

Jackson News.

The remains of Carl Wilhelm, son of Charles Wilhelm of Jackson, who died at Farnfelt last Friday, was buried in the city cemetery Sunday afternoon. He attained the age of 25 years, 11 months and 7 days. He leaves a wife, several relatives and many friends, and was respected by all who knew him.

Mike Owens of Springfield, Mo., has been in town several days shaking hands with old friends. He was formerly in the hotel business here, but is now running a hotel in the former city.

Andrew Caldwell, oldest son of County Collector J. F. Caldwell, left last week for Warren, Pa. If he likes the country and gets employment he may remain for some time.

Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Paynter of Kang Chow, China, delivered a lecture last Sunday morning and evening at the Presbyterian church to a large audience.

Wilbur Allen of Illmo attended the funeral of Carl Wilhelm here Sunday. Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilhelm were partners in the butcher business.

Dr. R. T. Henderson happened to a very painful accident Saturday when he slipped and fell while on his way to see a patient.

August Henselmann bought the large farm formerly owned by John Hobbs, north of Jackson, paying \$4530 for it.

Chas. Randol, former superintendent of the county farm made his final settlement with the county court this week.

The Jackson stores are all doing a good business and are making big preparations for the spring trade.

Edward and Martin Koch of the northern part of the county had business in county court Tuesday.

J. W. Bader and Ed. Alexander of Blytheville, Ark., passed through Jackson Monday.

J. G. Heinberg went to St. Louis Tuesday in the interest of the big Heinberg store.

Harry Medley of Paulding, Mo., visited his brother, Frank Medley, this week.

The child of Louis Wagner has recovered from a severe case of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Carl Wilhelm went to Illmo Tuesday to spend several days.

Mrs. Elsie Heyde entertained the Bachelor Girls Tuesday afternoon.

DeWitt Sawyer of the Cape transacted business here Monday.

G. B. Miltenberger went to the Cape Tuesday on business.

Mrs. E. F. Wiggington has been on the sick list this week.

J. E. Schmuke went to Marble Hill Wednesday on business.

Henry Bangert of Gordonville was in town Wednesday.

J. A. Snider is in St. Louis.

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DESIGNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
J. W. McCOMBS, JR.
Undertaking and Embalming.
Day Phone 60 Night Phone 144.

Indian Population.

Exclusive of Alaska, the Indian population of the United States in 1910 was, in round figures, 305,000, as compared with 243,000 in 1890, and 270,000 in 1900. Contrary to the popular notion, the Indian is increasing. His gain in numbers, moreover, is far less surprising than is his growth in industry and intelligence. The 5,470 Indians residing in New York, chiefly remnants of the old Iroquois, follow the same pursuits as their white neighbors, dress the same, and, save in complexion, differ from the whites in no essential particular. Much more than a third of all the Indians in the United States, or 117,000, reside in Oklahoma. Most of these are members of the old Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles), each of which, in the old Indian territory, which was part of the present state of Oklahoma, had a civil government of its own for two-thirds of a century, with schools, churches, mines, factories, mercantile houses, banks and other accessories of the highest civilization.

Ideas Worth Paying For.

A few months ago the management of the Buffalo and Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad announced that employes of the division would be paid for ideas submitted by them and found valuable in the operation of the road. Payments have been made under this proposition, and some of the ideas have been made public. A clerk showed how carbon sheets could be profitably used over again; a tinsmith discovered a better way of fastening boxes containing flags, torpedoes and medical cases; a fireman told how coal could be saved by standardizing the heights of coal gates on tenders; a car inspector devised a method of cleaning and sterilizing drinking cups used in passenger cars. All these were paid for their ideas. A large part of American supremacy in the field of invention is considered due to our patent laws, which offer a prospect of liberal reward to a successful inventor. Much inventive talent however, never finds expression in a patent device and could be encouraged by payment for ideas by employers and corporations. The Pennsylvania Railroad division managers have set a good example.

Protect the Home Merchant.

Some people seem disinclined to patronize the home merchant except when they can't help it, says an exchange. They will ask a grocer to deliver a yeast cake to their back door. But when it comes to ordering a winter's supply of canned goods, they write to some distant department store. It should be needless to say, that if everyone did thus, we should have stores to rent, fewer opportunities for people to earn a living at home. On the contrary, if we all bought everything possible at home, our stores could keep even better stocks. It is a great convenience to be able to make selections from a good line of goods at home. This becomes possible where everyone loyally supports the home merchants. Under such circumstances existing stores could do a larger business, employ more people, and new concerns would start. Every person owning real estate or business here would see it grow more valuable. Even the man with nothing would gain. There would be more property to tax, hence more public improvements. With more money in circulation our fraternal societies, churches, and clubs could serve the community more efficiently.

Get next to the Herald's club rate proposition, on first page.

JAPANESE DENTISTS.

They Use Natural Weapons in Assaulting Their Victims.

Japanese native dentists conduct their business in a manner which would undoubtedly cause any European practitioner to open his eyes in amazement. The victim is seated on the ground. The dentist bends over him and forces his left hand between the patient's jaws in such a manner that the mouth cannot possibly be closed. Then he grasps the doomed tooth between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and with one deft wrench removes it and throws it upon the ground. So great is the skill of these native dentists that many of them are able to remove six or seven teeth per minute. Indeed, their skill is hardly to be wondered at when one considers the course of preparatory training they are obliged to undergo. A number of holes are bored in a stout plank, and this is fixed firmly to the ground. In the holes are driven wooden pegs, and the would-be dentist has to extract them with his fingers without dislodging the board. This process is repeated with a board of pine-wood and finally with one of oak, and it is only when he has succeeded in extracting the pegs from the oak plank that the Japanese considers himself qualified to practice upon his fellow men.—Pearson's Weekly.

MAKING A LAWYER.

It Took Patrick Henry Six Weeks to Prepare For the Bar.

Patrick Henry when he was a young married man of twenty-three was a complete failure. He had tried clerking, farming and keeping a country store, all with equally negative or disastrous results. "Best of all," he said cheerfully to himself, "I will become a lawyer." Six weeks he allowed himself as a matter of formality to prepare for the bar. During this time he read one book, "Coke Upon Littleton," supplemented by an equally strenuous perusal of the "Digest of the Virginia Acts." His examiners, Wythe, Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and John Randolph, hardly knew whether to be more amazed at his ignorance of law or his profound knowledge of history. After no little deliberation he received his license. "Mr. Henry," John Randolph exclaimed enthusiastically after his examination of the young neophyte, "if your industry be only half equal to your genius I augur that you will do well and become an ornament and an honor to your profession."—Green Bag.

Queen Bees' Wardrobe.

Royal annals have never recorded a more varied and extensive wardrobe than that which belonged to the "virgin queen." Even at the age of sixty-eight, when she might be supposed to have outlived her youthful vanity, she possessed 99 complete official costumes, 102 French gowns, 100 robes with trains and 67 without, 126 antique dresses, 136 bodices, 125 tunics, not to mention such trifles as 96 mantles, 85 dressing gowns and 27 fans. It is possible that she had an ugly foot, for she possessed only nine pairs of shoes, which, considering her extravagances in other articles of apparel, must have some meaning. At her death 3,600 articles were found duly catalogued in her wardrobe which had adorned her proud person.

Winter and Summer Sun.

The sun is nearer to the earth in winter than it is in summer. It is not distance that determines the amount of heat that we get from the sun, but the length of time the sun is above the horizon and the direction in which his rays strike us. In summer, although much farther from us, the sun is daily above the horizon much longer than when he is nearest, at the winter solstice, and this continued action produces the summer heat. In addition to this is to be reckoned the fact that in summer the force of the sun's rays is more perpendicular to the earth's surface, while in the winter they are oblique. In the case of the perpendicular ray the heat stays, while in that of the oblique ray it "glances off," so to speak.

"Oh, Had I the Wings of a Dove."

The daily papers reported the other day a visit of the primate to a convict prison. The prison has been built by convict labor. Convict hands have done the carrying. A convict played the organ, and it looks as if a convict selected the hymns. One of them, "Oh, Had I the Wings of a Dove," the convicts are said to have sung with great heartiness. It is easy to believe.—London Truth.

Importance Recognized.

"Do you think that man fully appreciates the importance of the office to which we have elected him?" said one constituent. "I guess he does," replied the other. "The first thing he did was to say it ought to command a larger salary."—Washington Star.

Bean Baskets.

Greeks and Romans of the ancient world invariably used white and black beans for voting at trials, the white bean signifying acquittal and the black one conviction.

Particular Speech.

"My dear, do you love me still?" "I still love you, and I suppose I would love you still if I ever saw you that way."—Baltimore American.

History is indeed little more than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind.—Gibson.

Asphalt in Road Making.

In the original Bible the same word is used for salt and for oil or asphalt, because both came from springs, and both are obtained from the Dead Sea, and when asphaltic oil is substituted for salt in the well-known quotation, "If the salt [oil] have lost his savor [volatile portion] wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing [asphalt] but to be cast out and be trodden under foot of men." This sounds prophetic in view of the thousand miles of asphalt pavements in the modern cities. Far more important, however, is the use, now in its infancy but rapidly increasing, of asphaltic oils for sprinkling over macadam roads to prevent dust and obviate the damage done by rapidly-moving automobiles in tearing out the surface. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his address to the first National Good Roads Congress, mentioned this treatment as solving the good roads problem. Four kinds of asphaltic oils are now prepared for this special purpose by taking the volatile matter out of Texas oils and other similar asphaltic oils, until the residue contains 30 to 60 per cent of asphalt, the product according with the requirements.

Vest Pocket Telephones.

They are introducing vest pocket telephones in some of the cities of Germany. Connections are placed on walls all over town and if you happen to walk along the street and you're in a hurry to tell your wife that you will bring a friend home for dinner all you have to do is to connect your pocket instrument with the one on the wall, call the exchange, get your party and talk to your hearts content.

Blamed a Good Worker.

"I blamed my heart for severe distress in my left side for two years," writes W. Evans, Danville, Va., "but I know now it was indigestion, as Dr. King's New Life Pills completely cured me." Best for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, constipation, headache or debility 25c at All Druggists.

As a Horse Thinks.

A departure of equine ideas from the normal, due to conditions of environment, was exhibited never more strikingly than in St. Louis one day last week when a horse ran away on seeing an ox. This horse could contemplate without a tremor the passing of a gigantic motor truck and would barely "twinkle his ears," when a popping motorcycle shot by, but the sight of a harmless, innocent animal, the constant companion of his ancestors in the field filled him with ungovernable terror. The vision was as strange to him as if it had been a rhinoceros. Here was a being with horns which might or might not be deadly; who could tell whether behind that placid and unnoting bovine countenance dwelt a demon of ferocity? Appearances are deceptive, as all horses and human folks well know. A wet spot in the road in a dim light may be a hole or it may be nothing but a wet spot; but it behooves all the thoughtful and cautious horses to shy it. Who knows what peril is concealed in a white irregular object approaching one at lightning speed, bent upon striking one on his forelegs or some other spot that would be equally painful. Of course, people say it is only a newspaper blown by the wind—but what is a newspaper—something dangerous, no doubt. "Dobbin" will take the word of no man, for are not all men deceitful and desperately tricky in their dealings with horses? With no recollection of oxen it is safest to flee from them—or from sheep or swine as well. Suppose that someone hastily interposed the quieting intelligence that the terrible-looking creature was only an ox. How is a horse to know whether or not this is a bum steer?—G. D.

Labeling the Public Lands.

The land-classification board of the United States Geological Survey is administered by a chairman and a general advisory committee, the latter made up of the chiefs of branches, divisions and sections of the Survey, whose field work supplies the greater part of the fundamental data that form the basis of the board's action. Within the land-classification board are subordinate boards, each of which deals directly with one of the natural resources and certain public-land problems related thereto. The number of these subordinate boards may be increased or diminished from time to time as the exigencies of the work require. At present there are sub-boards that deal with the classification of coal, oil and gas, phosphate, and metalliferous deposits and with irrigation and power matters. The fundamental purpose for which the board and subboards were created is to carry out the mandate of the organic act of the Geological Survey, in which it is charged primarily with the classification of the public lands. This work of classification involves many questions as to procedure in public-land matters, partly incidental to the classifications and partly the results of statutes recently enacted, in the administration of which certain responsibilities devolve upon the Survey, either directly or in cooperation with other bureaus in the Interior Department. The board's activities have during the last year or more been largely increased, by certain co-operative agreements with the General Land Office, by virtue of which the commissioner requests information on the mineral or power value of lands for which patent is asked, either before or after examination by special agents. The Office of Indian Affairs likewise refers to the Geological Survey lands listed for patent and lands which it is proposed to eliminate from the reservations and throw open for settlement, in order that the mineral or non-mineral character or the power value of the lands affected may be determined. Proposed eliminations from natural forests are likewise referred for report as to mineral character and power value, and all Carey Act lists are submitted to the Geological Survey for a statement as to the adequacy of the proposed plan of irrigation before the lists are approved for segregation.

All That I Ask.

I don't want a harp in Heaven, I don't care for silvery wings, and not until I get my share of these here earthly things do I want to slip up yonder, where all the good folks go. For a little while I'd rather be just a human, down below.—Now, I've got some things a coming, if I figure things correct, and if the world owes me a living, I'm going to start in to collect, so all I ask of others is at least a decent show, with a place to eat and a place to sleep, as a human down below. Then when my day is ended and I slip on angel's wings, and aviate to heaven, and play the old harp strings—then I'll play some music that won't make life so slow for a lot of other people, who are humans, down below.—Old Man Darby.

Looked Inappropriate.

Night was coming on, the storm was increasing and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard, when the Captain decided to send up a distress signal. The rocket was already lit and ready to ascend, when a solemn-faced passenger stepped up. "Cap'n," said he, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on any man's patriotism; but seems to me this here's no time for celebratin' an' settin' off of fireworks."—The Christian Herald.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri, County of Cape Girardeau } ss
In the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas of Cape Girardeau county, February Term, 1912.

John Wilson Taylor, Plaintiff }
Against }
Laura Taylor, Defendant. }

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
To the above named Defendant—Greeting:

Now at this day comes John Wilson Taylor, the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, before the undersigned, clerk of the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas, in vacation, and files his petition and affidavit, stating among other things, that the above named defendant, Laura Taylor, is a non-resident of this state and so absents herself from this state that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her.

It is thereupon ordered by the clerk aforesaid, in vacation, that publication be made, notifying her that an action has been commenced against her, by petition in the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas, the immediate object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony, contracted between the plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of indignities and abandonment, and that unless said defendant be and appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the court house in the City of Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the 26th day of February, 1912, and on or before the third day thereof—(if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then before the end of the term) judgment will be rendered against her.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published in the Cape County Herald, a newspaper published in said county of Cape Girardeau, for 4 weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the commencement of the next term of said court.

LOUIS KRUEGER,
Clerk.

(A True Copy.)
Witness my hand as clerk and the seal of said court, this 24th day of January, 1912.

LOUIS KRUEGER,
Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of August Stoffregen, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Court of Common Pleas of Cape Girardeau county, bearing date the 3rd day of February 1912.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.
M. E. SHELTON,
6-41. Public Administrator.

Shocking Sounds

In the earth are sometimes heard before a terrible earthquake, that warn of the coming peril. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape those dangerous maladies, Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see backache fly and all your best feelings return. "My son received great benefit from their use for kidney and bladder trouble." Write Peter Bondy, South Rockwood, Mich. "It is certainly a great kidney medicine." Try it. 50c at all druggists.

EDW. D. HAYS
Attorney at Law

Notary Public
—OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE

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