

Texas, it is now said, went wet in the recent prohibition election through fraud.

St. Louis is to have a "good trust" in the way of a \$20,000,000 shoe factory merger.

At Alton, Ill., they are chasing 25-foot snakes. Must be a pretty fierce brand of booze that is dispensed at Alton.

Now that the Pure Food Board has declared that beer is food we may expect a largely increased appetite for the suds.

Missouri Democrats believe in letting the people rule until they get to interfering with Democratic power, then they pin their faith to partisan gerrymanders.

France, like England, has signed a peace pact with the United States to forever refrain from war and settle disputes by arbitration. Now if Germany and Japan will do the same, we might stop building dreadnoughts and put the money into good roads.

An Illinois boy who was so bashful that he could not talk when he went with his intended to get a marriage license, found his tongue readily when it came swearing falsely as to his age. Right then his sense of honor caused him to balk. The girl can well afford to hold on to that fellow and wait until he becomes of age.

The Democratic state committee is beginning activity for the campaign of 1912 by making a call for money. The virtue of money in politics is thus acknowledged by our Democratic friends as first and foremost, all the others are merely incidental to the game. Money not only makes the mare go, but it also gets the offices for the Democrats when Republican votes are pushing them too close.

Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust shares took a big tumble in the market last week on the announcement of the former concern's reorganization plans. Looks just like the old game of frenzied finance that Tom Lawson elucidated several years ago, the little fellows will lose their money on the fall of the market and the big fellows will gobble up the shares and send the price up again when they have what they want.

"The Democratic promises are being fulfilled; relief from high tariff in sight," remarks one of our Democratic exchanges. But it will be a long time before relief from the effects of the relief from the high tariff heave in sight. We are just entering the slough of commercial despond into which a great Democratic success always plunges the country.

We are beginning to find out what the force was that sought the removal of Dr. Wiley, the government's pure food expert. He had begun to question the processes that entered into the manufacture of beer, so it may be confidently assumed that it was the brewers who were trying to get Dr. Wiley ousted, and they probably would have succeeded where the patent medicine men and drugged food manufacturers failed had it not been for a vigorous protest from the press.

Jefferson is still a name to conjure with in Missouri, a fact that will cause the people of the present capital of the state to feel that they have cause to rejoice that their city bears this appellation. We will have a fine state house there before long now, provided the money voted for it reaches its intended purpose, of which we are assured by all interested and concerned in the handling thereof. Besides the building the people of the state have provided the means for enlarging the capitol grounds, and thus Jefferson City will be furnished with a nice public park at no expense to itself.

The Senate still insists that Arizona should get rid of the recall as it applies to the judiciary before her admission to statehood. Just why our national law-makers are so tender about having judges recalled from their offices in the event that their official conduct is in opposition to the law of justice and public welfare is not made clear. A judge on the bench is just as much a mortal and susceptible of human frailties as he was before he was elevated to that position. We want a judiciary who will interpret the laws for application as they were intended by the people to apply, and not to nullify them merely because they happen to antagonize some particular private commercial interest.

### No More Gerrymanders.

The United States Senate having amended the House bill providing for apportionment of Congressmen to the several states and prescribing the manner in which congressional districts may be created it is now possible for the people of Missouri to determine for themselves how the sixteen districts in this state shall be formed. It was the purpose of the Missouri Democrats in Congress to prevent a popular vote in congressional districting, under the initiative and referendum law. They got into the House bill a clause reading "by the legislature thereof," making it necessary that congressional districts be formed by State legislatures. The Senate knocked out that clause and substituted for it a clause providing that such districts may be created under the laws of the State, which means that Missouri may organize them under the initiative and referendum law. The Republican State Committee will submit to the General election in 1912 a bill creating sixteen congressional districts, and also thirty-four senatorial districts, all formed according to the letter and spirit of the Congressional Act and the State law. The Democrats hope to sustain the Major-Roach senatorial gerrymander and to gerrymander congressional districts by an act of the legislature. As they control the State Senate through their last gerrymander they hope to control the legislature, but they are booked for a grievous disappointment.

### The New Capitol.

The old Capitol of Missouri built in 1838, after fire had destroyed the original capitol, (which stood on the ground now occupied by the Governor's mansion) was remodeled in 1887 at a cost of \$220,000, two new wings being added, with the old structure forming the centre, the base of the remodeled building occupying a space 300 feet in length and 112 feet in depth, with a terrace round about and stone steps in front and on the southern end. The northern end stood close to the edge of a steep bluff at the base of which lie the tracks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This bluff is protected from erosion and impairment by a retaining wall of massive stone.

The new building will be set away from this bluff about 300 or 400 feet, facing east, with a wide approach on the south toward the new Supreme Court building. Its southern line will be near the new court building, which is now separated from the Capitol park by a block occupied with brick residences. These will be removed and the block will be graded to conform to the elevation of the new Capitol. The streets now intervening between the north line of this block and the east side of the block will be vacated by Jefferson City and added to the State, without cost; and the ground west of the Federal building will be cleared of the substantial brick houses now on it and added to the park. Thus the new capitol, the new Supreme court building and the fine Federal building will be grouped, and the environment of

the capitol will be beautiful. Doubtless the old Supreme court building and library will be razed, but the armory, a substantial stone structure on the west side of the park, will be retained and made to conform with the architectural design of the capitol. No State in the Union will have Capitol grounds more attractive than the Capitol park of Missouri, though some may be more spacious.

### Get Rich Slowly.

To countless men and women in the United States and other parts of the world as well have come serious croppers during the past decade in trying to get rich quick. Any number of promoters of schemes that have been advertised as being certain to bring about such desirable ends are now languishing in jails and prisons with plenty of leisure time to think it over. Many victims of these promoters are carrying around lean pocketbooks that once were fat. Actual suffering has been caused in many instances because the savings of lifetimes have been dissipated in this fashion. Efforts to get rich quick, therefore, have not the earmarks of being worth while.

Getting rich slow, though, is a sure proposition. There are various ways to do so, but a new one has been suggested recently that is certainly a safe one. It ought to appeal to a whole lot of folk who crave the possession of a bank roll of goodly proportion at some period of their existence on this mundane sphere. It comes from the New England States, as might be expected, where the stern frugality that was forced on the Pilgrim Fathers, still bobs up occasionally in their less distinguished descendants.

Perhaps it is never wise for a newspaper to suggest to its readers any manner for the investment of their surplus funds for the purpose of steering them on their way to a fortune. But the best rules have their exceptions, so no compunction is felt under the circumstances in calling attention to a plan to accumulate a fortune that is as safe and sure as has ever been devised.

A church and the town of Goshen, Mass., in which the church is located, have suddenly had considerable wealth thrust upon them through the operation of this scheme. And this is how that wealth was developed. When one of the residents of the town and a parishioner of the church in question died some time back, he laid aside a fund of \$100, which with its accumulations was to be divided among the church and town just one hundred years from the time the will was probated. That time limit expired the other day. The town of Goshen and the church had \$20,000 to divide between them.

Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

**T. F. Blount is in St. Louis this week buying a New Stock of General Merchandise**

**Keep your eye on this space next week and you will see some remarkably low prices quoted**

## GRAND PICNIC

will be given at  
**TIFF, MO.,**  
Saturday, August 19th, 1911.  
for the benefit of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Refreshments at the stands—Ice-cream, etc. Amusements for old and young. The ladies of the parish will serve dinner and supper on the grounds. All passenger trains passing Tiff on that day will stop to let of and receive passengers to and from the picnic grounds.  
**COME AND ENJOY THE DAY WITH US:**

### Reckless Use Of Weapons.

A Deputy City Marshal at Marshfield, Mo., with a posse comitatus of one, sworn in by him to help arrest a stranger who had walked peaceably through the town are both being held for murder for shooting and killing the man they sought to arrest, without warrant, without charge of any kind, without even suspicion of having committed a crime. They followed the man along the railroad track some distance from town, and when he ran, instead of halting when they called on him to stop—fearing them to be holdup men, he said before he died—they opened fire on him.

This recklessness is on a par with that we occasionally see on the streets of St. Louis, though not so dangerous to innocent bystanders. No officer is justified in shooting at a fleeing man, whether he suspects him of having committed some crime or not. Especially is this so when the officer knows that the fleeing person is guilty of some small misdemeanor.

Reckless use of weapons by officers of the law is as much a crime as when committed by other persons. In London the police are not permitted to carry revolvers, because of the danger of their use in a crowded city.

While this is going farther than public sentiment in this country would warrant, there is no question about the fact that there is grave abuse of the weapon-carrying privilege of officers of the law in America. Many officers undoubtedly refrain from using their weapons under great provocation, but many others use them entirely too freely. Especially is this true of new officers and men who, like this Deputy Marshal, have exaggerated ideas of their own importance as upholders of the law. Men entrusted with weapons to aid them in the protection of the people, should be held to strict accountability for the way they use them.

—St. Louis Star.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a transcript execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, returnable at the October term, 1911, of said court, and to me directed in favor of J. B. Johnson and against the Topozark Orchard Company (a corporation), I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Topozark Orchard Company (subject to the mortgage and bonded indebtedness) of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter, all in section 28, township 36, north, range 1 east; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of section 32, township 36, north, range 1 east; the northwest quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 33, township 36, north, range 1 east; the west half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 36, north, range 1 east; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 35, north, range 1 east; lots 1, 2 and 3 of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the west half of lot 2 of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 35, north, range 1 east; lots 1 and 2 of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 35, north, range 1 east; the east half of the northeast quarter and east half of the southeast quarter of section 8, the west half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 9, township 35, north, range 1 east; the north half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, all in township 35, north, range 1 east, containing in the aggregate 2.73 acres, all lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Missouri; and I will, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1911, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court house door, in the city of Potosi, county of Washington, Missouri, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs, said sale to be subject to the mortgage and bonded indebtedness of said Topozark Orchard Company.

L. W. CASEY,  
Sheriff of Washington County, Mo.,  
August 7, 1911.

**READ THE JOURNAL.**  
**\$1.00**

**Cheap but Good**

**FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING AT JOURNAL OFFICE.**

## Safety for Valuables

Do you keep your valuables around the house or in insecure places?

Have you jewelry, mortgages, insurance policies and other valuables lying around in danger of fire and thieves?

You should have a safety deposit box. You can secure one at a nominal rental at the

**BANK OF POTOSI, POTOSI, MO.**

## CASEY & GUYTON, UNDERTAKERS,

POTOSI, MISSOURI.



We carry a full line of Caskets, Coffins, Robes and Burial Supplies of all kinds. We are prepared to take charge of and direct funerals in a first-class manner.  
Telephone calls will receive prompt attention.

## ENTER STEELVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1911.

Complete Business Course. Excellent Equipment. Able and Experienced Teachers. Personal Instruction. Positions for our Graduates. Write for Catalog.

### Latty.

Fine rain here the morning of the 7th inst., which was badly needed. The farmers here are jubilant over the prospect of a late crop, corn and millet are looking fine. Breaking ground for wheat is the order of the day now.

Thrashing around Latty is finished and the yield is the best in several years. Nicholson Bros. left Monday with their machine for Belgrade.

The picnics at Latty and Nicholson's lately were both socially and financially successful.

Mrs. E. Cordia of Blackwell is visiting at her old home here.

Mrs. Lou Litton of Festus visited at the home of J. T. Hudson last week.

Mrs. Zora Johnson of this place visited at the home of Mrs. Will Creswell of Apts several days last week.

Miss Jennie Litton has opened an eight months' term of school at Flint Hill.

Quite a crowd was invited to the home of Mrs. Gib Creswell last Sunday to partake of a most "scrumptious" dinner. Among those present were Misses Jessie Nicholson, Minnie Declue, Ruth Springer, Cressie Hobbs, Elizabeth Blount, Mrs. Zora Johnson; Messrs. Gray Casey, Otis Nicholson, Joe Creswell, Will Nicholson, Vivian Flynn and Walter Hugginbotham.

### Levy.

Mrs. I. H. Henry was the guest of Mrs. Robert Coffman last Wednesday.

Mrs. D. Miller spent Saturday last with Mrs. C. D. League.

Laura and Myrtle Sheppard were the guests of their friend, Josie League, Sunday.

Dewey Wilson of Old Mines visited his uncle, Lester Henry, from Saturday until Monday.

Misses Georgia and Hazel League spent Wednesday last with Misses Hallie and Love Parkin.

Mrs. Fannie Tedder is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stephens.

The ice-cream social at the home of James Stephens one evening last week was well attended and everybody reported a nice time.

Wm. Harvey made a trip to Potosi Saturday last.

### Probate Court Docket.

Docket of cases in which settlements are due from executors, administrators, guardians and curators at the ensuing August term, 1911, of the Probate Court of Washington County, Missouri, commencing on the second Monday in August, 1911.

Monday, August 14th—First Day. J. W. H. Silvey, administrator of W. W. Silvey, deceased; final settlement.

J. W. H. Silvey, executor of Mrs. E. J. Silvey, deceased; final settlement.

Hugh White and Rebecca White, executors of Thomas S. White, deceased; final settlement.

William Conzelman, guardian of Clara Conzelman, infirm; annual settlement.

Edw. T. Eversole, guardian of Frank R. Eversole, minor; annual settlement.

J. W. Settle, guardian of William Hamby et al., minors; annual settlement.

Tuesday, August 15—Second Day. Mary Thebeau, guardian of John A. Thebeau, minor; annual settlement.

Eugene O'Mara, executor of Mary O'Mara, deceased; final settlement.

Morgan A. Casey, administrator of Barbara Miller, deceased.

M. E. Rhodes, guardian of William Mosier, minor; annual settlement.

Jules and Robert Schnitzens, administrators of Helen Schnitzens, deceased; annual settlement.

John W. Isgrig, guardian of Ada Metcalf, minor; annual settlement.

Wednesday, August 16—Third Day. Cassandra M. Martin, executrix of William Martin, deceased; annual settlement.

Susan C. Coleman and M. A. Casey, administrators of Peter S. Coleman, deceased; annual settlement.

Eliza N. Murphy, guardian of Johnnie Murphy, minor; annual settlement.

James P. Holman, executor of Zela A. Holman, deceased; annual settlement.

W. T. Hunter, executor of Francis M. Gibson, deceased; final settlement.

State of Missouri, ss. County of Washington, ss. I, James A. Henson, Judge of the Probate Court of said county and state, do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the probate docket at the August term of this court. Whereas I sign my name and affix the seal of said probate court at office in Potosi, Mo., this 25th day of June, 1911.

[Seal.] JAMES A. HENSON, Judge of Probate.

## GO TO THE RESCUE

Don't Wait till its Too Late. Follow the Example of a Potosi Citizen

Rescue the aching back. If it keeps on aching, trouble comes. Backache is kidney ache. If you neglect the kidneys' warning, look out for urinary trouble. This Potosi citizen will show you how to go to the rescue. H. W. Cook of Potosi, Mo., says: "Several times during the past few years I had attacks of kidney trouble, although the symptoms were not serious. I was annoyed a great deal by too frequent passages of the kidney secretions. When I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box at the City Drug Store and began their use. In a day or two my trouble disappeared and I now feel better in every way. I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.