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Bring us your Title Work. We make the Long Form Abstract that will show the exact condition of your title. They will be accepted anywhere and will cost you no more.

C. R. HOME,

PEOPLES BANK BUILDING,
BUTLER, MO.

per cent on china service remains unchanged. As this is on the wholesale price, it means that a \$7 set costs nearly \$2 more than it needs to.

Possibly Mr. Consumer is planning to build a woodshed in his back yard. The lumber for it ought to be of a somewhat better quality as a result of the bill, and perhaps the price may be shaved just a trifle—though this isn't expected. But shingles may cost a trifle more, or the quality may be not quite so good, for the duty on them is to be nearly doubled. Also Mr. Consumer may find his next razor costing a little more and a few cents added to the cost of his next watch.

If Mr. and Mrs. Consumer could serve iron ore and scrap iron for breakfast, and if they used various kinds of steel products in the sitting-room they might find consolation in the bill. For it is doubtless a better law for manufacturers than the present act. Eventually some of the savings made by the manufacturers may filter along and help out the consumer's family. But for the present it is pretty hard to see how Mr. and Mrs. Consumer and the little Consumers are going to find what they began to hope for in the campaign—a reduction in the cost of living.

Twins a Glorious Victory.

There's rejoicing in Fedora, Tenn. A man's life has been saved, and now Dr. King's New Discovery is the talk of the town for curing C. V. Pepper of deadly lung hemorrhages. "I could not work nor get about," he writes, "and the doctors did me no good, but, after using Dr. King's New Discovery three weeks, I feel like a new man, and can do good work again." For weak, sore or diseased lungs, coughs and colds, hemorrhages, hay fever, lagrippe, asthma or any bronchial affection it stands unrivaled. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Sold and guaranteed by F. T. Clay.

Taft Jokes Senator Stone.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Now that Senator Stone's little fracas with a negro Pullman car waiter has ended happily for everybody concerned, with the exception of the waiter, the friends of the Missouri Senator in Washington and elsewhere are having a great deal of fun at the Senator's expense.

Even President Taft enjoyed the predicament of Mr. Stone. The President discussed it with the senatorial tariff conferees who called upon him following the occurrence on the Pennsylvania Railroad train.

As the conferees were leaving the White House the President sent word to his "old friend Bill Stone," that he should be more careful about where he pulls off his pugilistic encounters, calling attention to the fact that it is without the province of the President to use his pardoning power for alleged offenses committed in the States.

Letters and telegrams, congratulating Mr. Stone on the outcome of the case continue to pour into the Senator's office at the Capitol.

Washington's Plague Spots

lie in the low, marshy bottoms of the Potomac, the breeding ground of malaria germs. These germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness and general debility and bring suffering or death to thousands yearly. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malaria troubles. "They are the best all-round tonic and cure for malaria I ever used," writes R. M. James, of Louellen, S. C. They cure stomach, liver, kidney and blood troubles and will prevent typhoid. Try them, 50c. Guaranteed by F. T. Clay.

Will Give Away Whole Town.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 1.—Because the timber in Carter county has practically all been cut, the town of Grandin in that county, once a flourishing village of 500 inhabitants, with churches, schools and a bank, is to be given away entirely.

The whole town is owned by the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, which controlled nearly all the timber lands in Carter county. Since the timber has been cut and sawed the lumber company has no further use for Grandin, where its saw mills were located.

The town has been offered to the National Congregational Educational Society for the founding and maintenance of an industrial academy. The church has signified a willingness to take the place and build it up as an educational center.

Scalded With a Hot Iron,

or scalded by overturned kettle—cut with a knife—bruised by slammed door—injured by gun or in any other way—the thing need at once is Bucklen's Arnica Salve to subdue inflammation and kill the pain. It's earth's supreme healer, infallible for boils, abscess, fever sores, eczema and piles. Sold at F. T. Clay's.

A Year Round Gift

Give him the fountain pen that will please him year in and year out—the pen that fills itself at any ink-well in the twinkling of an eye—the pen that writes like a charm to the crossing of the last "t"—

CONKLIN'S Self-Filling Fountain Pen

A touch of the thumb to Crescent-Filler and it's filled. It's the breech-loading fountain pen—requires no rubber "ram-rod" to fill it; hence, no inky fingers, no lost time, no ruffled temper.

This is the genuine Conklin of world-wide fame. "The Pen with the Crescent-Filler," made by The Conklin Pen Co., Toledo, Ohio. Call and see this wonderful pen.

SMITH'S

Book and Stationery Store
Just around the corner,
BUTLER, MO.

Black Hanged For Murder.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2.—Claude Brooks, 21 years old, a negro, was hanged Friday for the murder of Sidney Herndon, a well-to-do real estate owner, formerly of Tyler, Tex., here, January 13, 1908.

The crime was most brutal. Herndon, a defenseless cripple, was killed in his room in a downtown apartment. His skull was crushed with a hammer, which was found lying near by.

The murderer had stolen Herndon's pocketbook. Brooks, who was employed by Herndon as an elevator boy had been befriended by the man he killed. The negro confessed.

Lightning Kills Mo. Farmer.

Higginsville, Mo., Aug.—Late yesterday evening, M. Bergmann, a wealthy farmer living ten miles southeast of here, was killed by a bolt of lightning while stacking hay. When the storm came up Mr. Bergmann remained on top the stack, his hired man and a dog taking refuge under a load of hay beside the stack. The bolt that killed Mr. Bergmann also killed the dog and set fire to the hay.

The hired man was only slightly stunned and succeeded in pulling Bergmann from the stack in time to prevent his cremation.



Useful Presents

for a wedding gift can be obtained here at small figures. We cordially invite an inspection of our assortment of

Watches,
Clocks,
Silverwear,
Rings,
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Etc.

We have used the utmost care, aided by taste and judgment gained through years of experience, in selecting articles that are appropriate and pleasing to the trade. Our prices are not high; just high enough to insure good value.

N. B. JETER
WEST SIDE
JEWELER

MRS. CONSUMER WILL PAY.

It's a Fine Tariff Law Until She Gets to Figuring.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The country is to be flooded from this time on with elaborate columns of statistics to prove that the new Tariff Law is probably the finest thing that ever happened to the American people and that it contains all the downward revision that heart could wish. The bewildering array of figures produced by Chairman Payne is only an index of what is still to come when the campaign orators get busy.

But suppose Mrs. Consumer with a husband and family to look after and with a small income to do it with, sits down with pencil and paper. Suppose she gets down to brass tacks on this same Tariff Bill and makes a note of what her family gets out of it. What will she find?

So far as the family table is concerned, she knows that the tariff on most things makes little difference. With the United States exporting enormous quantities of flour and meats, she cannot reasonably expect any action by Congress to help or hurt the meat and bread bill. But there is sugar. A family of five uses on the average about four hundred pounds a year. It costs two cents a pound more in the United States than it does abroad—except in countries that levy an internal revenue tax on it. That is \$8 a year for the family, and the Payne Law lets the tariff tax stand. Lemons go up materially, for the duty is increased 50 per cent. If Mrs. Consumer will inquire of her

grocer, she may find the price already has advanced.

Figs, dates and pineapples, too, are advanced, while the duty is retained unchanged on the spices of common use. The question of clothing is a serious one to most families and Mrs. Consumer will discover that in most respects her household will be in a bad way under the new bill. Shoes will be of a little better quality, but stockings will be decidedly more expensive. Stockings retailing at twenty-five cents a pair will pay a duty of about seven cents a pair. By the time this is passed along to the purchaser, the cost probably will be thirty-five cents a pair, except that the manufacturers may decide to furnish a cheaper grade for twenty-five cents.

Mrs. Consumer, of course, buys quite a bit of cotton cloth for dresses for herself and her daughters in a year. But the New England friends of Mr. Aldrich really needed the money, and while some of the mill owners had thoughtlessly testified that they were making good profits under the Dingley Law, the Senate boosted the rates and the House accepted the increases.

On a piece of plain white mercerized cotton cloth selling at wholesale at fifteen and one-half cents a yard, the duty is kindly, but firmly advanced 80 per cent. Seven cents is added to the price instead of something less than four cents under the Dingley Law. The wholesale price would be twenty-two and one-half cents instead of nineteen. If Mrs. Consumer prices that pretty piece of checked cotton cloth, mercerized, selling at fifteen cents abroad, to which a duty of five cents is added under the Dingley Law, she will find that eight cents is to be added under the downward re-

vision of Mr. Aldrich. A cotton dress retailing at \$10 will pay a tribute of \$2.55 to the New England manufacturers.

It will be with great satisfaction that Mrs. Consumer will observe that the woolen people did not insist on a further advance in duties that now run from 60 to 140 per cent. But when she understands the situation, she will not be so complacent. The Dingley Law, which is to continue unchanged on wool, allows such excessive protection that a woolen trust has been rapidly expanding in the last few years. Now it claims a control of about two-thirds of the worsted cloth production of the country, and it has notified the makers of ready made clothing of a sharp advance in prices for the coming year. The clothing people believe the price of men's clothing is likely to go up about 120 million dollars—and Mrs. Consumer's family must bear a share of the advance.

Mrs. Consumer doubtless has noticed, too, that woolen fabrics are carrying more cotton "shoddy" and that they have deteriorated steadily in the last decade. She will learn that the reason is that the duty on the wools from which they are made and which are used in the making of cheap clothing is so high that the manufacturers are forced to use cotton and shoddy.

American sheep supply only wool enough to provide each person a suit of clothing every three years. The sheep-growers insist upon keeping out all foreign wool possible, so the manufacturers are forced to use cotton and shoddy. To guard them against foreign competition from honestly made woolsens they are given high duties. Mrs. Consumer will

discover that her woolen dress goods are about doubled in cost—but not in value—by the tariff, that flannel underwear costs nearly twice what it might, and that she pays nearly two prices for her carpets and her rugs.

Her husband's \$15 winter suit pays \$5.84 tariff tax. He could get a better suit for \$10 if it was not for the tariff. His \$15 winter overcoat pays the same rate.

Mrs. Consumer's daughters like pretty hair ribbons and jewelry. Velvet ribbons are to carry a higher duty than ever before, while laces and flounces and the furbelows of which women are so fond are to continue to be taxed about half their value in duty, while jewelry is advanced sharply. Of course, silks are regarded as a luxury and so are supposed to be justly subject to the increased tariff. But Mrs. Consumer may not be pleased to learn that her chances for getting a good silk dress are slimmer than ever on account of the recent labors of Senator Aldrich. Silk goods may be materially advanced on account of the new law. Every household uses large quantities of linen in one shape or another. Mrs. Consumer may be gratified to learn that it isn't proposed to tax her linens more in most cases, though certain woven fabrics are advanced from 35 to 45 per cent.

Her hats and her daughter's are allowed to escape unchanged, though a heavy duty prevents possible foreign competition. The family probably will have to pay more for its perfumed soaps, while perfumery in general may be somewhat more expensive, and the tariff makers did what they could to discourage the use of cosmetics by advancing the duty from 50 to 60 per cent. A tax of 80