

The Paducah Sun.

AFTERNOON AND WEEKLY BY THE SUN PUBLISHING CO. INCORPORATED. PAUL M. FISHER, President and Editor. EDWIN J. PAXTON, General Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: (Based on the postoffice at Paducah, Ky., as second class matter.) THE DAILY SUN By carrier, per week \$0.10

OFFICE, 115 South Third | TELEPHONE, No. 86 THE SUN CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES: N. D. Clement & Co. Van Culin Bros. Palm v. House.

MONDAY, JUNE 4. CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include May 1-31 and monthly averages for 1906 and 1905.

Total 108,020 Average for May, 1906 4001 Average for May, 1905 3720 Increase 281

Personally appeared before me, this June 1, 1906, E. J. Paxton, general manager of The Sun, who affirms that the above statement of the circulation of The Sun for the month of May, 1906, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

PETER PURYEAR, Notary Public. My commission expires January 22, 1908.

Daily Thought. "It may be better to deserve success than to attain it."

On the whole the juvenile court bill marks a distinct ethical advancement in Kentucky, although, as Judge Lightfoot rightly observed, the establishment of the court will not be of material advantage in this county.

Matchless Workmanship. Most diseases are of spinal origin. That is a characteristic generalization of Osteopathy in a nutshell, and is a contention that has never been disproved.

The Osteopathic diagnosis, and treatment are new and original, and its percentage of cures have attracted wide attention. This is history that cannot be successfully challenged.

We apply in a new way and with new force, old principles that are a part of the recognized, but theoretical teachings of every school of practice, but in an unsystematic form.

You cannot study the anatomy of the spinal column without marveling that it so seldom gets out of order. It is the most matchless piece of workmanship in all mechanics, and the wonder is that it should, sometimes, from the way it is abused, do its work at all.

By all laws of physics, the spine is liable at any moment to get out of order; it is subject to slips, wrenches, pressures, dislocations, sprains, contractions and congestions—any one of which will set up disorders—all of which require only an intelligent engineer to adjust to relieve and cure.

The Osteopath is that engineer. In just a few moments I can easily explain to you why and how Osteopathy is achieving such a wonderful success in curing all kinds of chronic and acute illnesses and I shall take great pleasure in doing so.

Just how you may have a touch of the Spring alment, to which we Paducahans are heir. If so, let me tell you how easily, how quickly such ailments yield to the Osteopathic treatment.

Dr. G. B. Froese, 516 Broadway, Phone 1407-A.

Subscribe For The Sun. YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT. Every dose makes you feel better. Lax-Pop keeps your whole system right. Sold on the corner back rise everywhere. Price 50 cts.

Advertisement for Cluett Coat Shirts. Includes image of a shirt and text: 'ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT That is the point in Cluett COAT SHIRTS'.

the tribunal should be allowed a wide scope in fixing the guilt and determining the punishment of the culprit it is this one. Paducah now has a humane society, which promises to make life less a burden for the domestic animal, and this new law promises to make life more of a burden for some kinds of parents.

Jesse G. Curd, formerly of Paducah, has started the Choctaw Herald, a bright little paper in Bokoshe, I. T., and with the first issue he commenced urging the organization of a commercial club. Manifestly Editor Curd was sufficiently impressed with the beneficent effect of such an institution while in Paducah to carry the idea away with him.

IN THE COURTS

The case of E. G. Boone, agent for Loeb-Bloom and company, against William Parham, for the possession of the Union Central hotel and several months' rent alleged due, occupied an hour in quarterly court today and was continued until June 21.

In Bankruptcy.

A decision was given by Referee Bagby Saturday, overruling the exceptions of certain creditors and the bankrupts to the claim of the Carter Dry Goods company, of Louisville, for \$1200, against Will Harris and company, bankrupts. It will be carried to the higher court.

Quarterly Court.

County Judge R. T. Lightfoot this morning convened quarterly court with a large docket.

The following is the business of the court today: Hickman against Lynn, dismissed without prejudice; American Writing Machine company against H. E. Thompson, dismissed without prejudice; David Baird and others against Rice, judgment for plaintiff; Ghobson against Black, judgment for plaintiff.

Formal judgment in the case of T. J. Moore against the city of Paducah was filed. Moore sued for a half month's salary, a test suit to test the validity of the city council's action in passing the police ordinance. Moore lost.

Administrator.

F. G. Rudolph, who has served eight years as public administrator and guardian for McCracken county, was this morning sworn in by County Clerk Hiram Smedley, for another four year term.

Matchless Workmanship.

Most diseases are of spinal origin. That is a characteristic generalization of Osteopathy in a nutshell, and is a contention that has never been disproved.

The Osteopathic diagnosis, and treatment are new and original, and its percentage of cures have attracted wide attention. This is history that cannot be successfully challenged.

We apply in a new way and with new force, old principles that are a part of the recognized, but theoretical teachings of every school of practice, but in an unsystematic form.

You cannot study the anatomy of the spinal column without marveling that it so seldom gets out of order. It is the most matchless piece of workmanship in all mechanics, and the wonder is that it should, sometimes, from the way it is abused, do its work at all.

By all laws of physics, the spine is liable at any moment to get out of order; it is subject to slips, wrenches, pressures, dislocations, sprains, contractions and congestions—any one of which will set up disorders—all of which require only an intelligent engineer to adjust to relieve and cure.

The Osteopath is that engineer. In just a few moments I can easily explain to you why and how Osteopathy is achieving such a wonderful success in curing all kinds of chronic and acute illnesses and I shall take great pleasure in doing so.

Just how you may have a touch of the Spring alment, to which we Paducahans are heir. If so, let me tell you how easily, how quickly such ailments yield to the Osteopathic treatment.

Dr. G. B. Froese, 516 Broadway, Phone 1407-A.

Subscribe For The Sun. YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT. Every dose makes you feel better. Lax-Pop keeps your whole system right. Sold on the corner back rise everywhere. Price 50 cts.

Advertisement for Cluett Coat Shirts. Includes image of a shirt and text: 'ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT That is the point in Cluett COAT SHIRTS'.



ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.

CONDITIONS IN PACKING HOUSES

(Continued from Page One.)

forms are of wood. Calves, sheep and hogs that have died en route are thrown out upon the platforms where cars are unloaded. On a single platform on one occasion we counted 15 dead hogs, on the next 10 dead hogs. The only excuse given for delay in removal was that so often heard—the expense.

"The interior finish of most of the buildings is of wood; the partition walls, supports and rafters are of wood, uncovered by plaster or cement. The flooring in some instances is of brick or cement, but usually of wood. In many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy.

"The buildings have been constructed with little regard to either light or ventilation. The workrooms, as a rule, are very poorly lighted. These dark and dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean.

"Systematic ventilation of the workrooms is not found in any of the establishments we visited.

"The work tables upon which the meat is handled, the floor carts on which it is carried about, and the tubs and other receptacles into which it is thrown are generally of wood.

"Washing sinks are either not furnished at all or are small and dirty. Neither are towels, soap, or toilet provided. Men and women plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into such food products as sausages, dried beef and other compounds.

"An absence of cleanliness was also found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat-food products. After killing, carcasses are well washed, and up to the time they reach the cooling room are handled in a fairly sanitary and clean manner. The parts that leave the cooling room for treatment in bulk are also handled with regard to cleanliness, but the parts that are sent from the cooling room to those departments of the packing houses in which various forms of meat products are prepared are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness.

"In some of the largest establishments sides that are sent to what is known as the boning room are thrown upon the floor. The workers climb over these heaps of meat, select pieces they wish and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their working bench. Even in cutting the meat upon the bench, the work is usually held pressed against their aprons, and these aprons were as a rule, indescribably filthy. They were made in most cases of leather or of rough sacking and bore long accumulated grease and dirt. In only a few places were suitable oldcloth aprons worn. Moreover, men were seen to climb from the floor and stand with shoes dirty with the refuse of the floors, on the tables upon which the meat was handled. They were seen at the lunch hour sitting on the tables on the spot on which the meat product was handled and all this under the very eye of the superintendent of the room, showing that this was the common practice.

"Meat scraps were also found being shoveled into receptacles from dirty floors where they were left to lie until again shoveled into barrels or into machines for chopping. These floors, it must be noted, were in most cases damp and soggy in dark, ill-ventilated rooms, and the employees in utter ignorance of cleanliness or danger to health expectorated at will upon them. In a word, we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box carts in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth and the excretion of tuberculous and

other diseased workers. Where comment was made to floor superintendents about these matters it was always the reply that this meat would afterwards be cooked, and that this sterilization would prevent any danger from its use.

"A particularly glaring instance of uncleanness was found in a room where the best grade of sausage was being prepared for export. It was made from carefully selected meats, and was being prepared to be eaten uncooked. In this case the employe carried the chopped-up meat across a room in a barrow, the handles of which were filthy with grease. The meat was then thrown out upon tables, and the employe climbed upon the table, handled the meat with his unwashed hands, knelt with his dirty apron and trousers in contact with the meat he was spreading out and, after he had finished his operation, again took hold of the dirty handles of the wheelbarrow, went back for another load and repeated this process indefinitely.

"As an extreme example of the entire disregard on the part of employes of any notion of cleanliness in handling dressed meat, we saw a hog that had just been killed, cleaned, washed and started on its way to the cooling room fall from the sliding rail to a dirty wooden floor and slide part way into a filthy men's privy. It was picked up by two employes, placed upon a truck, carried into the cooling room and hung up with other carcasses, no effort being made to clean it.

"The radical defect in the present system of inspection is that it does not go far enough. It is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing; but the meat that is used in sausage and in the various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through insanitary handling, and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes of preparation there is no government inspection and no assurance whatever that these meat-food products are wholesome and fit for food—despite the fact that all these products, when sent out, bear a label stating they have been passed upon the government inspectors.

WHITSUNDAY

OBSERVED IN THE RITUALISTIC CHURCHES IN PADUCAH.

Large Crowds Attend All Services in City Yesterday—Tent Services Prove Popular.

Yesterday was Pentecost or Whitsunday, fifty days after Easter, and was celebrated by many of the churches with some especial reference to the day in either music or sermon.

At Grace Episcopal church Rev. David C. Wright preached two eloquent and forcible sermons on "The Gift of the Holy Spirit," and what it means in the life of the Christian man and woman of today. The sermon abounded in practical thoughts, which is as essentially a feature of Mr. Wright's preaching as is the eloquence of delivery and depth of thought.

Three fine services were held yesterday in the tent at Fifth and Jackson streets where the Third Street Methodist church is having a protracted meeting, inaugurated by the pastor the Rev. P. H. Fields yesterday. Several hundred people were present last night and great interest is being evinced. Mr. Fields preached yesterday morning and night, and the Rev. Calvin W. Thompson, D. D., of the First Baptist church, preached in the afternoon. There were three especially strong sermons.

Rev. H. L. Davenport, of St. Louis, is expected to arrive today and will assist Mr. Fields in the work. Service was held this morning at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Davenport will preach tonight at 7:45.

Special Pentecostal services were held yesterday at the German Evangelical church on South Fifth street. Music was a feature of both services, the choir rendering some special anthems at the morning hour and Mr. Richard I. Scott singing "The Golden Pathway at Night." The Rev. William Bourquin's sermons were appropriate to the occasion, the general theme being "Changed by the Power of God," with special reference to "Outward Change" in the morning and "Inward Change" at night.

There was no service at the Broadway Methodist church last night, the Rev. T. J. Newell dismissing his congregation to attend the tent meeting being held by the Third Street Methodist church. There were two additions to Broadway yesterday morning by letter. The offertory was sung by Miss Jones of Clinton.

Rev. Calvin W. Thompson delivered two able sermons yesterday at the First Baptist church to large congregations. The ordinance of baptism was administered to one person at the night service.

Mr. T. C. Holt, of Smithland, is in the city.

health and comfort of the laborers in the Chicago stock yards seems to be a direct consequence of the system of administration that prevails. The various departments are under the direct control of superintendents who claim to use full authority in dealing with the employes and who seem to ignore all considerations except those of the account book. Under this system proper care of the products and of the health and comfort of the employes is impossible, and the consumer suffers in consequence. The insanitary conditions in which the laborers work and the feverish pace which they are forced to maintain inevitably affect their health. Physicians state that tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stock yards, and the victims of this disease excrete on the spongy wooden floors of the dark workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products.

Advertisement for Kodak cameras. Text: 'If You Are Contemplating Buying a Kodak. You can save money and time by calling on us. We carry a complete line, varying in price from \$1 to \$20. Call and get a free copy of Eastman's Spring Catalogue. McPherson's Drug Store'.

JUVENILE COURT

ENTAILS EXPENSE

(Continued From Page One.)

who wanders about the streets in the night time without being on lawful business or occupation; or who habitually wanders about any railroad yards; or who habitually uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane or indecent language or is guilty of immoral or disorderly conduct in any public place or highway or about any school house, or who is persistently truant from school.

For the purpose of this act the words "dependent child" or "neglected child" shall mean any male child 17 years of age or under, or any female child 18 years of age or under that is found begging, or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything), or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering or receiving alms; or that is found wandering and not having any home or any settled place of abode or proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence; or that is found destitute, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child.

The word "association" shall include any corporation which embraces in its purposes the care of disposition of children coming within the meaning of this act.

Probation Officers.

The county courts of the several counties in this state shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more discreet persons, man or woman, of good moral character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court.

In case a probation officer shall be appointed by the court it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, if practicable, to notify the said probation officer when any child is to be brought before the court; it shall be the duty of such probation officer to make investigation of such case; to be present in court to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the court or judge may require, and to take charge of any child before and after the trial, as may be directed by the court.

In counties having a city of the first and second class the county court may appoint one probation officer, who shall be designated as chief probation officer, and one probation officer, who shall be designated as assistant chief probation officer, and they shall receive a salary of not exceeding twelve hundred (\$1,200.00) dollars and nine hundred (\$900.00) dollars respectively, per annum, and necessary expenses may be allowed said officer to an amount not exceeding eight (\$800) hundred dollars per annum, in discretion of the court, said salaries and expenses to be paid out of the county levy under orders of the fiscal court or the board of county commissioners, as the case may be.

Until the first hearing of the case by the court the chief probation officer or the assistant chief probation officer may parole the child upon its own recognizance, or upon the recognizance of the parent or person having the custody of the child, to appear before the court at such time as may be therein fixed, or the probation officer may cause the child, if less than fourteen years of age, to be placed in the detention school hereinafter mentioned; or if the offense with which the child is charged would otherwise be either a felony or misdemeanor, the child may be placed in the detention ward of the county jail, set apart for children, if any.

Provided, however, that no child under fourteen years of age shall, under any circumstances, be incarcerated in any county jail or police station, and any officer or person knowingly violating this provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred (\$100) dollars.

Detention School.

In all counties wherein a city of the second class is located, it shall be the duty of the fiscal court to establish and maintain a detention school not connected with the jail, which shall be in charge of a superintendent and matron, if the same be deemed necessary, who shall be husband and wife, to be appointed by the county court, and who shall receive a joint salary, to be paid out of the county levy, not to exceed one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars per annum. Or the county court may assign to the charge and care of said detention school the two chief probation officers hereinbefore mentioned, with or without additional salary.

The detention school shall be so arranged, furnished and conducted that, as near as practicable for their safe custody, the inmates thereof

shall be cared for as in a family home and public school, and the superintendent and matron shall reside therein, and at least one shall be competent to teach and instruct children in branches of education similar to those embraced in the curriculum of the public schools of the said city and county up to and including the eighth grade.

The Proceedings.

In any case of a delinquent child coming under the provisions of this act, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care of a probation officer and may allow said child to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer; such child to report to the court or probation officer as often as may be required, and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary; or the court may cause the child to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the friendly supervision of the probation officer and the further order of the court; or it may authorize the child to be boarded out in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of such child, until suitable provision be made for the child in a home without such payment; or the court may commit such child to the detention school or to the House of Reform for Boys, if a boy, or to the House of Reform for Girls, if a girl; or the court may commit the child to any institution within the county incorporated under the laws of the state that may care for children, or which may be provided by the state or county municipal, suitable for the care of such children, or to any association which may now or hereafter be established for the care of boys or girls. In no case shall a child proceeded against under the provisions of this act be committed beyond the age of 21.

A child committed to any such institution shall be subject to the control of the board of managers, and the said board shall have power, with the approval of the county court, to parole such child on such conditions as it may prescribe; and the court shall, on the recommendation of the board, have power to discharge such child from custody whenever, in the judgment of the court, his or her reformation is complete; or the court may commit the child to the care and custody of some association that will receive it, embracing in its objects the care of neglected or delinquent children.

When any child shall be found to be dependent or neglected, within the meaning of this act, the court may make an order committing the child, for such time during its minority as the court may deem fit, to the good moral character, or to the care of some moral association, society or corporation, willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order.

Visitation Committee.

The county judge of each county may appoint a board of not less than six nor more than ten reputable inhabitants, one of whom shall be a member of the committee that recommends the appointment of police matrons in counties where there is such committee, who will serve without compensation, to constitute a board of visitation, whose duty it shall be to visit, as often as once a year, all institutions, societies and associations receiving children under this act; said visits shall be made by not less than two of the members of the board, who shall go together or make a joint report; the said board of visitors shall report to the court, from time to time, the condition of children received by or in the charge of such associations and institutions, and shall make an annual report to the judge of the county court.

Advertisement for Solomon's clothing. Text: 'For 10 Days Only. Blue serge coat and pants \$25.00. English flannels, coat and pants 20.00. Irish linen pants, all colors 5.00. All wool worsted pants 6.00. English worsted, any color 7.00. Never were so cheap in this city before. The goods are all guaranteed to be fast colors or no go. Cleaning and repairing suits at reasonable cost by SOLOMON The Popular Price Tailor Old Phone 1016-a 113 S. Third Street'.