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Our HOLIDAY DISPLAY of Rouge Flambe from the Royal Doulton potteries awaits your inspection.

We present a representative collection of this famous ware, which we control exclusively for Keokuk.

From the complicated nature of the process, every piece is practically an individual specimen, bearing upon it the marks of the masters, and worthy, therefore, of its place in the finest collection of ancient or modern pottery.

The unusual character of this display will appeal at once to the discriminating buyer of highly artistic ceramics.

We invite all trustworthy people to open charge accounts.

DISCUSS UTILITY RATES AT RETAILERS' MEETING

Broad Discussion of Gas and Electric Light Rates Comes up at Retailers' League Meeting.

MINIMUM IS EXPLAINED

General Superintendent of the Keokuk Electric Co. Explains Reason for Minimum Rate.

Gas and electric light rates were given an airing at the meeting of the Retailers' league, held at the Y. W. C. A. last night. The subject was brought up by the grievance committee and an investigation suggested. The investigation was made then and there. Other business taken up was the petition of Rev. John C. Sage that his newspaper, "Church Life," be approved by the members of the league as an advertising medium. The petition was given consideration and the matter freely discussed but the question was left with the secret committee which already had decided against the value of the paper as an advertising medium for the retail merchants.

The credit book problem that had been brought up at several other meetings of the league was taken up again with the result that a committee was appointed to confer with J. A. Polard in regard to enlarging his credit book so that it will cover the trade of all members of the league. A number of other matters brought up included the voting of a salary of \$10 a month to the secretary, James M. Fulton.

Minimum Rate Misunderstood. In the discussion of gas and electric light rates it appeared that the members of the league did not understand the minimum rate. General Superintendent J. P. Ingle, of the Keokuk Electric company, which is a member of the league, explained to the members present the principals upon which the rates were based, the reason for charging a minimum rate, and answered a number of questions put to him in regard to a comparison of rates in this city and in other cities.

In this city a minimum rate of \$1 a month is charged for electric lighting service. This charge is made because it represents the cost to the company of furnishing service to the customer each month whether or not he uses any current. If this minimum rate were not charged, it would be necessary to make up this cost to the company by adding to the bill of some other customer of the company who uses more current. It is obvious Mr. Ingle pointed out, that it would be unfair to charge one man for the cost of supplying service to another man.

Comparison is Favorable. That this minimum rate of \$1 is not excessive and that it compares favorably with the minimum rates of other companies all over the country, was the statement made by Mr. Ingle. He pointed out that in the state of Massachusetts, where utilities have been regulated by a public service for 25 years, 92 per cent of the companies there charge a minimum rate of \$1. "You can find," said Mr. Ingle, "cities in various parts of the country where minimum rates of less than one dollar are charged. But for every such company you can find, I can show you ten where the minimum is one dollar or more."

Gas Rates Discussed. Gas rates were given almost as much attention in the general discussion. The gas rate minimum of fifty cents is based on the cost to the company of giving service to each customer, as is the case with the electric

light minimum, it was explained. Mr. Ingle said the actual cost to the company of giving this service is fifty-three cents, while the minimum is fifty cents.

Asked why other cities had lower gas rates than Keokuk and how the rates here compared with those charged in other cities. Mr. Ingle said that the rates here compared very favorably with those charged in any other city. The company, he said, receives an average of \$1.12 per thousand for gas. In many other cities the rates are lower than this. Mr. Ingle stated that there were a number of reasons for this. In larger cities lower rates can be charged because the company manufactures more gas, the cost of which decreases as the volume increases. Also, in larger cities the customers are closer together, allowing the company to supply many more people to the mile of gas main. The cost of coal for making gas is a big element in determining the charge to be made to the customer. The coal used here is brought from Pennsylvania, Mr. Ingle said, and the freight on the coal amounts to more than the original cost of the coal itself. The amount of gas sold, is however, the largest factor in determining the charge that must be made, he said.

Guess Work in Old Rates.

Several isolated cases were pointed out where customers here were paying either more or less for electric light or electric power rates than they were before Stone & Webster obtained the local company. Mr. Ingle stated that this was largely due to the fact that the managers of the old company really could not tell just what the cost to them was in supplying customers and therefore made up their rates largely by guess work. He also named several instances where power rates for the operation of elevators causes the customer to pay more now than he did under the old company. In these cases it was shown that the company had agreed to furnish the power for the operation of these elevators at a certain charge. This charge had been arrived at by computing the cost to the customer of operating his elevator by steam or gasoline power and then offering to supply him with electric power at a rate that would save him money. This method of computing rates is unfair and unlawful at the present time. Mr. Ingle said that if the company operates one man's elevator at a charge below the actual cost to the company it is necessary to make up this amount by placing an extra charge on some other customer. This was a practice under the old company that is not used now.

Promise to Tax Payers.

John W. Rovane, a member of the league, stated that when the tax payers were asked to support the city council in voting money for the promotion of the dam it had been argued to them that if the dam was built, the cost of electricity to the people in this city would be reduced from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Mr. Rovane stated that he thought this promise to the tax payers should be kept and asked Mr. Ingle to explain why it had not been kept.

Mr. Ingle said that his company had nothing to do with that. That in taking over the company here, Stone & Webster had made no such agreement and had never promised to make such a reduction in rates. That evidently the men who had made this promise to the tax payers had no authority to do so. If the company made such a reduction in their rates, they would have to go into the hands of the receiver tomorrow.

Matter of Computation.

During the discussion Mr. Ingle repeated several times the statement that the subject of gas and electric rates is one that can be settled only by computation and not by argument or debate. He stated the books of the company were open at all times if any members of the league wished to

verify the statements he had made during the discussion. The rate question had been brought up by the grievance committee. No action further than the discussion was taken in regard to the rate subject, but the members of the league seemed to be satisfied with the results of the discussion and it was obvious that they had a much better understanding of the subject.

CHANUKKAK—THE FEAST OF DEDICATION

Among the Jews It is a Time for Rejoicing and the Poor are Liberally Remembered.

One of the most interesting half-holidays in the Jewish calendar begins this year on Saturday evening, December 12, and lasts for eight days. It is known as Chanukkah, the feast of dedication, and though not observed by special services in the synagogue, it is eagerly looked forward to by the children of the Jewish household, for it has in large measure come to be a children's festival.

The historical background of the celebration is found in the fact that in the year 165 B. C., Judas Maccabeus, one of the few martial heroes in Jewish history, re-dedicated to the service of the one God, the temple at Jerusalem after its pollution by Antiochus Epiphanes, who had set up in place of God's altar, a shrine to his heathen god. Just three years after this pollution, the temple was reclaimed and re-dedicated to the service of God.

Around the festival cluster many beautiful legends, which have helped to shape the character of the celebration. One such legend is to the effect that when the temple was re-dedicated only a single cruse of oil was found unpolluted, but through the miraculous intervention of God, this oil proved to be sufficient for burning for eight successive nights, and until other oil fit for the service might be prepared. For this reason, to this day, Jews light candles in their homes in celebration of Chanukkah for eight successive nights, one on the first night, two on the second, and so on. There is a theory that even before the historical event which Chanukkah celebrates, the feast had been observed by Jews as the beginning of the winter solstice, and that its origin is common with that of the Christian Christmas and the Roman Saturnalia which occur at about the same season, and which are likewise celebrated by the lighting of lights and the interchange of gifts.

Among the Jews, Chanukkah is a time for rejoicing, not only on the part of the children, but as well on the part of the poor, who are always liberally remembered.

CARTHAGE EDITOR NEW POSTMASTER

I. C. Davidson, of the Republican, succeeds J. E. Helfrich in Job for Uncle Sam.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Dec. 9.—After twelve years of service as postmaster at Carthage, Captain J. E. Helfrich steps out and the appointment falls upon a most worthy successor in the person of Isaac C. Davidson, of this city. The news came to Carthage Saturday of Mr. Davidson's appointment.

Isaac Corning Davidson was born and reared in this city and was educated in the public schools of Carthage. He received his newspaper instruction in the office of the Carthage Republican, under his father, the late J. M. Davidson, one of the most forceful and well known writers in the Military Tract. The Republican has been under the active management and control of the Davidson family since 1863, when J. M. Davidson became owner and editor.

After working in his father's office, Mr. Davidson entered railroad work in the employ of the St. L., K. & N. W., which he followed for several years. Upon the death of his father he came to Carthage in 1891 and assumed active control and management of the Republican and has been continuously in this work ever since.

REPORT OF TROUBLE ON LINES REWARDED

Power Company is Appreciative of Information Correspondent to St. Charles Paper Writes.

It pays to keep your eye open for trouble on the transmission line from the Keokuk water power, and don't fail to report any trouble on the line.

WHAT CAUSES COLDS?

This question and "How to Prevent Colds" is asked a thousand times every day. A cold is really a fever, not always caused by the weather but due to a disordered condition of the blood or lack of important food-elements. In changing seasons fat-foods are essential because they distribute heat by enriching the blood and so render the body better able to withstand the varying elements.

This is the underlying reason why the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion quickly overcome colds and build strength to prevent more serious sickness. It contains nature's medicinal fats, so skillfully prepared that the blood profits from every drop, and it is free from harmful drugs or alcohol.



NO matter how careful one may be in washing sweaters and other knit goods, ordinary laundry soap never leaves them as soft and pretty as when new.

The alkali and inferior fats contract, stiffen and weaken the woolen fibers. This means a change both in the appearance and fit of the garment.

To keep them in perfect condition, wash with Ivory Soap. Because of its freedom from alkali and all harmful materials, Ivory is as easy on these garments as your own careful handling. It cleans them but their texture remains the same.

Here are some timely hints on washing knit goods:

If very loosely woven put them into a pillow case or cheese cloth bag so they will not be stretched. If no bag is used, slip a towel under them to remove them from the suds. Throw the sleeves of sweater over the back of a chair while the body lies on the seat. Use lukewarm water and Ivory Soap Paste. (See directions inside wrapper.) Do not rub soap on the garment or the garment on the board.

IVORY SOAP . . . 99 1/100% PURE



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\$2.50 PER DAY A pleasant room with private bath, facing large open court. (Not one room, but one hundred of them.) \$3.00 PER DAY An excellent room with private bath, facing street, southern exposure. (Not one room, but eighty-seven of them.)

Also attractive Room without Bath \$1.50 per day. The Restaurant prices are most moderate.

LOCATION

One minute from 5 of the largest department stores. Five minutes' walk from 29 principal theaters. Within a block of the Fifth Avenue shopping district. Every line of transportation passes the door. Fifth Avenue 'Bus lines and principal car lines. The Hudson Tubes across the street. Elevated Railroad Station across the street. Subway Station three minutes away. Grand Central Station within seven minutes. Pennsylvania Railroad Station just one block away.



600 Rooms 400 Baths

THE HOTEL EVERYTHING NEW AND MODERN. A FIVE MILLION DOLLAR HOTEL. EQUIPPED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING TASTE.

All Baggage Transferred Free to and from Pennsylvania Station.

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DREAD OF AN OPERATION

N. Manchester, Ind.—Mrs. Eva Bashore, of this place, says, "I suffered female misery of every description. Two doctors attended me, and advised an operation. I lost weight until I weighed only ninety pounds. I dreaded an operation, and instead, began to take Cardui. In a short time, I ever did. Cardui, I am sure, saved my life." Cardui is today used in thousands of homes, where it relieves pain and brings back strength and ambition. It is a woman's medicine, for women's ailments, and you are urged to try it for your troubles. Ask your druggist. He will tell you about Cardui.—Advertisement.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIAN. DR. W. P. SHERLOCK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, 18 North Fifth street; in the Howell building. Residence, Hotel Iowa. Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 11 to 1 p. m. United States civil service examinee.

DR. BRUCE L. GILFILLAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, 62 1/2 Main street, over Winger Bros. store. Bell 'phone 199 Black. Residence, 317 North Fourth street Bell 'phone 1280-Red. Hours—10-12 a. m.; 2-4 p. m.; 7-9 p. m. Sunday by appointment.

C. A. JENKINS, M. D. Room 4, Estes building. Office phone 29; residence, 569. Hours—10-12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.

S. H. AYRES, CHIROPRACTOR. No Drugs—No Knife—No Osteopathy. 323 Blondeau. Phone 1411.

DR. H. H. STAFFORD, DENTIST. In Dorsey Building across from the Postoffice. Hours from 9 to 12, 1:30 to 5:00.

DR. W. FRANK BROWN No. 10 North Fifth Street. Hours: 10-11 a. m., 2-4 p. m. 7:30-8:30 p. m. Calls may be left at City Drug Store.

I. S. ACKLEY UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING 1007 Blondeau Street Iowa Phone 219.



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Loewenstein Piano Co. 626 Main Street

An Electric Pocket Flash Light Makes an excellent and lasting gift. See our many different styles. We offer only the best. C. H. WOLFE, 723 Main St.

SETTLEMENT MADE FOR EMERY'S DEATH

Santa Fe Official Pay \$4,000 to Widow of Former Switchman in Local Yards.

Settlement has been made with Mrs. Emie Emery, widow of O. W. Emery, formerly of this city, by the Santa Fe at Fort Madison. Mr. Emery was a switchman and was killed in the yards at Fort Madison, recently. The following is from the Fort Madison Democrat:

In the district court here Monday afternoon the case of Emie Emery, administratrix of the estate of O. W. Emery, deceased, versus the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway was settled by a judgment for the plaintiff of \$4,000.

As recited in the petition, the suit was brought under the employees liability act of congress and the laws of

the state covering that act. O. W. Emery was employed as a switchman at the local Santa Fe yards for some time and met his death as the result of injuries received while at work September 13, 1914, when the end of a car just being coupled to the switch engine on which Emery was standing, gave way and fell over on the switchman. The petition asked for \$4,000.

The trial was but a formality. The railway company waived the privilege of legal delays and the jury requirements and entered a general denial. The evidence was introduced the day of the filing of the petition and the judgment entry made immediately by Judge W. S. Hamilton.

In the proceedings Claims Attorney J. S. Hamilton appeared for the railroad, Attorney R. N. Johnson for the plaintiff.

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



Last chance tonight to see Johnnie Galvin and His Doll Girl at Hippodrome.