



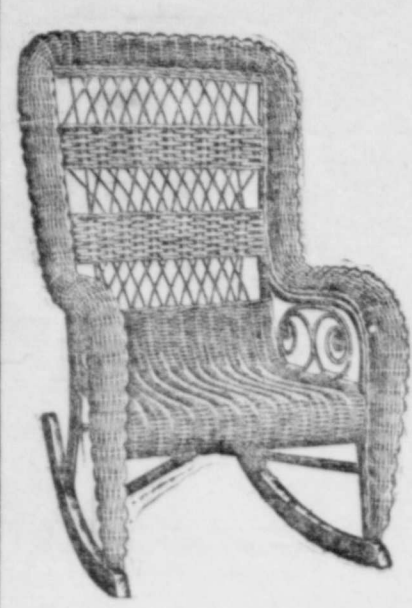




### Largest Home Furnishers in South Saint Joseph



### Furniture and Carpet Company



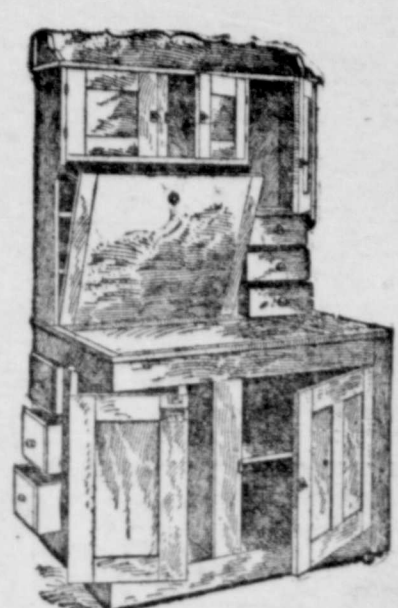
Full Size Willow Rocker

**\$2.85**



\$2.00 Alarm Clock in Flemish Oak Frame

**95c**



The People's Kitchen Cabinets, 52 samples to select from. Cabinet like cut

**\$22.00**

Cash or Credit



### WATCHES

Per Week \$1 Per Week



3-foot Lap Board, with measure on **55 Cents**

Cash or Credit



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Talking Machines 50c a Week.



Talking Machine Records, 10-in. **5 for \$1.00**



Golden Oak Sideboard, extra well made and finish, The People's price,

**\$10.50**



Solid Oak Table, 24x24 top, shelf at bottom for books, worth \$2.00,

**\$1.35**

Buy now for Christmas and we will hold goods for future delivery.

## S. E. Corner King Hill and Missouri Aves., So. St. Joseph, Mo.

### AN OLD TIME RUSH

#### Hundreds of Immigrants Pour Into "Open Counties" of Kansas.

### LIKE OKLAHOMA RUSHES

#### Overlooked Provision in Constitution Is Responsible for Conditions.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 19.—Because for many years state officials had overlooked a provision of the state constitution with reference to the settlement of school lands, more than 120,000 acres of broken and improved farming lands in central and western Kansas have just been thrown open to settlement and hundreds of immigrants from adjoining states began pouring into the "open counties" this week to homestead the released quarter sections.

The scenes in the counties where these lands are being disposed of are comparable only to the land rushes in Oklahoma fifteen and twenty years ago, when the first strips were opened and men raced and fought for possession of claims. The adaptation of the lottery system by the government apparently did away with this sort of thing, but it has been revived in Kansas through the strangest of accidents.

**Set Aside for Schools.** When the constitution of Kansas was adopted in 1861 a provision was inserted that two sections in each township, the ones numbered 16 and 32, were to be set aside as state school lands. Wherever land grants to railroads interfered with this purpose, and thus the state came to retain one-sixteenth of all the land of the state outside of the cities and towns. The profits from the lease or sale of these lands was to go to a permanent fund for the aid of the public schools of the state.

These lands in the eastern portion of the state sold rapidly and have long since passed from state control, but in the central and western portions of Kansas, mainly because of the collapse of the boom in the '80s, thousands of acres were never paid for and reverted to the state.

A dozen years ago the state adopted a constitutional amendment permitting the lease of these lands for five-year periods, with the provision that at the end of each five years the land had to be revalued, according to conditions and the rental, charged on a percentage plan, rated on the new valuation. The proposition of revaluing the lands every five years was gradually lost sight of, with the result that about 120,000 acres was allowed to be leased from term to term on the same valuation.

### EXPORTS HIGHER

#### Annual Report of Bureau of Statistics Good for Seller.

### IMPORT PRICES ARE LOWER

#### Manufacturers Got Foreign Materials Cheaper for Year.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Falling prices for imports and rising prices for exports are declared by the annual report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, to be a characteristic of the foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1908. This is especially true, he says, as to the manufacturers' material imported and foodstuffs exported. In manufacturing, the average prices for the year are, says the report, materially lower than those for the preceding year, and were also much lower at the end of the fiscal year than at the beginning of the year. The average price per ton of hemp in June, 1908, was but \$141.92, against \$174.78 in June, 1907; of manilla, \$137.74, against \$202.01 in June, 1907; of sisal grass, \$106.20, against \$152.57 in June, 1907; of goatskins per pound, 24.5 cents in the closing month of 1908, against 31 cents in the corresponding month of the preceding year; of hides of cattle, 10.9 cents in June, 1908, against 15.4 cents in June, 1907; of india rubber, 58 cents per pound in June, 1908, against 67.1 cents in June of the preceding year; of raw silk, \$3.22 per pound in June, 1908, against \$4.53 in June, 1907; of pig iron, 27 cents per pound in June, 1908, against 39.1 cents per pound in June, 1907; and of clothing wool, 17 cents per pound in June, 1908, against 25.7 cents in June, 1907, while other classes of wool also show a similar reduction in price during the year.

The decline in the total value of imports, which occurs in nearly all of the principal articles forming the great groups, foodstuffs, manufacturers, is due in a considerable degree to this falling off in prices, though in many cases there is an actual decline in quantity. This is particularly true in manufacturers' raw materials, which show a marked decline in price per unit of quantity, the decline in value being thus much greater than that in quantity. In fibers, for example, the fall in value is from 42 million dollars in 1907 to 35 millions in 1908, a decrease of 16 per cent, while in quantity the fall is from 312,983 tons to 303,454 tons, a decline of but 3 per cent. In india rubber the fall in value of imports is from 59 million dollars in 1907 to 36½ millions in 1908, a decline of 38 per cent; but the fall in quantity is only from 77 million pounds to 62 million pounds, a decline of but 20 per cent. In hides and skins the fall in value of imports is from 83 million dollars to 55 millions, a decline of 34 per cent, while in quantity the fall is from 371 million pounds to 283 million pounds, a decline of but 24 per cent. In pig copper the value of imports fell from 39 million dollars to 24 millions, a decline of 40 per cent, and the quantity from 198 million pounds to 145 million pounds, a decline of 27 per cent. In pig tin the value of the imports fell from 38 million dollars to 25 millions, a decline of 30 per cent, while the quantity fell from 96 million

### WORK OF THE YEAR

#### Those of Secretary Ellis Being Unanimously Endorsed.

#### Legislation Proposed to Prevent Disease and Slaughter of Animals Therefrom.

M. E. Darby, state dairy inspector, was re-elected for a term of two years. Mr. Darby's report for the present year is as follows: Yards inspected, 340; yards diseased, 166; colonies inspected, 5,155; diseased, 469. The diseases are: foul brood and pickle brood.

The committee on agricultural college submitted a report in which it is stated that "the buildings, grounds, orchards and herds show a marked improvement in condition, and are, so far as they extend, well worthy of the institution, the state and the industry which they represent." In speaking of the handsome new agricultural building now under process of construction on the college grounds, the committee reported: "It is a matter of congratulation that so large, well-planned, well-constructed and so handsome a structure is to be secured for the appropriation made by the last general assembly." More liberal sup-

port for the college of agriculture and experiment station is urged. Among the appropriations recommended are the following: For equipment and furnishing of new agricultural building, \$15,000; for a proper building for the accommodation of the work of the veterinary department of the college of agriculture and experiment station, \$20,000; for the erection and equipment of barn and sheds for the investigation of contagious diseases and particularly for carrying on the work in hog cholera, \$10,000; for the purchase of experimental animals—hogs, horses and cattle—for use in hog cholera investigations and to cover the expense of producing and dissemination of hog cholera serum, an annual appropriation of \$5,000; for carrying on the work of the soil survey for the next two years, \$20,000; for carrying on outlying experiments in the various counties as provided for under the Nelson act of the 44th general assembly, \$20,000; for the origination and dissemination of improved varieties of farm crops, \$3,000; for improvement of the horticultural grounds and for additional work and experiments in that department, \$5,000; for experiments and demonstrations in the methods of combating insect pests by the department of entomology, \$5,000; for additional live stock on the college farm, \$5,000; for a live stock judging pavilion, \$10,000; for a suitable horse barn, \$7,000; for a dairy barn, \$12,000; for building and equipping a building for the department of home economics, \$35,000; for the expense of making a first-class educational exhibit and demonstration of the work of the college and experiment station at the state fair and at the leading county fairs of the state.

The matter of secondary instruction in agriculture was taken up and heartily endorsed, with the recommendation that the board of curators ask the legislature for the necessary funds for employing teachers and for providing whatever facilities may be necessary in the way of buildings and equipment to begin this work at the opening of the next session of the university.

In the report reference was made to the fact that the value of Missouri live stock exceeds \$200,000,000. The value of swine alone being not less than \$45,000,000. Hence the value of the work being done at the station to check and prevent hog cholera can hardly be estimated. It has already been worth much to Missouri farmers.

Following the meeting of the board of agriculture, proper, the board at once reconvened at a state fair board, when the following officers were elected: W. R. Wilkerson, St. Louis, president; R. A. Young, Alton, vice-president; John T. Stinson, Sedalia, secretary; W. A. McAninch, Houstonia, treasurer. The following were elected to compose the executive committee of the state fair directory: A. M. Thompson, Norman J. Colman, N. H. Smith, R. A. Young, Sanford Mc. Smith, E. E. Swink, A. T. Nelson and W. R. Wilkerson.

The secretary's report showed the fair to be in a most satisfactory condition. Plans are being perfected for a larger and greater meeting in 1909, successful as was the 1908 fair. Through the efforts of State Superintendent of Schools H. A. Gass, a great educational exhibit will be put on at the state fair next year. The legislature will also be asked to appropriate \$1,000 for a model rural school house.

**AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.** Washington, Dec. 19.—The senate informally agreed to postpone until after the Christmas holidays action on the bills providing for the re-enlistment of the negro soldiers who were discharged on account of the Brownsville affair.

The understanding was arrived at after a brief discussion in which Mr. Foraker said he did not wish to speak further on the subject until the reply of the secretary of war to the resolution calling for information concerning the use of detectives in that connection is received.

## FREE SAMPLE OFFER 15 Days Only Beautiful Bright Sparkling Famous \$5 Barnatto Diamond Ring

Brilliance equals genuine—detection baffles experts—fills every requirement of the most exacting—pleases the most fastidious—at only one-thirtieth the cost of the real diamond.

**A GENUINE DIAMOND** We want you to show it to your friends and take orders for us, as it sells itself—sells at sight—and makes **100% PROFIT 100%** for you, absolutely without effort on your part.



**"THE KING OF DIAMONDS HAS LICENSE TAKEN AWAY."** Alleged Bogus Gem Man Rails at Newspapers. BURLINGTON, IA, Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers in Iowa cities have been reporting the operations of a man whom they called "The King of Diamonds." It appears that there was nothing criminal in his operations, which consisted in selling "phony" diamonds, but his methods of getting out exactly according to the rules. He usually drops into a jobbing house and tells of colored men and such a representative of the house on the road and selling him a diamond, to be delivered at the store. He explains that the diamond is only an imitation, and offers to sell anybody else around the place the same thing. Thus he works up an interest and usually succeeds in selling some of his placeware. Mr. Jack of Diamonds dropped into City Auditor Norton's office one morning and secured a license to sell his wares. He had only been out a short time, however, until Chief of Police Hiltz learned of him. Calling in the peddler, he relieved him of his license and gave him back the money he had paid for it. As the man had committed no crime he was released. He was bitter against the newspapers for injuring his business.

—ACT TO-DAY, as this advertisement may not appear again. Fill out the coupon below and send at once—first come, first served.

The Barnatto Diamond Co., 616-618 Building, Chicago. Write here name of paper in which you saw this ad.

Sirs—Please send Free, Sample Offer, Ring, Earrings, Stud or Scarf (Stick) Pin, catalogue.

Name..... R. F. D. No.....

Street, P. O. Box.....

Town or City..... State.....

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**TWO BRANDS OF HIGH - GRADE WHISKIES**

EACH ONE A PRINCE IN ITS OWN CLASS

**"Overall"** Is a straight bonded whiskey direct from the U. S. bonded warehouse. The beautiful color and aroma is natural—no artificial matter what-so-ever.

**"Simon-Pure"** is a blend of straight whiskey. The fine flavor and velvet-like smoothness is the reward of years of experience.

Take Either, You Will Make No Mistake.

4 Quarts, \$3.90 WE PREPAY EXPRESS 4 Quarts, \$3.20

CONSUMERS' SUPPLY CO., 304-308 E. Second St., ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

**SHAMROCK WHISKEY**

Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt.

Age, ten years. No filter oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart, \$10 per doz., \$5 per half dozen quart bottles or \$4 per gal. freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of price, or will ship C. O. D. Price for complete price list. Business record 25 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. M. J. SHERIDAN, New Telephone 340 Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

Cor. Sixth and Spruill Streets.