# NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING PRACTICALLY ASSURED

**OVER TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REPORTED AT BANQUET LAST EVENING.**

## WOMEN DESERVE CREDIT

**Banquet Given by Women of Hospital Association Last Evening Was a Grand Success — Address by Geo. E. MacLean.**

When the announcement was made at the hospital banquet last evening that $10,450 had been raised before the soliciting committees had begun their labors all doubts of the ability of the women of the Hospital association and their able lieutenants, the public spirited citizens of Ottumwa, to secure the sum of $25,000 for the erection of a new hospital vanished.

The banquet last evening was an elaborate affair. Several hundred of the representative citizens of Ottumwa were the guests of the Hospital association and seated around the banquet board enjoyed a sumptuous spread and later listened with delight to an able address by Dr. George E. MacLean, president of the state university at Iowa City. Following this were a number of responses to the toast, "The Ottumwa Hospital," assigned by the toastmaster, H. L. Waterman.

**Work of Association Women.**

The labors of the men and women of the Ottumwa hospital association to secure the means for the erection of an exclusive hospital building date back several years but it was not until the latter part of September in this year that conditions prevailed which permitted their efforts to assume definite shape. During that month announcement was issued in the Courier that the association was desirous of receiving offers of a site for a hospital building and several responses were at once forthcoming. The first response was from Major Samuel Mahon, one of the directors of the association, who offered a tract of land on North Jefferson street, about a block from the end of the Jefferson street car line. This offer was accepted and plans were made to raise $25,000 for the erection of a modern hospital building.

**Banquet Decided Upon.**

A meeting was called a short time afterwards and a ways and means committee with J. B. Sax as chairman was selected for the purpose of devising means for raising the sum deemed necessary. This committee recommended the plan of giving a free banquet for the purpose of presenting the project to the people and the event last evening was the result. Mr. Sax, together with T. D. Foster called upon several prominent citizens before the banquet and secured pledges of $10,450. The soliciting committees proper, which were selected at a recent meeting, will begin their work Monday with the object in view of raising the remainder of the necessary amount.

**The Officers and Directors.**

The directors of the Hospital association are deserving of the credit for maintaining the hospital in the past and to them will fall much of the work of raising the sum of money necessary to carry out their cherished plans. The board is composed of six business men, five women and the officers of the association. The names of the directors follow:

Mesdames C. R. Allen, J. W. Edgerly, J. H. Merrill, H. W. Roberts and S. A. Spilman.

Messrs. Samuel Mahon, T. D. Foster, J. B. Sax, Calvin Manning, J. J. Smith and A. G. Harrow.

**The Officers.**

The officers of the association are:

President—Mrs. D. H. Emery.

First vice president—Mrs. T. A. Fulton.

Second vice president—Mrs. J. G. Hutchison.

Secretary—Mrs. H. L. Waterman.

Treasurer—Mrs. Frank von Schrader.

**Last Evening's Banquet.**

The banquet last evening was successful beyond the expectations of those who planned it. A sentiment was developed there, when the crying need of better quarters was presented, that practically assures the sum still needed before the project becomes a reality. The assemblage was treated to a delightful spread, served by scores of young women. The menu follows:

**Menu.**

Soup with croutons.

Fried chicken. Escalloped potatoes Peas.

Currant Jelly. Pickles.

Cabbage and celery salad with wafers.

Orange ice. Cake. Coffee.

**The Program of Toasts.**

The program of toasts which followed was enjoyed to the utmost and although all were on the same subject, the different speakers enlivened their remarks with wit and humor. H. L. Waterman was an ideal toast-master, and his curt, yet pleasing introductions of the speakers added much to the responses which followed. Mr. Waterman, with a few appropriate remarks, introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Dr. MacLean, who spoke in part as follows:

**Dr. MacLean's Address.**

"Mr. Chairman and friends: I have said privately that I felt at home in Ottumwa, and I wish to repeat here that statement. One reason I feel at home here is that this is the home of one of the regents of the State University, Judge W. D. Tisdale, and I honor him as a man as well as a regent. Again I feel at home here as this is the home of another staunch friend of the university, your representative in the state senate, Capt. S. H. Harper, and last, but not least, I would like to refer to the owner of that voice who just interrupted us with that word 'good'—a voice rich in the natural brogue, the owner of which was especially honored and esteemed in Iowa City, from where he was transferred to Ottumwa, that good Father, John O'Farrell.

**A Reciprocal Visit.**

"I had expected to be revealed here tonight in my true character. I had supposed that our friends, the physicians, would be given the place of honor on the program, and that some of us would serve more in the capacity of tail-pieces so I came prepared especially to pay compliments to our friends of the medical profession. My visit here tonight is in a measure reciprocal, for the first sentiment in favor of a medical department at the State University originated with the Wapello County Medical society. It was this society that circulated the first petition for its establishment, and it makes one feel at home to come here and follow in the footsteps of the Wapello county physicians.

**The March of Science.**

"The forward march of science, especially medical science, has called forth the greater appreciation of the home, the hospital and the public schools. We are accustomed to read in the papers concerning the miraculous progress of science, but more particularly material science, as applied to mechanics and industries. We have heard how the steam engine spanned the continent and brought the nations together in closer international relations. We have heard how, by the use of electricity, a message flashes, no longer by poles or under seas, but through the air, so that Shakespeare's prophecy is fulfilled, 'Puck shall girdle the world in forty minutes'. These thoughts all dazzle us, and we are apt in consequence to overlook in the strides made by material science, that medical science has advanced as well. Keeping step in the forward march has been this science, which makes for health and happiness. In health-keeping we have come to the period when we think of the prevention of diseases and sanitation. Let us see what steps science has taken as applied to the prevention of diseases and sanitation.

**Discovery of Anaesthesia.**

"At the close of the eighteenth century Priestly, the chemist, made experiments with vapors and gases, and discovered that by their use he could deaden the sensibilities. Between the years 1822 and 1830 experiments were made by Yankees with sulphuric ether, and it was found in an experimental way that this would deaden the sensibilities. But these were all experiments, and were expounded in the lecture rooms and the chemical laboratories. In the middle of the nineteenth century Dr. Wells, a Yankee from Hartford, Conn., a dentist, used nitrous oxide gases in the extraction of teeth without pain. In 1847 other Boston physicians made certain valuable experiments. In that year on December 9, a date ever memorable in the history of surgery, an Edinburg physician used anesthetics in partition and midwifery, and lo, anaesthetics became an applied science, alleviating human suffering and making it possible, while the patient is asleep to make any kind of dissection and to do the work with skill. So chemistry used with surgery has proven to be a balm of Gilead to suffering mankind and has made accuracy possible.

**Concerning Bacteria.**

"Side by side and step by step with the experiments begun by Priestly in the beginning of the eighteenth century, certain students in natural history began making experiments and simultaneously a German and a French student published books on that subject showing that certain invisible organisms make for life and that certain other invisible organisms make against life. They discovered putrification, but still this was in the field of experimentality. In 1860 Lister, a Scotch physician discovered, as he thought, that in his operations in surgery he could make out these invisible bacteria, and bacteriology was a new science because of his experiment. Lister prepared the way so that we now know as a certainty the presence of bacteria, and though it is only revealed by the use of microscope, we are able to determine the disease by the bacteria found.

**Prevention of Disease.**

"Then we come to the science of biology, which works for the prevention, as well as the cure, of disease. This great discovery in the fields of physics leads us into the realm of electricity which even yet we dare not define. But we feel that by this means we are nearing the verge of greater miracles, than was seen in that wizard nineteen century, through which we have just passed. Today how many of us pick up the morning paper and scan its pages to read about radium, which is greater than the X-ray, permits us not only to see through the human body, but makes the body phosphorescent from within. So that we will be able not only to photograph, but to make the human body a fire-fly, for the purpose of revealing those things that have to do with disease or with health.

"We begin to see that by the co-operation of these sciences the world is benefitted and it is by this co-operation we must advance. We must be thinking and stepping forward. Material and medical science are stepping forward and society must keep step with the sciences in the advancement.

**The Hospital Movement.**

"The next step in the forward march is the addition of hospitals in our cities. That is a glorious word, 'hospital.' It breathes of hospitality. The hospital while not a modern institution was not in existence in the times of the enlightened Pagans, the Greeks and the Romans. They came to us with Christianity. Fabriola, a Roman lady of the fourth century, founded at Rome as an act of penance the first public building of this character and so it is that the work founded by a woman's hand has overspread the world. The success of the hospital movement was not unbroken, however, for later through a lack of advancement in medical science the hospital became a place of danger.

"It was again a woman who brought reform and after horrible experiences with hospitals Florence Nightingale by her notes on hospitals started an agitation that did not rest until there were hospitals the world over. A woman founded the hospital, a women rescued the institution when it was threatened with destruction, and wherever you see a successful hospital you will find a woman in it.

"The hospitals are a sign and seal of the fundamental achievements of society, and they stand as pointers to greater achievements in the future. In this great state of Iowa, which we all love so well, I believe this enterprise will step rapidly forward in the twentieth century and be in the van of the world's progress. Is this boasting or is it not but judging the future of the state by its past; of the works of progressive citizens in a land whose fertility of soil is not surpassed.

**The "Iowa Idea."**

"You have all heard of the "Iowa idea," but now we do not simply have the Iowa idea but Iowa ideas. These ideas call for the co-ordination of the home, the hospital and the school under the inspiration of applied science through the medical and nursing professions. The time has come when American homes must be conceded as the highest type in the world. Where else but in America do you find the working men living in such good homes; where else such intelligence; where else do you find the musical instruments, the books, the newspapers, and where else such high ideals? And we have reached a greater realization of the home sanitation. The hygiene of the home has been taught in the schools. We see our homes high and dry, properly ventilated with God's sunshine. There never has been a tax on window glass. So the home has become allied to the school, both parochial and free. But homes are all right when we are well. We need the hospital when we are sick or injured; where the rich or the poor may be well cared for. So we need the hospital co-ordinate with the home.

**The Details.**

"Is it not time then that with the progress of our other institutions we bring about the co-ordination of the hospital and the home. We should scatter the hospitals in every important center in the state, co-ordinate with the local schools and with your great crowning state university, which has a state hospital with the best equipment for doing delicate work and with the best corps of physicians available.

"The board of control which has charge of all the state institutions in its last report made a statement to the effect that as far as was possible a practical laboratory would be maintained for local needs at points where the hospitals are located. The board recommended a research hospital at the state university where with the best equipment and the best physicians and surgeons available the difficult or unusual cases from the local hospitals may be cared for. That shows that the Iowa idea is not one or political but is one sweetened with Christian charity designed to alleviate suffering."

**Dr. D. C. Brockman's Address.**

At the conclusion of Dr. MacLean's address Toastmaster Waterman called upon Dr. D. C. Brockman, who spoke in part as follows:

"Fifteen years ago there died in Ottumwa a noble woman who was the moving spirit in the Ottumwa hospital agitation. A woman who gave her life to the sick and needy; she saw the needs of a hospital in Ottumwa. But Mrs. Mary Brooks Thrall was not to see the realization of her dreams and hopes. She was taken down with that dread disease, cancer, and soon passed away.

"But during the long and painful vigils of the night she devised this plan of having a hospital built and before her end she called in three gentlemen who have always been foremost workers in every movement designed for the improvement of Ottumwa, T. D. Foster, Major Samuel Mahon and J. T. Hackworth. To them did Mrs. Thrall leave the work which had she lived she would have pushed untiringly and as she left the world the Ottumwa hospital was sanctified by her prayers.

**Growth of Hospital.**

"Later the Ottumwa Hospital association was organized and the hospital was first opened in a residence property. To the women of the Hospital association has fallen the brunt of the work and worry yet they have labored untiringly, although hampered with meagre accommodations and lack of funds. The old quarters were outgrown and the hospital moved to its present quarters, which now prove to be unsatisfactory and inadequate. For this reason the hospital needs a permanent home adequate to care for the wants of the sick and afflicted. A place is needed where it may be possible to take care of the poor and sick, a place railroad men may be taken to after an accident; a place where the poor and the rich, the sick and the afflicted may be taken and aided by the white caps, the angels of mercy, may be restored to health."

**J. B. Sax Makes Announcement.**

J. B. Sax, chairman of the ways and means committee for raising funds for the new building, was called upon by the toastmaster. Mr. Sax said in part:

"I desire to speak on the generosity and liberality of the citizens of Ottumwa. We all know how much has been done in the past four years. The citizens have rebuilt churches, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and other public buildings. It seems but yesterday since the flood of the Des Moines river left hundreds of Ottumwa people homeless and yet ready hands extended means to help the needy sufferers.

**Help of All Needed.**

"I am glad to say that Ottumwa is not a town of millionaires. Fortune has not smiled on the few but on the many. And I am glad to know that this hospital will not be the charity of one man but of many men. We can all assist in this work. The workman who will give a third or a half of his week's salary will be entitled to as high a place on the roll of honor as the man who can afford to give more.

**Nearly Half Raised.**

"I can announce tonight that $10,450 has been raised already and this does not include the nest egg of $1,000, which the women of the hospital association realized from the proceeds of the society circus, and which sum was set aside then as the nucleus of a building fund. I feel sanguine over the success with which the work of the soliciting committee has thus far met, and I feel satisfied that we will again be the guests of the women of the hospital association in a short time at the dedication of the new Ottumwa hospital."

**Calvin Manning Heard.**

Calvin Manning was the next speaker called upon by the toastmaster. Mr. Manning saw in the announcement that already nearly half the amount desired had been raised an omen of success. He said that the women of the association should be vindicated and that the citizens should prove by now coming to the front that they appreciate the magnificent and noble achievement of the hospital women.

**Dr. F. F. Stoltz.**

Dr. F. F. Stoltz, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was the next speaker. He stated that when he came to this city he was pleased to see a hospital based on the spirit of true philanthropy. "I like this spirit of reaching out the helping hand to people who can not have the good things of life," said Dr. Stoltz. "I like the public schools," he continued, "and the sentiment taught there—here is the school house and there is the White House—go." In conclusion, Dr. Stoltz quoted Dean Swift: "He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," and added that if they liked the security to come down with the "dust."

**T. D. Foster.**

T. D. Foster, the next speaker, told in an amusing manner of his work with Mr. Sax on the finance committee and of how they approached their unsuspecting victim talking on objects entirely irrelevant to the object of their visit. He gave the assurance, however, that they were received graciously by all whom they solicited. Mr. Foster stated that he had been in many smaller towns than Ottumwa on both sides of the Atlantic but that to his knowledge he had never slept a night in a town that had not better accommodations than this city. Concerning the labors of the hospital women he spoke in glowing terms and gave to them full credit for the almost certain success of their efforts.

**Dr. A. O. Williams.**

Dr. A. O. Williams spoke of what a great benefit even the old hospital had been. He spoke of the time in this city before the hospital was instituted when a grave problem arose whenever an accident occurred in the factories or on the railroad. He stated that the hotels did not wan an ed and the hotels did not want an houses did not want him, private families objected to having him brought to their home and as a result the injured man was compelled to lie and suffer until some place where he would be received could be found. Dr. Williams' remarks made a deep impression.

**Rev. Father James Foley.**

Rev. Father James Foley stated that he had every reason to remember the generosity of the people of Ottumwa, as he had by their assistance paid off a debt of $11,000 on the church. He stated that the old hospital had accomplished much good and expressed the feeling that there would be no trouble in securing twice the amount asked for from the people of Ottumwa. Rev. Father Foley advocated a central location for the institution that it might be easy of access for the physicians, the relatives and friends of the patients and the clergymen.

**John Kitto.**

John Kitto as president of the Ottumwa Trades and Labor assembly, was called upon for an address. He stated that he was sorry to see so few wage earners present at the banquet and expressed a wish that more of them might have heard Dr. MacLean and the other speakers. He agreed with Dr. MacLean that the poor people were the greatest beneficiaries from a hospital and assured the warmest support of the laboring people in the project.

**S. H. Harper.**

S. H. Harper stated that there had been enough hospital talk and that he was going to vary the program by talking of something else. He stated that he did not know whether to propound the question of how far it is from the earth's circumference to Bird Center or to let the audience study on the question of the day, "How old is Ann?" Senator Harper stated that Ottumwa had never failed to respond to an emergency from the time when the county voted $100,000 in bonds to bring the B. & M. railway here until the present day and he saw no chance of failure in the scheme to build a new hospital.

**F. W. Simmons' Address.**

"When kindred subjects present themselves to us for consideration, we sometimes hesitate as to the importance and weight of each, as compared with the other.

"There is something about the idea of building and maintaining a public hospital which appeals to me as it must to all, more forcibly than that of any other of our public institutions.

"Our courts may be held in the open commons or in barns, or in costly marble piles covered over with gilded domes and yet exact justice may be rendered.

"A scientific education and even the finishing touches of high collegiate degree may be attained by the use of a tallow dip for a light or a log school house with wooden benches for comfort.

"The devotion of a true Christian, if I may be privileged so to speak, is not measured nor do I believe is really quickened by the size nor cost of a pew nor the height of a steeple which is over the same.

"It is, however, of course, very much better that we are able to provide fine court houses and extensive and elaborately equipped colleges and magnificent churches and cathedrals for our use, and these things we do because we are a great and liberal people, and because we believe in progress and the development of our human comfort.

**The Necessity of a Hospital.**

"But as I have said the necessity for the hospital seems to me greater than all these, so far as its physical betterments are concerned. A place where human suffering is arrested—where the skill of science is practiced and where life is more easily snatched from death and where the affections of friends and relatives have been for a time transferred from loving and beautiful homes to await the awful verdict of fate or the dull disappointment of hope.

"It is human! It is natural! It is Christian! that we should help one another in suffering and in sickness.

"Even before the time of Christ, hospitals seemed to have been established by the Buddhist priest for the sick priest for the sick poor of India, but they are more especially characteristic of Christianity and were recognized institutions as early as the fourth century.

"And since that time all Christiandom has been engaged in the development of well appointed and well equipped hospitals. They are highly moral institutions, not religious nor political, and bespeak the highest ideal of man's love for man.

**Ottumwa's Needs.**

"We want a good hospital in Ottumwa. I will not here speak of the patience and anxiety and of the nobleness and sacrifice of some of our good Ottumwa women who have labored so long and so earnestly for the building they now ask for. They know the crying need of it better than most of us. Let us help them and ourselves. We want a hospital in Ottumwa worthy of her name. We want no building to serve as a memorial or monument to its individual founder. Let it be built by the people of Ottumwa and let us call it our monument to living and suffering humanity. Let the integer be the people and let us meet this expense as we always have done when necessity requires."

**Mayor Pickler's Address.**

Mayor Pickler when called upon spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman.—After hearing the remarks of the gentlemen preceding me, I can not see where there is room for anything more to be said on the subject of a hospital for the city of Ottumwa.

"It seems to be the opinion of those who are competent to judge that the present hospital is inadequate to meet the demands of a city the size of Ottumwa, and I desire to say that we should place confidence in their judgment on this subject.

"I desire to say that during the time I have been mayor of this city I have often observed the necessity of bettering some of the conditions at our present hospital. Although we must give due credit for all the good acts and deeds which have been rendered by reason of its existence.

"Only last evening I had occasion to witness a sight which brought to my mind more forcibly than ever the necessity of a hospital, or rather the condition which would have existed at a little home in this city, had we not had even our present hospital accommodations.

"A little girl had fallen under the cars, getting both of her lower limbs crushed off. We cared for her as best we could awaiting the ambulance. I called her by name and told her we were going to take her to the hospital. She said no, no, and begged earnestly for us not to do so, as her mama would have to work so hard to pay the expenses. I told her that arrangements were made so that the cost would not have to be paid by her mama. This seemed to relieve the little one's mind and she seemed more satisfied to go, and where she is getting along nicely.

"Now, my friends this is but a sample of the numerous instances showing the necessity of a first class hospital in our city.

"Under the law, and the fact that we are beyond our constitutional limit of indebtedness, the city can not build a hospital, but at the present time it apportions $30 per month out of the general fund for the purpose of assisting in paying the running expenses of that institution, and it is my earnest desire to have that amount materially increased at the apportionment to be made by the city on April next.

"Ordinarily I am opposed to making public donations as we are very often imposed upon, but when an emergency arises and we are standing face to face with it, what is our duty? Will we throw up our hands and say we cannot meet it? I will reply by saying no, but will do as Ottumwa always does, as she did with her Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. her floods and her fires. We will say that the conditions are here and we will meet them. We may differ in politics as to what is the best way to secure an adequate supply of water for the city, and various subjects, but we will agree that Ottumwa needs, and must have and will have, in the near future, an up to date hospital, and I appeal to all citizens whether they be rich or poor to render all the assistance possible to this worthy cause."

**The Closing Addresses.**

J. J. Smith, George Heindel and D. H. Emery made the closing addresses and all spoke in glowing terms of the work of the women of the hospital association. They reiterated the sentiment of the speakers who preceded them that the citizens should unite in pushing the project for the advancement of the city. At the close of the program Rev. Father Foley proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. MacLean for coming to the city to address the citizens and this was given with a hearty good will. There was no doubt the banquet table that the new hospital is assured.


**Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days E. W. Grove on every box. 25c



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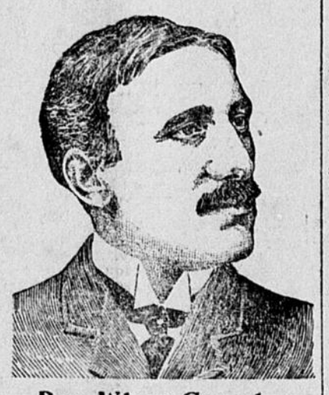

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Dr. Stockdale's reputation for curing chronic diseases is unsurpassed by any other specialist in the state. He is thoroughly reliable and invites any who are interested to investigate his standing, both financially and professionally.

He positively cures Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Rheumatism.

Men who are suffering from nervous and physical debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

*Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of Women. Consultation Free and Confidential.*

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.


## SAVINGS BANKS IN IOWA.

**State Auditor Shows Conditions of Institutions are Much Improved.**

Des Moines, Dec. 12.—The state auditor yesterday issued a statement of the condition of the state and savings banks in Iowa. The call was issued November 17 and the statement is compared with the condition obtained from the call issued September 9. During the intervening time there has been an increase of two additional banks and an increase in the total capitalization of $29,700. The comparison also shows increase in bills receivable $1,686,194; decrease in credits subject to draft, $4,052,068; decrease in amount due depositors, $2,814,148.


**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.


The smallpox scare at Arlington is subsiding and the state board of health anounces that no further spread of the disease is feared.


**Strikes At Their Root.**

Many dangerous diseases begin in impure blood. Electric Bitters purifies the blood and cures or no pay. Only 50c. F. B. Clark.


Frank Sexton of Sloan is dead as a result of being struck in the stomach by a stick of wood which he was holding to a circular saw.


**Begins at Bed Rock.**

Health, strength and vigor depend on digestion. Dr. King's New Life Pills makes it perfect or no pay. Only 25c. F. B. Clark.


## CHILD WAS KIDNAPED.

**Little Three Year Old Son of Jesse Rutherford Taken to St. Joseph.**

Returning home Tuesday evening from St. Joseph, Mo., with his little three year old son, Jesse Rutherford, 521 Meadom street, today related the story of his unpleasant experience of last Saturday when he arrived at his home to find it deserted, his little son Jesse, and daughter Juanita having been kidnaped. Mr. Rutherford says by Mrs. L. F. Choate. Becoming deeply attached to the two children of her nephew Mrs. Choate spirited them away from their home Saturday evening it is stated, and took them to St. Joseph, Mo., where the anxious father found them Tuesday. Mrs. Choate had parted from her husband and was keeping house for Mr. Rutherford, whose wife died recently.


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For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate Icing or for flavoring Ice Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" **Sweet Chocolate Powder** *has no equal.* The full chocolate quality and properties are present, unadulterated and unimpaired.



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60 different games—all new —one in each package of

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**DR. BELLE H. OLNEY,**
**Osteopath.**
Rooms 15 and 16, Baker Building. Take Elevator.

**DR. J. F. BYRNE.**
Graduate of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.
Rooms 5 and 7 Summers Building. Office hours 8:30 to 12:00; 1:30 to 4:00.

**ELIZABETH M. THOMPSON,**
**Osteopathic Physician.**
Graduate American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri.
Office, 227 N. Court St. New 'Phone 894.
Hours, 9:00 to 12:00 and 1:30 to 4:00.

**LAWYERS.**

**A. C. STECK.**
**Attorney At Law.**
Rooms 1, 3 and 5, Telephone Bldg., Ottumwa, Iowa.

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**HEINDEL & WEBBER,**
**Lawyers.**
Rooms 18 and 19 Baker Block, Ottumwa Iowa.

CHAS. D. FULLEN. CHAS. C. AYRES.
**FULLEN & AYRES,**
**Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.**
Suite 1, Williamson Building, 105 North Court street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

**PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**

**Dr. A. O. WILLIAMS,**
Surgeon C., R. I. & P. R'y. Co., C., B. & Q. R'y. Co., O. R., E. & S. Co.
Residence, 216 North Jefferson street. Office, 120 Court street. Residence telephone, 110; office telephone, 90. Ottumwa, Iowa.

**BURT LAFORCE, PH. G., M. D.**
**Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.**
Glasses scientifically fitted. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. Phone, office, 280; residence, 37. Office rooms, 1 and 12 Hofmann block.


## Railroad Time Tables

**TRAINS LEAVING UNION DEPOT.**
**W. S. Parker, Ticket Agent.**

**BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q.**

| No. | Going East. | Depart |
|---|---|---|
| 12a | Chicago, Dubuque, & Quincy | 2:10 a. m. |
| 92b | Local Freight | 6:45 a. m. |
| 16b | Burlington & St. Louis | 7:35 a. m. |
| 10b | Peoria, Dubuque & Quincy | 11:50 a. m. |
| 6a | Chicago Limited | 1:25 p. m. |
| 4a | Chicago, St. Louis & Quincy | 7:10 p. m. |
| 8a | Fast mail | 8:37 p. m. |
| 2a | Chicago, Peoria & Rockford | 11:45 p. m. |

Ft. Madison accommodation, daily except Sunday, depart 7:10 a. m.; arrive 8:00 p.m.

| | Going West. | |
|---|---|---|
| 5a | Omaha, Council Bluffs Nebraska | 12:55 a. m. |
| 15a | Fast mail | 2:49 a. m. |
| 91b | Local freight | 5:30 a. m. |
| 3a | Omaha, Kansas City, Denver Hot Springs, Deadwood, Ogden, Portland & California. | 7:45 a. m. |
| 7a | Fast mail | 8:52 a. m. |
| 9b | Peoria to Creston | 1:50 p. m. |
| 13a | Limited | 3:28 p. m. |
| 11b | Chicago to Ottumwa, arrive | 10:00 p. m. |
| 1a | Denver & Omaha | 11:35 p. m. |

a, daily; b, except Sunday. Nos. 7, 8 and 15 do not carry passengers.

**CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC**

| No. | Going East. | Depart |
|---|---|---|
| 206 | Keokuk, Kansas City, California and Southwest | 10:45 a. m. |
| 202 | Keokuk | 3:27 p. m. |
| 204 | Eldon, Davenport & Chicago | 10:30 p. m. |
| | **Going West.** | |
| 203 | Des Moines, Ruthven, west and northwest | 7:00 a. m. |
| 201 | Des Moines and Omaha | 12:10 p. m. |
| 205 | Des Moines and Omaha | 7:05 p. m. |

Unless otherwise specified, all trains are daily except Sunday.

**TRAINS LEAVING JEFFERSON STREET UNION DEPOT.**
**A. J. Packard, Agent.**

**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, & ST. PAUL.**

| West bound— | Arrive. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 3, a Chicago Kansas City | 9:50 a.m. | 10:00 a.m. |
| No. 5 a Chicago, Kansas City limited | 2:14 a.m. | 2:25 a.m. |
| No. 11 a Chicago and Ottumwa | 7:00 p.m. | |
| No. 103 b Marion and Cedar Rapids | 9:35 a.m. | |
| No. 9 b Marion, Cedar Rapids | 1:35 a.m. | |
| Eastbound— | | |
| No. 12 a Kansas City, Chicago limited | 12:30 a.m | 12:40 a.m. |
| No. 8 a Kansas City, Chicago | 6:50 p.m. | 7:00 p.m |
| No. 4 b Ottumwa Chicago | | 12:30 p.m. |
| No. 10 b Cedar Rapids, Marion. | | 1:45 p.m. |
| No. 18 b Cedar Rapids, Marion. | | 7:10 p.m. |
| Freight trains— | | |
| No. 92 b Davenport freight | | 6:30 a.m. |
| No. 192 b Marion | | 7:45 a.m. |
| No. 64 a Marion | | 10:00 a.m. |
| No. 91 b Chillicothe | | 7:00 a.m. |
| No. 61 a Chillicothe | | 1:00 p.m. |

Freight trains arrive at and depart from Ottumwa Junction.

**WABASH.**

| | Arrive. | Depart |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City & St. Louis | a6:15 a. m. | a9:20 p. m. |
| Kansas City & St. Louis | a7:00 p. m. | a8:25 a. m. |

Freight trains carrying passengers between Ottumwa and Moulton:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Local freight | b8:00 p. m | d3:05 a. m. |
| Fast freight | a12:10 p. m. | a2:30 p. m. |

a, daily; b, except Sunday.