

## Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the National Capital.

### Lost Money Orders Worth Millions



WASHINGTON.—A Washington woman discovered some days ago that her German nurse was destroying the money orders she purchased to remit to the fatherland. She had torn up within the last five years more than \$500 of money orders, thinking they were receipts for the money deposited in the office at Washington and that the money had been duly sent to her old mother in Germany.

This incident recalls the fact that there has accumulated in the national treasury millions of dollars, possibly ten millions, since the establishment of the present system in 1864. The government assumes the role of trustee for the safe transfer of money from one individual to another, and the protection is nearly perfect, yet Uncle Sam cannot always remedy the carelessness or ignorance of persons buying money orders.

An official, speaking of the system, said: "This vast accumulation of money is steadily being augmented from year to year, and unless the people become better acquainted with the character of a money order transaction the accumulated sum promises to become almost fabulous. This money has accumulated through no fault of the United States. The

system is perfect and instructions are clear and ample.

"For one thing it is known that persons purchasing money orders ignorantly destroy them, believing that the order constitutes nothing more than a receipt. Many persons also are in the habit of purchasing money orders before traveling from one place to another, with a view of converting them into cash as needed, and these are lost through carelessness, by fire, etc.

"It also frequently happens that orders are sent to wrong addresses, and after repeated attempts on the part of the postoffice department to find the payee or remitter, are sent to the department, together with advices, as unpaid.

"Notwithstanding this, the government has wisely made provision for the payment of money orders lost or destroyed, by the issuance, upon satisfactory proof of loss or destruction, of a duplicate money order payable to the payee or remitter making application therefor, as the case may be. Provision is also made for the payment of orders which are not presented for payment before the time limit provided by law has expired.

"In one instance a claim for the payment of a lost postal note was allowed 25 years after it became invalid. It will be seen that as trustee for its citizens the United States exercises diligence in an attempt to find the rightful owner. And yet millions are still outstanding for which claimants will never appear. This vast sum is held in suspense by the government."

### Farmer Is Real Spender, Says Wilson



"THE average laborer is living better to-day than did Queen Elizabeth in her time," said Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture. He was speaking of the prosperity of the farmers in the west and of the high wages of the workingman in the east.

"Take the meat bills of the laborer in Washington," he said. "You will find that they eat meat three times a day—most of them—and they are not content with any kind, but demand the best cuts. They can afford them. As a consequence, the price of meat is high. While the farmers are producing more beef every year, they are not producing enough to meet the increase in pop-

ulation. I do not expect prices to fall soon."

Secretary Wilson was asked if western farmers really were investing large sums of money in automobiles. "There is too much truth in those reports," he responded. "The farmer is out of debt. He has paid for his farm, his fences and his machinery. He has money in his pockets and big crops continue to come on. He is afraid to invest in eastern securities, lest a year bring trouble there. Therefore he puts his money in luxuries, instead of channels that might give a return. People in the east do not know what luxuries are; they must go west to find that out.

"The farmer is handicapped by lack of labor. Too many have gone from the farm to the sidewalk. I hope that education along agricultural lines will remedy this, but the tide has not yet turned. But by means of improved machinery the farmer to-day can do many times as much as he accomplished ten years ago. He does it with ease, too, for he sits at nearly all his work nowadays."

### When Uncle Sam Has an Auction Sale



THE number of going, going, gone sales which the government conducts ought to qualify Uncle Sam for admission to the guild of auctioneers. These sales are the real thing, too, red flag and all.

The tourist in Washington gets a shock when he is passing the back of the department of agriculture building these days and sees a big red flag with the usual white letters sewed on: "Auction To-day." He wonders if the government is restoring to desperate means of raising the wind.

But your Uncle Sam is not in the auction business from necessity. The agriculture sales are explained in this way. Whenever an invoice of any article of food arrives from abroad a certain number of packages are taken by the government for examination to see whether the article complies with

our food laws.

For instance, olive oil, Maraschino cherries, wine, sardines, mushrooms, French peas, preserves and jams—in fact all imported food articles—come under this regulation. But though the government requires half a dozen packages to be turned over to it for inspection—in order to avoid the chance of a single one being fixed up and slipped off upon them—the analysis rarely goes beyond the contents of one specimen out of the six.

So that of each consignment of six cans of olive oil, six bottles of cherries or of champagne or six cans of sardines, five remain untouched. If graft were really as prevalent as the muckrakers would have us believe the entire six packages would probably be opened and a nip taken from each one, while the rest of the contents would be appropriated as a legitimate perquisite of office (by the heads of the department).

Instead of that, five out of six of the articles received for analysis under the law are sold at these auctions behind the department building. The receipts go into the exchequer of the bureau.

### Disaster to Japanese Editor's Chin



LACK of mastery of the English language led to the loss of a carefully cultivated beard which graced the chin of S. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times of Tokyo and a member of the commercial commission visiting this country. Mr. Zumoto visited the barber shop in the hotel at which he is a guest.

"I would like to be shaved," he said, in halting English. "Not altogether, but conservatively."

He carried his vandyke as he spoke. The barber, a taciturn workman, said nothing, but tucked the towels and aprons and other articles of his trade in and around the Japanese editor's neck. Then he began.

when they heard a flow of what probably was strong language in Japanese. The barber had encroached on the Japanese imperial, with the result that nearly half of it fell beneath his keen blade before the customer could protest. It was necessary then to cut it all off.

Members of the Japanese party enjoyed the situation. M. Zumoto declined to see it in a humorous light.

Canadians Crossing Border.

Many natives of the province of Ontario, Canada, are moving into the United States, principally into New York state. The population of the city of Kingston has increased only 20 in the last year. The emigrants are mostly young married couples.

Hurt By Moving Picture Shows. Theaters in London and all over England are complaining of small receipts and lay the trouble to the moving picture shows, which are very popular and range from a black-lined tent to the theater in Piccadilly where there are music and tea.

## STRANDED 16,500 FEET ABOVE SEA

DR. E. F. HERR TELLS OF THRILLING EXPERIENCES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

### LIFE RISKED IN THE JUNGLE

Daring Rescue from Drowning, Runaway Mule Adventure and Attack of Tropical Fever Among Incidents of Journey.

New Haven, Conn.—Tales of almost incredible escapes from death are told by Dr. E. F. Herr, Yale '91, who has just returned after two years' exploration in the jungles of the Amazon. He was a member of the Harvard Peabody expedition, recruited under Dr. W. C. Farrabee of Cambridge.

Among the hairbreadth escapes of Dr. Herr are a thrilling rescue from drowning, a runaway mule adventure and a critical attack of jungle fever.

The members of the party were stranded in Aricoma pass, 16,500 feet above the sea, and compelled to endure the night there, and again they were held up in the Maturato River country for three weeks without supplies.

There they were compelled to subsist upon monkeys and other animals which they shot, and during this time Dr. Herr was taken seriously ill with tropical fever.

While returning on a mule after his illness, his mule suddenly bolted and plunged into the jungle. To rest his feet, Dr. Herr had tied a cord around the mule and made rope stirrups. As the mule plunged into the forest Dr. Herr was swept off his back by the thick-clustered hanging vines. He swung one foot over the mule's back, but the other caught in the rope stirrup, and as the animal dashed through the jungle, the doctor was banged and thrown from side to side against tree stumps and rocks.

Retaining his presence of mind he managed to grasp at the stirrup and free his leg in the nick of time, but he dropped to the ground unconscious, and covered with bruises, and cut from head to foot.

Dr. Farrabee and some of the Indian guides soon found him and carried him back on the trail for dead.



Thrown from Side to Side Against Tree Stumps and Rocks.

He did not recover consciousness for hours and was laid up for several weeks.

Permanent injuries were feared, but a broken finger is the only mark which he bears of the accident.

An interesting accomplishment of their observations was the acceptance by the governments of Peru and Bolivia of maps made by them, giving new boundary lines between the two countries.

The exact boundary lines had been long in dispute, and a tribunal had been formed to determine the right lines. Dr. Herr and Dr. Farrabee presented this tribunal with their maps when they finished their observations, and they were accepted as correct.

### The Life of the Mind.

The object of a liberal training is not learning, but discipline and the enlightenment of the mind. The educated man is to be discovered by his point of view, by the temper of his mind, by his attitude toward life and his fair way of thinking. He can see, he can discriminate, he can combine ideas and discover where they lead; he has insight and comprehension.

What we should seek to impart in our colleges, therefore, is not so much learning as the spirit of learning. It consists in the power to distinguish good reasoning from bad, in the power to digest and interpret evidence, in a habit of catholic observation and a preference for the nonpartisan point of view, in an addition to clean and logical processes of thought, and yet an instinctive desire to interpret rather than stick to the letter of the reasoning, in a taste for knowledge and a deep respect for the integrity of the human mind. It is a citizenship of the world of knowledge, but not ownership of it.—President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, Phi Beta Kappa Address.

## THE UTAH BUDGET

During a football game at Park City, Robert Edwards, member of a Salt Lake team, had his leg broken.

A Commercial club has been organized at Moab, with fifty members, including the leading business men and citizens of the town.

Utah sheep, it is said, will not suffer materially on account of the quarantine placed against animals from this state by the authorities of Nevada.

The segregation of the dining car, hotel and eating house service of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Line railroads has been completed.

It is likely that a silver set, purchased by small contributions from the 100,000 school children of the state, will be presented to the new battleship Utah.

As the result of a premature blast, Myrum Hanlon, employed on the diverting dam of the Hatchtown irrigation project, was killed, his body being terribly mangled.

A Salt Lake woman has sued a railroad company for \$5,350 damages because in boarding a train, which suddenly started, she suffered a sprained ankle and the loss of two teeth.

Sixty-four Utah junks—many of them private and the rest state banks—show steady advance in business, according to the consolidated bank statement compiled at the office of the secretary of state.

Samuel Whitney Richards, who came to Utah in 1853, died in Salt Lake City last week. In addition to his widow and children, ninety-four grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren survive him.

Five thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and pearls being sent by a Salt Lake jewelry firm to a patron by a messenger were stolen by the messenger, who was captured, admitted the theft, and is now in jail.

Victor Turner, an 18-year-old boy of Ogden, suicided in the presence of his sweetheart, on whom he was calling, taking carbolic acid. No reason is known for the deed, except that the youth had been feeling despondent.

D. H. Roberts, who for thirteen years has been the official reporter of the district courts in the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh districts, has tendered his resignation, and in the future will make Salt Lake City his home.

A. L. Williams, convicted in Salt Lake City of impersonating a government license inspector and collecting money from several lodging house keepers, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500.

Edward Binns Wilder is dead in Salt Lake at the age of 95. He was a civil engineer of note, having helped to survey the roadbed of the Michigan Central railroad, and was one of the first to find oil in the Juab country.

E. D. Stapleton, for the past six months a ticket seller on the "Seeling Salt Lake City" cars, has been arrested on the charge of appropriating a number of money orders from a subscription and filing them out, attempted to cash them for small amounts.

Lon F. Merford, fireman, was killed, and William Koll, engineer, was seriously injured in a head-on collision between an engine running light and an extra freight train on the Oregon Short Line railway, about two miles east of Cache Junction, Cache county, November 26.

Out of a herd of thirty-six cattle kept at the state prison, twenty-two milch cows were last week found to be afflicted with tuberculosis and were killed by order of the state veterinarian. The barn in which they were kept is to be destroyed and new stock purchased.

A movement to bring about uniform pure food laws in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming was launched at a mass meeting of the pure food officials and the state chemists of the three states and the representative manufacturers of Utah at a meeting held in Salt Lake City last week.

Edward McCoy, an alleged member of the famous Maybray gang of swindlers, has been arrested in Salt Lake City upon a warrant from Council Bluffs, Iowa, charging him with fraudulent use of the mails in connection with fake wrestling matches, foot races and other athletic events.

Although it was only ten days since the completion of the Kanab water system, for which \$10,000 was subscribed by just 100 public-spirited citizens, many of whom had to sell a cow or some other property to pay the subscription, these same citizens last week decided to finance another project.

Frank Hanson, former postmaster of Millmore, Millard county, has been arrested on a charge of riving the United States mail and malicious destruction of government property. His bond was fixed at \$5,000, which has been furnished.

Addie Sperry, aged 19, was frightfully injured by being caught underneath a falling stump weighing over two tons, in front of his home in Salt Lake City. He was digging a hole along side the stump, in an attempt to bury it, when the earth saved and the stump fell on him.

Emery Broadstreet, a brakeman, 23 years of age, while riding on the board of an engine going up grade, was struck by a train of ore cars and so badly crushed that death resulted an hour later, the accident occurring at Bingham.

## AN ORDINANCE

Granting to the United States of America and its assigns, the right to construct, maintain and operate all necessary conductors and appliances necessary for the operation of a power transmission line in Spanish Fork City, County of Utah, State of Utah.

Be it ordained by the city council of Spanish Fork City:

Section 1. That the United States of America and its assigns hereafter to be known and called in this ordinance "Grantee," is hereby granted the right, franchise and privilege to construct, operate and maintain upon, along, through, under and in the street, beginning with the intersection of the Spanish Fork canyon county road and the city limits near the southeast corner of said city and following said county road to the intersection of said county road and Eighth East street, thence running west on Fourth South street to Broadway, all necessary poles, posts, cables, wires, appliances and appurtenances necessary and requisite to the operation and maintenance of a high tension power transmission line in this city for a period of thirty years.

Section 2. That said grantee shall, in erecting the said poles and posts and in doing underground work, disturb the streets, sidewalks, and pavements as little as possible, and shall at all times after erecting said poles, posts, wires, cables, and other fixtures, replace all streets so disturbed by them in equally as good condition as they were before being disturbed.

Section 3. That the construction of the power transmission line herein referred to shall commence within ninety (90) days after the granting of this franchise, and the passing of this ordinance, and shall be completed within one hundred and twenty days (120) days from the commencement of work thereon.

Section 4. That all poles and posts used by the grantees herein shall be straight and at all points where there is an unusual strain shall be sufficiently staid in a workmanlike manner and at all points shall be so placed as not to interfere with travel or the ordinary use of the streets and public highways, and said grantee shall place all poles and posts in, along, upon and through said streets as it may be directed by the city council, or some committee or person authorized by it for that purpose, and said grantee shall furthermore comply with the terms and requirements of existing ordinances, and ordinances that may be hereafter passed by the city council of this city, not destructive to the rights herein granted.

Section 5. That all work done by the grantee herein upon the public street, or other public places within this city, shall be done by the said grantee under the supervision of the city council of this city, or some committee or person authorized by the city council for that purpose, the right being expressly reserved herein by the city council acting through its committee or person to condemn any work of construction or maintenance not done or performed in accordance with the terms of this franchise.

Section 6. That the franchises and privileges herein and hereby granted shall be void and of no effect unless the grantee herein named shall within sixty days from the passage of this ordinance, file with the city recorder of Spanish Fork, Utah, its acceptance in writing of this franchise and all its terms, conditions, and penalties.

Section 7. That this ordinance shall take effect from and immediately the day following its first publication.

Passed by the city council of Spanish Fork City, Utah county, state of Utah, this 6th day of October, A. D. 1909.

F. M. SNELL,  
Mayor Spanish Fork, Utah.

LARS WILLIAM NIELSEN,

Recorder of Spanish Fork, Utah, State of Utah, County of Utah, Spanish Fork City—ss.

I, Lars William Nielsen, city recorder, in and for the city of Spanish Fork, county of Utah, state of Utah, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an ordinance granting to the United States of America, and its assigns, the right to construct, maintain, and operate all necessary conductors and appliances necessary for the operation of a high tension power transmission line in Spanish Fork City, Utah county, state of Utah.

Passed by the city council of said city on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1909.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the corporate seal of said Spanish Fork City, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1909.

LARS WILLIAM NIELSEN,  
City Recorder of Spanish Fork, Utah.

MAIL ORDER PIRATES

They sail the high and low seas of commerce. They pay millions a year for advertising. Their profit is millions. Spike their guns with generous advertising in this—your home paper.

Use the mail order's own weapon—ADVERTISING

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## Ads. as Reputation Props

Let us build you an inch ad. in this paper; a column ad., a page ad., or any old size ad.

Let it tell in forceful terms: What you've got to sell What it's worth Why it's best at that price

Such an advertisement in this paper will bring buyers who hardly knew you existed before you advertised.

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## NOTICE

The city council of Spanish Fork City, Utah, intends to make the following described improvements, the same to be paid for by a special tax or local assessment on the property in paving district No. 4 heretofore created and hereafter described, to-wit:

To grade and pave with cement pavement the sidewalk on the north side of First South street, between Main and Eighth East street, and on the east side of First East street, between First South street and Fourth South street and on the north side of Fourth South street, between First East street and Second East street, and fourteen rods on the east side of Second East street, beginning at the southwest corner of L. O. Lawrence's property line, and running fourteen rods north. The property to be affected and benefited by the said improvement is all the frontage abutting First South street on the south side of blocks 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, and all the frontage abutting First East street on the west side of blocks 26, 33 and 7, and all the frontage abutting Fourth South street on the south side of block 7, and all the frontage abutting Second East street on the west side, beginning at the southwest corner of L. O. Lawrence's property line and running 14 rods north, all in plat "A," Spanish Fork City survey of building lots.

The expense of paving said walks shall be borne and developed by the property abutting the same, and the estimated cost of such pavement is \$2,213.64 in all, or 11 cents per square foot for all pavement abutting on the said property, lots, blocks, pieces, and parcels of land, there being 20,164 square feet of pavement proposed, and 5,031 linear feet of property abutting the said improvements.

It has been and is hereby determined and declared that the depth of property which will be benefited by and which shall bear the expense of said paving is fifty feet back from the street lines as above named on the said blocks.

That a local assessment shall be levied on the lots, parts of lots, pieces or parcels of land within the said paving district No. 4, specially mentioned above, and also mentioned in the ordinance creating said paving district No. 4, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of paving the said sidewalks as aforesaid. The said sidewalks shall be four feet in width.

All protests and objections to the making of said improvements must be presented in writing to the city recorder on or before the 15th day of November, at 8 o'clock, the time set when the city council will hear and consider such protests and objections.

The protestors will state the description of their respective pieces, parcels, lots or parts of lots, together with the number of linear feet abutting the said proposed improvement.

That the city recorder be and he is hereby instructed to publish such improvements in accordance with the laws of the state of Utah, and the ordinances of Spanish Fork City, Utah county, Utah, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1909.

F. M. SNELL, Mayor.  
L. W. NIELSEN, Recorder.  
First publication, October 28; last publication, November 18, 1909.

## YOU ARE READING THIS AD.—OTHERS WILL READ YOURS

MOST everybody reads the ads. in this paper. They furnish as much news to the man in town and on the farm as the personals, and often more. Peter Smith's wife wants a new hat. Smith sees by the paper that Jones is selling hats at so much. Johnson's store ad. is missing from the paper—Johnson's trying a non-advertising policy.

RESULT—Jones gets Smith's money—Smith's wife gets her hat.

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