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TUBERCULOSIS IN GERMANY.
That cattle in Germany are seriously affected with tuberculosis has been evident to the authorities in the country for some time, yet Germany refuses to accept our beef because of that same suspicion.

Several weeks ago Germany shipped a selected herd to the International Exposition at Buenos Ayres. The Argentine authorities pronounced them to be tubercular and ordered them shipped back. The animals, on their arrival home, were examined by a government commission. Two-thirds of them were found to be affected by tuberculosis.

In the light of this inspection the German charge of fraud against American competitors in South America falls to the ground. And the whole incident shows up, in the clearest light, the hypocrisy and unfairness of the German agrarians. Happily, their influence, on account of Germany's general industrial and commercial advance, is gradually growing less.

For many years the agrarian party in Germany has successfully fought the admission of our meat because they represent a class that owns most of the live stock and by putting up the barrier their constituents are able to get more for their cattle at home. They have never made a very strong contention that their own stock were free from disease, but they make a very loud wail when an effort is made to bring in cattle or beef from the United States.

NO MORE LONGHORNS.

With a great many people living in the cities, and not a few who live out in the rural districts, the mention of cattle from the Pan Handle of Texas is suggestive of long horns, long legs and narrow hips. It is not many years ago that this was literally true and the appearance of a long-horned Texas steer on the streets was at once the signal to run for a high tree or telegraph pole. But the long-legged, wild steer that was once associated with cowboys and gun plays has disappeared from the map. The Pan Handle is still producing cattle, and lots of them, but the long horns and long legs have disappeared. The steer that was always ready to run for a man on foot has given place to the more domestic animal and a trip to the stock yards most any of these hot summer days will disclose the well rounded, domestic looking Hereford, or perchance a strain of Short-horn blood, or even the Aberdeen Angus may be seen. Ask where these splendid cattle came from and you need not be surprised to be informed that they came from the Pan Handle ranges. It is a fact that some of the best corn fed heifers that are seen on the markets in St. Joseph, or any of the other markets, frequently trace their birth to the Pan Handle of Texas, and within recent years the cattle that were the sensation of live stock shows were Texas bred. You can see the improvement that has been made in Texas cattle almost any day that you will take the trouble to make a little trip to the stock yards. But you won't get to see any long-horns.

THE "HORSELESS AGE."

We have done considerable talking in recent years regarding the coming of the "horseless age," but, so far, its coming seems to have delayed. In reality the number and value of American horses have been increasing right along and there is no reason to believe that they will not continue to do so. The automobiles, which was expected to drive the horse out of our cities, has done nothing more than to relieve him of certain work entailed by pleasure riding. Undoubtedly the number of horses kept for more driving purposes is less today than it was a few years ago, but work horses are increasing in number, the motor-



Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Perfectly Happy Man

ONE evening when daddy was about to tell a bedtime story he heard Evelyn say, "Oh, dear, I'm so unhappy!"
"What's the trouble, dear?" asked daddy.
"My dolly's foot is broken," said Evelyn, "and I'm afraid it hurts her very badly."
"Well, that can be mended," answered daddy. "We all have our troubles. Once there was a king who tried to find a man who was perfectly happy and had no troubles, but he did not find him. If you wish, I'll tell you about him this evening."
Jack and Evelyn thought it would be a good story, so daddy began:
"This king was ill, or thought he was ill, which is about the same thing. He sent for all the doctors in his kingdom, but none of them could cure him, for there was really nothing the matter with him. At last one very wise man was sent for to see if he could cure the king. He said:
'"If the king wants to get well he must sleep for a night in the shirt of a man who is perfectly happy and has nothing to worry about.'"
"The next day the king sent messengers to all parts of his kingdom to find a perfectly happy man and buy or borrow his shirt, that the king might sleep in it and be cured of his illness. But wherever the messengers went and asked the people if they knew of a man who had no troubles the people laughed at them. 'There is no such man to be found here,' they said.
'"Well, for a long time it seemed that a perfectly happy man could not be found. Rich men said that taking care of all their money was a worry to them, and poor men said that they wanted to be rich and worried because they had little money. Some men were unhappy because their wives laughed too much and some because their wives cried too much. No one was perfectly satisfied with his life. At last, however, the messengers found one man who seemed to have nothing to worry about.'"
"Where did they find him, daddy?" asked Jack.
"Slitting by the roadside, sunning himself," said daddy. "He was a beggar, who laughed and joked and whistled and sang and rolled in the grass and seemed perfectly happy. He gave the messengers a merry greeting, and when they asked him if he was perfectly happy he said, 'There's nothing the matter with me that I can see.'"
" 'You're just the man we have been looking for,' said the messengers. 'We will give you \$100 if you will lend us your shirt for one night!'"
" 'My shirt?' said the beggar. 'Why, I don't own a shirt!' And so they had to go back to the king and tell him that they could not do as he had commanded."

driven trucks not having grown in popularity so rapidly as has the pleasure machine.
According to the Live Stock Journal the number of city and farm horses in the United States have increased six million during the past ten years, there being now something like 31,000,000 of them, valued at \$2,500,000,000. The development of machinery has, therefore, instead of decreasing the demand for good horses rather increased it, a fact that is demonstrated by the difficulty in obtaining good horses enough to satisfy the market, notwithstanding the prices offered today are higher than ever before.
The same authority quoted above declares that there are 2,000,000 horses in the state of Illinois alone and that they are worth more money than all the automobiles in the world. Our annual horse industry as a nation amounts to \$3,500,000,000, a billion more than all our cattle, sheep and hogs, and \$900,000,000 more than all our cereal crops. In the face of such statistics as these the "Horseless Age" seems a great way off. At any rate it is not sufficiently near to cause the present breeder of horses for the market any genuine anxiety.

BIRDS AND FRUIT.
Regarded as Important Factor in Fighting Insects.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—The Department, having concluded its investigations as to the harmful or beneficial effect of California birds upon the fruit industry of that state, has issued the second and final part of its report in Bulletin No. 34 of the Biological Survey. Seventy species of the feathered denizens, among them some of the most important birds of the state from the farmers' and fruit growers' standpoint, were systematically investigated. It is true that many of them have not been charged with the destruction of insects, but as almost all destroy great numbers of harmful insects, or devour seeds of noxious weeds, they are important as a factor in farm economics, and the aim has been to collect all data possible on the food of the several species, so that a just verdict might be rendered as to the birds' economic relations.
Few birds are always and everywhere so destructive that their extermination can be urged on sound economic principles; some, like the swallows, swifts, wrens, and chickadees are so strictly insectivorous that they are exceedingly beneficial, while others may injure crops at certain times of the year, but the loss is exceedingly small, and if by its insectivorous habits the birds prevents much greater destruction than it inflicts the farmer should be willing to bear the lesser loss.
A reasonable way of viewing the relation of birds to the farmer is to consider them as servants employed to destroy weeds and insects, for whom sufficient food and needed protection is generously provided. In the long run, no part of the capital invested in the farm or orchard is more certain to pay big interest than the small sum collected as toll by the birds that harbor near the premises. Deductions from the extensive insectivorous complaints concerning depredations by birds in orchards and vineyards on the Pacific coast, show that the food habits of the several species, whose stomach contents were under examination, indicate that but four species common in California can be regarded as of doubtful utility. These are the Linnet, California jay, stellar jay and redbreasted sapsucker. Therefore, when all the known methods of protecting fruit have been exhausted, or can not be profitably employed, a reasonable reduction of the numbers of these offending birds is permissible; but the more the food habits of birds are studied, the more evident is the fact that with a normal distribution of species and a fair supply of natural food, the damage to agricultural products by birds is small as compared with the benefit.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.
Fabulous Prices Reported For Garden Truck and Berries.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Would you care to run a truck farm with strawberries selling at \$1.25 to \$2 a quart, cucumbers \$2 to \$5 a dozen, celery 50 cents each, tomatoes 50 cents to \$1 a pound, and other products at proportionate prices? Or would you prefer general farming, with a few hogs and chickens as a side line, with hay selling at \$60 to \$100 a ton, hogs 30 cents a pound, young pigs 75 cents a pound, and eggs \$2 a dozen?
These prices are reported in Alaska under favorable market conditions, but the prospective settler should consider the difficulties and expense of farming as well as the high prices of his products.
Alaska is not generally given much consideration from an agricultural standpoint, and yet, despite the rigorous climate, a large variety of grains, small fruits, and vegetables are being successfully grown. Experiments are being made with tree fruits, but the results thus far have not been very encouraging. The work conducted by the government with grains at the Rampart Experiment station has been an unqualified success. Varieties of nearly all grains have been found that grow well.

A cattle-breeding station at Kodiak is working to develop the milking qualities of Galloway cattle, as they are the most hardy and best adapted to the climate. It is believed that this will be accomplished. The object will be to furnish hardy, acclimated cattle to settlers in the country at a price not higher than the cost of taking them from the United States. The coast region is well suited to the raising of cattle.
There are several successful farmers in the vicinity of Fairbanks, some of whom are general farmers and others are running market gardens. While they are meeting with some failures of parts of their crops by frosts and other causes, they are learning by experience to overcome many of the disadvantages of the climate.
The climate shows a wide variation, from 30 degrees Fahrenheit at Rampart, on the Yukon river, in July, with an average for the month of 63 degrees, to 45 degrees below zero at Fort Egbert, near the gold fields, in January, with an average for the month of 49 degrees below zero. The coast towns are mild for that region, neither Sitka nor Kodiak reaching zero during 1909, while Juneau only reached 5 degrees below in January.

BROOM CORN IN TEXAS.

San Benito, Tex.—The broom corn harvest is on 'n full blast in the lower Rio Grande Valley. More than 100,000 acres are devoted to the crop, which is a new one for this part of the country, being tried for the first time last year. The present crop is first-class and it is being harvested according to the most approved methods of practical growers. One large broom factory is already being erected and others will probably be located at different points in the valley in order to care for the crop on the ground.
During the course of her life time, a Persian woman is sometimes married forty or fifty times.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.
Ice Help.—After placing in ice chamber of refrigerator sprinkle the ice with coarse salt and cover with a clean cloth, over this put a newspaper, tucking both in tight about the edges. The moisture caused by the salt on top of the ice will make the cloth adhere to the ice and the cloth and paper combined will practically exclude the air. No food should be put into the ice chamber of the refrigerator, as the lid or door to the same ought never to be opened except when absolutely necessary.
To Keep Milk and Butter.—Place butter in a bowl or small jar and cover with a saucer; set this and the bottle of milk in a rather deep pan and pour in enough cold water to half fill the pan, then fold a linen towel or piece of tablecloth twice, dip in cold water, and spread dripping wet over the bottle and bowl, with the edges of the cloth in the water. Set the pan where the air can circulate. The milk will keep sweet all day and the butter will be nice when wanted even in the hottest weather.
To Hang Skirt.—An easy way to hang a skirt when you are making one at home is to lay on the floor a beam or cut off a piece of wood of the desired distance of your skirt from the ground. Then put on the skirt, adjust it firmly at the waist, and stand beside the beam, so that the material touches or lies over on it, and turn slowly around. It is then an easy matter for a second person to turn up the hem or cut off as may be desired at the line indicated by the edge of the beam and you will find your skirt perfectly level.

HOT DAY HINTS.

For the Summer Traveler.—Roll several thicknesses of newspaper lengthwise and tie in the middle, leaving enough for a loop. This makes an excellent hanger and saves carrying the wire ones.

Ice Help.—To keep a plate or bowl from slipping out of the ice in the chest first put one thickness of newspaper on the ice and any vessel can then be placed on it with perfect safety, as it will not slip.

Odors in Refrigerators.—Burn a paper in the refrigerator and it will remove all odors.

Cleaning and Bleaching Hats.—The following mixture is recommended for cleaning and bleaching straw hats: It can be used on expensive Panama straws without injuring the material: Sodium bicarbonate, 5 drams; tartaric acid, 1 dram; borax, 5 drams. Moisten a small quantity of the powder and apply it with a tooth brush to the hat. First remove the band.

FRUIT RECIPES.

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Clearing a Canyon of Glaciers.

Climbing by a dangerous route up the ice-clad cliffs of Ogden canyon, where the great avalanche wrought such havoc a week ago, two expert mountaineers after carefully drilling holes into the thickest masses of the glacier succeeded in loosening a portion of the ice this afternoon. Owing to the difficulties and dangers attached to the work a second blast could not be set to-day and large masses of ice and snow still cling to the rocks and make traffic through the canyon a constant peril.

Ed Benson and Jack Callahan are the daring miners who volunteered to do the work of blasting after fruitless efforts of the county commissioners to hire men willing to risk the danger. It is estimated that there is fully 500 tons of ice which will have to be removed in small quantities and broken down from the mass so as to prevent the entire glacier from sliding to the bottom of the canyon.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Information From All Over the Agricultural Domain for the Benefit of Prospective Land Buyers and Farm Hunters.

SOME BIG OIL DIVIDENDS.
Los Angeles, Cal.—A total of \$424,379 in dividends will be paid this month by eight Los Angeles oil companies. Three companies of which E. L. Doherty is president will pay \$217,739, as follows: American Petroleum, \$93,995; Mexican Petroleum of California, \$43,844; Mexican Petroleum (limited) of Delaware, \$79,998; The largest dividend by a single company is \$140,536, which is being disbursed by the Union. The Amalgamated's total is \$50,000. Disbursements by other companies will be: Central, \$12,400; United, \$11,194; Midway Central, \$2,400.

TEXARKANA GLASS FACTORY.
Texarkana, Ark.—Texarkana has secured a glass factory through its documents of a 4-cent gas rate and advantageous freight rates. The factory is to be located on a 115-acre tract on the Texas side, where access can be had to four railroads. The Boosters' Club has purchased this tract and ten acres to be sold to the glass factory and the remainder 105 acres to be reserved for other factories which the club desire to locate here. The factory will employ 175 men, with a pay roll of \$2,500 weekly, and will cost at least \$75,000. Work of constructing the plant will begin at once.

IOWA COLONY IN TEXAS.
San Antonio, Tex.—The Iowa Colony Plantation in the Nueces Valley, twelve miles below Cotulla, is developing into one of the largest irrigation enterprises in this part of the country. The place contains 25,900 acres of choice valley land. Only about 100 acres is under cultivation at the present time, but the promoters have some gigantic plans on foot for development of their valuable holdings. They are spending something like \$200,000 on lakes and reservoirs about the place. The Nueces river is being dammed and machinery for pumping is already installed.

MACHINE SHOP TO COST \$350,000.
San Bernardino, Calif.—Contractor Fellows, who is building the new Santa Fe machine shops, has obtained a permit to manufacture a high power blasting powder of which he is the inventor, Charles Arnould of Guatemala City, is in New Orleans. There is no powder factory in Louisiana now. Mr. Arnould proposes to build a powder house with a capacity of 10,000 pounds a day and bid for the business of Mexico, Central America and the Northern part of South America, a territory now almost exclusively supplied by powder factories in the Northern states.

FACTORY FOR LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, La.—For the purpose of establishing in Louisiana a powder factory to manufacture a high power blasting powder of which he is the inventor, Charles Arnould of Guatemala City, is in New Orleans. There is no powder factory in Louisiana now. Mr. Arnould proposes to build a powder house with a capacity of 10,000 pounds a day and bid for the business of Mexico, Central America and the Northern part of South America, a territory now almost exclusively supplied by powder factories in the Northern states.

BIG DIKE NEAR KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo.—A contract to build an earth dike five miles long on the Harlem side of the Missouri river has been awarded to Cameron, McManus & Joke, railroad contractors, of Keokuk, Iowa. The work is to be finished by April 1, 1911. The dike, which will begin a short distance east of the Hannibal bridge, will protect about 3000 acres of land from the annual high water in June. The reclamation work will be about 14 feet high, with a top of rip-rap from 14 to 16 feet wide.

BOWEN'S ISLAND SOLD.
San Antonio, Tex.—For a consideration of \$110,000 the six acres of land known as Bowen's Island have been sold by the heirs of John Bowen to D. J. Woodward and E. J. Altgelt. A street will be opened through the property and other improvements made. The course of the river may be changed. Bowen's Island is a historic piece of property. It was purchased sixty-five years ago by John Bowen. It was his homestead for many years and was later used as an amusement park.

RAINBOW DAM AT WORK.
Great Falls, Mont.—The new Rainbow Falls power dam at this city has begun generating electricity and sending it over the wires. The dam and power house cost a little over a million dollars, and generate 42,000 horse-power. Power now being generated is sent 150 miles to Butte to operate street cars. When the plant is operated in full the additional power will be used for the smelter and other industries and for the mines and smelters in Butte and Anaconda.

OKLAHOMA CITY PAVING.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoma City has completed twenty miles of paving during the first six and one-half months of this year. By the end of the year a total of thirty-five miles will have been added to the eighty miles the city boasted of at the beginning of the twelve months. The city has invested now about \$3,600,000 in paved streets. By the end of the year it will have increased to \$4,500,000.

MIAMI-JOPLIN ELECTRIC LINE.
Miami, Okla.—A contract for the construction of an electric interurban line from Joplin, Mo., to Miami has been awarded to the Clark Marshall Construction company, and material for the work has been ordered and part of it shipped. James F. Gallagher, formerly president of the Joplin Trust Company, has severed his connection with that company in order that he

BLACKFEET GOING TO WORK

Tribe of Indians Helping Uncle Sam with One of His Reclamation Projects.

Uncle Sam found the Indian such a good workman in the year 1909 that he has formed an entirely new opinion of that erstwhile troublesome person. Of course there are still many red men on reservations living off the bounty of this government and showing no disposition to get out and earn a living, but their number is becoming smaller every year.

Last year the Blackfeet tribe put their shoulders to the wheel and made the reclamation services Blackfeet project in Montana a big success. Other kinds of labor, says the Van Norden Magazine, simply could not be had. So the red man was the sole reliance of Director Newell.

As in the case of the Apaches of Arizona, the Blackfeet proved to be men of their word. They wanted to know just how many hours they were to work and the character of the work they were to do. Then they went at it with a will, and never did they shirk or make excuses.

Once the time for quitting came, however, they knocked off with all the eagerness and promptness of union men. They displayed remarkable intelligence and eagerness to learn. Moreover, they gave evidence of a desire to take up the ways of the civilized, to live in houses and observe the laws of health.

FIND SITUATIONS FOR WOMEN

Eastern Organization is Doing Good Work for College Students and Graduates.

Mrs. Henry Wise Miller is chairman of the committee in charge of the employment bureau of the Harvard College Alumnae association. The object of this committee is to find employment for Harvard girls who are working their way through college and for graduates. According to Mrs. Miller there is a good demand for college trained women as stenographers and private secretaries. She has had applications from lawyers and the heads of large business houses who say that they want women with brains who have been taught to work independently, and to get such women they are willing to pay a minimum salary of \$100 a month.

Mrs. Miller finds it hard to get college women to fill such places. This is said to be the first employment bureau established by a woman's college. The system is the same as that employed in the men's university clubs of New York and the work has increased so much since the bureau was established a few months ago that in another year it will be necessary to engage a paid worker who can give it her entire time.

NEW OKLAHOMA COTTON MILL.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—M. L. Berry of the Oklahoma Cotton Mill and Bag Company says the company is now ready to begin work on the construction of the new \$1,000,000 cotton mill northeast of the city as soon as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad complete a spur track of the site, over which building material may be transported.

WILLIAMS RANCH IS SOLD.
Kyle, Tex.—The H. G. Williams ranch of 11,000 acres has been sold to a Pittsburg syndicate headed by F. P. Kitterman. This ranch includes Hay City, to which a railroad is soon to be built. Five hundred acres have been set apart for the city, and the balance of the ranch will be cut up and sold to actual settlers.

MAMMOTH OAKLAND HOTEL.
Oakland, Cal.—Percy Walker, contractor in chief for the Mammoth Hotel Oakland, has filed his plans and construction work will begin immediately. The eighteen sub-contract amounted to \$452,190. The furnishings will be additional.

MUST OBEY THE LAW.
Pittsburg Man in Toils for Violation of Inspection Order.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—W. H. Swomsley, general manager of the Pittsburg Melting Company, was arrested on a charge of violation of the Meat Inspection Law in Pittsburg on the United States Commissioner and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. Swomsley was released on \$2,500 bail. This report was received by the Department of Agriculture from John H. Jordan, United States Attorney at Pittsburg.

Women's Progress in England.
The judge at Marylebone, England, says a great change is taking place day by day in the sexes in his country. "It used to be," said the judge, "almost unheard of for a man to complain of being beaten by a woman. But nowadays women are becoming so independent, so aggressive and so anxious to protect themselves that it is quite a common thing for men to come to court and complain of being assaulted by women, and very soon one will be able to say in England with truth that of the two sexes the weaker is the man, not the woman." In the case under trial a Mrs. Taylor had trounced a Mr. Lovell until he could scarcely walk, and then she tore his coat away from him, took it to her flat and hung it up on her bedpost as a "scalp." The judge turned Mr. Lovell over to a doctor and fined Mrs. Taylor \$3 and costs.

A Winter Flock of Geese.
With necks outstretched and wings set, they drifted down to the water and alighted just at a safe distance. Here and there tufts of black mud rose from the slimy shallows, and, taking his station on one of these old fender-lead stood sentinel while the others, scattered over the surrounding surface, were soon contentedly feeding. Presently the gander's appetite began to urge its claims upon him, and giving an impatient call he was speedily relieved the nearest goose clambering up his point of observation even while he was leaving. No quarrelling, but with ready obedience the guard duty was done, each knowing that his neighbor would cheerfully perform his part.

FARM AND FRUIT LAND. FARM AND FRUIT LAND. FARM AND FRUIT LAND.

Special A FREE TRIP Five TO SOUTH FLORIDA

A Special Pullman Load of Prominent Men From This Vicinity Visit Miami and Fort Lauderdale to Inspect the Rich Everglade Lands as the Guests of

Bowen, the Land Man

READ WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.

W. L. Salmon
I am delighted with Miami, Fort Lauderdale, and all that part of Florida. The climate is wonderful. There are great opportunities, in my judgment, in Dade County, for anyone with a most investment, in the Reclamation Everglades Land. The soil is the most fertile I ever saw, and the yield of vegetables and fruits is almost beyond belief.

Hon. H. F. Stapel
The more I think about the Everglades Lands the more valuable I think they will be in the future. Any land that will produce such crops, that ripen in February and March, will surely prove valuable. There is no telling how high in price such land will go. Such rich land and such good roads cannot be found in any other state in the Union.

Frank P. Stuber
I made it my business to test the Everglades Land, and I found it even better than you represented it to me. I have bought land there and I intend to make it my future home. I have been engaged in market gardening almost all of my life, and I am convinced that a man can grow crops there with less labor, less expense, less investment, and obtain a much larger yield than in any other country I have ever seen. I lived in California for a number of years and the Dade County Climate is far superior in my judgment.

SPECIAL ONE—Gives impressions of Messrs. H. G. Buckingham, Charles L. Buis, Ed. G. Chandler, and Joseph W. Chinn.
SPECIAL TWO—Gives impressions of Messrs. Lafe E. Cooper, Joseph Durfee, Edward Farrell and Lon Hardman.
SPECIAL THREE—Gives impressions of Messrs. Walter W. Head, Edward L. Hart, George W. Kinkead and L. A. J. Lohel.
SPECIAL FOUR—Gives impressions of Messrs. Claude Madison, John F. Minor, Dr. A. McGaughey and W. H. Rosecrans.

These Specials have appeared in recent issues of the News-Press, The Gazette and The Stock Yards Daily Journal.

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ORDER OF PUBLICATION.
State of Missouri, County of Buchanan, ss.
In the Buchanan County Circuit Court to the October term, A. D. 1910.
Cordelia Robbins, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas Robbins, defendant.

Now at this day I came the plaintiff by her attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in vacation, that said defendant, Thomas Robbins, is non-resident of the State of Missouri, and does not reside therein, it is ordered that said non-resident defendant be notified by publication, as required by law, that said plaintiff has commenced her suit in this Court against said defendant by petition and affidavit, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce on the ground of desertion and abandonment; that unless the said defendant shall be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in the City of St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, State of Missouri, on the 2nd day of October, 1910, on or before the third day of said term, to answer plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken for confessed as to him and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Stock Yards Daily Journal, a newspaper published in the County of Buchanan, for four weeks successively, the last insertion of which to be at least fifteen days before the next October term of this Court.

A copy. Attest, AMBROSE PATTON, Clerk.
By Ross C. Cox, Deputy Clerk.
James Lindbird, Attorney for plaintiff.

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LESSONS OF THE TELEPHONE

As Taught to an Apartment House Hallboy and to a Quick-Tempered Man.

"One thing the telephone has taught me," said a quick-tempered man, "is patience and I think I may say courtesy, and I don't doubt that in that way, quite apart from its actual usefulness, the telephone has been a world-wide benefaction. I used to fume and storm when using it, but now I keep calm. I've been fairly worn down or rather ironed smooth by the exchange operator's cool, insistent tranquillity. In the face of that I'm ashamed to rage and I don't any more at the telephone, but the really great thing about this is the influence it has exerted upon me in other directions. Compelled to be more and more inclined to keep cool away from it, less inclined to fly off the handle, more likely in all situations to keep my head on and to be patient and courteous."

"I suppose," said an apartment house hallboy who had been chided for his slowness in answering the telephone, "I suppose I must have got it wrong. I'll tell you about the first call I ever answered when I got my first job. I was coming down from the top floor with the elevator when I heard the telephone bell on the ground floor begin to ring; and it kept on ringing and ringing until I thought the house must be afire or that the baby had fallen out of the window. When the elevator hit the ground floor I flung back the door, jumped for the switchboard and slammed in the plug on the ringing number and put the receiver to my ear, and what do you suppose I got?"

"William," came down in a slow and easy drawl, "what time is it?" "That, you know, coming so at the start, didn't give me a very lofty idea of telephone calls' importance, and I'm afraid I've been a little slow in answering ever since."

VALUABLE ARTICLE OF FOOD

People Along the Coasts of Japan Regularly Gather Harvests of the Seaweed.

"A large income is derived by the inhabitants of the coasts of Japan from gathering and selling ordinary seaweed," said Jeremiah King of Atlantic City.

"More than 3,000,000 yen is derived by the harvesters of the deep each year. This does not include the large amount of the product consumed by the natives.

"Certain kinds of seaweed are used for food and its by-products represent thousands of dollars annually. As choice a dessert as I ever have eaten was made from weeds gathered on the southern coast of Japan. This mixed with sugar and sprinkled with rum makes a dessert rarely equaled on this side of the Atlantic.

"There are families on the coast of Japan whose ancestors for hundreds of years have lived entirely from the proceeds of the seaweed gathered from March to November and sold for food. The natives anchor branches of trees at the mouths of the rivers which flow into the ocean. The incoming tide deposits seaweed on the branches. The natives gather it, dry it, and after mincing it with huge knives sell it in large quantities."

Knew His Better Half.

This story, according to the New York Telegraph, comes from a lawyer: A worthy and provident man went to this legal adviser to make his will. He gave many instructions and it seemed that everything was arranged. The lawyer began to read over his notes and put a point to his client. "Oh—you have made provision for your wife in the event of her surviving you. Does that remain unaltered if she should marry again?" "No, no," said the client, eagerly. "What am I leaving her? One thousand dollars a year. If she marries again make it \$2,000." The lawyer thought there must be a misunderstanding and pointed out that most men put it the other way about. "I know," said the client; "but the man who takes her will deserve it."

Can You Do This Sum?

If a bookkeeper on a salary of \$12 a week steals \$14,000 from a bank in a small city, how much ought an office boy on a salary of three a week to take from a New York corporation? Back of this question in mental arithmetic lie two serious thoughts. Men and boys who are responsible for vast sums of money or who can obtain access to them should be adequately paid for the services they render and the moral character they must possess to resist great temptation. They should also be heavily bonded, checks should be placed upon them, and a strict oversight of their work should be provided.—Providence Bulletin.

Hygiene in Japan.

As a specimen of how practical the Japanese are with their knowledge of western science and determination to deal with disease, they have levied a tax on every household to produce two rats every month. A fine is imposed if the rats are not caught, and produced at the time of inspection. Every rat is examined, and if found to be plague infected, the house from which they come is to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Twice a year every house and shop had to disgorge all its effects and be completely cleaned out. The things only go back after sanitary inspection.

PITY THE POOR AMBASSADOR

Vandal Tourists Sweep Through American Embassies in European Capitals.

An indication of what might happen if all barriers were leveled to American tourists is disclosed at times at the public receptions given at the American consulates and ambassadorial residences abroad, the Travel Magazine says. On these occasions the houses are thrown open, generous repasts are served and the representatives stand for hours shaking heads with all who care to be received. It is to be regretted that these occasions do not always redound to the credit of the visiting crowds.

"At one reception, which it was my privilege to witness, people arrived in all manner of unconventional dress, including bicycling suits. Many rushed passed the ambassador, who stood at the main staircase, and crowded pell-mell into the dining-room. At the end of the reception the good-natured representative stood smiling amid the ruins of his home.

"Gardens were trampled flat, conservatories fairly ruined, costly linen stained, lace curtains torn, cut glass broken. The orchestra, the five-course luncheon, the small army of extra servants employed—all this expense, together with the resultant wreckage, ran in all probability close to the entire annual salary of the ambassador. No other country expects its representatives to give such entertainments.

"The attitude of the ambassadors would undoubtedly be different if among the great hordes of travelers it were possible to separate the just from the unjust and give kindness where only kindly intentions were held."

INVENTOR OF DIVING ARMOR

Parts of His Device That Have Not Been Improved Upon From the First.

Among pioneer inventors to whom the diving dress in its present perfected form owes so much was William Hennis Taylor. The previous bit or miss attempts were superseded by the Taylor patent of June 20, 1888, in which the essential feature was the valve allowing the emission of consumed air without an influx of water.

Previous to this time, the Scientific American says, there had been the diving chest and the diving bell, of which the latter, introduced by Smeaton in 1778, was the safest and most practical device for submarine exploration. The diving bell has been developed alongside of the diving dress and is still in use.

The general appearance of Taylor's diving armor was like that of a knight's suit of mail, except for a prominent bulge in the body piece. A large pipe coming down from the surface and penetrating the body piece at the bulge supplied the fresh air, while a short pipe entered the body piece on the other side, and was provided with a valve which carried off the exhaust. Although diving armor has now reached its perfected state this valve has never been materially improved upon.

The First Universities.

To fix precisely the date of the rise of the first universities is impossible, for the reason that they were not founded, but grew. They were started by a few able men who had something they wished to teach and youths wished to learn. Gradually the free, voluntary center of learning became the organized affair we know as the universities. Among the earliest of these centers of learning were Salerno, Naples and Bologna, Italy being the first land to experience the literary revival. We may say that Salerno university was fairly established by the year 1060, the University of Bologna by 1160 and the University of Paris, which owes its existence to the genius of Abelard, was founded about the same time.

Mausoleums.

Artemisia married her brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B. C. After his death his body was burned, and she drank in liquor his ashes, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B. C.), termed Mausoleum. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards for the best eulogistic panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 327 B. C. She died in 352 B. C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by Queen Victoria at Frogmore, March 15, 1869.

A Timely Tip.

Little Brother (who has just been given some oandy)—If I were you I shouldn't take sister yawning this afternoon.

Ardent Suitor—Why do you say that, Tommy?

"Well, I heard her tell mother this morning that she feared she'd have to throw you over."—Lippincott's.

She Knew, Anyway.

Anxious Mother—How do you know Cashleigh is in love with you? Has he told you so?

Pretty Daughter—No! But you should see the way he looks at me when I'm not looking at him.

COMING MONARCH OF FINANCE

Young Man of Fertile Brain Saw His Opportunity and Improved It.

Up in Burlington, Vt., was a young man summing. He was a shoe clerk. He was stopping at a cheap hotel for the country air.

While out one afternoon gathering in suburban air he noted a vacant lot of land between two fashionable residences of the port-cochere type. He decided that particular piece of land would be fine upon which to erect a cheap boarding and lodging house. He found that it was owned by a farmer five miles out of the city.

The farmer, although shrewd, was not versed in the value of city real estate beyond the assessed valuation. As the tract was small and not damaging in appearance to the properties on either side, there had never been a seeker for it.

The young man said he had a little money he would like to invest and the farmer was overjoyed to see a small piece of land go for \$700 when his entire farm of 100 acres was not worth over \$2,500. He thought the city chap was easy.

Then the young man returned to the city and began plans to erect his new lodging and boarding house. He let the newspapers in on the fact that he was going to do so and the story of the proposed lodging house was spread broadcast. The owners of the adjoining properties got apoplectic.

It wound up by the young man selling them the strip of land for the modest sum of \$5,000 after he had actually had ground broken for the cheap lodging house scheme.

HEN'S NEST FOUND IN TREE

Biddy's Home Not Discovered Until Two of Her Chicks Dropped to the Ground.

A hen of the Houdan species was found on the farm of Henry Bailey brooding nine peeps in a nest between the forks of an old cherry tree where they were hatched out, says a Dallas town (N. Y.) correspondent. The hen is the property of George Smith, who now resides at Seven Valleys, to which place he moved on the first of April.

When he left the hen was among the missing, and he asked Mr. Bailey, his son-in-law, who took charge of the farm, to watch for her. A search was made, but he was unable to find her hiding place until the other day.

Where an old ladder was inclined against the trunk of an old cherry tree Mr. Bailey noticed two chicks several days old at the base and running about peeping. While wondering where they came from he was surprised to see the hen fly from the fork of the tree and come to the relief of her offspring. Further investigation revealed the nest in the tree, together with seven more peeps and an unhatched egg, which proved to be rotten.

The chicks on the ground had fallen from the nest, which had been formed by a lot of brush and old leaves deposited here by the elements during the fall and winter months. Mrs. Houdan and her happy family have been provided with better quarters and are doing well.

The Nature of Germs.

Ordinary air is by no means air proper, but contains a number of impurities, and the air of all cities always contains a quantity of almost measurable particles of dirt. With this dirt we are sure that small particles of living matter are associated. These small bodies, coming into a fluid rich in nutrient matter, grow up in it and at its expense. To these we give the name "germs." What these destroyers are we do not, of course, know. We only know that they exist, and that they commit the most deadly ravages wherever they get the chance. The great problem of present day science is to learn more about them, that the ravages may be reduced, if not eliminated.

Taste is Localized.

Taste is outrageously localized in the mouth. Put a lump of sugar on the tip of your tongue and you will find it distinctly sweet. All sweet or aromatic substances, such as wine, sugar and coffee, can be properly appreciated by the front half of the tongue, a piece of knowledge that every true connoisseur applies when he sips instead of taking a mouthful. With most other substances, however, the reverse is true. In these cases the tip of the tongue serves only for touching—it is the back part that tastes. The sides of the mouth, too, are quite insensible to certain substances not tasteful. Put some salt or vinegar between the teeth and the cheek and you will find them absolutelyavorless.

Emanipation.

Away back in 1771 Josiah Woodbury of Beverly, Mass., thus published his happy emancipation from matrimonial woes:

"Beverly, Sept. 16, 1771.—Ran away from Josiah Woodbury, cooper, his house plague for seven long years, Masury Old Moll, alias Trial of Vengeance. He that lost will never seek her, he that shall keep her I will give two Bushel of Beans. I forewarn all Persons in Town or county from trusting said Trial of Vengeance. I have bore all the old (neighbors) can find for joy, and all my neighbors rejoice with me. A good Ribidence of bad Wars. Amen! Josiah Woodbury."

IS JOINT PROPERTY OF ALL

To No One Individual or Class May the Home Rightly Be Said to Belong.

This home exists for the children, I once heard a father say, with an air of having pronounced a decision in court. The man was a judge on the bench and rather given to oracular statements in the family. He had risen rapidly in his profession, but I could not agree with him when I saw that his children under seven were helped at the table before their mother and grandmother and several guests had received even the very slightest attention. The little sentence was apologetic and accompanied by a smile, but the adoration for children thus expressed was a weakness. Not so had the foundation of character been laid for the successful barrister in his early home among the granite hills of New England.

For whom does the home exist? Not alone for a husband, for a wife or a child, but for each and all who dwell together, united by the ties of blood and common affection, who know one another as only those can who meet in the informality of daily companionship and whose interests are subtly blended. "United we stand, divided we fall," may be written over every hearthstone. In a childless home husband and wife or brothers and sisters have continual need of refreshment and reinforcement in all that makes for strength, faith and hope, and the home exists just as much for them as it does for the parents who have their children to bring up and educate for their share in the world's work. If I can show you what I mean, it is this: No individual has the privilege of dominating a home.—Woman's Home Companion.

PREFERRED STATE OF NUILITY

Remark of Dusky Lady Proves Morality to Be Largely Matter of Environment.

The late Justice Brewer was noted for his tolerant and broad-minded views. A Washington diplomat recalled the other day a story told by Justice Brewer in illustration of the need for tolerance.

"We should respect the views of others"—so the story ran—"for morality itself is but a matter of environment.

"A missionary in the South sea was distressed because his dusky parishioners were nude. He decided to try delicately to get them to wear at least a little clothing, and to this end he left a great many pieces of scarlet and green yellow calico lying about his hut.

"An elderly dame called one afternoon for spiritual advice. The missionary noted how enviously her eyes rested on the calico, and he took up a two-yard piece of the yellow, saying: "I'll give you this if you'll wear it." "The female draped the calico about her like a skirt and departed in great glee.

"But the next day, nude as before, she returned with the fabric under her arm. Handling it sadly to the missionary, she said: "Me no can wear it. Me too shy."

Appreciative Irishman.

The English travelers complain that they are so much hurried in our hotels and so little in our stage coaches. An Irish traveler took a different view of the case. Honest Pat came in at one o'clock, and was called up in a half an hour. "And what will ye charge for the lodging?" "Twenty-five cents," was the reply. "An' sure 'twas kind of ye to call me so airly; if I'd slept until the morning, I'd not had the money to pay the bill!"

The Juvenile Soldier.

Fair Stranger—"What are you crying for, little man?" Boy Scout—"Cos I've got to imitate a donkey's bray." Fair Stranger—"Perhaps I can help you. What do they do?" Boy Scout—"They eat enough of these thistles to give them the hiccoughs."—M. A. P.

WATHENA-ST. JOSEPH CHAUTAUQUA

AUGUST 13-21, 1910 PARTIAL LIST OF TALENT. Saturday, 13, Democratic Political Day Hon. Bailey Waggoner, Mayor Clayton Sat. and Sun., 13-14, Norton's Band Sunday, 14, Ople Reid Mon., 15, Children's Day, Wesley Home. Tues., 16, St. Joseph Retail Merchants Day. Wed., 17, Republican Political Day Thurs., 18, Dr. W. H. Sears Friday, 19, Senator T. P. Gore Saturday, 20, John E. Gunkel Sunday, 21, Father C. A. MacLeod Tues. to Fri., 16-19, Sterling Male Quartet. Sat., Aug. 13, 4 p. m., Baseball: St. Joseph Ad Club vs. Grand Island Ry. Rogers and Grillel all session. Evening Entertainments. Sat. 13, 8 p. m., St. Joseph Ad Club Sunday, 14, Hon. Chas. W. Bell Monday, 15, Wesley Hammon Tuesday, 16, Montaville Flowers Wednesday, 17, Montaville Flowers Thursday, 18, Dr. H. W. Sears Friday, 19, Play by Herbert Sprague and Wife. Sat., 20, Play by Herbert Sprague and Wife. Sunday, 21, Illustrated Lecture, Dr. Hoagie. Round trip from St. Joseph 25 cents on Grand Island Ry. Going, leave St. Joseph 10 a. m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 7 p. m., 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Wathena 6:23 a. m., 8:42 a. m., 11 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:12 p. m., 6:20 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

Ladies Visiting This City Will find a generous and most cordial welcome here, whether wishing to purchase or not. This store, the greatest in this city and in all this section, invites your inspection of their extensive lines of Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Fabrics, Linens, Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists, Notions, Shoes, Carpets and Draperies, Crockery and China House Furnishings Moderate Prices and Unsurpassed Service Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co. Member Retail Merchants Association, Railroad Fares Rebated.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company St. Joseph, Missouri. We are in the Market Every Day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep WE are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of Cattle, ranging from Cannors to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

"All Whiskey is Good"—But Old Hayward Is the Best and the Kind You Like. It is the most popular with all expert judges of pure whiskeys, as is evidenced by our larger orders from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and other states. We Pay Express Charges on 4 full quarts at \$3.50 or 8 full quarts at \$6.50, which includes free one bottle of Miller's Milwaukee beer and one corkscrew with each order of one gallon. Money refunded if goods are not as represented. Write at Once for Free Price List. Self & Binswanger THE FINE WHISKEY FOLKS 427 Edmond Street St. Joseph, Mo.

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