

POPE PIUS X DIES WITH WHISPERED BLESSING ON LIP

Head of Catholic Church Is Stricken Suddenly When It Is Least Expected

DEATH COMES WITH BUT SCANT WARNING

Cardinals and Two Sisters of Pontiff Sob at Bed as the End Nears

To Members of the Associated Press: New York, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X died at 1:20 o'clock, Rome time, this (Thursday) morning, as announced in last night's dispatches of the Associated Press. There is six hours difference in time between New York and Rome so that the hour of his death, New York time, was 7:20 p. m. At 2:25 p. m. New York time (8:25 p. m. Rome time) Wednesday, or four hours and 51 minutes before the pontiff had actually passed away false dispatches distributed throughout this country said that the pope was dead. As will be seen, these announcements were false.—Melville E. Stone, G. M. The Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 20.—"Together in one, all things in Christ." These words which Pope Pius X adopted as his motto in an encyclical issued on August 10, 1903 six days after he had been elevated to the pontificate, were on his lips as he died.

The end which came at 1:20 o'clock this morning was peaceful. A few moments before he had been roused from semi-consciousness. He attempted to bestow a blessing upon those gathered in the chamber but his strength failed. After a pause he murmured the scriptural text and did not speak again.

The death of the pontiff in the eighth year of his life and the twelfth year of his pontificate while long anticipated because of ailments incident to advanced age, nevertheless came as a shock even to those near him. For several days he had been suffering from gouty catarrh but on Tuesday his physicians declared that the trouble was of no great importance and yesterday morning reassuring reports concerning the patient were current.

Death Comes Suddenly. The change came suddenly during the forenoon yesterday and early in the afternoon those in attendance announced death was imminent. Similar attacks had been resisted with the aid of the pope's will power, but depression over the clash of arms in Europe militated against another recovery.

At ten o'clock last night the pontiff experienced an attack of coughing that greatly distressed him. He could not move in bed without assistance and the struggle he made to breathe was painful to witness. As the supreme moment approached the coughing ceased and the restlessness which the doctors had been unable to relieve disappeared. The features of the patient, which had given evidence of his pain resumed a normal expression except for the pallor which increased.

The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val, Cardinals Ferrata, Cagiano and Bisleti, the pope's two sisters and physicians who were at the bedside recognized the calm preceding death. Dr. Marchisafa, his hand on the pontiff's pulse, turned toward the papal secretary, who was kneeling and shook his head. Cardinal Merry del Val understood and covered his face with his hands. Meantime Cardinal Vanuttelli, the pope's niece Gilda Pallini, his major domo, Mgr. Bianchi, Mgr. Miscolati and his secretaries Mgr. Breboni and Mgr. Pascini had joined the group in the chamber.

Whispers a Blessing. The two sisters and the pope's secretaries could not restrain their sobs and their voices seemed to bring back the pontiff from the state of coma into which he had lapsed. His eyes opened and his lips moved and he could be seen to be making an effort to impart a final blessing. For a moment it seemed that dissolution had taken place and then the lips moved again. "Together in one, all things in Christ," he whispered.

Dr. Marchisafa released the wrist which dropped pulseless on the pontiff's breast. The physician bent over the bed listening for a heart that was still.

"It is all over," he said and reverently kissed the pontiff's hand. In turn the others did the same.

In this ceremony the chamberlain lifts the covering from the face of the dead, and with a silver hammer touches the forehead three times, saying each time: "Gesuus! Sarto."

Where there is no reply he announces: "The pope is really dead." This is done in the presence of the cardinals, a few intimates of the dead and the penitentiaries of St. Peter, who will prepare the body for the tomb. Later the body will be removed to another room, where it will be embalmed. The Sacred College will decide on the day upon which it will be transported to St. Peter's for the three days' chapel service, before burial. The funeral service will be held in the Sistine chapel.

Those interested in coincidences point out that the pope died on August 20, exactly eleven years and one month after the death of Pope Leo on July 20, 1903.

It is expected that the conclave for the election of a pope will be held on September 3 after a delay to give time for the cardinals from the several countries to arrive.

Interest is intense. Interest in Rome when the dying condition of the pontiff was admitted, was intense. Throughout the night carriages crowded the vicinity of the vatican bringing diplomats and nobles. The Knights of Malta mingled with bishops, priests, monks and nuns, making anxious inquiry in many tongues. Those who were admitted to the palace climbed the royal staircase to the papal antechamber, where Swiss guards in their multicolored uniforms paraded solemnly up and down.

After midnight, through instructions personally imported by Cardinal Merry del Val, entrance to the apostolic palace was forbidden, while those within were not permitted to leave the place or communicate with those outside. The telephone line from the vatican was disconnected and from them nothing of what transpired within was known to the public until the death of his holiness was officially announced.

Kiss Pontiff's Hand. Immediately after, candlelights flickered in all the windows of the vatican and the whole personnel of the apostolic palace, with the permission of the papal secretary, passed through the chamber kissing the hand of the pontiff as they passed. Throughout the night messages had been received from the heads of many states inquiring of the condition of his holiness. All were immediately notified of his death by Cardinal Merry del Val.

The Italian premier, Signor Salandra, at once ordered that measures be taken to guarantee the complete liberty of the provisional government of the church and of the sacred college of cardinals, which is the temporary custodian of the supreme power of the church during the interregnum pending the election of a pope.

Planning Conclave. The matter of a conclave was discussed today. It is said that a majority of the cardinals are in favor of holding it in Rome as is usual and further because of the neutrality of Italy in the present war. Others however suggested that it would be better to meet in Holland, a country which they regarded as even more neutral than Italy. Among the candidates are Cardinals Maffei, Ferrata, Agliardi, Pompili and Serafini, the last named ex-nuncio of Mexico.

There is much interest in the matter of where the body of the pope will find its final resting place. It is recalled that carrying the body of Pius IX, from St. Peter's to St. Lawrence caused a riot. For this reason the body of Pope Leo, although he had expressed a wish to be buried in St. John Lateran where his tomb was erected, is still in St. Peter's as the late pope was sure that the transportation might cause disorders. It is believed that Pius X, chose St. Peter's for his tomb in order to avoid the possibility of unpleasantness.

Drew Up New Rules. The Giornale d'Italia today says that the pope recently drew up new rules to govern future conclaves and that these abolished the right of the veto of foreign powers thus freeing the cardinals of temporal influence in spiritual matters. The new rules also, modified some of the formalities concerning the duration of the conclave. The arrival of Cardinal Della Colpe, chamberlain of the church, from Imola today was anxiously awaited. As chamberlain, he will direct the traditional ceremony in which the pontiff is officially pronounced dead.

Elected Pope Aug. 4, 1903. Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, known to the world as Pope Pius X, was elected to the pontificate on August 4, 1903 and during his occupancy of his exalted office as head of the Roman Catholic church, he was confronted with some of the most momentous problems religious and governmental, with which the Holy See has had to deal in modern times.

Pope Pius was born on June 2, 1835 at Riese, in the Venetian provinces, the first child of Gian-Battista Sarto, a postman, and his wife Marcherita. Giuseppe's early career was influenced by the village priest who took a liking for the boy, through whom he was recommended into the youthful seminary of Udine, where he studied Latin. At the age of eleven years he entered the seminary at Castelnuovo, not far from his birthplace, and for four years every day he was transported to school, usually barefooted, until he reached the outskirts of the village, where he would slip on his shoes to keep up appearances.

From Castelnuovo he passed in 1850 to the seminary at Padua, and in 1858 at the age of 23, was ordained priest and took up his studies at Tombeo. In 1867 he had his first parish, where he remained for eleven years. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties Father Sarto contributed largely to the support of his mother and sisters who found life a hard struggle, especially in the winter.

His eloquence led to his being called at the age of 40 to Treviso as chancellor of the diocese, and shortly after he was appointed Professor of Theology in the seminary. Nine years of strenuous work followed, crowned in 1884, by his assuming the mitre as Bishop of Mantua.

Leo XIII conferred upon Bishop Sarto the title of "Roman Count," and in the consistory of June, 1893, created him cardinal, giving him the Roman church of San Bernardo from which to take his title. He was so poor that he was unable to pay the fees connected with the acceptance of the new dignity, but some of his admirers came forward and provided him with the necessary funds.

Creating him cardinal, Leo XIII appointed him also patriarch of Venice, but he did not leave Mantua until a year later, owing to conflict between the Italian government and the Holy See, over the right of the House of Savoy to be consulted before the appointment of a patriarch, the government having inherited the rights of the

republic of Venice. The dispute was cut short by King Humbert also appointing Cardinal Sarto as patriarch of Venice.

The patriarch's relations with the House of Savoy were always most cordial. Every time that their majesties or the princes visited Venice he paid them a visit and presented his homage. He was one of Queen Margherita's confessors, and only a few months before the death of Leo XIII, he was next the Count of Turin in public, when he (the patriarch) blessed the foundation stone of the new Campanile in Piazza San Marco.

Leo XIII's successor, but he so little realized the future that when he left Venice, in July, 1903, for the conclave in Rome, he bought a return ticket.

In the conclave the struggle was for and against Cardinal Rampolla, Leo XIII's secretary of state, whose chances were lost when Cardinal Pignone pronounced the veto of Austria against him, which veto was most costly to the Triple Alliance. Then, needing a "compromise" pope, all eyes turned to Cardinal Sarto, who at first refused, but was afterward induced to accept the high position, being elected almost unanimously on August 4, assuming the title of:

Pope Pius X, Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman province and Sovereign of the Temporal dominions of the Holy Roman church.

The pontificate of Pope Pius X was characterized by that spirit of modesty which never abandoned him and by that strong religious feeling which made him choose as a motto, "To restore everything to Christ for most of after his coronation he was asked to give orders for his private apartment in the vatican, and while he urged the then young Monsignore Merry del Val, his pro-Secretary of State, to occupy the gorgeous Borgia apartment, he himself chose four small rooms in the low celled suite above the state apartment of the pontiff, which under Leo XIII had been occupied by his private secretary, Mgr. Angeli.

Pius X desired to give himself up entirely to his work. In so doing he did not spare any fatigue, and giving audiences, admitting people to large receptions, celebrating masses, preaching, giving communion, reached such a point of exhaustion that while in the exercise of his priestly function in the Pauline chapel, crowded with people, he fainted, and thus started that reputation which he pursued him ever after—that he was liable to fainting fits, which was quite untrue, as that was the only occasion on which he suffered in that way, and it was entirely due to the heat and the vitiated air of the chapel.

That was the first opportunity for the officials of the vatican to step in, and on the pretext of protecting the pope's health, attempt gradually to take him from the world. However, they were not always successful. One of the yearly American pilgrimages had left the United States at the beginning of July, 1903. On their way to Europe Leo XIII, who should have received them, died, so that they were in Rome during the conclave, and the day on which Pius X, was elected, he descended into St. Peter's to give his last benediction to the pilgrims, who with two American flags waving above the immense crowd assembled there and joining hurrahs to the cheering which greeted the venerable figure. Some days after the same American pilgrimage was in the Vatican gardens when suddenly the work of the officials having already begun, they were ordered away by the pope, who was seen approaching with true American indignation they objected that they did not want to leave. Pius X, who understood something of what was going on, inquired and Cardinal Gibbons, who was among those who accompanied them, explained that it was a pilgrimage of his countrymen who desired to pay homage to the holy father. They had asked for the holy and were waiting for the holy and there was no necessity to wait, and he would receive the Americans at once in the adjoining museum Lapidarium.

Thus Pius X received the first pilgrimage of his pontificate, held in his hands and blessed the two American flags which are still preserved, one in Rome and one in New York.

Pius X did not intend to change the substance of the policy which his two predecessors had followed toward Italy. His protests against the loss of the temporal power, however, lost the vehemence and bitterness which formerly characterized them.

The strongest of his protests on this subject was when President Loubet, disregarding the prohibition to all Catholic rulers and heads of states to visit the king of Italy in his capital, was the first, with the exception of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, since 1870, to go as guest to the Quirinal.

This, however, was not only caused by the feeling toward Italy but much more by the state of religious war with France, which was the most remarkable event in the last pontificate, and which many have attributed the responsibility to Pius X, while the hostilities had already begun under Leo XIII.

France found imitators in Spain, which passed in parliament bills against the religious congregations and the clergy, leading to the recall of the Spanish ambassador accredited to the Holy See; and in Portugal, where the republic proclaimed on October 5, 1910, brought about a complete separation between church and state, the expulsion of the religious congregations and the confiscation of their properties.

While such serious crisis were taking place between the vatican and some of the Latin countries, which had been known in history as the most faithful to the Holy See, the relations with Italy, while maintaining in the outside form the usual character of hostility were in substance much more cordial.

It would take long to enumerate all the reforms of a religious character initiated by Pius X, such as that of restoring the Gregorian chants, of preaching every Sunday from a text from the bible, himself giving the good example by having as long as his

strength allowed him, the faithful of the different parishes of Rome in the court yard of San Damaso to hear him explain the gospel story, and carrying out one after another the same ideas and principles which he had confessed and advocated as bishop and patriarch. One of his undertakings will leave an important mark in the history of papacy—the codification of ecclesiastical law. He entrusted the work to an illustrious scholar in canon law, Mgr. Pietro Gasparri on whom he conferred the red hat in December, 1907. Another epoch-making task was that of the revision of the Vulgate, which he confided to Father Francis Aidan Gasquet, Abbot-president of the English Benedictine congregation so well known as a learned historian.

Pius X was determined to restore the most iron discipline among the clergy, and this led to an unrelenting campaign against that section of ecclesiastics who professed unorthodox opinions and were called modernists. The encyclical of 1907, condemned the modernists and their doctrines.

Following this several leaders of the modernist movement were excommunicated in Italy, England and Germany. The pope displayed even greater energy on November 18, 1907 when he issued in general the order of combating by every possible means the spirit of rebellion, and ordered the bishops to watch and if necessary to dismiss the professors infected with the contagion, and to prevent from taking orders those students who were suspected of sympathizing with the movement.

New rebellions broke out, and Pius X went further in the struggle with a papal bull in May, 1909, and more so by imposing the anti-modernist oath on all ecclesiastics.

The pontiff roused a storm of opposition, to himself entirely unexpected, and his frequent audiences to the faithful in general and those of the German reformation in particular, on the occasion of the centennial of St. Charles Borromeo.

Another very important reform due to Pius X is that of the Roman Curia, which was effected by the Bull of Sixtus V of January 1588. With this he reformed the offices, the ecclesiastical court and the Roman congregations, withdrawing America, Canada, New Zealand, Great Britain, Holland and Luxembourg from the jurisdiction of propaganda fide, removing them therefrom among the missionary countries and putting them under the jurisdiction of the consistorial congregation.

To Americans Pius X was especially interesting. His great friendship for this country, his frequent audiences to the faithful of the Catholic and non-Catholic and his interest in American affairs kept him in closer touch with this side of the Atlantic than perhaps any pontiff that has preceded him. He was an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and had the president's writings translated for reading, yet as will be recalled, events occurring at the time of Roosevelt's visit to the vatican, cancelled the cancellation of his visit to the vatican. Former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks had a somewhat similar experience, and the incident created widespread interest in this country and in Europe at the same time.

EMMA FERRISH from Osceola, Mrs. Kate Ross from Wichita, Kan., and Mrs. Shreve of Bloomfield visited at the H. C. Parks home this week. Mrs. Amy and Maud Shreve are visiting in Memphis and attending the chautauqua.

Mrs. Stella Saar and grandmama Saar returned Friday from a visit in Henderson, Mrs. Kate Saar and son accompanied them.

F. M. Poole and family returned to their home in Springfield, Iowa Thursday.

Tom and Ira Pugh are visiting their uncle Harry Just at Farmington. Mrs. Jess Stonebeaker returned Thursday from a visit in Edina. B. J. Warner left Friday for Keokuk, Iowa, after a visit with his son Fritz of this place.

Thelma Parks returned Thursday from a visit in Troy.

Stella Rader visited her brother Sam Rader in Iowa.

Mrs. Hattie Coffman of Milton spent a few days with her sister Mrs. Geo. Fred Smith and wife of Wisconsin, and was waiting for the arrival of Wm. Umrman is on duty at the local station while agent Holderfee is taking his vacation.

Earl and Lee Leaverton spent last week in Iowa attending the fair. Mrs. Leaverton and family of Pulaski were in town Friday.

Mrs. Beldeback is visiting in Des Moines.

Sam Powell and wife of Centerville came Friday for a visit with relatives. Stock shipments for the week were Smith Bros., one car cattle; Teter and Peck, car cattle; W. C. Fritz and son, two cars cattle; Frank Senteo, one car hogs; Chas. Moore, one car sheep.

Della, Clara and Eve Strubler, Marguerite Hilles, Mrs. C. Holder, Mrs. Mary Jack and Mrs. Selma Hoskins were passengers for Farmington Friday.

Lena Hardy and Mrs. D. Jask were passengers for Milton Thursday.

Elyod Halton of Bloomfield was on our streets Wednesday.

Chas. C. Crotch and Bessie McMillan were married at Keosauqua Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1914. These are two of Cantrill's best young people, both successful teachers and a host of friends extend congratulations.

HENRY COUNTY FAIR IS A GOOD ONE

Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 20.—On account of the big rain which relieved this locality from a severe and uncomfortable drouth Wednesday, the opening day's program of the Henry county fair was postponed yesterday afternoon by the action of the fair officials until today. The Wednesday afternoon race program will be given on Friday afternoon, while the races and events scheduled for Friday will be given Saturday afternoon, Saturday being made the third and closing day of the fair.

Everything is in readiness for what gives promise to be the biggest and most successful Henry county fair in the eighteen years' history of the institution.

The exhibits are unusual in extent and quality. The commodious and convenient quarters offered for the housing of the stock brought for exhibition are taxed to accommodate the fine lot of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses which Henry county's thorough going stockmen have brought here to exhibit.

The art and pantry exhibits are more extensive than usual and the merchants' displays are admirable. The Fearless Greys, who are to thrill the multitudes with their maneuvers, are at the fair through space each afternoon, are on the grounds ready for their part on the program. The welcome rain has allayed the discomforting dust on the roads and the grounds are refreshed and the water supply. Because of the general relief the fair officials anticipate a larger crowd than ever before at the big fair this week.

ENTHUSIASM MAKES UP FOR LACK OF NUMBERS

Fairfield, Aug. 20.—On account of the rain storm only a small audience greeted Rev. R. Ames Montgomery of Ottumwa Wednesday morning when he appeared on the Fairfield chautauqua program with his lecture, "The Fourfold Man." What the audience lacked in numbers they made up in enthusiasm which grew as the lecture progressed.

The afternoon and evening audiences were a great surprise to all. Between two and three thousand people being present at each program. The Weatherwax Brothers quartet here furnished the musical preludes to the program Wednesday were given a hearty welcome by the audiences. Hon. W. I. Nolan of Minneapolis, Minn., gave a splendid lecture Wednesday afternoon on the subject, "Father Adam and Brother Bill." While clothed in that quaint subject his address was really a tribute to the average man, the man who has never done anything great or brilliant in his life but who can be depended upon to do his duty at all times.

Miss Martin, who has had charge of the children's hour during this assembly last Wednesday morning for Charlton where she is engaged in similar work. Miss Mary Childester of this city who has been assisting Miss Martin in carrying on the work here and the children are being highly entertained. Miss Childester is largely responsible for the complete success of the children as she has been constantly on the play ground from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon and from 200 to 600 children have been entertained daily. On Sunday 600 children spent the day on the play ground and listened to the bible stories in the afternoon. The children are sorry indeed that the assembly closes Thursday evening.

Lewis Keil, H. A. Halverson and H. E. Hull attended the Victor fair Wednesday.

Miss Minta Williams and Mrs. M. Bowman of Maquoketa are here this week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Williams.

John McDonough of Oxford has purchased the W. R. Evans residence property here and will move his family here soon.

James Nicholas and wife of Hilton township were visitors here Tuesday with their many friends.

F. O. Harrington of York township was a visitor here this week at the home of his brother, Walter and son Orson.

Thomas Jones of Hilton township was a visitor here Wednesday at the home of his brother John.

John Thomas of Pilot township is here this week visiting at the homes of his son Charles and brother Humphrey Thomas.

William Rutherford of York township was here recently attending to his real estate interests in the south part of the city.

Henry Eckhart of Wellman is here this week for a visit at the home of his brother George.

Workmen are now engaged in building a new modern residence in the Yoss and Wallace addition for G. F. Gallagher.

E. W. Edwards was out to his farm, east of the city, Wednesday for a visit with his son Robert.

Ed Bennett was accidentally hit by Milwaukee passenger No. 5 Sunday morning, as he was walking along the track. He was picked up by the train crew, just east of the Milwaukee depot. His right arm was crushed off and he is injured in other ways, but is getting along nicely at present.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson of Centerville, were visiting here Sunday with R. J. Lane and family.

The work of oiling the square and a few of the other principal streets of this city was started today. The oil would have been put on sooner but as the chautauqua has been in session the past week it was impossible.

Pete Morris was in Allerton Monday playing ball with the Allerton team, who crossed bats with Charlton.

The Seymour chautauqua closed Sunday night, the past season being the most successful ever held in this city.

Mrs. Aaron Inman and son Riley went to Corydon Monday to spend several days with relatives and friends.

Miss Alice Armstrong left Tuesday morning for Pasco, Wash., where she has a position as instructor in the

DEAD MAN PROVES TO BE OTTUMWAN

VICTIM OF SWITCH ENGINE IS CHARLES A. ANDERSON, A CAR REPAIRER.

The identification of the man killed on the Burlington tracks Tuesday night between Court and Washington streets by a switch engine has been completed. Charles A. Anderson is the name of the dead man and he has been employed for several years at the Milwaukee yards. He states that Mr. C. O. Swanson, 210 Pleasant street, with whom Mr. Anderson roomed, identified him without any difficulty after seeing the remains in the morgue.

Others called at the undertaking rooms and identified the dead man as C. A. Anderson. One of these was Albert A. Doyle, car foreman at the Milwaukee yards. He states that Mr. Anderson worked for him for the past fourteen years and was a steady and industrious employe. He was missed by Mr. Doyle two days ago. Joseph Poblison and Thomas Doherty, both car repairers at the junction, viewed the remains and state that the body is that of Mr. Anderson, their fellow employe.

DAVIS COUNTY CHAUTAUQUA AUG. 23

Bloomfield, Aug. 20.—The Davis county chautauqua will open Sunday morning, August 23, with song service and sermon. In the afternoon and evening lectures will be given by John Bebeski, the famous Polish soldier, who entered the civil war when only 13 years old, and later served in Mexico with Maximilian. His two greatest subjects are "The Rise and Fall of the Polish Republic" and "The Great Foe that Threatens the Republic."

ALBIA

Jacob Koozts of Akron, Ohio, Zell and Zora Koozts of Minneapolis are visiting Carl Koozts this week.

Miss Mary Kimball of Des Moines is visiting Miss Myrtle Seyles, C. N. Carrying on business, returned Saturday. There is quite a large entry of race horses for the fair which opens on the 25th.

Presbyterian choir furnished music for the union meeting Sunday evening. Rev. W. E. Fisher delivered the address. There were about 1,000 present.

D. C. Anderson has leased the room on the northeast corner of the square where the scenic theater was located.

Mrs. Frank Drow and her niece, Miss Mary Sheehan, have been in the city today, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carregan.

Mrs. Ira A. Holbrook will return tomorrow after a month's visit in Chicago.

Mrs. B. F. Asbury left last night for a visit with relatives in Tingley.

Mrs. J. S. Harding arrived today for a visit with her son, C. R. Harding of this city.

The Centerville interurban is still progressing and will soon be in fine shape.

Owing to some difficulty the city water was not turned on Saturday as was predicted.

The county Christian Endeavor convention will be held Aug. 20 and 21 at Selection.

Miss Mary Clark of Lovilla, was in the city today on business.

SEYMOUR.

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schools. Joe Turner of Centerville, was visiting here Tuesday with his friend Sam Yarnell and family.

Miss Gladys Shearer returned to her home at Centerville Monday after spending several days with her friend Miss Nina Jones.

Mrs. J. H. Allred of Des Moines, came Sunday to spend several days with her mother, Mrs. Belle Gaddis and family.

Miss Dorothy Cemens of Kansas City, is visiting in this city this week with her aunt, Mrs. J. R. McCoy and family.

Glen Anderson of Washington was visiting in this city Monday and Tuesday with relatives and friends.

C. E. Mumby went to Cushing, Okla., last week to visit with C. E. Emeric and family.

Guy Churchhill of Pella, was visiting here over Sunday with his friend Miss Cecil Minks.

Ellis Gaddis returned to his home in Lovilla Sunday after spending a few days in this city with relatives.

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