

JOHN ROBINSON'S CIRCUS IN TOWN

Grand Parade Given Today by Show Which Has Pitched Tents at Twentieth and Main.

TWO PERFORMANCES

Were Out This Afternoon and Big Crowd Will Attend the Evening Show.

Circus day—but what a difference. It is not an ordinary white top organization that rolled into Keokuk this morning, but the famous John Robinson circus, which perhaps has more friends in each of the important cities of the United States than has any other circus of consequence. The John Robinson Ten Big Shows "here," is the glad cry, and fond anticipation of the most imaginative and realized this forenoon when the music of the red coated and white mounted bandmen, the hoarse strident chant of cellophane, the gold and silver and shimmer, the blast of trumpets and the long lines of pomped ponies and horses, announced the approach of the John Robinson circus parade, a spectacle which it is rightfully claimed is not more beautiful or novel professional pageant to be seen in the world of the circus.

There are many features in the parade, and among them must be mentioned the splendid mounted Hussar band, brilliantly uniformed and riding the finest horses obtainable, the concert band that rides in the most gorgeous band wagon, the large blue wagon drawn by four cleverly trained camels, the three calliope, the many open dens of wild beasts, the bright, clean and beautiful uniforms and finally the length of the grand, a full mile, with no old



whomed business of long intervals between interesting units in the procession, to sum in short, and straight to the shoulder, "American," the Robinson open air review, was "some parade."

For years renowned as the oldest and highest class circus exhibitions in the world, the John Robinson Ten Big Shows are, this year, positively "magnificent," and after viewing the parade, people do not have to be told twice, the long colorful street pageant emphasizes the fact.

The thoroughly delighted crowds of the afternoon performance and the unmistakable indications of a tremendous night business are Robinson daily openings, and the reward of 89 years of clean, honorable and progressive showmanship.

The Robinson war elephants, the wonderful performing seals, the camels, horses, monkeys, dogs, educated parrots, all of them scored hugely with Keokuk people this afternoon.

Madame Bedini and her troupe of young lady high school riders, Prof. Walter Sanders and his walking and dancing "Robinson" horses, The Lorette Sisters in sensational and death defying stunts while hanging in

mid-air by their teeth. The world famed Nelson Family, the world's greatest acrobatic act; an army of clowns, forty in number; the beautiful tableau spectacle of all nations, which filled the big arena tent with a riot of color and introduced the celebrated bands of performing horses, ponies, camels, etc., in astounding feats and drills. The elephant barber shop and ball team, all these excellent features and a score of others make us glad it is circus day in Keokuk and that we can see the John Robinson circus tonight on the show lot. The big show will commence at 8 p. m. Doors to the managerie will open one hour earlier, allowing ample time to see all. Professor Tinsley and his band of thirty-five will entertain with a concert, commencing at 7:30.

PAPER COST HITS BIBLES

Free Distribution of Books Will be Hampered by Rise in the Cost of Paper.

An increase in the cost of Bibles, such as hinted in reports recently sent out to many ministers, will mean a serious increase in the cost of maintaining missions throughout the country, according to Rev. Lucian B. Wright of Chicago. Mr. Wright is a member of a society which distributes thousands of Bibles to hotels and missions in the United States each year. The paper situation means that the additional cost of each Bible will be increased to such an extent that unless conditions change soon, it will be impossible to carry on the work of free distribution, Mr. Wright explained.

"Our average output of these gospels from which there is no cash income, is about 2,000 volumes a year. They are given to the poor who apply at the missions or assistance and also are placed in hotel rooms." Other religious publications have been forced to appeal to the readers for a solution of the problem of meeting the increase in the cost of print paper, he said.

Some of the publishers of the religious works are either deterring issues or reducing the number of pages. Missionary societies that publish magazines are cutting the size and doubling up issues, he said.

A miser is a great lover of generosity in everybody but himself.

DAUGHTER DIED AS FATHER WAS PASSING HOUSE

FT. MADISON, Ia., Aug. 29.—Just about the time that the packet Helen Blair was passing the home of its captain, William Enderle, who lives here, his daughter Marie, 23 years old, fell dead after mowing the lawn. Heart trouble was the cause of death. Captain Enderle was notified when the boat reached Keokuk.

URGES LODGES TO USE PAPERS

Display Advertising by Fraternal Organizations is Idea of Macca-bee Commander.

Urging the use of display advertising by fraternal societies in the daily newspapers, Miss Bina M. West, supreme commander of the Macca-bees, delivered an address on public before the National Fraternal Congress at Cleveland Monday.

"The newspapers have in the past, and do today show very great consideration for every line of fraternal endeavor and their columns are usually open to fraternal news as a matter of community interest, and to announcements of fraternal helpfulness as a matter which directly benefits the community along humanitarian lines."

"I would advise using the columns of the daily newspaper for advertising, because it goes directly into the homes of the people fraternal societies wish to reach. You can centralize your publicity and cover territory to good advantage. To illustrate: If you wish to advertise in certain sections of the country you can concentrate your work better through the daily press than through publications of less frequent issue, and by so doing get quicker action than you could through other mediums. Magazine advertising is good for general publicity, particularly so where an organization covers the entire country for then they would get the benefit of general circulation."

"Most people read their favorite newspapers daily. Many times their opinions and beliefs are formed from the opinions and beliefs expressed in their daily papers. Our people are busy people and the newspaper is their recreation. "People depend upon the newspaper to keep them posted on public affairs. The newspaper carries its thought directly into the mind of the reader. The newspaper is expected daily and if it is not received something of importance has gone from the day."

"The newspaper reaches the class of people fraternal societies wish to reach. The newspaper reader is a man or woman with definite work to do which has to be done. Without much time for the reading of fiction, the newspaper takes its place. "For these and many other reasons it is the opinion of the members of your committee that no better medium for carrying educational information relating to these institutions and what they are undertaking to do for the homes of the land can be secured than the public press."

"As a rule the editors are friends of fraternal societies, hence from the personal as well as the community standpoint we ought to feel sure of and be able at all times to secure the co-operation of the press."

CHURCH WILL HOLD MEETING

Annual Session of M. P. Church Will Be Held Thursday Evening at 8 O'clock.

At the close of the prayer meeting of the First Methodist Protestant church Wednesday evening, the nominating committee composed of the following persons, George Criswell, Fred Ollar, W. C. Thon, Mrs. A. C. Anderson and Mrs. A. B. Groat will meet to select nominees for the various church offices for the coming year. On Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock, the annual meeting of the church will be held at which time all of the chairmen or secretaries of the various church organizations will make report of the past year's work. At this meeting the nominating committee will make report and the officers of the church will be elected.

Papers Reduce Number of Pages.

Shortage of Print Paper Causes Many Leading Papers to Cut Out Pages.

[Burlington Hawk-Eye]

The unprecedented shortage of print paper in the United States this year is causing publishers to join in a united effort to save on the consumption of paper in every way possible, many of them being confronted with empty storage rooms and a constant danger of being forced to suspend publication for actual lack of paper.

Philadelphia's great dailies have agreed to reductions amounting to over TWO HUNDRED TONS A WEEK. In Kansas City a similar cutting down is saving many carloads of paper and all over the country pages are being dropped out wherever possible. Free copies and returns from news dealers are almost entirely eliminated. Many papers have increased the price of subscription from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and an almost universal increase in the rates of advertising is being put in force. Publishers will pay this year hundreds of thousands of dollars more for their paper than ever before and many are facing bankruptcy as a result. Some papers have already passed under the sheriff's hammer, as for instance the old and widely known Peoria Transcript. Among the many western papers found on The Hawk-Eye's exchange table that have in the past run from twelve to twenty pages a day, the following appeared recently with from eight to ten pages only: Des Moines Capital, Register and Leader, Nebraska State Journal, Quincy Wagon, Clinton Herald, Cedar Rapids Republican, Waterloo Courier, Elgin News and many others. If your favorite paper seems small just remember that it is only economizing in the same way that its neighbors are forced to do and that a small paper is infinitely better than none.

MUST MAKE WAR ON RAT TRIBE

U. S. Public Health Service Gives Some Good Advice on This Subject for All Cities.

IS BEARER OF DISEASE

Bubonic Plague Which Costs Millions in Lives and Property, is Just One Example.

It is a remarkable fact, confirmed by many observations, that many physicians who have devoted considerable labor to the study of a particular disease have themselves died of that disease. One of the most interesting examples is that of John Daniel Major, born August 16, 1834, in Breslau, a physician and naturalist of no mean ability. Bitten early by the wanderlust, he studied at Wittenburg, took courses at many of the schools of medicine in Germany, and finally went to Italy, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua in 1860. Returning to his own country, he resided for a short time in Silesia, and in 1861 married at Wittenburg, Margaret Dorothy, a daughter of the celebrated Sennert. The following year this young wife was stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.

The bubonic plague of today is identical with the stricken with plague and died after an illness of eight days. Distracted by the loss, Major wandered up and down Europe studying plague wherever he found it, in the hope that he might discover a cure for the disease which had bereaved him. Spain, Germany, France and Russia were visited by him. He settled in 1865 in Kiel, where he was a professor of botany and the director of the botanical gardens. He made frequent voyages, however, always in quest of the remedy for plague. Finally in 1893, he was called to Stockholm to treat the queen of Charles the Eleventh, then ill with plague. But before he could render her any service, he contracted the disease and died on the third of August.



Puts Roses In Your Cheeks

A pretty skin—the evidence of cleanliness and glowing health—distinguishes the woman who uses

JAP ROSE SOAP

The perfect soap for toilet, bath and shampoo. Fragrant, cleansing and refreshing. Large cake 10c, at leading Druggists and Grocers.

Use but little—it's all lather

For Free Sample Write James S. Kirk & Company, Dept. 350, Chicago, U. S. A.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF KEOKUK WIRE PRODUCTS COMPANY.

To whom it may concern: Whereas, Keokuk Wire Products company was duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, and the certificate of incorporation duly issued by the secretary of state; and Whereas, the purpose for which such corporation was organized no longer exists, and there are no assets or liabilities of said corporation, and the sole persons interested in said corporation have unanimously consented to the dissolution of said corporation at this time, said persons being the sole remaining incorporators of said corporation, and being the sole stockholders in said corporation. Therefore, notice is hereby given that the said corporation, to-wit, Keokuk Wire Products company, with its principal place of business at Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, is hereby dissolved. Witness our hands this 8th day of July, 1916, at Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa.

RALPH B. JOY, CLYDE R. JOY, CARROLL JOY, RALPH B. JOY, CLYDE R. JOY, Vice President, CARROLL JOY, Secretary-treasurer.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

State of Iowa, Lee County, ss. In the District Court of said County. W. J. Wyrick, Jesse Wyrick, Lula B. Johnson, Plaintiff, versus Addie Rhodes, Gertrude O'Brien, P. Wilsey, G. G. Wilsey, G. H. Wilsey, A. R. Wilsey, Mamie English and Addie Rhodes, Defendants. To the Above Named Defendant: You are hereby notified that a petition is now on file in the clerk's office of the District Court aforesaid at Keokuk in behalf of the above named plaintiff, against you and claiming judgment confirming the shares of plaintiff and defendants in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

The southwest quarter (1/4) of Section Thirty-three (33) Township Sixty-six (66), Range Six (6); the fractional northwest quarter (1/4) of Section Four (4) Township Sixty-five (65) Range six (6); and the fractional northeast quarter (1/4) of Section five (5) Township sixty-five (65), Range six (6), all in Lee county, Iowa, containing two hundred and eighty-one (281) acres more or less. Also twenty (20) feet commencing forty (40) feet from the northeast corner of Lot one (1), Block twenty-nine (29), being twenty (20) feet on Third street and extending fifty feet across said lot and the City of Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, and praying that partition thereof be made or if the same can not be equitably divided that said premises be sold and the proceeds divided between plaintiffs and defendants according to their respective shares. Further particulars see petition on file.

And unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next regular September term of said Court, to be begun and holden at Keokuk, on the eighteenth day of September A. D. 1916, default will be entered against you and judgment rendered thereon as prayed for in said petition.

E. W. McMANUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Use of Stationery.

Christian Science Monitor: The ethics of use of stationery should be taught in home, school and club; for strange are the ways and constant the efforts of persons who use the office they hold, or the organization to which they belong, to further their personal interests or the welfare of agencies not rightly thus promoted. Thus a judge, interested in a worthy charity needing funds, sometimes writes to lawyers practicing before him asking aid for the "cause." He perhaps uses official court stationery paid for by taxpayers. He informally if not formally, blackmails the lawyers who receive his "circular" letter. The treasury of the charity temporarily profits by the affair. But the judge does not. He loses something for which no proper compensation is

"TIZ" EASES TIRED, SORE, SWOLLEN FEET

Instant relief for aching, puffed-up, calloused feet and Corns.



Why go limping around with aching, puffed-up feet—feet so tired, chafed, sore and swollen you can hardly get your shoes on or off? Why don't you get 25-cent box of "Tiz" from the drug store now and gladden your tortured feet? "Tiz" makes your feet glow with comfort; takes down swellings and draws the soreness and misery right out of feet that chafe, smart and burn. "Tiz" instantly stops pain in corns, callouses and bunions. "Tiz" is glorious for tired, aching, sore feet. No more shoe tightness—no more foot torture.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

S. H. AVRES, CHIROPRACTOR. Office 323 Bloudeau St. Phone 1411. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Other hours and Sunday by appointment.

W. J. ROBERTS ATTORNEY AT LAW

28 North Fourth St. Special Attention to Settling Estates.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

State of Iowa, Lee county—ss. In the district court of said county. Mary Murphy, plaintiff, versus Thomas Connor, John Connor, Bridget Connor, Cecelia Deltz, James Griffin, Arthur Griffin, Malachi Griffin, Patrick Griffin, Alfred Lowery, James Lowery, Frank Lowery, Ralph Lowery, Corn Mae Lowery, Michael Griffin, Malachi Griffin, Anne McCarthy, Margaret McNamara, John Shea, Thomas Shea, and Edward Shea, defendants. To the above named defendant: You are hereby notified that a petition will be on or before September 8th, 1916, be on file in the clerk's office of the district court aforesaid at Keokuk in behalf of the above named plaintiff, against you and claiming judgment confirming the shares of plaintiff and defendants in and to the following described real estate to-wit: Lot six (6) of block twenty-three (23) in Reid's addition to the City of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, and praying that partition thereof be made or if the same can not be equitably divided that said premises be sold and the proceeds divided between plaintiff and defendants according to their respective shares. (For further particulars see petition on file.)

And unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next regular September term of said Court, to be begun and holden at Keokuk on the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1916, default will be entered against you and judgment rendered thereon as prayed for in said petition.

E. W. McMANUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

How to Lose Your Tan, Freckles or Wrinkles

A day's motoring, an afternoon on the tennis ground or golf links, a sunbath on the beach or exposure on a trip, often brings on a deep tan or vivid crimson or, more perplexing still, a vigorous crop of freckles. A very necessary thing then is mercurized wax which removes tan, redness or freckles quite easily. It literally peels off the tan skin—just a little at a time, so there's no hurt or injury. As the skin comes off in almost invisible flakes, there's no trace of the treatment is shown. Get an ounce of mercurized wax at your druggist's and use this nightly as you would cold cream, washing it off mornings. In a week or so you will have a entirely new skin, beautifully clear, transparent and of a most delicate whiteness. Wrinkles, so apt to form at this season, may be easily and quickly removed by using the face in a solution of powdered sorbic, 1 cc., dissolved in witch hazel, 1/2 pint. This is not only a valuable astringent but has a beneficial tonic effect also.

Advertisement for Uneeda Biscuit. Text: "What to eat question" these warm days with Uneeda Biscuit—the crisp, perfectly baked soda cracker. Eat them at any time, in any way, with anything. All grocers. Uneeda Biscuit NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY 5c