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Tri-Weekly Courier

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LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

From Saturday's Daily. Neenan sells the best watches. A talking machine would make a fine Christmas present. Sargent has them. Mrs. L. A. McQuarry, Mrs. R. B. Taylor and Mrs. M. W. Duncan, of Albia returned home last evening after visiting at the home of John Fulmer, corner North Court street and Vogie avenue. Mrs. F. Swim, of Albia, arrived here this morning and will make her future home in south Ottumwa. F. Kimple of Eldon was in the city on business today. J. A. Thomas, of Burlington, who has been visiting with F. B. McBride, 118 Third street, has returned home. Blacklegoids and blacklegine at Sargent's. Mrs. N. H. Henderson, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. W. S. Childs, 122 North Jefferson street, has returned to her home in Charleston. Hon. James A. Speers, of Buxton, an eloquent colored speaker will address the colored voters of the city Monday night in the hall over the Central drug store. Rexall cherry bark cough syrup at Sargent's. Mrs. Harvey Gilman, of Fairfield has gone to Grinnell after visiting at the home of Mrs. W. S. Sage, 1014 West Sherman street. Mrs. T. Binks and Mrs. M. F. Frisbie, 118 North Wapello street, are visiting friends in Oskaloosa today. New talking machine records at Sargent's. Mrs. H. Hills, of Des Moines, has returned home after visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harlan, 109 Sheffield street. Miss Gertrude Lewis, 155 Sheffield street, left this morning for Des Moines, where she will visit relatives. Miss Grace Miller, who teaches school in Kirksville, is visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miller, 227 North Weller street. Mrs. Edgar Downey and Miss Nellie Penn, 540 West Main street, are in Avery visiting friends. Talking machines \$17.50 to \$200 at Sargent's. Mrs. Charles Johnson, who resides north of the city, has gone to Dudley for a few days' visit. Mrs. N. Harris of Albia, has returned home after shopping in the city. Mrs. T. Portney, who has been visiting with Mrs. C. W. Ball, 113 North Green street, has returned to her home in Albia. Mrs. S. Lams, of Eddyville, has returned home after visiting at the home of Bernard Burns, 301 Fairview avenue. Talking machine needles six cents (6c) per hundred at Sargent's. Mrs. Victor Halburn, of Albia, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Dickerson, 518 Spring street. Miss Blanche Bowker, 735 West Second street, left this morning for Leon where she will spend a few days. Miss Vivian House, of Albia, and J. W. House, of Sioux Falls, S. D. have returned to their homes after attending the funeral of F. D. House. Miss Marie Smith, of Des Moines, is visiting at the home of Miss Stella Williams, 525 West Fourth street.

SOME TARIFF HISTORY.

The present campaign all over the country has been fought out on the fundamental principles upon which the two now dominant parties were founded. There have been minor issues in some of the states, but the chief issue everywhere has been the tariff question. The republican party in this campaign is standing on its record of achievement. It is standing for the continuance of the protective tariff under which this country has advanced to its present position as a world power and under which the American people have enjoyed a state of prosperity that has not been reached in any other country on the globe. As ex-President Roosevelt well expressed it in his speech at Davenport, "the republican party is unanimous in its belief in a protective tariff, high enough to cover the difference between the cost of production here and abroad and high enough to cover the difference in the standard of living between the workmen of America and those abroad." This has been the policy of the republican party since it was founded and through the workings of this policy during republican administrations the country has enjoyed its greatest prosperity. Attempts to reverse this policy by the enactment of a free trade tariff law, or a tariff for revenue only, have been disastrous. American history brings this forcefully to the attention. In previous years the democrats have gone before the people on a low tariff issue, and their success always has brought disaster in its wake, disaster to the employer and employe, and to the farmer. The Courier sets forth in the paragraphs following a brief review of this country's history as it has been affected by tariff legislation. This is brought out, not as a political argument, but as a plain presentation of facts for thinking people. It is an appeal to the common sense of the people, and not to their political prejudice. Same Old Story. Andrew Jackson was first elected president in 1828, immediately following the enactment of a protective tariff law. This tariff law remained in force only five years, but you can judge of the beneficial effects thereof from a single paragraph contained in the message of President Jackson submitted in December, 1832. He says: "Our country presents on all sides marks of prosperity and happiness unequalled perhaps in any portion of the world." The next year, however, the author of this indorsement signed a tariff act which provided for a biennial reduction of one-tenth of all duties in excess of twenty per cent so as to reduce the rate on articles to twenty per cent at the expiration of ten years. Within six years from the passage of this law public revenues had fallen off twenty-five per cent; the government was again borrowing money. Then it was that the country entered upon the worst panic period ever experienced in the memory of any man now living. This was the famous panic of 1837, which continued with increasing intensity until counteracted shortly after the passage of the protective tariff of 1842, following the victory of the whig party. Horses \$2 Each. If any young people doubt the severity of that panic, go to your library and get Colton's "Life of Henry Clay. It says: "In Ohio, with all her abundance, it was hard to get money to pay taxes. The sheriff of Muskingum county, as stated in the Guernsey Times, in the summer of 1842, sold at auction ten hogs at 6 1/2 cents each; two horses at \$2 each; and two cows at \$1 each. In Pike county, Missouri, as stated by the Hannibal Journal, the sheriff sold three horses at \$1.50 each; one large ox at 12 1/2 cents; five cows, two steers and one calf, the lot at \$3.25; twenty sheep at 13 1/2 cents each; and twenty-four hogs, the lot at 25 cents." The protective tariff law passed by the whig party in 1842 remained in force four years and the best evidence of its beneficial effect is to quote from the message of President Polk submitted to congress in 1845: "Labor in all its branches is receiving ample reward, while education, science and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of her territorial limits and in the rapid increase of her population, but in resources and wealth and in the happy condition of our people, is without an example in the history of nations." It seems, however, that the people were even less able to bear continued prosperity than now, for the democratic party was successful in 1844, electing James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania. The platform was equivocal, and campaign speeches more so. In Pennsylvania and perhaps some other states the cry was, "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42." In other states where protection was supposed to be unpopular, it was "Polk, Dallas and free trade." The democratic party secured at that election complete control, and immediately proceeded to materially lower the tariff by the enactment of what is known as the Walker bill, which was passed in 1846. The senate

was about equally divided, and in that body the debate became most interesting. Daniel Webster spoke against the bill for three days, and that you may understand how that great statesman viewed the effect of a protective tariff upon labor, we quote from his speech: "And, sir, take this great truth; place it on the title-page of every book of political economy intended for the use of the United States; put it in every farmer's almanac; let it be the heading of the column of every mechanic's magazine; proclaim it everywhere and make it a proverb, that where there is work for the hands of men, there will be work for their teeth. Where there is employment, there will be bread. * * * Employment feeds and clothes and instructs. Employment gives health, sobriety and morals. Constant employment and well-paid labor produce, in a country like ours, general prosperity, content and cheerfulness." The democratic party was not a unit in its favor. Senator John M. Niles of Connecticut, a democrat, made an important speech, which would be applicable now as it was applicable then. It had been said by those who spoke in favor of the bill that a protective tariff created monopoly and enabled those benefited thereby to demand extortionate prices. In other words, the same argument was used against the tariff then as is used against the tariff now. In Senator Niles's speech against his party's determination to interfere with the then prosperous condition of the country by lowering the tariff, he used this language: "Why disturb the business and pursuits of the people? Why unnecessarily agitate and alarm the country? * * * I have again and again asked for the reasons for passing this bill at this time, and could get no response, no reason. We now have one, and what is it? Why, to curtail the profits of the large and wealthy manufacturers. But, sir, the fact is assumed; there is no evidence as to those large profits. But, admitting it to be so, will not competition correct the evils? Will it not bring down those enormous values? With an enterprising people like ours will there not be enough to rush into any business which affords such enormous profits? But is not this something new? It is not a strange reason. Can any example be found in the history of the world of a legislature passing laws to arrest the prosperity of the country or to reduce the profits of any particular class of citizens in a pursuit open to all? Certainly, sir, this must be the great measure of the age when we consider the great good it is to effect; when it is to stop individuals from getting rich too fast, and to check the prosperity of the country. "The senator says it will not affect the laborers, the mechanics, nor the small manufacturers. Now, how does he know this? I tell him he's mistaken, those are the very men on whom the blow will fall. You may diminish the profits of the large establishments some, but you cannot crush them. They can stand by warding off the blow and transferring the sacrifice to others. They have hundreds and some thousands of laborers in their employ, and they will save themselves by reducing the wages of those in their employ. The blow then falls directly upon the laborers. "But how is it with the mechanics and small manufacturers? Those who do their own work and perhaps employ a few apprentices? They must sustain the sacrifices themselves. They will not be able to sustain a competition with the large establishments. But why is this experiment to be tried? To see how much reduction labor will bear? Is it to carry out a theory? Is it to test the cold, heartless, miserable theory of free trade?" And now comes the interesting part of the controversy as it relates to North Carolina. Rather than vote for a bill that would close the New England factories which consumed cotton and furnished employment for labor in its conversion into fabrics with which to clothe the American people, Senator William H. Haywood of this state resigned his seat and retired to private life. He did not see his way clear to vote against his party, and he would not vote for what he believed to be a vicious bill. In Senator Haywood's address to the people of his state, while describing the effect of tariff legislation of the pending character, he used this language: "Infant factories are destroyed by the hand of legislation, and the older and more mature establishments are compelled to diminish their operations forthwith and consequently discharge a number of their laborers and reduce the wages of all. The laborers suffer more than the owners because they are less able to bear it. The sudden loss of work will be to many of them and their families a loss of food and raiment; and that for which the lawmaker is commanded to pray—his daily bread—he thus rudely takes by law from the workingman of his country." The resignation of Senator Haywood left the opponents of the bill in control in the senate, which would have defeated the measure had not Senator Spencer Jarnigan of Tennessee deemed himself bound by a resolution of the legislature of his state to vote against his convictions and for the bill. The friends of free trade and tariff for revenue only have always cited conditions following the enactment of the Walker bill, the law of 1846, in proof of their position that good times are possible with low tariff laws in force. The Mexican war, the discovery of gold in California and the Crimean war delayed ruin longer than usual

after such reduction in the tariff, but some conception of its ultimate effect can be gleaned from the fact that in little more than a decade revenues had fallen so far below expenditures that the government was again forced to borrow money as it did during the preceding period of democratic supremacy. Its effect upon labor is graphically expressed in an address by unemployed men made to the mayor of New York city on January 6, 1855. Listen to their cry: "We do not come as beggars, but we ask what we deem right. We ask not alms, but work. We don't want a little soup now and cast-off clothing tomorrow. But we do want work and the means of making an honest livelihood. The condition of the working classes is most piteous. They want bread. Is there not enough in the city? They want clothes. Is there none made nowadays?" These are, in effect, the same words used by the spokesmen for the committee of unemployed that appealed for work in Ottumwa in 1894, during the last democratic administration. Other illustrations were used in this historical sketch to show the deplorable conditions then existing. The New York Tribune told of the thousands that were being clothed and fed at public expense during this period when the wheels of the country were idle. This matter is brought to the attention, not as a political argument, but as a plain, business proposition that should make a direct appeal to the common sense of every citizen. The history of American politics shows that low tariff has brought disaster whenever it has been tried. Conditions in one decade are no different than conditions in another decade in this regard. When the markets are thrown open and the American worker is thrown into competition with the pauper labor of Europe, the American worker suffers. In the present campaign the republican party is standing on its record of achievement under the protective tariff policy. The democrats have made their campaign on the low tariff issue, regardless of the disaster that has followed in the wake of such legislation in the past. "Democracy in the past eight years," says the Peoria Herald-Transcript, "has made a brave and plucky fight against railroad regulation, against the pure food law, against conservation, against the postal savings act, against the employers' liability bill, and against the tariff commission clause. It has gone forth and has fought every progressive bit of legislation enacted by the republican party, and has fought it in the hope of being able to discredit the past three administrations and to step into power over the ruins of popular policies. In other words, democracy in the past few years, as always before, has been ready to make the country pay the price of its own success, and has amply demonstrated that the first consideration of democratic statesmanship is the good of the democratic party." Vote for C. W. Whitmore for senator. Vote for Frank Shane for representative. Vote for George A. Wilson for auditor. Vote for E. L. Peterson for treasurer. Vote for F. T. Lynch for clerk. Vote for J. H. Cremer for sheriff. Vote for L. L. Swenson for recorder. Vote for Lloyd L. Duke for County attorney. Vote for Winifred Hughes for county superintendent. Vote for W. C. Wyman for surveyor. Vote for A. W. Slaughter for coroner. Vote for A. W. Roberts for supervisor, term beginning 1911. Vote for J. R. Stodghill for supervisor, term beginning 1912. Vote for S. D. Baker for supervisor, to fill vacancy. The republicans this year have placed a strong ticket before the voters. The candidates on the state, congressional, legislative, county and township tickets are representative of the best citizenship in the state. It is a ticket that can be supported from top to bottom by all republicans. Vote this ticket straight. Place a cross in the square opposite the name of Governor Carroll and place a cross in the square opposite the name of every man on the republican ticket. A partial sample ballot is being sent to the voters. On this ticket all the republican candidates are voted for except Cosson and Thorne. This is sent presumably from democratic

A Big Purchase. Phillips Big Store Co. Purchased a Large part of the William Island stock of Imported Wool suitings owing to the unprecedented demand for rough weaves it is an opportunity to secure the latest weaves in all wool novelty suitings, mixtures and zebelines—Zebelines being a large demand in New York for ladies and children's long coats—Mr. Phillips states he purchased this stock for 50c on the dollar just half price and will place the entire line on sale Wednesday morning for 49c a yard which is less than half of the retail value. Some of these goods will be displayed in the west show window tomorrow but sale will not begin until Wednesday morning—see ad on fifth page. sources to bewilder the republican voter. It shows the necessity for every republican to vote his ticket straight. Republican voters should not take the chance of spoiling their ballots by schatching. Vote the straight ticket and in that way you are sure that your vote is counted. During Governor Carroll's administration the state tax levy has twice been reduced. Vote for Governor Carroll and for a continuance of the able and economical administration which Iowa has enjoyed during the last two years. The next legislature will elect a senator to succeed the late Senator Dolliver. Senator Dolliver's successor must be a republican. Vote for C. W. Whitmore for senator and Frank Shane for representative. Both are able men and well fitted to represent Wapello county in the state legislature. Go to the polls early. Do not wait until your neighbor comes to you and asks you to vote. Vote for every republican on the ticket. The republicans never placed a stronger ticket in the field. Vote the straight republican ticket. YOUNG COUPLE WED IN THEIR OWN HOME. In the cosy little home that the groom had prepared for his bride at 308 South Davis street, William G. Sheppard of Belknap and Miss Nellie M. Williams of Drakeville, were married Sunday afternoon. The ceremony was performed at 1 o'clock by Rev. S. Isaac Elder, pastor of the Davis Street Christian church. The young people immediately started housekeeping. DEATHS. LAGER—Saturday, Nov. 5, 1910, at 7:25 p. m. at the home of his parents, 1009 East Fourth street, Oscar E. Lager, aged 21 years. The deceased had been ill for several months and although his death was expected it came as a shock to his many friends. He was a barber and was a member of the local union of journeymen barbers. He was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lager, and his brothers, Charles and Andrew Lager, and two sisters, Ellen and Amanda Lager, survive him. Funeral services will be held from the residence tomorrow at 2 o'clock and from the Swedish Lutheran church at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. O. A. Henry, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church, assisted by Rev. W. H. Hormel of the East End Presbyterian church, will conduct the services. The remains will be interred in the Ottumwa cemetery. The pallbearers will be Amos Carlson, Axel Sanstrom, Emil Brown, William Johnson, Oscar Anderson and William Carlson. Misses Ruth Freed, Alvera Carlson, Clara Kendall and Victoria Darall will be the flower girls. CHADWICK—Monday, Nov. 7 at 12:50 p. m., George Chadwick, at the family home, corner Clay and Mill streets. The deceased had been ill for the past three weeks with Bright's disease. He was a native of Hedrick, but had lived in Ottumwa for the past fourteen years. He was 39 years, 2 months and 18 days old. Until ill health prevented him working he was employed as a machinist by the Hardsock Manufacturing Co. He is survived by a wife and two children. The funeral will be held Wednesday at 2 p. m. AGENCY. R. C. Hixson made a business trip to Illinois last week. George Canney is home from Waterloo, where he has been for some time. Mrs. Otis McCoy of Douds-Leando, is here on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Johnson. Rev. B. G. Hankins' horse ran away with him last week throwing the occupants of the buggy out and severely bruising them and cutting the horse badly on a barb wire fence that it ran into. Mrs. Eva Hitz of Carthage, Mo., is here visiting at the J. E. Sidore home. Fred Shank has been appointed substitute rural carrier on R. F. D. No. 2, from this office. John Connelly is laid up with rheumatism. Mrs. Bertha Littlet has returned

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