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J. R. B. KIDD,

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where.

Monroe City, Missouri.

Veterinarian Moved

Dr. R. L. Buell, The Veterinarian,
has moved his office from the Brick
Barn to Yates & Yates Livery. Res-
idence Phones: F. & M. 262, Bell 273

Farmers and Merchants Bank

Monroe City, Mo.

Capital \$25,000

Surplus \$50,000.

Officers:

F. H. HAGAN, President.

WM. R. YATES, Vice-President.

W. R. P. JACKSON, Cashier.

W. M. PATTERSON, Asst. Cashier.

W. W. LONGMIRE, Secretary.

Directors:

Dr. J. B. Corley, J. D. Robey

John Shearman, W. W. Longmire

T. M. Boulware, W. M. Carriere

Foreign Exchange Bought
Sold.

New business desired and
called Facilities offered.

White kid gloves cleaned
Tailor Shop.

HOW HAMBURG IS KEPT CLEAN

Children in German City Show
Deep Interest.

OHIO MAYOR IMPRESSED.

Most of City's Refuse Carted Away
While Town Is Asleep—Specially
Trained Men Look After Asphalt.
Regular Force of Nearly a Thousand
Cleaners.

With almost every city and town in
the United States preparing for its
spring cleaning, attention has been at-
tracted to the methods of cleaning
house adopted by the important cities
of Europe.

In no European town perhaps are
the methods more interesting than in
the thriving German city of Hamburg,
where carefully trained children help
to keep the city beautiful. Writing
from that place, United States Consul
Robert P. Skinner says that the mayor
of one of the large cities of Ohio who
visited Hamburg was much impressed
with the important part performed by
the children in keeping the city clean.
He departed from the city, Mr. Skinner
says, convinced that the cleaning
of streets and sidewalks in Germany
is a much lighter task than in cities
of the same size in the United States
because of the orderly habits of the
people themselves.

"Suction street sweeping devices,"
continues Mr. Skinner, "are practically
unknown in Germany. Hamburg
itself owns horse drawn sweepers only,
although for about nine months two
electric motor sweepers have been in
use. These, however, do not yet be-
long to the city and are being employ-
ed experimentally. They have not given
satisfaction and have been under
repair more than three months. These
motor driven sweepers fail to work
well in this city because the pave-
ments, as a rule, are not very smooth,
and the mechanism of the sweepers is
deranged by the shaking it receives.
Recently the front wheels of these
sweepers have been provided with rub-
ber tires, and they have worked more
satisfactorily.

Cleans 1,290 Streets.

"The Hamburg street cleaning de-
partment cleans and when necessary
sprinkles all city streets, makes re-
pairs, maintains relief stations, re-
moves dust, garbage and waste mat-
ter generally from streets, houses,
wharves, ships and markets and op-
erates also a garbage burning plant.
At present the department cleans 1,290
streets, with their adjacent sidewalks,
having a length of 204.4 miles. The
roadways cleaned cover fully 5,654,970
square yards and the sidewalks about
4,177,000 square yards. The work is
carried on under the supervision of
twelve superintending establishments.
Thirty main thoroughfares are cleaned
six times weekly at night by means of
rotary brooms and all other streets
with few exceptions, twice weekly. In
the center of the city the streets are
also cleaned six times weekly during
the day and in other parts of the city
four times weekly during the day.

"Asphalt street surfaces require
more attention than others, as they be-
come slippery and are looked after by
specially trained men. They are swept
and drenched with water and in few
weather are sprinkled with pebbles. Of

late complaints have been made by the
owners of motorcars that these peb-
bles damage the tires of their vehicles,
so that now this material is strewn
only when strictly necessary. The peb-
bles used are mud free and from one-
fifth to two-fifths inch in diameter. In
1910 865.85 cubic yards of these peb-
bles were utilized. The Hamburg street
cleaning department owns 50 clean-
ing machines, 54 snowplows, 101 wa-
ter wagons, 100 garbage carts for
waste from private houses, 60 garbage
carts for waste from shops, quays,
etc., 850 snow wheelbarrows and 321
garbage wheelbarrows.

"Night work begins at midnight and
ends when the streets are in order.
Twelve squads work under the direc-
tion of twelve different posts. These
posts are in charge of an inspector for
day work and a subinspector for night
work. The jurisdiction of each post is
divided into ten subdivisions, so that in
the event of emergency work can be
taken up simultaneously at a moment's
notice at 120 different points. First
the broom machines, of which there
are twenty-six, sweep the roadways,
while the sidewalks are cleaned at the
same time by special men. Another
squad follows the sweepers to heap up
the dirt swept to the roadside, and
finally carts and garbage wagons fol-
low. The night work never lasts more
than eight hours. Householders are
required to burn up all garbage possi-
ble and to store the rest in sheet iron
cans with covers, which are deposited
at the edge of the sidewalk twice a
week, not before 9 p. m. The cans are
emptied by the garbage collectors and

must be taken in from the sidewalk by
the householders before 8 a. m.

Roadways Are Scoured.

"Day work begins at 6 a. m. and con-
tinues until 6 p. m., except with the
men who work on the asphalt streets,
who remain on duty until 7 p. m. A
two hour intermission is allowed at
noon. Recently ten small iron boxes
and ten wire netting paper boxes have
been placed on trial in different parts
of the city to facilitate the work of
the street cleaning department. If
they answer the purpose satisfactorily
a large number will be provided here-
after.

"On some streets it is also the prac-
tice, where there is a sufficient grade
to enable the water to carry off the
waste matter through the gutters, sim-
ply to scour the roadway with a strong
stream of water.

"At the garbage burning plant of the
city in 1910 the following quantities of
material were burned: House garbage,
73,176 tons; wharf garbage, 4,216 tons;
ship garbage, 3,360 tons; market waste,
680 tons; waste delivered by private
persons and public institutions, 1,541
tons; total, 82,973 tons. From these
quantities of waste matter the city ob-
tained 44,987 tons of clinkers and 675
tons of old metal, all of which had a
substantial commercial value.

"The regular Hamburg street clean-
ing force consists of 800 to 900 men,
but it is often necessary to increase
the force to as many as 3,500 men with
the utmost celerity. A situation of this
kind is met in the following manner:
Not later than the month of October
the street cleaning department dis-
tributes to all laborers applying for
them at the proper registry office cards
stating where the applicants are to
report for work in the event of a heavy
snowfall. When the need presents
itself men holding cards of this kind
obtain employment first. They are paid
as much as \$2.50 per day, the stand-
ard rate being 24 cents per barrow
load of snow removed. However, those
who fill the barrows are paid at the
rate of 8 cents per hour. Barrows
are used if snow has to be transported
not more than 820 feet. In other cases
carts of 2.61 cubic yards capacity are
employed."

The Spring Girl

The winter girl is going and the
summer girl is coming;

The buds are on the trees, and
birds begin to sing.

And we're nearing fast the time when
we'll hear the bees a-humming
For already earth rejoices with
the promise of the spring.

The winter girl and summer girl
have charms, there's no denying
The one in furs rejoicing, the other
in pique;

But for the maiden of the spring no
lover is there sighing

No vernal poet yet to her has
sung a tuneful lay.

And yet we know she's fairer, sweet-
er than the two together.

In her handsome new spring bon-
net and her raiment fine and gay

She's like the lily and the rose in
one when fine's the weather.

And she walks to church with
modest air on joyous Easter day.

Talk not about your winter or your
summer girls, I pray you,

The furs and sealskins of the one,
the other's furbelows;

But go to church with me on Easter
Sunday—'twill repay you—

And see the spring girl blooming
in her bonnet and new clothes.

—Boston Courier.

Had No Time.

Miss Specs—"Charles, did you ever
allow your mind to pierce the secrets
of the universe, to reason that this
dull, cold world is but the sepulchre
of ages past, that man in all his glory
is but the soil we tread, which every
breeze wafts in an overshifting maze,
to be found and lost in an infinity of
particles—the dust of centuries, re-
mained and dissolved as long as time
shall endure?" Charles—"No, I can't
say I have. You see, I've had to earn
my own living."—Stray Stories.

Dickens' New Year's Wish.

So may the New Year be a happy
one for you, happy to many more
whose happiness depends on you; so
may each year be happier than the
last.—Charles Dickens.

Just Boss.

A plumber, by the way, is a skilled
mechanic who sits on a soap box while
his helper does the work.—Philadel-
phia Ledger.

Foolish Effort.

Some men not only expect the
worst, but take the trouble to hunt
for it.

Colorado is a Great Place for the children

"One of the happiest remem-
brances of my early youth,"
wrote a Chicago man, "is the
month I spent in Colorado as
a youngster with my burro.
Many a joyful jaunt I had
with that shaggy little wise-
eyed fellow with the patience
of Job and the loving wisdom
of centuries, and what de-
lightful adventures we had in
the flowery fields and on the
sun-checked pine-tapestried
trails of that Wonder state.
Since then it has always
seemed to me that nothing
more delightful can happen
to a boy or girl than to be
turned out-o'-doors in Colo-
rado with a burro."

Look ahead to the vacation
that's coming. Let me help
you to decide on when and
where and how to go. I'll be
glad to do it, for I have a fund
of invaluable information—
and a mighty readable book
on Colorado, with maps and
pictures and full details.
Call or write for this book and
the new low price excursion
tickets to Colorado.

S. B. Thiehoff

Ticket Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

How Pins Are Manufactured.

Solid headed pins were first made
in England in 1797, by Thomas
Harris. Pins were first made in the
United States at the time of the
Revolution, by Jeremiah Wilkinson,
a native of Rhode Island. A ma-
chine for making solid headed pins
were invented in 1824 by a New
Hampshire man. But it was not
until 1831 that the first machine
for making pins, such as are in use
today was brought out. From that
time on, improvements in pin mak-
ing machinery have been made, so
that at the present time pins are
made almost entirely without the
aid of human hands.

In making pins, a pair of pincers
seizes the end of a brass wire,
which is wound on a spool, and
draws out a length of it. The wire
runs between steel posts which
straightens it. The end of this wire
is now caught by two clamps and a
cutter cuts off enough to make one
pin. A small piece of the wire
from which to form the head is left
projecting from the clamps. The
head of the pin is not formed by
one blow, as in the case of nails,
but by the rapid blows of a foming
die or hammer, which moves
forward about one-twentieth of an
inch after each blow. If it was
struck but once the wire would be
bent and would not form a perfect
head.

The pins drop from the clamps
to an incline steel plane beneath in
which are grooves large enough to
admit the shank but not permit the
head of the pin to pass through. As
the pins move slowly down the in-
cline plane, the point comes in con-
tact with a revolving cylinder be-
neath. This cylinder, the surface
of which is corrugated like a file
revolves parallel to the grooves
down which the pins are moving.
The cylinder comes in contact with
the pins on only one side as they
move down the grooves, this causes
them to turn round and round, so
that the revolving file sharpens
them evenly on all sides. When
the pins reach the end of the
grooves they are perfectly sharpen-
ed.—American Boy.

Mrs. H. G. Johnson spent Friday
in Palmyra.

The First Easter Day.

Never so sweet a hush
In all Judean nights,
Never so fair a sun
Rose o'er Judean heights,
Never so hovering close
Did all of heaven lean,
As when approached the tomb
The weeping Magdalene.

What marvel greets her eyes!
Too tear befuddled are they!
Behold no portal barred—
The stone is rolled away!
Vacant the sheltering depth
Where he was laid to rest;
V. cant the narrow space
Whereon his body prest.

Only the cements white
Where he, the Son, had lain;
Only at head and foot
The guardian angels twain—
The guarding angels twain—
Of gentle mien and grave
To speak of word fulfilled
Of him who died to save.

How spread the mighty truth!
How all the earth divined!
What glorious promise kept
The Saviour of mankind!
And so the world is glad
And men, rejoicing pray,
As did his servants when
Came the first Easter day.

—Stanley Waterloo.

Human Nature.

The man who never forgets any-
thing, never forgets to boast of it.

Life is full of contrasts; you are
so good, you know, and other people
are so very bad.

Half the people in the world are
working the other half for greeners
and making it pay.

Egotism makes a man believe
the world thinks as much of him as
he thinks of himself.

What some people know would
fill a book—and what they don't
know would fill a library.

If some men were half as big as
they think they are, the world
would have to be enlarged.

A cloth jacket is warmer than a
furlined cloak, because there is no
temptation to leave it open.

When you get the best of a bar-
gain it's cunning—when the other
fellow gets the best of it it's cheat-
ing.

It may take nine tailors to make
a man, but ninety-nine collectors
can't make him settle sometimes.

There is no success so sweet as
that achieved by acting contrary to
the advice of our knowing friends.

It is easier to teach twenty what
they should do than to be one of
twenty to follow your own teach-
ing.

There would be mighty few mili-
tia companies if the members were
compelled to wear plain clothes on
parade.

It is human nature for a man to
look out for number one; but the
young widow always look out for
number two.

No matter how little we love our
neighbor, we can see no reason why
he should not have a kindly feel-
ing toward us.—Advocate

A. S. Maddox and wife spent
Sunday in Shelby with T. E. Har-
desty and family. Mrs. Maddox
expects to leave Sunday for a three
months visit in Seattle, Wash. Just
a year ago that day her son, Oder
and her mother, Mrs. Erwin left for
that city.

Miss Helen Wainwright, the beau-
tiful daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chas.
F. Wainwright was married recent-
ly to L. Parker Siceloff, president of
Columbia University, New York.
Mr. Siceloff is a Missouri boy, form-
erly living at Fayette.

Miss Grace Terrill, of Philadelphia
spent part of the week with Miss
Fanni Jayne. Saturday they went
to Quincy to attend Ben Hur.