

ONE CENT A WORD

WANTED.

Wanted—Girl for general housework; family of three. Mrs. C. W. Nelson, 529 North Third street.

Wanted—Position by young man with good education and several years business experience. Best of references. Address "K." care T-R.

Wanted—Buyers for seven choice water spaniel puppies. Inquire at 306 Summit street.

Wanted—See Mrs. L. E. King for rugs from old carpets. No. 608 North Center street.

Wanted—Tailor; good coat maker; steady job. P. McCallum, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Wanted Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

Wanted—Salesman; \$60 monthly and expenses; permanent. Perry Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Three traveling men. Must be hustlers. Experience unnecessary. No canvassing. No competition. No books. Salary, \$30 a month, expenses and commission. Address Abbott & Co., 355 Washburn avenue, Chicago.

Wanted—Bright women to travel and collect. Salary \$18 weekly; expenses advanced; old house, good route, chance for advancement. Enclose addressed envelope. Advertising Dept., Star Building, Chicago.

Wanted—Traveling man for Iowa; advertising and collecting; \$80 monthly to start; also all expenses; steady employment to satisfactory party; references required. Address Manager Travelers, 213 Pontiac Building, Chicago.

Wanted Immediately—Persons everywhere to distribute samples; \$2.50 daily; steady. "Empire," 3523 Grand Blvd., Chicago.

Wanted—Men everywhere; good pay; to distribute circulars, advertising matter, tack signs, etc. No canvassing. National Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

We Want—District managers on a salary; \$100 a month to right parties, who can qualify office positions to men of ability. Home Building Company, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago.

Wanted—Two traveling men; salary \$18 weekly and expenses; chance for promotion; experience unnecessary; must be steady and sober. Address: Supt. Martin, 353 Washburn avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—On easy terms, or will trade for Iowa land, the City Steam laundry, 106 South Second street. Address Mrs. M. Laughrey, Marshalltown, Iowa.

For Sale—Blacksmith stock; good town, good trade; write for particulars. Address "Blacksmith," care Times-Republican.

For Sale—General merchandise business, if taken quick, in northern Iowa town. Splendid territory, in old, well-built-up Norwegian settlement. Only one other general store in town. Best grain market place in county. Crops look splendid. Best of reasons for selling. Investigate. Only those meaning business address "Quick," care Times-Republican.

For Sale—National cash register; total added; in first-class order. McBridge & Will Drug Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

For Sale (No Trade)—Two Iowa farms in northwestern Iowa. Both well improved. Railroad station on one farm and three miles from the other. One 40 acres at \$75 per acre; one-fourth cash; balance on reasonable terms. Four hundred and thirty acres at \$65 per acre; one-fourth cash; balance on reasonable terms. For information address A. J. Wilson, cashier Boone National Bank, Boone, Iowa, or M. E. DeWolfe, care of DeWolfe & Wells, Grain Dealers, Laurens, Iowa.

For Sale—The Globe Hotel property in Marshalltown. C. J. Hoyt.

For Sale—On easy terms, new and second hand billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, cigar store and bank fixtures at the Iowa branch of the Brunswick-Balke-Clendenen Co. Address T. D. McElroy, state agent, Marshalltown, Iowa.

FOR RENT.

To Rent—Refreshment privileges for old settlers' picnic on Aug. 13. Apply at once to C. Frazier, at sutler's store at the Home.

For Rent—Front twenty-three feet of room at No. 29 North First avenue; suitable for barber shop or fruit store. Inquire at Robb's restaurant.

LOST.

Lost—On Main street, between First and Fifth avenues, a ladies' pocketbook containing \$10 bill and 60 cents in change. Return to T-R office and receive reward.

Lost—A gold watch with K. of P. fob. Finder please leave at T-R office and receive liberal reward.

Lost—On Main street between First and Fifth avenues, a ladies' pocketbook containing \$10 in change. Return to T-R office and receive reward.

Lost—Wednesday afternoon, on South Third avenue, a lady's purse card bearing the name of Miss Mathe Heron in the same. Return to Armour & Co. and receive reward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Viavi, the way to health. 109 North Fourth street.

Luella Mendenhall, Stenographer—Over Fidelity Bank.

Life of Pope Leo XIII.—Agents, not busy at once. Our book is authentic and endorsed by the church. Liberal terms. Outfit free. D. B. Zimmer & Co., New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

The only authorized life of Pope Leo XIII. Written with the encouragement, approbation and blessing of His Holiness, by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., L. L. D., who for eight years lived in the Vatican as domestic prelate to the pope. This distinguished American author was summoned to Rome and appointed by the pope as his official biographer. Approved and recognized by Cardinal Gibbons and all church authorities as the only official biography of the pope.

GO TO THE MAN IN THE FURNISHING GOODS SHOP AND GET THE COLLAR

WITH THE ARROW IN IT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS

Over 800 pages, magnificently illustrated. Unparalleled opportunity for agents. Best commission. Elegant outfit free. The John C. Winston Co., 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Business Chance—Established manufacturing company desires a district manager; salary and expenses; \$1,500 required; money secured; bank references. Address Spt. A. H. Bean, Chicago.

WANTED—Everybody to Know that the AMERICAN DISPATCH MESSENGER CO. Delivers Parcels and Packages.

Reliable Messengers Furnished. Prompt Service. Reasonable Charges. Phones, New 805; Old 63. J. F. CROSBY, 121 East Main. Manager.

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Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger CHICAGO

THE REGULAR AND RELIABLE SPECIALIST, WILL BE AT THE PILGRIM HOTEL MARSHALLTOWN, IA., TUESDAY, JULY 28

Nevada, Hotel Murrie, July 27. Toledo, Hotel Toledo, July 29. (One day only) and return once every 28 Days. Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger, Chicago, Ill. Cure permanently the cases he undertakes and sends the favorable news without taking a fee from them. This is why he continues his visits year after year, while other doctors have made few visits and stopped. Dr. Shallenberger is an eminently successful specialist in all chronic fevers and stumps. He has made his name in chronic cases which have baffled the skill of all other physicians. His hospital experience and extensive practice have made him so proficient that he can name and locate a disease in a minute.

Treats all curable cases of Catarrh, Nose, Throat and Lung diseases, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver and Kidney, Gravel, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuritis, Nervous and Heart Diseases, Blood and Skin diseases, Eczema, Bright's Disease and Consumption in early stages; diseases of the bladder and Female Organs; Laceration and Stricture, Stammering cured and sure methods to prevent its recurrence free. A doctor failing remedy for the sick.

PILES, FISTULAE and RUPTURE guaranteed cured without detention from business. Special attention given to all Surgical cases, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses fitted and guaranteed. Granular lids, Cataract, Cross Eyes straightened without pain.

Are you nervous and despondent; weak and debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless and listless; indigestion; constipation and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams and night terrors; restlessness; indigestion; weak back; deposit in urine and drags at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of strength?

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Private Diseases a Specialty

Varicocele, Hydrcoele, Etc.

Wonderful Cures. Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. He undertakes no incurable cases. Consultation Free and Confidential.

Address, DR. WILBERT SHALLENBERGER, 145 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago.

Much From Little

It's often occasion for remark how far MARKOTA (The Flour That's Always Good) will go when it comes baking time. It absorbs so much water that it will make twice its weight in bread—good bread at that, because made from good flour, the best the mills grind out—The MARKOTA brand.

MARKOTA

MADE BY FALLGATTER BROS.

Both phones, No. 60. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. Ask your grocer for MARKOTA.

CITY WATER INDICTED

Dr. Devine Charges City Water as Cause of the Typhoid Epidemic

Epidemic

Speaks for All Physicians

Data Received From Twenty-Three Physicians Prove to His Satisfaction That Sudden Infection in the City Water Caused Our Epidemic—Some of Hoffman's Data Refuted.

As the result of a personal suggestion from the editor and the public invitation made in these columns for the physicians of the city to give our recent typhoid epidemic more than passing notice, to complete the investigation where Hoffman failed or to correct the statements if Hoffman erred, Dr. W. S. Devine has spent some two weeks' time on a personal investigation and submits the following communication. He claims to have interviewed twenty-three physicians and to have their support in what he says. His letter reads: "Editor Times-Republican: Now that the expert bacteriologists and chemists have made their reports on the sanitary condition of our city, and are indulging in a little controversy as to whether one bacillus was found or not, as a practicing physician, having the welfare of my neighbor in mind and an eye open as to the best methods to ward off those conditions which from time to time threaten his general health, prostrating breaking homes, blighting and saddening the future of many young lives, piling up debts and destroying business prospects, I want to place before the public certain conditions which for the present seemingly have been lost sight of, and in doing this I hope to stimulate activity in remedial measures, which will forever avert such another calamity.

"In the first place, it will be necessary to state that it is the universal rule that when there has been an epidemic form of typhoid fever that it has been caused by contaminated water supply, and by a contaminated water I mean contaminated by the typhoid bacillus, for this bacillus is the only being that causes typhoid fever. It must get into the intestinal tract in some way. Incidentally, there are various ways in which this may come about without seeming to drink such water. You may pick up lettuce, berries and fruits for the table with contaminated water, you may wash and rinse utensils for house use for holding and conveying milk, or by stepping into the hydrant or well with tooth-powder and brush, scrub your teeth and hence be a vehicle of typhoid infection. All the while declaring that you drink nothing but boiled water. Surface or shallow wells may be contaminated by surface washings, by burn-yard excreta, by decomposition of animal and vegetable refuse, by the excreta of typhoid patients were deposited, then alighting on food to be eaten by the soldiers. Fortunately, Marshalltown had no files in March. Spoons, drinking and feeding cups, and linens, and all these modes of infection the physician is familiar with and cautions against when called. This much in passing over the general conditions surrounding typhoid fever, with which all physicians are familiar, your attention is attracted to the fact that in looking the reports of the experts who arrived some ten weeks after the typhoid fever started, they claim at that time it would be presumptuous to give an opinion as to what caused the epidemic of fever, and yet their report is that the unsanitary conditions of the city argues nothing at the start of this epidemic. The unsanitary conditions are no worse than exist in other cities and certainly no worse than exist here today, or nothing has been done to change the conditions. Even the Highberger case gives no light. The first case which was taken down in this family was on the 26th of April—a month and a half after the epidemic began. The experts are of the opinion that the minds of some that the epidemic of fever was due to these unsanitary conditions, including the dairies, the shallow wells, the privy vaults, the dead end mains and the cesspools. The experts are of the opinion that on March 12 there already existed forty cases of typhoid fever, to which I will prefer express denial later on. To present the situation from the standpoint of the physicians of the city, with their report as to the following, and in doing so I know I have the undivided support and approval of the entire profession, with whom I have conversed on this subject individually and collectively. I have obtained the facts I present to the public from the physicians themselves, having seen in all twenty-three now in active practice and obtained the following from them:

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"On or about the first of March the city water became infected by typhoid fever bacillus. How do I know this? By such an array of corroborative evidence that the truth of the assertion is set forth as unanswerable and can not be successfully denied. The circumstances are these: There had been seven cases

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"The sudden appearance of the disease is only equalled by few epidemics in the history of typhoid infection, and of this number of cases, drinking hydrant water numbered 240, thirty stating that they used well or boiled water, scarcely ever drinking when at the neighbors, and only once in a while they drank the city water. Under these conditions, it can be said in all fairness, they, too, had drunk hydrant water. What other circumstances? On interrogating the dairymen I have been unable to find a single case of sickness reported by the dairymen at that time. You will observe that Dr. Hoffman did not arrive on the ground to investigate the sanitary conditions until some ten weeks had elapsed, at which time the fever had greatly abated, after the physicians had been notified by the city authorities to make a judgment to sell milk. Later than the date mentioned there developed fever cases in two families who were handling milk, so there could have been no chance of typhoid infection from the dairymen at that time. I am unable to say whether one bacillus was found or not, as a practicing physician, having the welfare of my neighbor in mind and an eye open as to the best methods to ward off those conditions which from time to time threaten his general health, prostrating breaking homes, blighting and saddening the future of many young lives, piling up debts and destroying business prospects, I want to place before the public certain conditions which for the present seemingly have been lost sight of, and in doing this I hope to stimulate activity in remedial measures, which will forever avert such another calamity.

"Another factor which caused the rapid and wide spread of the fever, directing attention unerringly to the city water, was the extensive flushing of the city mains, not of itself causing fever, but the water in the mains required more of an intake. The water, unfortunately at this time, having been infected, was in the above manner put in rapid and wide circulation, as is demonstrated by the great number of people so suddenly stricken with fever.

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"The sudden appearance of the disease is only equalled by few epidemics in the history of typhoid infection, and of this number of cases, drinking hydrant water numbered 240, thirty stating that they used well or boiled water, scarcely ever drinking when at the neighbors, and only once in a while they drank the city water. Under these conditions, it can be said in all fairness, they, too, had drunk hydrant water. What other circumstances? On interrogating the dairymen I have been unable to find a single case of sickness reported by the dairymen at that time. You will observe that Dr. Hoffman did not arrive on the ground to investigate the sanitary conditions until some ten weeks had elapsed, at which time the fever had greatly abated, after the physicians had been notified by the city authorities to make a judgment to sell milk. Later than the date mentioned there developed fever cases in two families who were handling milk, so there could have been no chance of typhoid infection from the dairymen at that time. I am unable to say whether one bacillus was found or not, as a practicing physician, having the welfare of my neighbor in mind and an eye open as to the best methods to ward off those conditions which from time to time threaten his general health, prostrating breaking homes, blighting and saddening the future of many young lives, piling up debts and destroying business prospects, I want to place before the public certain conditions which for the present seemingly have been lost sight of, and in doing this I hope to stimulate activity in remedial measures, which will forever avert such another calamity.

"Another factor which caused the rapid and wide spread of the fever, directing attention unerringly to the city water, was the extensive flushing of the city mains, not of itself causing fever, but the water in the mains required more of an intake. The water, unfortunately at this time, having been infected, was in the above manner put in rapid and wide circulation, as is demonstrated by the great number of people so suddenly stricken with fever.

"I quote from Dr. Hoffman's report of June 20: 'At the pumping station the receiving wells are, as at present constructed, not free from danger of contamination by the surface water of the river water or surface drainage.' The virulence of the infection can be seen and the effects noted by the tables as printed in a previous issue of the Times-Republican, and in the public schools, to which I wish to call attention. I notice the total number of pupils in attendance at the Rogers or Second ward school to be 350. The number who had fever, this year, in the school, was 100. The pupils attending there are much nearer the pumping station than any other; just where the first and most contaminated water reached them. The highest per cent of fever, in the city, was in this school. Compared with the Woodbury school, where out of a total of 374 only fourteen had the fever, and in the Anson school, south side, 350 in attendance, only three had the fever. In the well school, on the west, where forty-two were in attendance, one had the fever. In this locality well water is used. As you look over these tables your attention is attracted to the fact that in looking the reports of the experts who arrived some ten weeks after the typhoid fever started, they claim at that time it would be presumptuous to give an opinion as to what caused the epidemic of fever, and yet their report is that the unsanitary conditions of the city argues nothing at the start of this epidemic. The unsanitary conditions are no worse than exist in other cities and certainly no worse than exist here today, or nothing has been done to change the conditions. Even the Highberger case gives no light. The first case which was taken down in this family was on the 26th of April—a month and a half after the epidemic began. The experts are of the opinion that the minds of some that the epidemic of fever was due to these unsanitary conditions, including the dairies, the shallow wells, the privy vaults, the dead end mains and the cesspools. The experts are of the opinion that on March 12 there already existed forty cases of typhoid fever, to which I will prefer express denial later on. To present the situation from the standpoint of the physicians of the city, with their report as to the following, and in doing so I know I have the undivided support and approval of the entire profession, with whom I have conversed on this subject individually and collectively. I have obtained the facts I present to the public from the physicians themselves, having seen in all twenty-three now in active practice and obtained the following from them:

"Prior to March 1, 1903, there had been no typhoid cases in Marshalltown. The first case was on Aug. 15 on Anson street, one on Sept. 20 on South First street, one on Nov. 20 on South Sixth avenue, one on Nov. 22 on Anson street, one on Feb. 8, 1903, on May street, and the forty cases, or in all, twenty-three, on March 8 on North First street, since 1901, and they are the only cases known to physicians during that time, not referring to the epidemic of 1899. In all fairness this should dispose of the charge that the unsanitary conditions had been more cases than the seven reported it is probable some one of the twenty-three physicians would have been called. Certainly some one has reported to Dr. Hoffman some of the idle rumors going around since 1899.

"On or about the first of March the city water became infected by typhoid fever bacillus. How do I know this? By such an array of corroborative evidence that the truth of the assertion is set forth as unanswerable and can not be successfully denied. The circumstances are these: