BEACH'S PEOSTA SOAP

Makes
White clothes whiter
Bright clothes brighter

THE PROFESSIONS

ATTORNEYS

H. C. LOUNSBERRY,
ATTORNEY
Probate law and matters pertaining to settlements of estates made a specialty. Abstracts examined. Notary public. Office over 105 East Main street.

F. L. MEEKER
LAWYER
MARSHALLTOWN, IA.

J. M. HOLT, Attorney
PROBATE MATTERS,
BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS,
and EXAMINATION OF ABSTRACTS
Given Special Attention.
Office 16 West Main St.
Marshalltown, Iowa.

F. E. NORTHUP,
Lawyer
OVER LaShelle's Cigar Store
Marshalltown, Iowa.

C. C. CASWELL
Attorney
Probate Law Given Special Attention, Estates Economically Settled, Abstracts Examined, Notary Public.
Over State Bank
MARSHALLTOWN - - - IOWA

M. M. O'BRIEN
LAWYER.
Practice in all courts. Estates Settled, leases, wills and mortgages drawn. Collections. Notary public.
'Phone 68. Over Boomer Cigar Store.
Marshalltown, Iowa.

PHYCICIANS and SURGEONS.

DRS. F. H. AND F. E. BOUCHER
Temporary Office in Binford Block, Corner Main and First Streets.
After Sept. 1st in McBride & Will Block.
Hours 11 to 12 a. m.—3 to 6 p. m.—7 to 8 p. m.
'Phone Office 541 one ring.
House 541 two rings

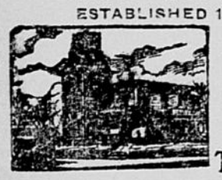
R. R. HANSEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Room 8 Hopkins Block.
Office Hours—11 to 12; 1 to 3; 7 to 9
Night and Day, 'phone 713.

DR. C. H. TIDD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Marshalltown State bank.
Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Calls answered promptly in city or country. Phone 611.

DR. GEO. JOHNSON
Physician and Surgeon
Office, Binford Block,
'Phone 517 White
Corner Main and First Sts.
MARSHALLTOWN - - - - IOWA

OCULISTS AND AURISTS

THE WOOD
Sanatarium
Opposite Pilgrim Hotel.
ESTABLISHED 1893.



EYE, EAR, NOSE —and— THROAT
DR. PERCY R. WOOD
MARSHALLTOWN - - - IOWA

DR. ROYAL F. FRENCH
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST.
Office Hours—9 to 12; 1 to 5.
Room 4 Tremont Bldg.

CHARLES H. ECKMAN
Architect
Room 13, Woodbury Building.
Phone 1277. Marshalltown, Iowa.

I. S. MILLARD,
Justice of the Peace
FIRE, TORNADO AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.
OVER 13 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE.
'Phone 1041.

Van Orman & Van Orman
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LOANS
Over 116 West Main St.
MARSHALLTOWN - - - - IOWA

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Times-Republican.

Published Daily By The
TIMES-REPUBLICAN PRINTING CO.

TERMS:

Evening edition by mail	$5.00
By the month by mail	45
Delivered by carrier by the month	.50
Later edition for morning circulation	4.00
Rural route edition per year	4.00
Twice-a-Week edition, per year	1.00

Entered at the postoffice at Marshalltown as second class mail matter.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.
No. 110 T. Roseman Secretary.

THE MAN WITH THE SHOW.

At Grand Island, Nebraska, some fellow had a wild west show. It happened the Roosevelt train was due to arrive five minutes before the performance was scheduled to begin. So the proprietor telegraphed the passenger agent in charge of the Roosevelt party insisting that Roosevelt make no stop at Grand Island. He said it would hurt the show. The people would go to see Roosevelt and wouldn't get to the ticket wagon on time. But Roosevelt stopped at Grand Island.

Over in New York a bunch are running a very profitable sideshow to the main tent of government. They didn't want Roosevelt to stop on the day the imitation show of popular government is scheduled to begin its performance. They were afraid of the receipts at the ticket wagons. So they told him so. But Roosevelt will stop on the day of the New York convention.

All these fellows want is to be "let alone." They don't want opposition or interference or even the presence of the Roosevelts and the Rooseveltians. So they gather the canvasmen of politics, arm them with the tent stakes of patronage and the like and request immediate absence. Barnes, the New York sub boss, who had charge of the warning given Roosevelt to stay away, explains it:

"What the people of the state now want is to be let alone," said Mr. Barnes. "Business interests are being put in a bad way by this wanton political agitation. People want to conserve their business interests and do not want them destroyed by political demagogues. The business interests of the state are tired of facing chaos."

However, Roosevelt and the square deal will stop just the same and the people will meet the train if they need to stay up o' nights to be there.

THE BIGGEST THING TODAY.

The biggest and most important thing in Iowa today is the opening of Iowa schools which begin again on this Monday. Yes, the biggest, best and infinitely most influential on the future is the activity of the schools.

How they strung along the street this morning, some glad, some sorry, some indifferent on the way to school. And what a mingled and motley procession it was from the lad of the laborer perhaps in overalls to the overdressed daughter of a foolish mother whose money has turned her head; kindergartners, and seniors, girls and boys, meek and boisterous, big and little, a multitude of coming common people, the future democracy of representative government, scientists, and business men, discoverers and philanthropists, statesmen and politicians, honest men and crooks, wives and old maids, good women and bad, the future of America went on its way.

And few took thought or even note except that the streets were full of children. Mothers hurried to put a lost button here and there, investigate the washing of necks and ears, the combing of hair and generally supervise and correct toilet, more or less neglected during vacation. Fathers handed over various sums upon estimate of supplies imperatively demanded. Then he hiked and the kids hiked—and the home was still and largely lonesome. It was school day, wash day, work day and every body too busy to think much or look far ahead.

But they were all there in the crowds that verged on one ward school and another; all whos hall tomorrow make up the city and the nation, manage its present, predict its future, control its destiny; who shall in quick succession take the places we hold, direct the activities of the world and send children to school to stand in the places they shall vacate. Not the gathering of congress means so much as the opening day of school, and the tramp of all the armies of the earth is drowned by the patter of the children's feet upon their way—whither?

WHY MEAT IS HIGH.

Receipts of live stock during July at seven primary interior markets, 2,298,675 head, were on a lower scale than during the preceding month, tho comparing favorably with like receipts during July, 1909 and 1908, when 2,688,311 and 2, 874,093 head were reported. Of the total for the month 688,759 head were cattle; 93,499 head, calves; 1,224,021 head, hogs; 874,310 head, hseep; and 18,086 head, horses and mules. The increase in the commercial supply for the month of cattle and sheep, is more than countre-balanced by the shortage in the arrival of hogs, the July figures for the current year falling about 18 per cent below the corresponding average for the preceding five-year period. The loss is, however, compensated to some extent by the greater weight of th hogs brought to market. The shortage at all the seven markets exceeded 24 per cent when compared with the seven months' average for the five preceding years; in the case of Chicago, it runs as high as 30 per cent, and in the case of Kansas City not less than 25 per cent. Other noteworthy features of this year's commercial livestock movement are the increasing number of calves and the smaller average weight of cattle marketed. A similar decline may be noted in the monthly arrivals of livestock at the four leading Atlantic seacoast cities.

The July shipments of packing house products from Chicago, 162,987,400 pounds, fell likewise below the June figures, which were the heaviest monthly shipments for the year. As compared with the average July shipments for te preceding five-year period, a decline of 16 per cent is shown. The stocks of meat on the last day of the month at five principal packing centers, 187,329,822 pounds, decreased about 10,000,000 pounds since the end of June and were about one-third less than the average for the same date in the five preceding years.

The foreign trade in live animals and meat products shows an even more unfavorable development. Thus cattle exports which for the seven months of 1906 were 338,711 head, valued at about 25½ million dollars, have fallen to 58,123 in number valued at 4.8 million dollars. The lative loss of the foreign market for our meat products may be realized from the fact that notwithstanding the large increase in prices, particularly during the last few years, the total value of the meat products exported during the seven months declined from $121,178,563 in 1906 to $73,799,731 during the present year.

GOOD ROADS AND HUMAN MATURE.

Logan Walter Page, of the United States department of agriculture, in a letter to the National Grange, says:

"As the roads are improved, the rural districts will become more attractive, the farmers will continue to farm and to do so more intelligently, the congested population of the cities will begin to flow from their alleys to the healthy atmosphere of the farm and become producers instead of idle consumers, and our country will march forward to greater industrial attainments and a higher and nobler civilization."

There you have the fundamental reason for highway improvement. It is more, in the long run, to get the town people into the country, than to get country people into the town. When the back-to-the-soil movement becomes a thing of joy it will be a movement, indeed. To make country life attractive is the problem. If we are as highly commercialized as it is said we are, you would think the profits of farming, as exemplified in the experience of the last ten years, would be attractive enough, but there must be some mistake about that. In the loneliness of his isolated kingdom, it was for communion with his fellowman that Robinson Crusoe longed. It is this thing of being Robinson Crusoed that drives the boy from the farm and keeps from it those who otherwise would be there. Until the line of hunger is reached, the profits of the farm are not a sufficient allurement with many to neutralize the hold of the gregarious pleasures of the town. Good roads can't be beat as a prescription to supply the needed equalizing ingredient. We must cater to human nature.

Topics of the Times

Now the Des Moines Capital should pick up another slogan "Plenty of cars and the best transportation service possible without additional taxation by raising rates."

* * *

In that New York circus Vice President Sherman seems to be the clown who gets in the way of the slapsticks.

* * *

Over in Illinois Vice President Sherman is putting his personal guaranty upon President Taft. It would be funny if it were not fierce.

* * *

And Ballinger stands one side like a bound boy at a husking bee.

* * *

That "Holland" rifle of his was a deadly weapon but it shades into second place as to accuracy and effect when Theodore aims his tongue at the bosses.

* * *

Walter I. Smith's only hope and deepest heart wish is to "bring the high honor of the speakership to the Ninth district." Ah, Walt, that blarneyin' tongue of yours would break the heart of a stone!

* * *

Notice that Roosevelt can "come back." Fact is, he never has been "gone" so that it became noticeable to the common American people.

* * *

Des Moines officers arrested a bunch of soldiers and women away out by the fort the other night. Seems that when they can see a lot of soldiers spooning that for that they ought to be able to make out a red light close down town.

* * *

Perhaps all this row over the impurity of Des Moines was intended to reassure a certain class of state fair goers.

* * *

There are now about eight hundred aeroplanes in France, seven hundred of which have been made in the last ten months, according to statistics published by "L'Illustration." A year ago there were about one hundred aeroplanes in the country, but since Bleriot crossed the Channel his firm has manufactured more than two hundred and fifty and Henri Farman more than one hundred. The Bleriot monoplane costs about $3,600, but can be had for $2,000 with a cheaper motor. The Farman is sold at $5,700, the Voisin at $5,000, the Antoinette at the same price and the Sommer at $5,700.

* * *

Why should sober-minded citizens who are in their homes and safe in bed by 10 o'clock at night pay lighting taxes for others who, being of a jovial turn of mind, prefer to stay in cafes, clubs or bars until midnight and do not return home until the early hours of the morning? In Germany this question has now been answered. To the village of Zarkau, near Glogau, in Silesia, must be given the honor of installing a system of automatic electric lighting for the streets. The electric lights burn every night from the outskirts of Glogau thru the village of Zarkau until 10 o'clock at a mutual cost to the community in general. Then they are switched out. At each end of this stretch, on an iron pillar, stands a small iron cupboard lighted by a tiny electric light. Those persons who are out after 10 o'clock wishing to have their way lighted must insert a 10-pfennig piece into a slot in the side of the iron cupboard. Then the nine lamps placed along this stretch burst forth into a twelve minute life, this enabling the passenger to find his way in lightness to his house.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

The Tama Northern finds "it hard to tell whether the secretary of agriculture is a standpatter or a progressive."

"There may be exceptional circumstances which make it advisable for some to go elsewhere, and some may make a great strike by buying land in some other states just at the proper time, but as a general proposition, Iowa is the best," concludes the Newton Record.

"The west is getting chesty," says the Webster City Freeman-Tribune. "It is fast releasing itself from the grasp of the east in financial and political matters. The west has become tired of being the back yard of the east. The west is going to have more to say from now on."

"The framers of the Cosson code," says the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, commenting on the removal from office of Mayor Phillips, of Ottumwa, "left no room for popular sentiment to find expression in the verdict. The court's decision must be on the law. Has the defendant obeyede the law? If not, he must be ousted."

"A cat and a rat got into a fight at Waterloo the other day, and one of the papers of that city takes a half column to tell of the affair," notes the Hampton Chronicle, and complains "if the article appeared in some country paper those city guys would laugh their sides out about the 'quality of news' those country papers sometimes print."

"Just at this particular time Mr. Roosevelt is standing on very thin ice if he desires to retain the confidence of the American people," declares the standpat Indianola Herald.

"That spat between Senator Bristow of Kansas and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island ought to be stimulated by every truth-loving citizen," suggests the Davenport Democrat. "Something good may develop out of it."

"If the Ottumwa case stands it means that a good many other officials in Iowa will have to get onto the carpet and explain to the people who elected them why they do not attend to their duties and why they do not remain sober and in condition to attend to their duties," says the Denison Bulletin. "And the fear of such a law will make it decidedly unpleasant for a lot of good officers who try to do their duty and still refrain from meddlings in other people's business any more than they can help."

DUG UP IN SCRANTON.

[Scranton Journal.]

There is a man in Scranton who has some very old-fashioned, original and peculiar ideas in regard to the temperance question. He believes that there should be no liquor laws, but that the whisky traffic should be as unrestricted as the traffic in flour or soda water. This man would go back 100 years and have whisky again placed on sale at the tavern and the grocery, and he would permit every man who cares for one to have his own still and manufacture his own "corn juice." He would have no legal regulation of its manufacture and sale other than that which surrounds all other commodities. This would wipe out a large amount of goveriment revenue and would add to the taxation of people who do not consume liquor. This man does not believe there is justice in a special taxation levid upon the consumer of liquor—or tobacco, either, for that matter. He don't believe that is a fair way to punish them. He says that some poor old drunks, with no property, are paying more toward the support of the government than some total abstainers who are worth many thousands. This don't look to him like a square deal. He thinks there was less drunkenness in the days when ministers entertained their visitors with a glass of grog, and the grocer treated his customer to a swig of "old rye" when he paid his bill, than there is in these days when the law books say "thou shalt not," and when the country is filled with joints and bootleggers of every description and drunkenness is common. He believes that each successive prohibitory law has made conditions worse than those proceeding them, and that they have bred a multitude of evils, including Carrie Nation. He believes in the individual right of every man to choose his own beverages, free from legal interference, and he believes that a large majority of them are capable of doing so without committing nuisance. He believes that the man who commits crime should be punished, whether the cause is whisky or women. All of which is very peculiar. This man don't drink a drop of intoxicating liquor, and wouldn't if it was free as water. He simply thinks he has a right to.

It is needless to say that the Journal does not agree with this peculiar individual.

Daily Thought.

It is not so much what we do as what we are that tells in this world.

Taft and Cannon

Editor Times-Republican:

In the Times-Republican of Aug. 25, you have published a paragraph from the Nevada Representative, on "Mr. Cannon's Fame," the publication of which by you leads me to believe that possibly you may agree with it. The Nevada Representative has generally been right on political questions, but, as a progressive myself, who has been in the battle in the ranks since he first began to vote, I purpose to show, statement by statement, if you will permit me to have the space, wherein the Representative is in error:

"Mr. Cannon will lose nothing by his retirement from the speakership," says the Representative. The reply to this is that he will lose the political power and the influence which comes from his power as speaker to give insignificants influence by committee appointments. This power has been the glory of Mr. Cannon. When he retires, he will be lost, and the probabilities are he will not live long, but will die of despondency.

"He has beaten the record already for continuous service in that exalted office, and the moment the fight over his office ends the universal recognition of his work will come."

The reply to this is that Mr. Cannon is a relic of the days gone by, and of the methods which we who are progressives hope have passed forever, methods in which things were run without the people having much to say about it. Mr. Cannon's reputation and fame will be like that of the last king in a country in which democracy has replaced monarchy.

"But the administration which he has supported and which now undertakes to relieve itself of him will profit nothing by its action."

To this we say that the support of the administration by Cannon has always been of a doubtful nature. The administration instead of being supported by Cannon, has simply acquiesced in Cannon's influence because it believed that for policy sake it was necessary to do so, in order to accomplish. Roosevelt did the same thing, and probably for the same reasons. Instead of condemning Cannon, Roosevelt, in language which was made public, eulogized the sage of Danville.

"The controversy with the republican party has progressed to a stage where it can be stilled only by the elimination of Taft, and it is safe to say that not in the whole country will the president win one real friend by his present abandonment of Cannon, while of Cannon's friends and admirers who will sicken of the president's conduct in the matter, there are multitudes," continues the Nevada editor.

In what way is the president indebted to Cannon? When was Cannon moved into support of the administration thru love of Taft? Cannon opposed Taft for president in the last republican national convention, to the last ditch, and went down, opposed to Taft, not only because Cannon would have liked the presidency, for there was little prospect that he could have been elected if nominated, but because he was opposed to Taft on principle. The progressives were for Taft, with possibly the exception of the Nevada Representative. If I recollect right it had some reason for opposing him, other than standpat or progressive.

"Mr. Cannon's fault, if he have a real political fault, is that he is so regular in his republicanism, that he has certified to the president where he could not possibly be in sympathy and has permitted himself to be the target of arrows that were really aimed at the administration," says the Representative.

Let all other progressives disagree with the Nevada Representative here. When did Cannon become this self-sacrificing hero? Say rather that Cannon has made political capital, and supported his declining influence, out of the pretense that he has helped the administration, when like members of the Iowa Taft Club, he has had no other love for the administration than that he could make capital for himself by maintaining that he is a supporter of the administration, when in fact he has endeavored to use his influence with the administration for his own private ends, and his own political aims. Have Cannon's friends been real supporters of the administration? The New York incident ought to silence all in this. It has at last been made public, even to the satisfaction of the president, that Cannon, et. al., have been endeavoring to pose as friends of the president, for their own purposes. Why then, it may be asked, didn't Taft sooner repudiate Cannon? But,— it will be remembered that during the last days of Roosevelt's administration, Cannon and his friends laughed at message after message which Roosevelt sent to congress, recommending legislation. Have we forgotten the celebrated "do nothing" congress? Have we forgotten that if Roosevelt had continued as president, something radical must have been done, or else methods different than he had pursued would have had to be resorted to? Many of us were impatient then, that Roosevelt did not publicly denounce Cannon and his kind. But did he do it? No, and but a short time before he had said that Cannon had been of great assistance to him. No administration can afford quickly to break with the speaker of the house when he is of the same political party. "But all things come," it is said, "to those who wait." The progressives have forced the speaker off the rules committee, and it is quite likely they will enforce still further reforms, and the president will then be less under the necessity of acquiescing in the acts of the speaker, and the speaker will probably be more in touch with enlightened sentiment in the country.

"But," says the Nevada Representative, "when he (meaning Cannon) is down, it will be discovered that for the Taft administration he has been a shield and not a burden."

The learned editor of the Nevada Representative should have already learned, that when Cannon is down, it will be found that he endeavored to hang onto the coat tails of the administration, and by professed loyalty to it, to maintain his sinking and declining political fortunes, and that his vast political power as speaker, enabled him to do this to some extent with an appearance of reality and truth.

"Cannon can stand the present performance if Taft can."

To this all progressives should reply that the quicker the administration repudiates Cannon the better. No sentimentality should be wasted on Cannon. He has wasted none on others when he had the power to scorn them, and they refused to obey him. He has wasted none on the administration, and the administration owes Joe Cannon nothing. He has been able to shout that he is regular; it has been his stock in trade, with which to buffet the winds of public opinion. The administration has suffered more in silence, to shield Cannon, in order to have no open breach that would hurt the old man's feelings, or injure the republican party, than Cannon has suffered from the onslaughts of the progressives, for they have not abused him personally, while he has endeavored strenuously to put the president in a false light, and have it appear that the administration has repudiated, of its own free will, the last republican national platform.

Let us not condemn Taft for what he is not guilty of. Let us at least not claim that he owes allegiance to Cannon. Cannon is indebted to the administrations of both Roosevelt and Taft for having stood for him, and to Roosevelt for having also publicly praised him. He should be grateful to them both.

Taft has said that the Payne-Aldrich tariff law is the best that ever was passed. And this is probably true. It is undoubtedly as good as could be passed under the Cannon regime. But the country demands better things. It demands the exit of the Cannon regime, and when that has taken place, it will be seen that a better bill is possible. Taft's mistake was not one of untruthfulness when he made this statement, but was rather one of untactfulness, and not very good politics, or we might say poor grand stand playing. It was not exactly the opportune thing to say, but a man may be a good president and a poor politician, we believe. Taft has made a few other untactful and unpopular remarks, particularly when he told the people of Rhode Island that he hoped their Mr. Aldrich would be able to take a swing around the circuit and tell the people about the tariff. There was nothing very bad about this remark, but it was not in touch with public sentiment. We don't care to take any lessons from Aldrich. The president probably thought that Aldrich was better posted on the tariff, and as he had had a part in making the bill, that he could explain it. If President Taft had been a politician he would have said it this way: "Here Aldrich, you're largely to blame for this here tariff bill, you get out there and square it with the people of the west." This would have been popular. Taft made another statement unpopular in the west, when he told the people of Ohio that it was a mistake for them not to keep their representatives longer in congress, for the possibilities of public usefulness were measured largely by length of service, and that the west had made this mistake. We don't agree with him, altho his statement was true as applied to the old way of running things. Applied to what we expect of the future, it was an erroneous statement. Of the future, we expect that a new man sent to congress, fresh from the people, uncorrupted by length of experience with the pork barrel, will have as much to say about this government, as he who has pulled the wires and fortified himself in his position by passing out the pie until he thinks it is impossible to dislodge him and that he can do what he will. But the primary has made it possible for us to kick him out. Taft should have said, "The crying need of this country, is not brainy men, for we have plenty; not wire pullers, for we have plenty; but plain, honest men, and if perchance you feel that you have got such a one into congress, keep him there, for government should be run like any other business institutions, but many who are there are not above suspicion, and when you suspect them with any reason therefor at all, fire them out, and put in men you do not suspect, for it is better that you have a man you trust, even tho the one you fire may not be so bad, because no real patriot will consider it necessary to the country's salvation that he be kept in office." This would have been popular.

Taft has made a few mistaken utterances. But let us criticise if we will, and condemn only those mistakes, which, as will be seen, may not be so bad after all. Let us not be too impatient and condemn him for what he is not guilty of. Above all, let us not now argue against his profiting by the exposure of the standpat plot in New York state, which has shown conclusively that the professed love of the standpatters for Taft, has been largely "professed" and has had its own ends to serve. Two years from now, it may not be surprising if we who are progressive are compelled to defend Taft against these very standpatters, and perhaps in our own state.

The Representative's paragraph concludes: "Cannon's fame is secure." Let us waste no time befogging the issues by praising Cannon, or placing laurels on his brow. Cannon is a very wealthy old man. He has profited financially by his long career. He has gloried in a long period as czar, and while a czar hates to abdicate, no friend of progress will waste his time shedding tears over his enforced abdication.

F. J. M'GREEVY

Ackley, Ia., Aug. 26, 1910.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight before retiring and you will feel all right in the morning. Sold by all dealers.

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES.
Hall over 105-107 West Main.
Visitors always welcome.

MARSHALL LODGE, 108, A. F. & A. M. Work on second degree Friday, Sept. 2, at :30 p. m.
D. W. Chamberlain, W. M.
H. S. Lawrence, Secretary.

SIGNET CHAPTER No. 38, R. A. M Stated convocation Monday evening, Aug. 22.
George H. Boggie, E. H. P.
I. S. Millard, Secretary.

KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M.—Special assembly Monday, Aug. 29, 7:30 p. m., for work. Refreshments after work.
A. D. Meeker, T. I. M.
I. T. Forbes, Rec.

ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30 K. T. Red Cross Tuesday evening, Aug. 30, 1910, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Sir knights it is important that you be there.
Fred Wallace, Recorder.
Fred M. Wilbur, E. C.

CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Regular meeting Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, 8 p. m.
Mrs. George Downing, W. M.
Edna C. Fularton, Secretary.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Low Fare Summer Tours
Via WASHINGTON
—TO—
ATLANTIC CITY
AND OTHER SEA SHORE RESORTS
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS.

LONG RETURN LIMIT.
Tickets on Sale Daily Until September 30.
LIBERAL STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES.
For further particulars address
W. A. PRESTON, B. N. AUSTIN,
T. P. A., Chicago. G. P. A., Chicago.

A Florida Home
Of ten or forty acres will make you a rich man in less than ten years. Fine climate, rich soil. Orange groves and truck farms surround the tract I have for sale in De Soto county, Florida, on monthly payments, $10. Cash will give you possession of land that will make the remaining payments. No interest, no taxes, no fees; $25 per acre. See me at once; sickness or death provided for in our contract payments.
JOHN COBURN
25 West Main Street.

Simkins & Estel
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Licensed Embalmers
216-218 EAST MAIN. AMBULANCE SERVICE

McCARTEN QUALITY Enough Better to be Your First Choice Always
MEMORIZE THIS
McCarten
Quality
McCarten Plumbing Company
Agents Western Electric Co.

$10--EXCURSION--$10
LAND BARGAINS IN SOUTH DAKOTA. WE ARE SHOWING LANDS IN LYMAN AND STANLEY, FAULK, POTTER, EDMUNDS, BROWN, McPHERSON, HYDE, HUGHS, SULLY AND SPINK COUNTIES, SOUTH DAKOTA AT FROM $15 TO $75 PER ACRE. WE ALSO HAVE IOWA AND MINNESOTA FARMS FOR SALE. WE MAKE A $10 RATE EVERY TUESDAY TO SOUTH DAKOTA. FULL PARTICULARS CONCERNING ALL OF OUR LANDS ON REQUEST. CALL OR ADDRESS
JAMES RIVER VALLEY LAND EXCHANGE
ROOM 8, TREMONT BUILDING, 'PHONE 513.
A. D. WOODS, General Manager
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

The WHITE TRANSFER LINE
WOODMANSEE & HUTT
STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND MERCHANDISE
SAFES AND PIANOS MOVED WITH CARE
18 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE