14 4:50 a.m. 7:15 a.m.
 No. 2 7:42 p.m. 8:10 p.m.
 No. 20 11:54 a.m. 2:15 p.m.
 No. 70, way freight, leaves 7 a. m. will carry passengers as far as Ferguson.
 No. 73, local freight, will carry passengers from St. Charles to Montgomery.
 No. 72 will carry passengers from Moberly to Montgomery.
 No. 64 will carry passengers from Moberly to Montgomery.

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