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THE FARMERS BANK, FARMINGTON, MO. Capital Stock - \$35,000. Surplus - \$20,000. ONE DOLLAR STARTS AN ACCOUNT. Directors: P. A. Shaw, Wm. London, W. L. Hensley, W. C. Fischer, H. D. Reuter, C. B. Denman, L. H. Williams.

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DARING AVIATRIX TELLS OF HER EXPLOITS IN AIR. Miss Katherine Stinson, the world's champion woman aviator and the first woman in the world to loop the loop in an aeroplane and who has been secured to give exhibitions of her skill and daring at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, had an entire page in a recent issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, telling of her experiences in the dangerous field of aviation.

This little girl, for she is only 19, who has made thousands of grown men shudder as she does her death-defying aerial stunts, said that she was not afraid of mice but that common green snakes made her shriek with terror. And these are the kind of snakes that the farmer boys treat almost as fishing worms. This is one of the only two things that she fears. The other, she said, is when she points the nose of her biplane straight up, with the solid earth thousands of feet below. Then she is afraid that her engine will "go dead" and she will not be able to point it downward quick enough.

When asked why she did not give up aviation if looping the loop frightened her, she replied that she realized all of the dangers but that flying was a business with her. In discussing her fellow aviators, many of whom came to tragic ends, her manner was such as if these matters were of no personal interest to her. She also predicted great development for aviation in the next few years.

Miss Stinson will be but one of the hundreds of features that make this great State Fair one of education and pleasure for Missourians.

The man who tries to pick flaws in others is not necessarily a man who is himself without flaws.

Mr. Hughes was filmed in Detroit holding Ty Cobb by the hand. Ty is a wonder, but he'll never be able to drive Hughes in.

The same man who four years ago placed the name of Wm. H. Taft before the convention which led to the formation of the Progressive party, made the keynote speech at the convention which nominated Mr. Hughes and also the speech notifying that gentleman of his nomination for the presidency. How do Progressives warm up to that?

Liver Trouble. "I am bothered with liver trouble about twice a year," writes Joe Dingman, Webster City, Iowa. "I have pains in my side and back and an awful soreness in my stomach. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and tried them. By the time I had used half a bottle of them I was feeling fine and had no signs of pain." Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

Lang & Bro. Mfg & Mer. Co., FARMINGTON, MO. Manufacturers of Wagons, Farm Implements, Lumber and Building Material.

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BUBONIC PLAGUE. It is a remarkable fact, confirmed by many observations, that many physicians who have devoted considerable labor to the study of a particular disease have themselves died of that disease. One of the most interesting examples is that of John Daniel Major, born August 16, 1834, in Breslau, a physician and naturalist of no mean ability. Bitten early by the wanderlust, he studied at Wittenburg, took courses at many of the schools in Germany, and finally went to Italy, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua in 1860. Returning to his own country, he resided for a short time in Silesia, and in 1861 married at Wittenburg, Margaret Dorothy, a daughter of the celebrated Sennert. The following year his young wife was stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by his loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was made professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the Queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague, but before he could render her any service he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the black death of the Middle Ages. Primarily a disease of rodents caused by a short dumb-bell shaped microscopic vegetable, the pest bacillus, it occurs in man in three forms; the pneumonic, which has a death rate of almost 100 per cent; the septicaemic, which is nearly as fatal, and the bubonic in which even with the most modern methods of treatment the mortality is about 50 per cent. It is a disease of commerce, spreading around the globe in the body of the ship-borne rat. It is estimated that every case of human plague costs the municipality in which it occurs at least \$7,500. This does not take into account the enormous loss due to disastrous quarantines and the commercial paralysis which the fear of the disease so frequently produces.

The disease is now treated by a serum discovered through the genius of Yersin. This is used in much the same way as is diphtheria antitoxin. Plague is transferred from the sick rodent to the well man by fleas. The sick rat has enormous numbers of plague bacilli in its blood. The blood is taken by the flea which, leaving the sick rat, seeks refuge and sustenance on the body of a human being to whom it transfers the infection.

Since plague is a disease of rodents and since it is carried from sick rodents to well men by rodent fleas, safety from the disease lies in the exclusion of rodents, not only exclusion from the habitations of man but also from the ports and cities of the world. Those who dwell in rat-proof surroundings take no plague. Not only should man dwell in rat-proof surroundings, but he should also live in rat-free surroundings. The day is past when the rodent served a useful service as the unpaid city scavenger. Rats will not come where there is no food for them. Municipal cleanliness may be regarded as a partial insurance against plague. The prayer that no plague come nigh our dwelling is best answered, however, by rat-proofing the habitations of man. Modern sanitary science has evolved a simple and efficient weapon against the pestilence which walketh in darkness and striketh at noonday, and the U. S. Public Health Service has put this knowledge into practical operation and thus speedily eradicated plague wherever it has appeared in the United States.

A CANDIDATE'S EXPERIENCE. The following newspaper clipping was handed to the Record by a late candidate in the New Madrid county primary election, as an expression of his experience.

"Please allow a fellow who has stated his all on the recent primary, ran for office and had some experience, to tell about the cost of his American privilege.

"Last five months and 25 days canvassing; last 359 hours thinking what he would do when elected; six acres of cotton and 23 acres of corn, whole sweet potato crop, five goats, six sheeps and one beef given to picnic dinners; two front teeth and a considerable quantity of hair in political skirmishing; gave away 98 plugs of tobacco, 37 pipes, one case of cheroots, Sunday school books, 13 hymn books, seven pairs of suspenders, 19 calico dresses, 11 dolls, 33 baby rattles, and ran seven foot races.

"Told 2988 lies, shook hands 23,475 times, talked enough if printed to make 1,000 large volumes size of patent office reports, kissed 496 babies, kindled 34 kitchen fires, cut five cords of wood, done six days' washing, pulled 8,963 turpentine boxes, dipped 12 barrels of gum, cut 35 saw logs, girdled 119 cypress, coated 78 buckets of water, was dog bit six times, watch broken by baby cost \$4 to have repaired, milked 57 cows, churned fifteen times, dug 15 rods of ditch, helped to break three mules, named 43 babies, put up 17 stove pipes.

"Loaned out three barrels of flour, 50 bushels of meal, 150 pounds of bacon, 27 pounds of butter, 12 dozen eggs, three umbrellas, 13 lead pencils, one Bible, one mower blade, two hoes, one coffeemill, five boxes of paper collars, one baby carriage and five bottles of paragon. Called my opponent a perambulating liar—doctor bill \$10.00. Had five arguments with my wife—one flower pot smashed, one broom handle broken, one dish of hash knocked off the table, shirt bosom ruined, two handfuls of hair pulled out, ten cents worth of sticking plaster bought, besides spending \$1,836.69." New Madrid Record.

THE TRAINMEN'S SIDE IN A NUT SHELL. In a publication issued by the Transportation Brotherhood from their Cleveland office, appears the following digest of the trainmen's side of the big question now up for settlement:

"Railroad officials lay much stress on the statement, that '18 per cent of all railroad employes now receive 28 per cent of the total wages paid.' 'This claim means nothing whatever, because it fails to take into consideration the years of preparation for the job and the fact that the line between life and death is so thin that when a train employe leaves on his run he is never sure when he will return.

"The last annual report of the interstate commerce commission shows that a trainman is killed on an average of every 4 hour and 40 minutes, and a man crippled every 3 minutes and 30 seconds. And this does not tell all the story, because if a man does not die from his injuries within 24 hours he is not reported to the commission as killed, and unless the injury disables him for three days he is not counted as injured.

"Out of every 100 men who start work as firemen, only 17 ever become engineers; out of every 100 men who do become engineers only six become passenger engineers.

"The average length of service is eleven and a half years. 'Train service employes are picked men in every sense of the word. 'Few realize the rigid physical examination they are required to pass and which is more severe than the United States government requires for enlistment in the army or navy. 'Physical examinations are repeated every two or three years. 'Eyesight, hearing, color perception, heart action and blood pressure are all scrutinized closely.

"Although the United States government prohibits by law the continuous employment of a train employe more than 14 hours, it is worthy of note that in 1915 there were 78,840 violations reported by the railroads themselves.

"Under the rates of pay now received by the men, they must work from 12 to 20 hours in order to earn enough to be on a par with the wage earners in other trades.

"What a man receives per hour is the only proper basis for discussing wages. The following table shows the prevailing wages received per hour by freight crews, as compared to other organized trades:

Locomotive engineers, 48 1/2c; Bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 75c; Locomotive firemen, 31c; Carpenters, painters, etc., 50c; Freight conductors, 40c; Laborers in tunnels, wells, etc, 57 1/2c; Freight brakemen, 26.7c; Excavating laborers, 40c.

"Are these high wages when you consider the responsibility and skill required of freight trainmen? 'Excessive hours and the terrific strain shatters the health and shortens the lives of these men. 'The employes are not asking for more pay, only that their working hours be made less. 'They desire relief from the present arduous working conditions so that their time at home will be lengthened and their chance of relaxation improved.

Campaign Contributions. The Farmington Times is authorized to accept and receipt for contributions to the State Democratic Campaign Fund. Anyone who feels like contributing anything to this worthy cause should send or bring in their contributions. This paper will also publish, from week to week, a complete list of the contributors to such fund. Should you not wish your name published, then we will credit it to "Cash", or any other way you can suggest. The work that the Democratic party will perform in this State, between now and November election, will be no child's play. A strenuous fight will be waged throughout the State, and such campaigns mean that someone must "kick in" some monay. LET US HAVE YOUR CONTRIBUTION. The sooner the better!

LIFE IS A FUNNY POSITION AFTER ALL.

Man came into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his life is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a fool; if he has no family he is committing race suicide; if he raises a family he's a chump; if he raises a check he is a thief, and then the law raises Cain with him; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich he is dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics you can't place him, as he is "an undesirable citizen;" if he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy and a "tight wad." When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out they want to kick him. If he dies young there was a great fortune before him; if he lives to ripe old age he is in the way, only living to save funeral expenses. "Life is a funny proposition after all." —Pointers.

MOW THOSE WEEDS!

Have you mowed those weeds? Then your farm is worth more and you are a better neighbor and a better citizen than if you hadn't. Everyone thinks more of the farmer and farm if he does along a neatly dragged road. As he passes the end of a line fence he sees a fence row, not a weed row, and the same is true of the cross fence. Does this describe your farm? Then rabbit shooting may not be so good on it next winter but buyers will offer you more on an acre on it because they know it will take less work to make crops on it for a number of years than if all that weed seed had not been harvested. If you still have that weed crop to harvest, you will have to hurry. Weed seed is getting nearer ripe every day. The hot dry weather has hurried ripening instead of belating it. But pulling time is coming and the horse weeds in the fence rows are getting harder for the mower or scythe to handle, but there is some consolation in the thought that there is still time to do a great deal of good and that too early mowing might have let the weeds come up and make another crop of seed.—J.O. Rankin, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cure for Cholera Morbus.

"When our little boy, now seven years old, was a baby he was cured of cholera morbus by Chamberlain's colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Mrs. Sidney Simmons, Fair Haven, N. Y. "Since then other members of my family have used this valuable medicine for colic and bowel troubles with good satisfaction and I gladly endorse it as a remedy of exceptional merit." Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

The backbone of the drouth has been washed away.

Mr. Hughes' Americanism may be sincere, but the Americanism of that cabal that seems to possess him does not look attractive.

Your Own Business. If you will save a part of your earnings and start an account with us, we will pay you interest. It won't be long then until you can have your own business. If you ever expect to be a leader in affairs you must practice frugality and foresight now. ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY BANK