OCCIDENT AGAINST ORIENT

Pennsylvania Petroleum is Rapidly Extinguishing the Light of Asia.

LINGERING IN LANTERN LIGHTED CHINA

American Oil Importation Killing an Immemorial Industry of the East-Sumptuous Fancies in Lantern Blumination-Signifleance of Color in Lights.

A correspondent of the collector at Amoy says that the Pennsylvania and Caspian petroleum wells are playing havor with one of the oldest industries in the extreme Orient. Kerosene is so cheap and efficient that the unsightly and malodorous lamp is driving the lantern out of existence. With the lantern goes one of the prettiest features of Chinese life after dark. No one knows the artistic possibilities of the lantern until he has seen some great festival in a large city of this empire. The endless variety in sizes, shapes, colors and styles offers a marked contrast to the illuminations at home, which consist in the main of monotonous candles and a few bright transpar-

There are as many kinds of lanterns in the east as there are castes and classes. For the very poor are tiny square boxes of timplate and window glass, three inches high and two inches square, which cost from 3 to 5 cents. These are of modern origin, and result from the remarkable cheapness of the materials employed. Equally common, but fifty centuries older, are cylinders of about the same cubic size, made of bamboo splits and giazed paper or gauze. These cost from 1 cent upwrad. The box contains a diminutive lamp, which holds less than a gill of oil and burns bix hours. The cylinder employes a narrow candle similar to those used at home on Christmas trees. It costs a fraction of a cent, and burns from one to three hours For the rich are the superb New Year's lan-For the rich are the superb New Year's lanterns, made in Canton by a guild which prides itself upon an unbroken descent from the Manchu Tartars. They range in price from 35 cents to as many dollars, and are marvels of beauty and ingenuity. The more expensive are usually large figures, representing a clock tower, palace, fortress, watch tower, pagoda and even a mosque, pyramid or cathedral.

The designers borrow from or follow every known style of architecture in the outlines, but in the details and decorations never pass

but in the details and decorations never pass eyond the limits of Chinese conventional The structures are square, pentagonal or hexagonal, and run from one to four and five stories in height, and in linear measure from two to twelve feet. Structures repre-senting houses and palaces are very true to the originals. The doors and windows can be opened; upon the verandas and in the en-trance are flower pots, stands, flowers and seats. The doorways and window-frames on every floor are glided, silvered, or decorated with either paintings or minute bas-reliefs in paper. Wall spaces are colored in bright and harmonious tints, and usually touched up with flower drawings at salient points. Inside of the structure, on a level with the ceiling of the first floor, is a large lamp the ceiling of the first floor, is a large lamp suspended from the wire and bambeo skeleton of the nouse. From the same framework fine wires support human figures, animals and pieces of furniture. On each floor a play is going on before interested spectators. Actors and auditors, animals and furniture are made of paper, drawn and colored faithfully down to the smallest items. The figures, which number from fifty to 2,000, are well distributed, so that no matter from what point of view the lantern is regarded there is always visithe lantern is regarded there is always visi-ble one or more scenes of human activity. Over the lamp is a horizontal windmill with paper vanes. It is connected by wires with various figures in all parts of the building. When the lamp is lighted the ascending current of heated air sets the mill going and puts all the figures in motion. The movements of each figure are of course moneta. ments of each figure are, of course, monoto-nous, but the number of those in action is so large as to produce the impression of a living

race of pigmies.

The decorations of the buildings are very properties. From pretty, but somewhat incongruous. From the base hang silk cords, carrying tassels, gilt balls, crystal spheres or pieces of coral or imitation jade. On the edges and angles of the different floors, caves and ridge are flowers, and sometimes fruit made of rice

paper, tiny figures of mythical monsters, glass beads and other minute objects.

As a whole, the New Year's lantern of Canton is about as gorgeous an affair as the human mind ever evolved. They are extremely popular in south China. Every family has one with which to start the New Year, and hangs it in the main hall in front of the ancestral tablets. Wealthy people buy as many as there are large halls in their home and hang one in each of the lat The one in front of the ancestral tab lets is known as the "regeneration lamp," and is commonly believed to be of great efficacy in promoting the increase of families. This philoprogenitive influence, it may be added, is still further aided by prayer on the part of the mother and a rich diet for at least

thirty days. The "regeneration lamp" is universal in Canton and other parts of Quang-tung, is known in parts of Quang-si and Fo Kien, but is practically unknown in other portions of the empire. The Festival of Lanterns, which is one of the great fetes of the Celestial calendar, brings out an extraordinary variety of gro-

esque designs. The lanterus are fashioned o represent not only human figures and all he larger brutes, birds, fishes and reptiles, but also historical personages and mythical monsters. They are fixed on the top or rather around the top of a strong pole, which supports the lamp within the lantern. The lamp holds from a half to a whole pint of oil and burns from dusk to dawn. These pole-lan terns are used only on festival occasions, and are curried in processsion similar to the torchlight affairs of American elections These festival lanterns are often enormous in their dimensions. The "Canton Dragon No. 1" is 100 feet long and 15 feet in diameter in the middle of the body. It is composed of fifty sections, so connected with hinges as to enable the porters to carry it around the sharpest corners or to coil or it in the most approved serpentin style. Each section is supported by a sub-stantial pole, so that the lantern requires fifty bearers. On each pole is a large imp with a broad wick. When lighted the lamps look like a flery vertebral column, while the skin seems incandescent. Of smaller size, though large enough to startle a westerner who sees them for the first time, are anacondes fifty feet long tigers, peacocks lions, sharks and bulls, larger than clephants, and elephants as high as a house. To increase the effect the figures are colored

at what might be called "concert pitch." The peacock is a rainbow, and the skin of

the tiger would make a good pattern for the

bandanna of a Congo weman. The ordinary lanterns carried in funeral or wedding processions have a split bamboo frame, covered with paper or gauze, and casure from two to three feet in diameter On the surface are painted the surname and titles of the family. If a wedding procession, the decorations and letters should be red the decorations and letters should be red and black, with as much red and as little black as possible. If a funeral, the coloring should be blue, no other tint being permissible except in the case of a very high mandarin. Here yellow, the sacred or imperial color, may be employed, or yellow and black. The common hord is not permitted to carry the mandarin lanterns, at least such is the law. When, however, the celebrants are willing to salve the officials' palms, the law becomes a dead-letter. For the poor, who becomes a dead-letter. For the poor, who can spare a little money, are globes and egg-shaped lanterns, made of split bamboo, rattan or wire, and glazed paper or oiled cloth. They range from six inches in diameter to three and even four feet. The ground of the exterior is either white or the natural color of the covering. Upon it are painted, in red or biue, great characters, which either indicat the name of the owner or else express some favorite maxim or quotation from the poets. The idea of carrying a lantern at night, on which is written the name of the owner and his rank and titles or his business house's name, is to show to the public that he is a citizen, and not a highwayman. If he has any title or rank he is admitted to places of entertalnment without trouble, the Chinese needle paying more record to title and people paying more regard to titles and

In traveling at night everyone uses a torch or lantern. Ordinary business men use a small glass and tin affair, which they swing as they walk. The well-to-do and the man-

darians employ the globes already described Two of them are usually fastened to the back of the traveler's sedan chair as a part of its furniture. At night they are lighted, one of them suspended from the arm of the chair and the other carried by a servant who

a plain one and, as between titles, the higher precedes the lower. The only exception is that a "joss-lantern," are one belonging to a

religious procession, takes precedence over

House lanterns are legion. The simplest

is a square box, whose sides are glass, in which is burned a large candle. It is used

for reading and sewing. An advance on this consists in decorating the panes with poetical quotations, geometrical patterns in color or pictorial designs of various sorts. The cost of these varies from 15 cents to \$1.

The cost of these varies from 15 cents to \$1. The next step makes the framework a pentagon or hexagon, carves the woodwork and decorates the glass as in in the preceding class. These are handsome and range in price from 50 cents to \$3. A fourth stage substitutes fine woods, such as teak, chony and ironwood for the commoner kinds, and hangs to the points and angles of the lantern ornaments in sille, tin-

some long-forgotten palace.

The Chinese have a high appreciation of these antiques, and pay astonishingly high prices for them. Too often they indulge in the practice of removing the ancient silk

panes and putting common modern paper ones. The bronze masterpiece of a dead dynasty in such instances looks like a Vene-

tian palace converted into a pension for laz-

UNFORGO : TEN.

M'nncapolis Tribune.

M'nicapots Trionne.

I'll ne'er forget the long ago,
Sweet memory of the past, I love it!
Spring tide of hope and love, whose flow
Brought loy and sunshine safely with it.
Those sunny days and starilt skies
Are still around my memory twining;
Thy youthful laugh and loving eyes
Are still around my heart combining.

Those golden hours of youth have fled.

Like visions shortened by our waking:
The woof of time, ah! brittle thread!

Dark pall that shades a heart still aching.
The flight of years, the set of sun.

And fleeting seasons without number,
May pause whene'er their journey's done—
Thoul't never in my memory slumber.

I turn life's page o'er and o'er,
Checkered of sunshine, tiresome, weary,
And sigh to live those days once more.
Tho' life of times is dark and dreary.
The memory of those happy hours
Of youth and love and earnest longing,
Live fresh within my soul, like flowers
That bloom to drink the dews of morning.

O! wondrous book of life, soon read,
Of ruined hope and vain endeavor—
Frail flower at morn, at twillight dead,
And buried treasures lost forever.
Morning will break o'er death's dark gloom,
A day whose sunshine has no ending—
Immortal spirits break the tomb,
In one eternal anthem blending.

CHATS WITH LITTLE PEOPLE.

There is a little tot in the West End, only

years old, says the St. Louis Republic,

who is possessed of an ambition to pronounce

he has another little girl down town who minds him always and is never disobedient.

The child sat very still for a few minutes, seemingly very much distressed over the

omparison. Then she spoke up trium-

Little Douglas, though only 4 years old, says Harper's, has quite an idea of drawing, and makes beautiful carts with four entire

wheels visible, and four-legged animals with

a leg protruding from each corner. But en-gines and cars baffled him. He brought his

slate to his father one day with this request:

"Dwaw a wailwoad twack with tars wun-

His father did as he was asked, and told

Douglas to make a copy of it and show it to him. The little fellow puzzled over this for

some time, and finally brought the slate back with his picture, consisting of two par-

allel tines only, made underneath his fath

"George," said the elder Washington, "did

his bosom proudly.
"You will be the great American humor-

But the elder Washington was grievously

The superintendent of a school was cate-chizing a number of scholars, varying the usual form by beginning at the end of the catechism. After asking what were the pre-requisites of confirmation, and receiving satisfactory realists he asked.

"And now, boys, tell me what must pre-cede baptism!"

Whereupon a lively urchin at once shouted

Mother (returning from a call)-Why, you

have taken cold. You are feverish. Don't

Little Ethel-Yes'm. I've been havin'

Johnny tell me some ghost stories, so's to make cold chills run down my back, but it

"Indeed he was, my son; he once refused to tip a sleeping car porter."

"Oh, I see. And that is why they made a statue of him."

Little Johnny-May I hitch the dog to my sled and have him pull me! Mother-I'm afraid he'll bite you. Little Johnny-It's

"Why did Columbus forgive the muti-neers?" asked the teacher. "Cause they was half seas over when they kicked," said

"Today was prize day at my school," said

Tommy-What is this here lent, anyhow? Jimmy-It's when the doods swears off for

Two Letters.

Chicago News: Mr. Reuben Back-

woods, Smith's Corners, Arizona: Dear

Uncle: Wifeand I very much regret that

we have only five rooms and a little cel-

offer to visit us during the World's fair.

II.

Mr. J. Townbred, No. 9,085 Swelle Place, Chicago: Dear Nephew, Maria and me will take the cellar and the

children can have bunks in your room.

Can only stay from May 1 to August 15.

JOHN TOWNBRED.

UNCLE REUBEN.

lar for our own family, and so will

unable to avail ourselves of your

Jimmie. "And did my little boy get anything!"

"Papa, was Farragut very brave?"

the other end I'm going to hitch.

The son never rose higher

track, but where is the train?"
"W'y," said Douglas, "those wacin', and mine's out of sight."

ist." he said.

disappointed.

you feel hot!

does'nt do a bit of good.

asked papa. "Yep. Got kept in."

With best thanks,

forty days.

than the presidency.

satisfactory replies, he asked:

But you other little girl down town tan't

do that; she's a good little girl.'

other little girl down town wouldn't

goes in advance. As a rule, the higher a man's standing the larger his lanterns. If he has a title it is painted on their surface in characters so large as to surround the light. A titled lantern takes the right of way over

RULES SET DOWN FOR OMAHA'S GUIDANCE

Cremation of Garbage Urged Upon the City -How to Fight the Coming of the Dread Disease-Brains and Money Will Accomplish Wonders.

At the meathly meeting of the Homeopathic society held in the cafe of the Paxton Thursday evening, Dr. W. H. Hanchett read a paper upon "Cholera, Its Prophylaxis and Sanitation," which caused much favorable comment upon the evening in question and since it readings. Dr. Hanchett shows close research in his paper, and as he voices re forms which have been urged by THE BEE, angles of the lantern ornaments in silk, tin-sel and metal. In the fifth the artist makes the lantern in the shape of a pageda, temple, house or boat, so that by day it is a hand-some ornament to the room, while at night it is both ornament and illuminator. especially as to the cremation of garbage, his paper is reproduced that wider publicity may be given the subject, so Omaha may be prepared for a visit from the dread disease.

is both organient and illuminator.
Occasionally you run across ancient landerns. Some of these are very curious on account of the richness of the framework and the poverty of the giazed paper, muslin or silk which makes the panes. The frame is of brass, bronze, ivory, and even silver. It is very seldom left plain, but nearly always carved or molded in very complex and ornate patterns. Many of these were votive offerings to particular deities; others belonged to rich men and mandarins, while still others were once the furniture of some long-forgotten palace. Dr. Hanchett said: "In all probability during the present year we will be visited by the disease known as the Asiatic cholera. While we may hope for the best, yet the facts stare us in the face During the past year it has been epidemic in the old world, and in certain localities has gone forward in its ravages in an alarming gone forward in its ravages in an alarming manner. Even in our own country, it is admitted, a few cases occurred. In New York city alone about half a dozen cases were reported. These did not occur simultaneously, nor with any regard to locality. Some were in the upper and better part of the city, while others were in the lower and more fifthy portions. The health board of New York city made the most thorough and sweeping investigations as to how the cases occurred and from what source they came. occurred and from what source they came. However, the most scrutinizing study and research failed to give definite results. By the greatest caution and excellent quaran-tine restrictions the epidemic was held aloof from this country last year. Can it be done

this year!
"The course of a disease has always been along the highways of travel and the epi-demics have usually spread from east or southeast to the west or northwest. The fact that during the coming year large num-bers of people will come to our country from all countries and all climes makes it almost sure that at least some cases of cholera will be imported; furthermore, the importation be imported; furthermore the importation of fabrics and merchandise and various wares to this country during the present year will undoubtedly bring the germs of

The question of sanitation becomes a vital one. The adage that 'an ounce of pre-vention is worth a pound of cure, though very trite, in this case becomes very true. How much can be done by sanitation in any malignant disease is more or less of a debatable question, but sure we are that every-thing which tends to cleanliness tends toward the holding in check of all epidemic discases. There are so many theories pro-mulgated by scientific writers as to the causes of cholera that we have not yet any positive proof that even under the most san-itary conditions, the disease could always be absolutely annihilated. We know by experi-ence that large armies, where the sanitary conditions, are always more or less below par, have been visited by the most vicious attacks, and its ravages have been most fatal. We also know that cholera has visited with the greatest fatality those por-tions of large cities where thousands are huddled together in tenement houses, with poor ventilation and little sunlight and

fresh air.

"The important thing for us to do then, during the coming year, is to organize our boards of health in every city, village and hamlet and to have our quarantine daws ample and rigidly enforced: "every port in the United States should be carefully guarded. Immigration should be restricted, if not entirely stopped, during the coming season. Every vessel entering our ports should be carefully inspected and on the slightest suspicion thoroughly fumigated. The cities of New York and Chicago should at once become the objects of national guardianship. From the highest authorities should come the mandates for santation.

"As to our own city, every individual should fresh air. large words correctly and is very proud of her accomp ishments in that line. She has a little cousin, some months older, who cannot speak so plainly, and this fact increases her pride. But her father often tells her, when she doesn't obey him promptly, that This mythical little girl has grown to be a reality with her, and she imagines one really does exist who has alienated her father's affections.

The other day, on being reprimanded for a

As to our own city, every individual should become one of the committee of the whole to see to it that filth and garbage do not accumulate in his street or alley. The Board of Health will, no doubt, do all in their power to see that sauitary measures are enforced. The question of disposing of the city's garbage, which is now being agitated by our ablic press, is one of vital importance. doubt every physician, could be give his opinion, would be in favor of disposing of all garbage and effete matter by cremation. Wells and cisterns should be thoroughly cleansed and all water used for drinking purposes should be boiled. There should aspector of all kinds of food prod Nothing but the freshest vegetables should be allowed to be sold in our markets. All meat should be carefully inspected, and all

foods should be thoroughly cooked:
"Our sewerage system should be rigidly
inspected before the hot weather begins: esspools and vaults should often be cleansed and thoroughly disinfected. The city should furnish disinfectants free to those who are not able to procure them. This would impose a tax upon the city to be sure, but would be more than compensated for by the possible results it might bring. Many disinfectants and antiseptics are very cheap, er's.
"Yes," said papa, "that's a very nice track, but where is the train?"
"W'y," said Douglas, "those twains is common salt and lime being good examples, which nearly every one can afford. Carbolic acid, bromo chloralum, bi-chloride of meryou chop this tree down with your hatchet?"
"Papa," replied the little fellow, "do not eury and permanganate of potash should be intelligently used about dwelling houses, Whereupon the father clasped his son to

barns and outhouses. "The people should be taught that those who possess a calm and brave condition of mind are less liable to attack. Thorough cleanliness of body and caution in diet are also important factors in preventing an attack from this disease. It has been thoroughly exemplified during epidemics that those who care for the sick with a firm and resolute heart, seeing to it that their bodies were well nourished and taking proper rest and sleep were seldom attacked, while, on the other hand, those who became over-worn with exertion or attended with fear and suspicion of attack, often became vic-tims of the disease. It is to be hoped that the experiments which are now being made by such men as Prof. Kech and others will furnish us more light upon the question of prophylaxis and sanitation

Prof. Koch claims that the seat of the disease is to be found in peyers patches and the glands of cholera patients, where only the peculiar shaped comma bacilli are found. He claims that they can be cultivated in meat broth, milk, blood-serum, cooked po-tatoes and best in gelatine specially prepared for the purpose and that this germ of ease, under certain conditions, can be checked in its development.

"Experiments which have recently been going on upon the cholera bacilli taken from the intestines of those who recently died in New York city showed that they were the characteristic comma bacillus of Asiatic cholera, but it is believed that the conditions of atmosphere and other environ-ments were not favorable to their rapid propagation, hence the disease did not be-come more widely spread and the cases seemed more of a sporadic nature. theory is held by many scientists that the atmospheric conditions as well as the conditions of the soil and surroundings must be favorable to this disease or it cannot exist, just as any other epidemic of a malignant type. We observe some years a much greater predisposition to a disease. Certain years scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and many other diseases will take on a malicious and malignant type, causing great fatality. and for which we cannot account. Other years this same disease will seem to assume a much more benign and less severe form, readily yielding and with a tendency

"Let us hope that although we shall probcountry, although it may become more or less epidemic, yet by carrying out the best sanitary measures we may find that the conditions of the soil and surroundings will not prove favorable to the promulgation and spread of the disease. And let us each do our part to further every effort made by the Board of Health and by the people of this city to prevent this terrible scourge."

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CHOLERA AND ITS SANITATION Dr. Hanchett's Paper Upon the Subject Before the Homeopathic Society.

The insurance companies have ordered a still deeper cut and from now on the slaughter on the balance of the clothing will be terrific at the



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DOCTORS ON HEART FAILURE

One Avers the Existence of Such a Disease; - Another Denies.

BIG MEN DO NOT ALL DIE OF IT

While in a Great Majority of Cases the Heart "Falls" When Death Ensues, the AWNINGS. Term is Often Misapplied by the Doctors.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 18 .- [Correspondence of THE BEE. |-What is heart failure! James G. Blaine died of heart failure; ex-President Hayes died of heart failure; Justice Lamar died of heart failure; Senator Kenna died of heart failure. Great men everywhere die of heart failure as if it were epidemic, and small men succumb to it as eagerly as they once sneezed under the suspicion of hay fever. But if it is anything worse than a gilt-edged certificate that 'death loves a shining mark," you would like to know and so would I; every time there comes the formal announcement of another death by heart failure, you are reminded, and so am I, of the owi's judgment the case of poor Robin-"he died for want of breath." There's a sneaking belief in your mind that everybody dies of heart failure; so there is in mine, and, to get some professional advice on the subject, I set out to see a doctor. The opinion of a Washington doctor has especial value, from the fact that Washington doctors have great experience. I say great experience, understanding the possible applications of the worl great, as does the con gressman who signs himself "your grateful servant," and thus only persons in Washington can understand it. The experience of doctors generally is great by virtue of extent; in Washington it is great as their patients are so, though the crowning glory of a doctor is not so made to attend a great patient as it is to pleasantly associate with his death. Thus there is one eminent physician of whom it is al-ways mentioned, "He attended General Sheridan when he died." Of another, "He was present at the death of Abraham Lincoln." Another has lately achieved the profitable reputation of having had "all the deaths at the wnite house during the present administration." A doctress, who is able to command some credit on her own account, is nevertheless invariably recom-mended as the daughter of the doctor who died from the effects of close attendance upon President Garfield during his tragic last illness. The physician most recently advanced by the death of a distinguished advanced by the death of a distinguished patient is Dr. W. W. Johnson, who attended Mr. Blaine. Accordingly it was to Dr. John-son that I appealed for information con-cerning heart failure. "How do men die of heart failure" I asked.

"They do not," said Pr. Johnson, "only as they might also be said to die for want of breath. It is an expression employed solely by unintelligent or careless men in ascribing a cause of death. Suppose you had pneu-monia and strangled to death. To be sure-you would die for want, of breath, but pneu-monia would be the cause of your deats. On if you received a fatat blow on the head, a state of coma would entire, during which the action of the heart would become weaker and weaker, finally ceasing altogether, still you would not then have died of heart failure, but of injury inflicted on the brain. Again, you have a distinct disease of the heart—fatty degeneration, As the accumulation of fat increases, the heart fails more and more in the perform ance of its function, and in the end fails utterly. Now, you have not in this case died of heart failure, but of a well recognized discase of the heart. In all these cases, it is not the failure of the heart which is the cause of death, but a disease of some par-ticular vital organ. But suppose you have a disease of the kidneys, which are not vital organs? In such case there will always exist some associated disease of a vital organ which is the immediate cause of death. It may be of the lungs. It is more often of the heart, as it was in Mr. Blaine's case. At a certain stage of the disease the heart failed. It grew weaker and weaker until its action was at times momentarily suspended and eventually it was suspended beyond possibility of revival. Thus the in telligence was conveyed all over the world that Mr. Blaine died of heart failure. But you may have noticed that this

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was not the cause I defined in mak-

Heart failure is an expression one might use upon occasions as a bridge builder

would express himself one way to a day laborer and very differently to another bridge builder. "Here," said Dr. Johnson,

referring to his library, "here is a volume entitled 'Medical Nomenclature.' It is a standard work, published originally in Eng-

land, and revised and republished in the United States, It contains the name of

every primary or immediate cause of death, and is intended to aid physicians in making

out certificates of death. Let us see if heart

failure is recognized here." Then tracing carefully every line of the several pages de

voted to a chronicle of the causes of death

Later, however, I visited a doctor who nust study a different book. He is also a

doctor of great experience. He attended Senator Kenna when he died.

"Dr. Sowers," I asked, "what is heart failure!"

action becomes weaker and weaker, finally terminating in death."

fession as quite proper to say that a man dies of heart failure?"

"It is a condition of the heart in which the

"Then it is recognized by the medical pro-

"Yes, to distinguish the cause of death from another condition of the heart which we recognize as heart disease. For instance,

you may have a case of pneumonia that is progressing satisfactorily. Congestion has been relieved, and breathing has become

easy, to all appearances your patient is on the road to recovery, when like the snap of

the finger he is dead. The cause is heart

failure. The heart has been so impeded in its action by the congestion of the lungs and

has been driven to such an extraordinary effort to force the blood through the ob-

structed channels of circulation, that it is

worn out, just as overwork wears out any thing else. It survives to a certain point of

mortal strain, and then there is the sudden

snap, which precipitates death, not from pneumonia, for that has been overcome, nor

from any heart disease, for an ante-mortem examination of the heart shows no diseased

condition existing, but heart failure, pure and simple, is the cause of death."

'But why have men not always died right

and left of heart failure! Nobody ever heard of heart failure a few years ago."

"I think the recent ravages of the grip ac count to a considerable extent for the pre-valence of heart failure. Whether the disease itself, or the remedies of the disease are the cause, I am not so sure. All the

drugs which are commonly given in cases of

the grip—anti-fibrine, anti-pyrine, phenaca tine, etc.—have a powerful influence on the

heart, and I do not know whether it is this

or the marked influence the disease has on the nervous system that operates in produ-

"Then the recognition of this clastic term

as a proper means of designating a cause of death, undoubtedly furnished the indifferent

or ill-informed physician an opportunity to shirk the task of exactly defining the cause

of death in many cases. He can set i down to heart failure with an appearan ce o

wisdom and the certainty of having de

livered himself of a judgment that sounds well if it explains nothing. Heart failure in

a sense enters into every cause of death, a o d

cing frequent heart failure.

which may arise in the heart,

found heart failure not among them.

certificate of

death

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failure, soothing his conscience with the thought perhaps that a scrap of truth is better than no truth at all. There, between the doctors, both emin-ently associated with widely circulated cases of death by heart failure, you have the whole matter. One says men do not die of heart failure. The other says they

a doctor who wants to shield his ignorance,

lesire on the part of the living to shield the

memory of the dead, by concealing the real cause of death where it is shameful, may make out a certificate of death by heart

or who possibly lends himself to

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