

YOUNG AND McCOMBS THURSDAY STORE NEWS.

Appreciate Good Style? THEN YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THE NEW STYLES COVERT JACKETS WE ARE SHOWING. SO MANY THINGS ARE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE REAL GOOD STYLE. FIRST, THE DESIGN MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF FASHION. THE CLOTH MUST BE SUITED TO THE DESIGN OF THE GARMENT. THE TRIMMING MUST HARMONIZE WITH THE COLOR AND PATTERN OF THE CLOTH AND BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE DESIGN. THE GARMENT MUST BE CUT SHAPELY, SEWED AND PRESSED JUST SO. LININGS AND HAIR CLOTH MUST BE STITCHED IN PERFECTLY, AND NUMEROUS DETAILS MUST BE OBSERVED VERY CAREFULLY. STYLE MUST BE MADE IN THE GARMENT. WE SELL THIS KIND, AND NO TRUABLE TO SHOW GOODS. WOOL-TEX COVERT JACKETS WE WILL THURSDAY SELL.

- The best Jacket you ever saw for 5.00
The best Jacket you ever saw for 7.50
The best Jacket you ever saw for 10.00

- WALL PAPER. Thursday we will sell 200 rolls fine parlor embossed papers, 25c value, for 9c
200 rolls red dining or hall paper, for, per roll 9c
These are exceptional values, and we guarantee that they cannot be duplicated at three times the amount we ask for them.

- JEWELRY DEPARTMENT. Gold front Waist Pins, for engraving, up from 1.00
Sterling Silver Waist Pins, 35c to 2.50
Ladies' Chatelain Watches, rose gold finish, enameled back, complete with pin, 10.00

- CROCKERY DEPARTMENT. Plain white handled Cup and Saucers, best quality, per set of 6 cups and 6 saucers 29c
Plain White Dinner Plates, each 5c

MITCHELL SLATED

(Continued From Page Five.) this organization, and appreciate the benefits it is conferring on us in meeting in our city, not only in making accessible the great fund of information from the section work, but we truly value the high moral evolved from such a body as yours. When you go you will leave behind you an influence that will long be felt in its incentive to more intelligent work and higher aims. President's Address. "Halls of fame may not be made small and common by perpetuating the memory of the victorie of medical science," said William E. Quine, in making the annual address of the president to the members of the Illinois Medical Society. "They are made for poets and novelists, painters and sculptors, musicians and educators, soldiers and statesmen. But who among you will say that the work of Dr. Walter Reed does not represent a greater wealth of service to mankind than has been rendered by all the poets and novelists and sculptors and painters that have ever lived? "When I think of the exalted and un-falling fidelity to the public weal that has characterized the attitude of the medical profession from the earliest periods of authentic history to the present time; and when I remember that on every occasion of malignant and unsparring epidemics of pestilence which devastated the earth, physicians were always found at their posts of duty, nor thought it sacrifice to die in the service of their fellowmen, I feel ashamed of mentioning their few small faults which, after all, are but manifestations of the imperfections of character common to all mankind. "I have read of the defense of Thermopylae; of the Light Brigade of Balaklava; of the Old Guard at Waterloo. "I have heard of the Rock of Chickamauga; of the splendor of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg; and of all the heroic glory of the heights of San Juan. "A vision of contending armies comes before me now. I see the serried columns gathering for assault. I hear the thundering of cannon, the roar of musketry, the swish of sabre, the highpitched song of searching bullet. I see rivers of blood and horrors of mutilation. I hear the yells of challenge and defiance; the shrieks of agony; the curses of hate and the sickening gasps of expiring life. "I see the rushing, charging columns halt; they waver, they recoil—but there, impelled by a resistless impulse to do or die, they dash on and on with gathering fury and remorseless vengeance, till they reach and scale the enemy's ramparts, now slippery with blood, while screams of fierce triumph are mingled with the wails of faintness and despair, and angels look plying on. "And we laugh and cry in gladness

YOU CAN

Now Buy at My Grocery Store HAY AND STRAW. CORN AND OATS. WHEAT AND SCREENING. CHOPPED FEED. CRACKED CORN. CORN MEAL. BRAN. In fact I am going to keep all kinds of feed. I thank my old customers for past favors and would like you to come back and a good many new ones. Best goods at lowest prices.

N. P. F. NELSON, CASH GROCERY, 2025 4th Ave. New phone 6137.

NERVOUS DISEASES

We will cure any ailment which is the result of a diseased condition of the Nervous System, and whether you are suffering from Nervous Debility, Mental Exhaustion, Loss of Energy, Loss of Strength, Insomnia, Prostration, Physical Decline, Result of Violating the Laws of Health, or any Allment of the Nervous System, our new European treatment will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Investigate. Consultation free. Pay when cured, deposit the money in the bank. Call today.

THE HYGEIA CO., 322 Brady Street Davenport, Iowa.

o'er the glories of that day! "Aye, adulation to the living, immortality to the mangled dead, and tears for the desolate homes of widows and orphans.

May Commemorate with Shafts. "Well may a grateful country commemorate such deeds in statues of bronze and shafts of granite. Well may it set apart a day in every year to decorate the graves of the fallen and from the story of their devotion and sacrifice derive ennobling inspiration for generations yet unborn. "But do you not know that again and again, and yet again, more lives have been lost in a single epidemic of cholera than have been destroyed in all the battles and in all the deeds of violence and in all the accidents by sea and by land, of a century? "When the breath of pestilence withers a continent and with swift unsparring malignity decimates a nation, is then that brave man who, in the shock of battle, can defy death or in the defense of their homes against mortal foe can die with a smile upon their lips, turn sick and weak with fear and flee to places of fancied security. "When the whirl of machinery is stilled and the avenues of commerce are deserted; when the palaces of trade are locked and barred and boarded and abandoned; when theology has been supplanted by a religion of personal service and places of amusement are regarded with aversion or disgust; when laughter is lost and forgotten and the very air is instinct with desolation and despair; when there are not enough well to nurse the sick and not enough living to bury the dead; even then has the remnant of the medical profession been found moving shoulder to shoulder with the thoughts and impulses of a single man on errands of Christ-kissed purpose and heroic endeavor.

Unhonored and Unsung. "No thought of courage there. No sounding words of praise or gratitude. No line on printed page to note a hero's death, nor flower nor stone to mark his final resting-place. The danger over, the service is forgotten, and the poor neglected clay crumbles to dust unhonored and unsung, while the world goes on laughing and weeping as before. "But there, away off beyond the expanse of the starlit sky, where faithful spirits all are wafted and do find repose—where records of motives are kept as well as of deeds—of noble efforts as well as of ignoble sins—there is his monument more enduring than any of earth's treasures in bronze or marble, for his story is written in the book of God.

The above tribute was the conclusion of Dr. Quine's address, following a statement of facts with reference to the work of Dr. Reed in stamping out the yellow fever plague in the country's new possessions, and to Dr. Pettit of Ottawa, who has given his attention to the cure of tuberculosis. "There is one of our ideals that seems to be quite beyond the capacity of appreciation of the world at large; it is the one which requires us to protect the public health without a penny of compensation. This is done by discovering the causes of epidemic diseases and their modes of action—and thereafter preventing the accession of such cases to the people or rendering the people immune to their influence—and thus arresting the process of propagation. I know of no other body of men on earth whose most serious and important business is the destruction of their own means of livelihood; and this physicians are doing as fast as they can—to the honor of their profession and the benefit of all mankind.

Ideals and Practices. Dr. Quine's address was on the subject, "Ideals and Practices of the Medical Profession," and in the opening paragraphs he took up the subject of ideals. "But standards differ in different societies," he said, "and even under different conditions in the same society. "A Mohammedan woman who exposes her face in public announces herself thereby, a social outcast; but in tropical islands, where conditions of life are primitive and but little clothing is needed, a woman may appear naked without shame. "Similarly, in christian civilization, women of the most exalted social rank may appear, without hindrance, at ostentatiously pious functions, such as charity balls, so meagerly attired as to stagger less refined and cultured natures; whereas, if they appeared on the streets in the same costumes they would be liable to arrest for disorderly conduct. "In all well-organized communities moral standards of some sort are fixed by law. But many acts tolerated by the law are condemned by popular sentiment; and such condemnation may prove to be a more severe and lasting penalty than legal fine or imprisonment—for it fixes upon the offender the stigma of dishonor.

An Open Letter. From the Chapin, S. C. News: Early in the spring my wife and I were taken with diarrhoea and so severe were the pains that we called a physician who prescribed for us, but his medicines failed to give any relief. A friend who had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and had given each of us a dose and we had at once felt the effects. I procured a bottle and before using the entire contents were entirely cured. It is a wonderful remedy and should be found in every household. H. C. Bailey, editor. This remedy is for sale by all leading druggists.

Cured His Mother of Rheumatism. "My mother has been a sufferer for many years with rheumatism," says W. H. Howard, of Husband, Pa. "At times she was unable to move at all, while at all times walking was painful. I presented her with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and after a few applications she decided it was the most wonderful pain reliever she had ever tried, in fact, she is never without it now and is at all times able to walk. An occasional application of Pain Balm keeps away the pain that she was formerly troubled with." For sale by all leading druggists.

Sick headache results from a disordered stomach and is quickly cured by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by all leading druggists.

human nature and liberal to prodigality in its benevolences. It is liberal in every relation of life—except in its dealings with its own members; but here, on occasions, it is intolerant to the point of bigotry and resentful to the point of vindictiveness.

Two Standards of Right. "It is a fact of familiar knowledge that offenses committed by physicians against the public conscience may be easily tolerated by their own organizations; but offenses against the technical standards of the organizations themselves—although quite unnoticed by the community at large—are liable to severe and lasting penalties, especially if the culprit be of humble rank and without friends. "Among misdemeanors of this kind we find advertising in the public prints; the exploitation of remarkable cures and operations; the holding of patents on articles used in the practice of medicine; the pretense of possessing an infallible law of cure; and the acceptance by physicians of commissions on their prescriptions, or on needed appliances which they are instrumental in selling, or on the fees of surgeons received for operations on the physician's patients. "Such acts are always small and surreptitiousness makes them mean; but I fail to see in them convincing proof of gross moral obliquity. Most of them are quite compatible with honorable standing in the community; and yet they are stigmatized, and properly so, by the unanimous vote of the organized profession of the country, as 'derogatory to professional character' and 'incompatible with honorable standing in the profession'—and, hence, are subject to penalty within the organization. "The penalty usually inflicted is ostracism—that is, the offender is refused membership in medical organizations—or, if already a member, he is expelled; and the punishment is of unlimited duration. "On the other hand, when physicians violate the public's standards of morality and thereby bring upon themselves public disrepute, their professional standing, nevertheless, may be safe from challenge in medical organizations. Such discrimination is neither creditable nor defensible.

"Such a code," he said, "should aim primarily at the harmonization and unification of the entire profession. It should be free from excesses of outcry; it should maintain high moral standards unrelentingly and with impartial favor, as between those of high degree and those of low degree; and it should have due regard for popular opinion in respect to such standards. Concerning wayward brethren, applying for recognition, it should exemplify the proposition that 'Charity suffereth long and is kind.' It should contemplate their transgressions with indulgence and regard every application for admission to a society as, at once, a plea for pardon, and a pledge of future loyalty; for no man seeks membership in an organization, and still less does he fight for it, without a genuine desire to have it, and a genuine intention to conform to its requirements. A life sentence of ostracism should never be inflicted for mere technical transgressions, nor for any others except such as constitute prima facie evidence of depravity of heart."

Strictly Ethical. This evening the physicians will be taken on a river excursion to Grand Island, where a smoker and vaudeville program will be enjoyed. The boat will leave Rock Island about 6 o'clock, but those who desire to go down later can do so by way of Davenport and the suburban railway. The ladies who are in attendance at the convention were permitted to visit the places of interest in the locality this morning by a drive. Mrs. C. Bernhardt is giving a reception this afternoon to visiting ladies at her home, Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street. She is assisted in receiving by Dr. Emily Wright, Dr. Emma Morgan, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Comerys, Mrs. Eyster, Mrs. DeSilva, Mrs. First, Mrs. S. B. Hall, Mrs. B. F. Hall, Mrs. Ludewig and Mrs. Sala. A delightful dinner party was given at the Rock Island Club this afternoon to a number of the visiting physicians. The members of the Rush Medical college alumni enjoyed lunch together at the Hotel Harris today.

Guide the Patients. Because the medical profession have learned the utter futility of drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis, our responsibility has not ceased. We must guide our patients where we do not treat them. We should not attempt to advise a change of climate, or the adoption of a given course of treatment until we are in full possession of such facts as will enable us to guide our patients aright. We have not discharged our duty when we have told him drugs are of no avail and leave him to his own resources, or, as is usually the case, tell him to go west. Such advice generally means that after a long and expensive journey he finds himself forced to contribute to his support when work of any kind is contra-indicated. He finds himself condemned to board at cheap restaurants, and to live in cheap lodging houses where he is still further exposed to infection. Add to these discouragements, the inevitable homesickness, worry, loneliness, lack of medical direction and of what possible avail can climate be under such circumstances? This is the picture presented by that great army of consumptives whom we have been indiscriminately sending to the west. A prominent charity worker has investigated the conditions in several typical health seekers' towns, and as a result calls on the medical profession throughout the country to do all it can to prevent the "inexcusable stupidity which sends these people blither to die, friendless and alone." He states that in Phoenix, Ariz., 25 per cent of the population are health seekers, and of this number four-fifths

KEEP THEM HOME

Dr. J. W. Pettit's Advice Regarding Patients Suffering With Consumption.

CAN BE CURED IN ILLINOIS

Sensible Address on Disease Delivered by Tuberculosis Expert at Theatre.

Dr. J. W. Pettit in discussing "What We Must Learn and Unlearn in the Treatment of Tuberculosis" at the Illinois theatre last evening, said: During the past 20 years there has been a steady development of confidence in the open air method of treating pulmonary tuberculosis. The wonderful success which has attended this method of treatment in all countries irrespective of temperature, altitude, dryness, humidity or other special climatic conditions has demonstrated its immense value as a curative agency. We have passed through the period of skepticism and have now entered upon an area of enthusiasm and activity. This makes it necessary for us to adjust our ideas and methods to the new order of things.

The anti-tuberculosis movement which is now sweeping over the civilized world is destined to do much good by creating an interest in a subject which has hitherto been treated most indifferently. But a movement of this kind to be of lasting benefit must have a more substantial basis than mere enthusiasm and activity. If our efforts are not based upon the tangible foundation of results the movement so successfully begun "will vanish like a castle in the air." This should not, and will not be the result if we keep in mind that the successful application of a therapeutic principle depends quite as much upon correct methods as upon the correctness of the principle itself. We have much to unlearn as well as to learn in the modern treatment of tuberculosis, if we would save it from falling into the undesired disrepute which must follow the present indifference to methods, and exercise more care in holding out the inducement that the range of its application is wider than is warranted by the facts of experience. Now is the time to get our bearings if we would avoid the pitfalls to which a wrong beginning inevitably leads.

It is not my purpose in the present address to attempt to cover the whole subject of the treatment of tuberculosis, but rather to call special attention to those features of the problem which are either ignored, misunderstood or not sufficiently emphasized.

Climatic Unimportant. First as to climate. It is now a well established fact that climate is an unimportant factor in the treatment of tuberculosis. It cannot be gainsaid that treatment can be conducted in certain climates more comfortably than in others, but tuberculosis can be cured in all climates. The beneficial results which have been derived from certain supposedly favorable climates are not due to atmospheric conditions, but simply to the fact that patients frequenting these places have lived out of doors. We now know that it is life in the open air, and not some peculiar attributes of climate which can only be found in certain favored localities. The abuse of climatic treatment can only be excused on the plea that no other method was known that promised relief. Patients have been indiscriminately sent to California, Colorado, Arizona and to New Mexico, with only a vague idea as to what they should do when they got there. The result has been that these supposedly favored localities have been filled with a horde of pitiful wrecks of humanity who should never have been allowed, much less encouraged by their physicians, to leave their homes.

Use of Tent. Since it has been demonstrated that the tent is practicable in cold climates it should be used more extensively. It fulfills the conditions most perfectly from a scientific standpoint. From an economic standpoint the tent commends itself. It costs from four to five hundred dollars to house a patient in an ordinary building according to the plan usually followed in hospital construction. A tent with necessary furnishings need not cost more than one-tenth this sum. To be consistent we must keep our patients out of doors not part of the time but all the time. In no way can this be done so easily and satisfactorily as in a tent. It is as irrational as it is expensive to house tuberculosis patients in substantial buildings. The experience at the Ottawa tent colony proves conclusively that the use of the tent in treatment of tuberculosis is applicable in any climate.

Any method by which the patient can be induced to spend the most time out doors is to be warmly commended.

should never have been allowed to leave home. The hospitals, sanatoria, and poor houses are filled with dying consumptives. Public and private charity is taxed to the uttermost, and still cannot meet the demands made upon them. No wonder these localities are seriously considering the question of legislating against us. We have no moral right to burden them with the care of consumptives. Fortunately the discovery that these patients can be safely treated at home comes at a time when they can be forced back upon us, not only without detriment, but to their great advantage. It has been demonstrated that tuberculosis can be cured in Illinois. It is also a well established fact that where patients recover they must afterwards continue to live under substantially the same climatic conditions as those where the cure is effected. It is a matter of common experience, so common that there are few exceptions to the rule, that patients cured in the more favorable climates relapse on their return to this climate.

Food Regulation. We have also made a mistake in regarding fresh air as the sine qua non in the treatment of tuberculosis. Nutritious food, regular rest and exercise are each of essential importance. Highly nutritious and properly regulated diet is, if any difference, even more essential than fresh air. This fact is not generally recognized, and where it is, is not sufficiently emphasized. It will not do to leave the patient to his own discretion in anything, and especially in the matter of diet. This must be selected for him and precautions taken that the patient shall not eat such food as a capricious appetite will almost certainly lead him to select. Since the whole question is one of nutrition, it is essential that the patient be fed, not what his appetite may suggest, but a balanced ration which contains from day to day all the elements of nutrition of which he so much stands in need. In order to accomplish this the one who prepares his food should have a scientific knowledge of food values. This leads me to suggest that domestic science should occupy a conspicuous place in the treatment of this disease.

Housing of Patients. In the housing of tuberculosis patients we have yet much to learn. It was natural that sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis should at first copy the usual methods of hospital construction, hence there has arisen a too expensive ideal. Our aim should be to supply the maximum amount of pure air at a minimum expense. In favorable climates the tent has been largely and successfully used. At first thought it may seem incredible that patients can be comfortably housed in a tent at a temperature of twenty-five degrees below zero. Yet this is just what the patients of the Ottawa tent colony have been doing during the past winter, one of the most severe we have experienced in the northwest for many years.

Inasmuch as no systematic attempt had ever been made to treat tuberculosis in Illinois by modern methods the state medical society established a tent colony at Ottawa to demonstrate that this disease can be successfully treated here as elsewhere. The demonstration was only intended to cover a period of a few months, hence it was desirable that the equipment be inexpensive. To this end the tent was adopted. It was not believed at the time this method would be feasible in cold weather or would be accepted by the patients even if it were; therefore a large building was secured where they could be housed during the winter. It was expected that as the cold weather came on, patients would move in this building at their pleasure. In order to keep them out as long as possible each tent was supplied with an oil stove, which was expected to supply only sufficient warmth for chilly, moderately cold weather. It was anticipated that as the weather grew colder the patients would go indoors. But they did not; even the most delicate women remaining in the tents. Instead of suffering from the cold they were comfortable and rather enjoyed the experience. Several of those who were accustomed to living in frame houses declared they would have been less comfortable had they been at home. Even new arrivals during the extremely cold weather insisted upon going into tents. Their action is the more remarkable when we take into account that many, if not most of them, had come from homes where it was difficult to drive them away from the vitiated and super heated atmosphere of badly ventilated houses.

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Any method by which the patient can be induced to spend the most time out doors is to be warmly commended.

Watch Tower Park

Open Sunday, May 21.

Come and enjoy a ride on the new figure eight roller coaster, and shoot the chutes.

Bring your picnic parties and enjoy an outing. Good music. H. E. Krell, Manager.

There is a general impression that with the doors and windows open they enjoy all the advantages of proper ventilation, but this is not correct. By far the best way is to have a patient live in a tent where he can have all the comforts of the home and be practically out of doors the year round. Tent life when governed by well selected rules, becomes thoroughly enjoyable and patients who at first have exaggerated ideas of its inconveniences, become loath to leave it.

Early Diagnosis. Another practical point and one which is essential to success is the importance of an early diagnosis. The profession must awaken to a realization of the fact that if the disease is not diagnosed until it is well advanced as is now to often the case the time when a cure could have been effected may have passed. Many a patient's life is sacrificed because a diagnosis is not made early enough for him to avoid himself of the advantages of treatment. The curability of tuberculosis is well established. Scepticism upon this subject must go down before ocular demonstration. It must be understood, however, that a cure depends upon an early diagnosis. Since it is a wasting disease, it is self evident that the earlier a diagnosis is made the more certainly can a cure be effected.

While it is true that patients in all stages of the disease may be cured, it equally true that the chances for recovery diminish very rapidly as the disease progresses. As physicians we should be on the alert to recognize the disease early, and if after the most painstaking efforts we fail to make a diagnosis and still have reason to suspect it, we should give the patient and not the disease the benefit of the doubt by promptly placing him under treatment. The experience at the Ottawa tent colony thus far has been that one-third of the patients sent to us for treatment have been too far advanced to secure permanent results. Many of the advanced cases have improved, but it is doubtful if this improvement will be permanent. Every incipient case has improved rapidly, and as we believe permanently. It must be emphasized that when we announce to the world that tuberculosis can be cured that to insure success the treatment must be begun in early stages of the disease. When the disease has advanced to that stage when it is apparent to the most casual observer that the person has tuberculosis, it may be too late to effect a cure. I dwell upon this point at considerable length for the reason that the public have jumped to the conclusion that tuberculosis can be cured in all stages and that all that is necessary to insure a cure is for a patient to enter the sanatorium, submit to treatment and favorable results will certainly follow.

Catarrh and Hay Fever. Liquid Cream Balm is becoming quite as popular in many localities as Ely's Cream Balm solid. It is prepared for use in atomizers, and is highly prized by those who have been accustomed to call upon physicians for such treatment. Many physicians are using and prescribing it. All the medicinal properties of the celebrated Cream Balm are contained in the Liquid form, which is 75 cents, including a spraying tube. All druggists, or by mail, Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS

A Careful Personal Will Prove Its Value to Every Rock Island Reader.

The average man is a doubter, and there is little wonder that this is so. Misrepresentations make people skeptics. Nowadays the public ask for better evidence than the testimony of strangers. Here is proof which should convince every Rock Island reader: John Mager, of 223 Eighteenth street, proprietor of the architectural iron and brass works, says: "There were such terrible pains through my kidneys that I could hardly sit down or get up without suffering from sharp, shooting pains through my back. In the morning I often felt so lame and sore that I could not get up and I was practically rolled out of bed, and more than once my wife has assisted me to get up. I had my attention called to Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at the Harper House drug store. A few seemed to relieve me, and pains grew less, and after using one box I was nearly free from them. I got a second box, and before I had finished it the trouble left me."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.