THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

(Continued from page 4.)

the present. In each case it was enacted by an extra session of congress, called as the first act of an incoming administration. More noteworthy still, each of these extra sessions was called to meet on March 15, the first one having been issued by William McKinley of Ohio, the last by William Howard Taft of Ohio.

Taft and the Chicago Platform.

The agitation within the Republican party for a revision of the Dingley act has gone on from the days of the "Iowa idea" until at last it culminated in the plank in the last Republican platform beginning:

"The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president."

In his campaign on that platform Mr. Taft construed this plank as meaning revision downward, a point that he insisted on in his speeches and finally clinched in his inaugural address when he said that conditions had so changed relative to the Dingley act that they "will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any." That meant revision downward, which was recognized substantially by the house bill, but was changed to actual revision upward by the senate bill. It was at this point that the president quietly but firmly injected himself into the fight in the conference between the two houses, the house standing behind him and forcing the senate to yield. The Payne bill in its present form is the result.

Tariff an Historic Issue.

The first tariff bill started in the United States was that of the First congress. The opening section of that bill stated that, in addition to securing money for the support of the government, the tariff was adopted for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures."

In 1816 the tariff was jumped up a few pegs, and a year later it went higher, from 12 to 45 per cent.

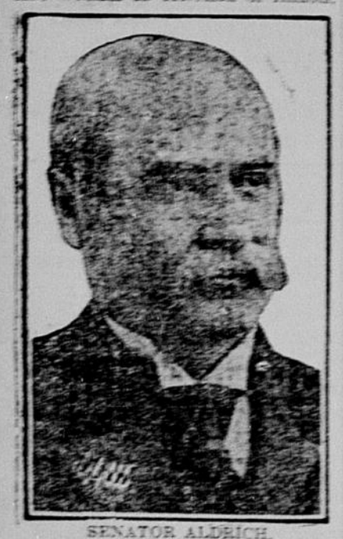
When, in 1833, a bill establishing a protective tariff policy was passed, South Carolina refused to recognize the validity of the increased duties and threatened to secede. President Jackson had to dispatch a warship to South Carolinian waters.

A horizontal reduction of the tariff took place in 1833. Twelve years later, under Polk's administration, a bill drafted by Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, was adopted, standing solidly for the protective policy. This bill lasted until 1857, when a reduction to 20½ per cent occurred on the average duties. Actually a free trade system, this low tariff proved adequate for all government needs until the outbreak of the civil war, when an increased income was necessitated.

The Morrill act of 1861 increased duties about one-third, and the tax was extended to include tea, coffee and sugar. Internal revenue was collected, beginning in 1862, and two years later the duties were raised 50 per cent for a period of ninety days.

Reelection of Cleveland.

After a succession of tariff measures to the war's close a cessation of this form of legislative activity occurred. But in 1870 and 1872 reductions were made down the list, some of which were restored in 1874, making the average duty 35½ per cent. A tariff commission was appointed in 1882 which prepared a bill that was put on the statute books, lasting six years. It was at this time that James G. Blaine took a most active part in tariff discussions. It was in the early eighties that William R. Morrison of Illinois,



SENATOR ALDRICH.

Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known horizontal reduction of 10 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

During Cleveland's first administration the Mills bill was a powerful issue, and in 1888 the tariff fight resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency. He stood for a high protective tariff. As a result the McKinley bill was enacted, putting the duties over the marks reached during the civil war.

But the revulsion which followed resulted in the re-election of Cleveland in 1892, with a Democratic congress. Then resulted the Wilson bill, providing for wholesale reductions, particularly as regarding iron and steel manufactures. It should be noted that the Dingley bill in 1897 retained practically the iron and steel duties laid down in the Wilson measure.

Though William McKinley was elected on the financial issue in 1896, his first act after being sworn in as president was the calling of an extra session of congress to repeal the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. The result of that session was the Dingley law, named for its author, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known horizontal reduction of 10 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

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Following is a comparison between the old Dingley tariff rates and those of the new Payne bill:

	Dingley Law. Cents	Dingley Law. Per Cent	Payne Law. Cents	Payne Law. Per Cent
LUXURIES.				
Cologne		50		50
Chinaware		60		35-40
Stuffed glove		50		50
Gilt leaf, 200 leaves	$1.75		$1.75	
Laces, embroideries, etc., of silk		60		35
Candy, val. at 15c or less	4	20	4	20
Candy, over 15c per lb.		15-20		20
Snuff		50		50
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	$4.50		$4.50	25
Cuticle		50		50
Flowering bulbs — Tulips, hyacinths, etc., per thous.	$1.00		$10.00	
Preserves		40		40
Jellies		40		40
Olives, gal.	35		15-35	
Oranges and lemons, lb.	1		½-1	
Almonds, lb.	4		4-6	
Brandy, gal.	$2.25		$2.00	
Rum, gal.	1.50		1.75	
Champagne and all sparkling wines, qts. per doz.	$3.00		$7.00	
In pint bottles, per doz.	1.50		4.00	
Still wines, gal.	40		40	
Ale, beer, etc., in bottles, gal.	40		40	
Laces		60		60
Silk manufactures		50		30-40
Fancy paper boxes		40		40
Playing cards, per pk.	30		30	20
Trimmed hats		50		50
Firecrackers, lb.	8		8	
Feathers, dressed		50		40
Furs, dressed		50		40
Human hair		10		10
Fans		50		50
Jewelry		50		40
Musical instruments		40		40
Paintings		20		20
Statuary		20		20
Cut glass		60		60
NECESSARIES OF LIFE.				
Castile soap, lb.	2½		2½	
Common crockery		35		35
Glass jars, per lb.	1		1	
Common window glass, per lb.	2½-4½		2½-4½	
Scissors and shears, doz.		35	35	35
Table cutlery, cloth		35		35
Cut Nails, lb.	.5 to 10		4 1/10	
Wire nails, lb.	3c to 1		4 10-2½	
Needles, sewing and knitting, per thous.	$1.00 & 25		$1.00 & 25	
Crochet needles		35		35
Wool.				
Rough lumber, per thousand	$1.00		$1.25	
Sawed boards of white wood, planks, etc., per 1,000 ft. board measure	$1.00		$1	
Other sawed wood, per 1,000 ft. board measure	$1.00			10
Clapboards, per thous.	$1.50		$1.75	
Fence posts		10	Free	
Shingles, per thous.	20		20	
Chair cane or reeds		10		10
Chair Cane or reeds		10		10
House or cabinet furniture of wood		25		25
Sugar.				
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb.	.95/100		.95/100	
Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb.	1.07/100		1.90/100	
Molasses testing from 40 to 56 deg., per gal.	2		2	
Molasses above 56 deg.	6		6	
Maple sirup and maple sugar, per lb.	4		4	
Agricultural Products.				
Cattle, less than 1 year old, per head	$2.00		$2.00	
Other cattle, val. under $14 per head	$2.00		$2.00	
Over $14, per head	27½		27½	
Swine, per head	$1.50		$1.50	
Horses and mules, val. at $150 or less, per head	$30.00		$30.00	
Over that value		30		30
Sheep, per head	$1.50		$1.50	
Breadstuffs.				
Barley, per bu.	30		30	
Corn, per bu.	15		15	
Oats, per bu.	15		15	
Oatmeal and rolled oats per lb.	1		1	
Rice, cleaned, per lb.	2		2	
Rye, per bu.	15		15	
Wheat, per bu.	25		25	
Wheat flour		25		25
Butter and substitutes, per lb.	5		5	
Cheese, per lb.	5		5	
Milk, per gal.	2		2	
Beans, per bu.	45		45	
Eggs, per doz.	5		5	
Hay, per ton	$4.00		$4.00	
Honey, per gal.	20		20	
Hops, per lb.	12		10	
Onions, per bu.	40		40	
Peas, (green), per bu.	40		25	
Peas, (dried), per bu.	20		15	
Potatoes, per bu.	25		15	
Castor beans, per bu. of 56 lbs.	25		25	
Flaxseed or linseed, per bu.	25		25	
Straw, per ton	$1.50		$1.50	
Vegetables in natural state		25		25
Fish.				
Fish, dried, salted, smoked, pickled, fresh, per lb.	¼		¼	
Mackerel, halibut or salmon, fresh, salted or pickled, per lb.	1		1	
Fruits and Nuts.				
Apples, peaches and other small fruits, per bu.	25		25	
Tea nuts, dried, per lb.	2		2	
Berries, per qt.	1		1	
Chocolate and cocoa, per lb.	2½		2½	20
Salt, per 100 lbs.	12		12	
Salt in bulk	8		8	
Starch, per lb.	2		2½	
Vinegar, per gal.	2½		2½	
Cotton.				
Cotton thread and carded yarn up to and including No. 20, per lb.	3		2½	
Cotton from No. 21 to No. 30, per lb., increase per number	1/5		2½	
Cotton, exceeding No. 30, per lb., increase per number	¼		1/20	
Cotton thread, colored, up to and including No. 20, per lb.	6		6	
Cotton thread, colored, No. 20 to No. 80, increase per No.	¼		¼	
Above 80, increase per No.	1/20		1/20	
Spool thread of cotton, including crochet, darning and embroidery, per doz. spools	6		6	
Cotton cloth, unbleached, less than 50 threads to sq. in., per sq. yd.	1		1	
Cotton cloth, unbleached, from 50 to 100 threads to sq. in., per sq. yd.	2½		2½	
Finer grades	2½ to 7½		10½-12½	
Cotton cloth, bleached,				

	Dingley Law. Cents	Dingley Law. Per Cent	Payne Law. Cents	Payne Law. Per Cent
val., at over 4c per sq. yd.		25	2-7	
Cotton handkerchiefs or muffers		60		40
Cotton clothing, ready made		50		50
Cotton corduroys, per sq. yd.	20 & 25		5-20 & 25	
Cotton Stockings		30		30 25-50
Cotton stockings, seamless, per doz. pr.	50 to $1.00		30	25-50
Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, sweaters, etc., per doz.	40 & 25		40 & 25	
Same, higher grades				
	$1.50 to $2.25	25-50	$1.50-$2.25	40
Cotton suspenders		40		40
Wool.				
All wools and hair of the first class, per lb.	21		21	
Second class, per lb.	12		12	
Third class, whenever the value shall be 12c lb. or less, per lb.	4		4	
Third class, where value is over 12c lb. per lb.	7		7	
Top waste, per lb.	20		20	
Shoddy, per lb.	15		15	
Women's and children's dress goods, wool, per sq. yd.	7 to 21	& 20-35	21 & 20-35	
Carpets, treble ingrain, 3-ply per sq. yd.	22 & 40		22 & 40	
Wool carpets, Dutch and 5-ply ingrain, per per sq. yd.	22 & 40		22 & 40	
Hats, bonnets and hoods, composed of straw, palm leaf, etc., not trimmed		25		25
Same, trimmed		30		30
Buttons, per gross				
	1½c to	7½ & 25	7½ & 25	
Plows and other agricultural implements		20		15
RAW MATERIALS.				
Cinchona, (in sheets) lb.	30		40	
Argols	1			1
Chalk, lb.	1		1	
Clays, per ton	$1.00		$1.00	
China clay (kaolin), per ton	$1.00		$1.00	
Coal, per ton	67		45	
Coal slack, per ton	15		15	
Coke		20		20
Asphalt, per ton	$1.50		10	
Marble, c. f.	55		55	
Building stone, c. f.	15			20
Iron ore, per ton	40		15	
Iron pigs, ton	$4.00		$1.50	
Aluminum, lb.	8		7	
Copper, (bottoms), lb.	2½		2½	
Lead ore, lb.	1½		1½	
Mica, lb.	5 & 20		5 & 20	
Nickel, lb.	6		6	
Quicksilver, lb.	7		7	
Zinc, (spelter), lb.	2½		2½	
Sugar cane		20		20
Tobacco, lb.:				
Unstemmed	$1.85		$1.85	
Stemmed	2.50		2.50	
Flax straw, ton	5.00		5.00	
Flax, not dressed, lb.	1		1	
Hemp, ton	$20.00		$22.50	
Silk, (reeled or unreeled), lb.	40			15
Cork bark, lb.	8		8	
Feathers and downs (crude)		15		15
Opium, (crude), lb.	$2.00		$2.00	
Plaster, rock or gypsum, crude, ton	50		50	
Bensulfe, ton	$1.00		$1.00	
Fuller's earth, ton	1.50		$1.50	
Argentine		25		25
Metallic mineral substances in crude state, not specially provided for		20		20
Timber, hewn, sided or squared (not less than 8 in. sq.), and round timber c. f.	1			½
Wood pulp, mechanically ground, lb.	1/12			¼
Wood pulp chemical, lb.	1/6		1/10-¼	
Hides		20	Free	
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.				
Brick and Glass.				
Fire brick, not glazed or ornamented, per ton	$1.25		$1.25	
Same, glazed or ornamented, per ton		45		35
Other brick, not glazed		35		35
Other brick, glazed or ornamented		45		35
Tiles, unglazed, per sq. ft.	4		4	
Tiles, glazed, per sq. ft.	8		8	
Glass bottles, vials, jars green or colored, per lb.	.5 to	7½	1-2½	
Plate glass, fitted, silvered or silvered, per sq. ft.	¾ to	3½	¾-3½	
Cast polished plate glass, sq. ft.		30		25-27½
Spectacles, eyeglasses, val. at not over 40c per doz.	20 & 25		20 & 25	
Same, val. at 40c and not over $1.50	40 & 25		40 & 25	
Same, val. at over $1.50		50		50
Glass lenses, ground, polished or polished		45		45
Telescopes, microscopes and field glasses		45		45
Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx or stone, per lb.	1 & 20		5½ & 20	
Manufactures of marble, etc.		50		50
Mill stones		25		25
Grind stones, per ton	$1.75		$1.75	
Roofing slates		20		20
Iron and Steel.				
Iron beams, joists, girders, per lb.	.5/10		1/10	
Boiler or other plates, iron or steel, per lb.	.5/10		1/10	
Same, val. at over 4c per lb.		25		20
Iron or steel anchors, per lb.	2½		1	
Iron and steel forgings		25		20
Anti-friction ball forgings		45		45
Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, per lb.	.5/10		1/10	
Steel bands, (tempered), for making band saws		5 & 20		25
Railway bars, T-rails and flat rails, per lb.	7/10		1/10	
Railway fish plates, per lb.	.6/10		1/10	
Iron or steel sheets	.7/10 to	1 2/10	1/10-1/10	
Sheets of iron or steel, polished, per lb.	1		2½	
Rivet, screw, Senze or other iron or steel wire, per lb.	.6/10	1	1/10-1/10	
Other iron or steel wire		45	1 up	
Anvils, iron or steel, per lb.	2½		¾	
Axles, per lb.	1		¾	
Hammers, sledges, crowbars, etc., per lb.	2½		¾	
Bolts, nuts, hinges, etc., per lb.	2½		¾	
Cast iron pipe, per lb.	.4/10		¾	
Cast iron needle and irons, etc., per lb.	.8/10		1/10	
Chains, per lb.	2½ to	3	¾-3	
Better tables not thinner than No. 26 wire		35		30
Other tables				
gauge, per lb.	1		¾	
Pentagons		40		40
Same, when val. at 40c or more per doz. have additional duty per pieces of	3c to	20	1-20	
Sword blades and side arms		35		20
Files, per doz.	.30 to	$1.00	15-75c	
Horseshoe nails, per lb.	7½		7½	
Tacks, brads etc., per lb.	7½		¾-7½	
Stereotype and electrotype plates	25		5	25
Crescent saws, per linear ft.	6		5	
Mill saws, per lineal ft.	10		5	
Circular saws		35		35
Steel band saws, per lb.	20 & 20		5 & 20	
All other saws		20		25
Screws, according to length, per lb.	4c to	12	1-20	
Umbrella and parasol ribs		20		20
Wheels for railways, per lb.	2½		3½	
Hooks and eyes, per lb.	2½ & 25		4½ & 25	
New types		25		20
Firearms.				
Muskets, muzzle loading shotguns		25		25
Double barreled breech-loading shotguns val. at not more than $5.00 each	$1.50 & 25		$1.50	
Same, val. at more than $5 and less than $10	$4.00 & 25		$4.00	25
Same, val. at more than $10	$6.00 & 25		$6.00	
Pistols and revolvers	50 & 25		50	25
Watch Movements.				
With less than 7 jewels	35 & 25		70	
With 7 to 11 jewels	50 & 25		$1.00	
With 11 to 15 jewels	75 & 25		$1.50	
With 15 to 17 jewels	$1.25 & 25		$1.25 & 25	
With more than 17 jewels	$2.00 & 25		$2.00 & 25	
Watch cases, clocks etc.		40		40
Pens, metallic, except gold pens, per gross	12		12	
Fountains and gold pens		25	5	25
Hemp, Jute, Etc.				
Cables and cordage made of hemp, per lb.	2		2	
Single yarns of flax hemp or ramie, per lb.	7		10	
Floor mattings, per sq. yd.	3c to	7 & 25	7½	
Paper.				
Sheathing and roofing paper		20		20
Printing paper, val. at from 2c to 5c per lb.	.5/10 to	0/10	2 1/10-5/10	
Same, val. above 5c per lb.		5		25
Copying paper, tissue paper, etc., per lb.	5 & 25		5-5	25
Crepe paper, per lb.	5 & 25		5	25
Surface coated papers, per lb.	7½ & 25		5	
Photographic papers, per lb.	1	20	1 10-20	
Paper envelopes, plain		25		20
Letter and note paper, per lb.	2	20	2	20
Same, weighing more than 15 lbs., per ream, per lb.	2½ & 25		2	25
Books and pamphlets		25		25
Gunpowder and other explosives, per lb.	4-6		3-4	
Matches, per gross	1		6	
Percussion caps		25		25
Cartridges		25		25
Haircloth, per sq. yd.	20		25	
Hats, Bonnets, Etc.				
Crinoline, per sq. yd.	20		8	
Fur hats, bonnets and hoods val. at not over $5 per dozen, tax per doz.	$2.00 & 20		$1.20	25
Same, val. between $5 and $10 per doz. tax per doz.	$3.00 & 20		$1.80	25
Same, val. between $10 and $20 per doz. tax per doz.	$6.00 & 20		$3.60	25
Same, val. at more than $20 per doz. tax per doz.	$7.00 & 20		$7.00	25
Leather.				
Belting and sole leather, etc.		20		25
Sheepskins, dressed, per doz.	$1.50			25
Goatskins, dressed, per doz.	$2.00			25
Patent and japanned leather, per lb.	20 & 20		27	25
Same, weighing over 25 lbs. per doz. per lb.	20 & 20		20	25
Gloves.				
Women's or children's glace finish, per doz. prs.	$1.75 to	$2.75	$1.75-$2.75	
Men's gloves, same finish, per doz. prs.	$2.00		$2.00	
Women's or children's lamb or sheep, per doz. pairs	$2.50 to	$4.50	$2.50-$4.50	
Men's same kind, per doz. prs.	$4.00		$4.00	
Women's or children's goat or other leather per doz. prs.	$2.00 to	$4.75	$2.00-$4.50	
Men's goat or other leather, per doz. prs.	$4.00		$4.00	
Manufactures of caoutchouc, rubber wax, gutta-percha etc.		25		25
Manufactures of bone, India rubber, horn, whalebone, etc.		20		25
Manufactures of plaster of Paris		20		25
Manufactures of ivory, gelatin, shell, etc.				25
Matting made of cocoa fiber, per sq. yd.	6		6	
Lead pencils, per gross	45 & 25		45	25
Slate pencils, per 100	1		1	
Photographic films		25		25
Pipes and smokers' articles, val. at not more than 40c per gross, taxed per gross	25		25	
Clay pipes, per gross	50 & 25		25	25
Other pipes, pipe bowls and other smokers' articles		40		40
Plush for men's hats		20		20

FREE LIST.

Free list—Petroleum, crude and refined, was continued on the free list, though considerable opposition to this procedure developed.

Hides were put on the list after prolonged and bitter controversies. Senator Aldrich and various of the older members of the upper house led the campaign against free hides. The Dingley bill placed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides.

The new free list, while very similar to that of the Dingley bill, contains the following articles that, among others, were not on the Dingley list:

Hides, fenceposts, sulphate of ammonia, platinum combinations with palladium, osmium and rhodium, kindling wood, radium, works of art, paintings, pastels, etchings and sculptures that have been in existence more than twenty years prior to date of importation, other works of art, of bronze, marble, terra-cotta, pottery, porcelain and antiques produced more than 100 years prior to date of importation.

—Read The Daily Gate City, 10 cents per week.

COSTS BIG SUM TO REPAIR CARS

Rough Handling of Freight Cars Entails Heavy Expense on Railroad Company During Year.

EMPLOYES NOT CAREFUL

Might Be More Considerable Says Rock Island Magazine Containing Article On the Subject.

Very few persons, unless directly connected with the mechanical department of a railroad, realize what a large item in the expense of a railroad is the bill submitted from the department which has in charge the repairing of freight cars. The majority of these repairs are made necessary by the rough handling of the cars when switched about in the yards.

Amounts to 18 Per Cent.

In the total operating expenses of the Rock Island railroad the mechanical department costs about 18 per cent, or $7,490,981. The mechanical department is the department that does the repair work on all cars and the greater part of this item was accrued through repair work on all cars and the greater rough handling of the freight cars.

H. Clewer, road foreman of equipment, in speaking of this subject in the Rock Island Employers' Magazine for August, says: "While there is plenty of opportunity for all concerned by the exercise of good judgment along economic lines in the different items and in all items of expense, I desire to make mention of one in particular which is adding very materially in running up this high figure in the total operating expense.

"This particular item of expense is the rough handling of equipment is the damage to draft rigging, principally due to the rough handling of cars when in trains. Last year there were 5,883 cars damaged, 13 per cent of the total bad order cars, and the cost of repairs amounted to approximately $13,896 damage due to rough handling of trains during the month of January, 1909. In the month of February there were 5,292 cars damaged, 11½ per cent of the total bad order cars, and the cost of repairs amounted to approximately $11,770, damage due to rough handling of trains.

Item Can be Lessened.

"If proper judgment is exercised by those making up trains in yards, the damage caused by rough handling, shifting, etc., can be eliminated, i. e., by giving proper signals to enginemen in such a way as to avoid violent stops. Those who have worked in yards any length of time should exercise the judgment their experience has given them in the "kicking" of cars, couplings, etc. A car should not be kicked down a track alone to make a coupling with other cars at a speed that will cause any unnecessary shock to it or to the cars which it is to be coupled.

Careless Handling of Air.

"The improper working of the triple air valves and leaky air hose on the cars of the train causes considerable damage.

"Enginemen carelessly handling locomotives in the starting and attempting to release air brakes at low speed and the releasing of air brakes without excess pressure all contribute to the useless wear and tear on the cars.

"Cars which are damaged in the yards are placed on repair tracks and there receive the necessary repairs at an expense of twenty-one cents per hour for car repairers' labor and eighteen cents per hour for car repairers' helper, aside from the cost of material to make such repairs and occasional overtime

"Cars when damaged en route if set out at a station between terminals, are repaired by car forces sent out for that purpose. To their regular expenses are added their living expenses while away from home, and the subsequent cost is therefore increased to that extent. Delays to such damaged cars are often sufficient to warrant presentation of claim by consignee, which is another item that in fact is chargeable to the rough handling of cars. Such claims are increased proportionate to the value and importance of the commodity delayed. Another item charged to the same cause is the expense of stopping the following train to pick up such cars after repaired."

In buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by Wilkinson & Co. Pharmacy and J. F. Kiedaisch & Son.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Munyon's Paw-Paw tonic and are made from the juice of the Paw-Paw fruit. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Get a 25-cent bottle and if you are not perfectly satisfied I will refund your money.—MUNYON.

Babies Defy Heat—Remedy FREE

The summer is a very trying time for children. The child that is not robust becomes weaker will from the wilting heat, while the full blooded baby breaks out with sores and pimples because its blood is overheated. Then it also has to contend with the germs in food, water and fruit—the annual summer dangers. If your child has any of the troubles due to summer weather, such as eruptions, itchy skin, worms, diarrhea, "summer complaint," etc., give it a dose of DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN tonight before putting it to bed. When the remedy acts, for it is a wonderful vegetable compound and in the opinion of thousands of mothers the best laxative tonic to be had, the child will quickly recover from its ailment. It will eat better and sleep better; it will want to play and not act peevish. Salts and purgative waters, tablets and pills are too violent for children. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN is not only pleasant to the taste, but it acts gently and without griping. A single bottle has often saved an entire family from serious sickness, for the basis of health is regular bowel movement and good digestion. A bottle of this remarkable cure can be had of any druggist at 50 cents or $1. Thousands of families are never without it.

USE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN

Those who have never yet used DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN and would like to make a test of it before buying it in the regular way of their druggist, can obtain a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE either for themselves or any member of their family, by sending name and address to the Dr. W. B. Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill. The sample will be sent to your home free of charge. In this way you can find out what it will do without cost. Also, if the case presents difficulties that doctors and other remedies seem unable to overcome, write a letter to Dr. Caldwell explaining how the person suffers and he will give you his best MEDICAL ADVICE, based on half a century of experience in stomach, liver and bowel diseases, without charge. Women who have children should send for "MOTHER SUGGESTIONS TO MOTHERS," containing the doctor's advice on diet, hygiene, etc., in hot weather—a very important subject. The address is

Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 505 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill.

Indian Head

Fine Dress Shirts and men's work garments of all kinds are made in Keokuk by Keokuk people. Help these same people by wearing INDIAN HEAD made garments. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Manufactured by Irwin-Phillips Co.

CARTHAGE, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Geepeman, of Farmington, Ill., are spending the week with their sons of near this city.

J. A. Calliff and family have moved into the house north of D. H. Mack's residence.

Andrew Jellinger, of Monmouth, was calling on friends in this city Monday.

Chas. F. Sawyer, of Keokuk, was a business visitor Wednesday.

Will Boon was in Oak Grove vicinity Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rowe are spending a few days in Dallas City, from which place they go to Davenport, Iowa, thence to their home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Timberlake, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city and the surrounding community, for some time, left for their home in Kansas yesterday.

Frank McMinimy and Lee Selbenborn will go on a pleasure trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls next week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Kimbrough are visiting relatives at Nauvoo.

Albert Calliff has accepted a position as stenographer, with Judge J. W. Williams.

Mrs. Fred Miller of Colusa, was visiting in the city Wednesday.

Mrs. Samuel Witt, of Loraine, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Drennon Johnson.

Chas. DeHart has returned from a month's outing in Colorado.

Miss Margaret Rosentangel is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Sanford, of Urbana, Illinois.

KAHOKA, MO

Dr. A. W. Teel now drives a Maxwell runabout.

Otto McCarty has gone to Moline, Ill., where he has purchased a barber shop.

The Rathbone sisters enjoyed a very pleasant social at the home of Miss Jessie Watson Tuesday evening.

A distressing accident occurred near Kahoka Thursday morning. Little Henry, a three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Casey, had the misfortune to get his left arm cut off by a mowing machine, between the elbow and shoulder. The little boy had gone to sleep in the grass and his presence in the field was not known until too late.

J. S. Sloan and family are moving this week, from Washington township to Kahoka.

Mrs. O. J. Butler of Peoria, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson and other Kahoka relatives.

William Ballard left Tuesday for Santa Rosa, California, where he goes to see his son, William S., who is dangerously ill. If his condition should prove favorable, Mr. Ballard will bring his son back to the old home. It is a sad mission, indeed, that takes Mr. Ballard to California, and his many friends deeply sympathize with him.

S. M. Holladay, manager of the Kahoka chautauqua, was in Kahoka last Saturday.

Kahoka will have a circus August 19.

A marriage license was issued Monday to George Sutter and Roxy Kurtz, both of Wyaconda.

Tuesday, Justice Murphy united in marriage George Gibson and Lizzie Cole, colored, both of Keokuk.

George Gillihor and family of Jackson township, have moved to Kahoka. They occupy the Caulkins residence.

Miss Laura Hecox and Miss Susie Bates, of Wayland, have moved to Kahoka.

Mrs. Geo. Trump entertained a large social gathering Thursday afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Trump, who returned Monday from their honeymoon trip. Elegant refreshments were served.

D. H. Sage will reopen his store on the east side of the square about August 10.

P. J. Starr has accepted a position with J. Trump & Son.

The programs for the Kahoka chautauqua are before the people, and there are some excellent talent scheduled to be here from Aug. 14 to 22.

J. H. Beeson has purchased the 107 acre farm of John and Henry Meyers, near Ashton.

Rev. Gunther left Thursday for Stanberry, Mo., where on Satuday he will deliver an Odd Fellow address.

Joe Warwick of Quincy, has accepted a position as shoemaker with J. Meyers & Bro.

Excursions via Burlington Route

From Keokuk, Iowa

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS AND RETURN
$15.00 every day and correspondingly low fare to hundreds of other resorts in the beautiful Minnesota Lake region.

SALT LAKE VITY AND RETURN
$30.40 Aug. 5, 6, 7 and 8 account of the G. A. R. National Encampment.

DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS AND RETURN
$23.70 every day. Correspondingly low rates to hundreds of other points in Colorado.

YELLOWSTONE PARK
$42.50 to Mammoth Hot Springs and return; extra for hotels and staging in Park. Colorado included without extra charge.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION
$57.50 Round Trip to Seattle; diverse routes and stop-overs. A great educational tour.

NEW YORK CITY AND RETURN
$32.15 every day. Similar rates to Boston, Atlantic City, Canada and New England and hundreds of Atlantic Coast Cities and Resorts.

You ought to go somewhere this Summer, for never were the rates in every direction so low as this year.

No matter where you may decide to go I can help you plan your trip and