

3 Days Only

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Grand Jewelry Sale

Opening Our Magnificent New Department of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Etc.

We are going to make these three days memorable ones, by offering special cut prices in every department. All over our store from 3rd floor to basement, will be found grand bargains for three days. In Dry Goods, Shoes, Carpet Department, Furniture Department, Second floor—Stationery, Music, Paints, Groceries, Hardware, Drugs, Crockery and Woodware Departments will be found some big values. We wish to call especial attention to the GRAND CUT PRICE BARGAINS IN JEWELRY DEPARTMENT AND CANDY DEPARTMENT. We have made the prices in these departments especially low for the purpose of introducing these departments to our customers, in their new locations. We have transposed our Jewelry and Candy Departments, and greatly enlarged them. We want everybody in Omaha to visit our store during this grand sale, and we have made prices low enough to make it pay you to do so.

Removal Bargains.

We have removed our Jewelry Department from the Annex into the Main Building, near main entrance. We have just put in an entirely new stock of high grade Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cutlery, etc. Grand reopening sale begins Monday morning. Prices on everything will be cut to bed rock. For three days only you can buy these new goods at one-third less than usual prices. No such values as we give can be found elsewhere at any time.

Gent's Watches

Gent's Nickel Watch, open face, thin model, stem wind, metal case, warranted a good timekeeper, sale price, \$89c.
Gent's Watch, dust-proof, solid nickel case, screw back, front, with Elgin or Waltham works, warranted, sale price, \$3.85.
Gent's Watch, gold filled case, warranted to wear ten years, with Elgin or Waltham works, sale price, \$7.98.
Gent's gold filled Watch, open-face case, dust proof, warranted to wear 20 years, with Elgin or Waltham movement, sale price, \$6.95.
Gent's Watch, gold filled hunting case, warranted to wear 20 years, with Elgin or Waltham movement, sale price, \$9.98.
Gent's Watch, solid nickel case, dust-proof, with 17 jewel adjusted Hampden movement, sale price, \$9.24.
Gent's Watch, open face, gold filled case, warranted to wear 20 years, with Elgin or Waltham 15-jewel movement, sale price, \$10.75.
Waltham Royal Vanguard, 21-jewel, adjusted, will pass inspection on any railroad, sale price, \$24.50.

Ladies' Watches

Ladies' solid silver open face Watch, jewel case, sale price, \$3.24.
Ladies' gold filled hunting case watch, warranted to wear 10 years, with Elgin or Waltham movement, sale price, \$6.89.
Ladies' gold filled case watch, warranted to wear 20 years, fancy engraved, with Elgin or Waltham movement, sale price, \$9.95.
Ladies' No. 9 size hunting case watch, solid gold bow and joints, raised colored gold ornaments, warranted to wear 20 years, Elgin or Waltham works, sale price, \$15.85.
Gent's and Ladies' Watches, diamond set cases, hand engraved cases, raised gold cases, etc. We have the largest assortment in the city. Our prices are the lowest.
FULL LINE OF Solid Silver Spoons, the very latest designs; solid silver Forks, Rings, Diamond Rings, Gold Rings, Diamond Link Rings, Gold Link Rings, Set Rings of various designs; Gold Cuff Buttons, Gold Link Buttons, Gold Lace Pins.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Jewelry.

Solid silver Thumbless, any size, each, sale price, 9c.
Best rolled gold plate Beauty Pins, any pattern, sale price, each, 1c.
Cyrano Beauty Pins, sale price, each, 2c.
Solid gold Emblem Pins, for any secret society, sale price, 75c.
Best rolled gold plate Emblem Pins, any secret society, sale price, 38c.
Good rolled plate (not gilt) Vest Chains, sale price, 39c.
Ladies' good rolled gold plate Guard Chains, 50 inches long, sale price, 75c.
Silver steel Teaspoons, each, 1c.
Silver steel Table Spoons, each, 2c.

Repairing Dept.

Our watch, clock and jewelry repair department does absolutely perfect repairing. Every piece of work guaranteed. Nothing too difficult for us to do. Bring in your repairing. Our prices are the lowest.
Nickel Alarm Clocks cleaned and put in perfect running order for 25c. New pieces charged extra.

Optical Dept.

Complete in every detail. Our prices are the lowest.



"1847" is the identifying mark of the genuine and original Rogers Bros. Spoons, etc.
Largest assortment of artistic designs, most heavily plated and carefully finished, full trade mark.
1847 Teaspoons, fancy patterns, sale price, per set, 1.19.
1847 Dessert Spoons, fancy patterns, sale price, per set, 2.18.
1847 Table Spoons, fancy patterns, sale price, per set, 2.33.
1847 Teaspoons, plain patterns, sale price, per set, 98c.
1847 Dessert Spoons, plain patterns, sale price, per set, 1.88.
1847 Sugar Spoons, any pattern, sale price, per set, 2.13.
1847 Knives and Forks, set of 12 pieces, sale price, 3.24.
1847 Butter Knives, any pattern, sale price, 39c.
1847 Berry Spoons, gilt bowl, any pattern, sale price, 1.38.
1847 Berry Spoons, silver bowl, any pattern, sale price, 98c.
1847 Soup Ladles, any pattern, sale price, 1.98.
Your choice, good silver plated Butter Dish, Syrup Pitcher, Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Lemonade Pitcher, etc. etc.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING.

Soda Fountain.

We have moved our Soda Fountain and Candy Department over into the Annex, where the Jewelry Department formerly was located.

Ice Cream Soda, 2c.

All Day Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we will sell Ice Cream Soda at 2c a glass.

Candy Bargains

All our candies are Pure and Fresh.

Half pound box Chocolate Creams, 7c.
Gum Drops, per pound, 5c.
Special Mixed Candy, per pound, 6c.
5c, 10c and 12c per pound.
Chocolate Creams, per pound 14c.
Chocolate Creams, per pound, 18c.
Stick Candy, per pound, 5c.
Caramels, per pound, 10c.
Caramels, per pound, 22c.
Mint Lozenges, per pound, 12c.
Wintergreen Lozenges, per pound, 12c.
Jelly Beans, per pound, 12c.
Snow Drops, per pound, 12c.
Lemon Drops, per pound, 12c.
Mint Stick, per pound, 10c.
Lemon Stick, per pound, 10c.
Hornbound Stick, per pound, 10c.
Italian Chocolate Creams, 25c.

All children accompanied by their parents will receive an "All Day Sucker" free.

W. R. BENNETT CO.,

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. 15th and Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Neb.

TROPICAL ILLS FOR DOCTORS

Expansion of Medical Schools Made Necessary by Island Acquisitions.

NEW DISEASES FROM THE TROPIC ZONE

Preliminary Studies Being Made of the Ailments of Hot Climates—Methods Pursued by the European Colleges.

The annexation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines has opened up a new department of medical research. The possession of territory so near to the equator has made it necessary for our medical schools to provide students with an intimate knowledge of strange and virulent diseases which exist for the most part only in the tropic zone. In fact, the study of tropical diseases will now be given a prominent place in the curriculum of our universities. Several colleges have already taken steps in this direction. Johns Hopkins has gone to the extent of sending a committee composed of several doctors and students to the far east for the purpose of obtaining information concerning these diseases.

Not only have the United States awakened to the importance of this need, but other countries are taking up the matter as well. England has established two colleges for the study of tropical disease, one in London and the other in Liverpool. Germany is establishing a school which will be under the direction of Dr. Koch. Italy already has taken up the subject in the study of malaria. Perhaps the work of these new schools will be more in the line of investigation than in the imparting of knowledge, for it is admitted that comparatively little is known of the maladies with which the inhabitants of the tropics are compelled to cope. Heretofore there has been a very great need of nations situated in the more temperate climates taking up the subject. The work is, therefore, entirely new. But the field for research is fascinating and offers many attractions to investigators. Perhaps it is for this reason that so many countries are entering it. England has long recognized the need of such a school, because of her Indian possessions, and sporadic efforts have been made to study some of the diseases with which the Hindoo has been afflicted. Still the subject has never been systematized as it now will be.

The Liverpool school of tropical medicine was recently opened by Lord Lister, as a result of the advocacy of Joseph Chamberlain. Its present home is in the Royal Southern Hospital and includes a twelve-bed ward and laboratory. Major Ronald Ross of the Indian medical service has been appointed a special lecturer, illustrating his remarks by lantern slides and diagrams, with references to cases in the ward. He was who recently made startling disclosures concerning the spread of malaria through the agency of the mosquito. Cosmopolitan Hospital. The twelve beds in the ward already are filled. The countries represented are China, India, United States, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, England and Ireland, and the diseases from which the patients suffer were contracted in Java, India, Brazil, southern United States, Farcados, Old Calabar, Benin and Cape Coast Castle, the last four places being on the coast of Africa. Several of these patients were sailors, and as they brought their ailments directly from the tropics into the temperate zone, the need of special attendance will be readily recognized. The London hospital will be on the Albert docks, and it will not only attempt the

study and the cure of tropical diseases, but it will provide for the instruction of nurses to be sent into the tropics. In fact, the English physicians have been thoroughly aroused by the recent ravages of disease in the Indian army. It is more to be dreaded than bullets. The British secretary of war reports that the Tirah campaign, a recent frontier expedition, 1,000 men were admitted to the hospital on account of wounds, while 1,100 were admitted on account of disease. There were 100 deaths from wounds and 600 from tropical disease. This disproportion becomes more significant when it is pointed out that the wounds of the convalescents generally cease to trouble them entirely after a time, while the disease is apt to remain in the system, periodically afflicting the soldier during the remainder of his life.

The Johns Hopkins intention, however, will be more thorough than the English. The tropical medicine will be under the charge of Prof. William Osler and it will be operated like the London and Liverpool institutions, but the institution which has gone to the far east will pursue special lines of investigation, transmitting the knowledge obtained to the parent school, so that the courses in the colleges are more intelligently pursued. This commission started from Chicago several months ago and is already at work on the field. It is composed of Prof. Simon Flexner of the pathological department in Johns Hopkins, Joseph M. Platt and Frederick P. Gay, medical students of Chicago and Boston respectively, and John W. Garrett of Baltimore. They will visit Yokohama, and Kobe in Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore in China, Colombo and neighboring points in the Philippines, where work will be done in the Philippines, where they will study the causes, action and results of the strange diseases which exist under tropical conditions. The dissemination of disease and methods for its prevention will be the important objects of study. They will seek to prove the claims of Alfred Russel Wallace, the Englishman, who, after an experience of many years, states positively that all white men may live in the tropics with impunity.

Mr. Wallace says the trouble is not with the climate, but with diseases which are the result of unsanitary conditions such as prevailed in Europe a century ago. "If we take the great belt about 2,000 miles wide extending from 12 to 15 degrees north and south of the equator, we have an enormous area which is not only well adapted for colonization in the true sense—that is, for permanent occupation of white men—but is also, with proper sanitary precautions, the most healthy and enjoyable part of the world in which the laborer can obtain the maximum return for the minimum amount of toil."

The commission will pay special attention to those diseases which are carried about by animals. For instance, it is well known that with the germs of malaria and elephantiasis, that mosquitoes disseminate the germs of typhoid. Flies carry about from person to person the germs of yellow fever, typhoid fever, ophthalmia and several intestinal diseases. Rats, mice, dogs and other animals contract the plague and transmit it to human beings. How to bar out these possibilities will be a subject of study. Concerning mosquitoes, the draining of marshy tracts is one method of relief. Prof. Koch, who will shortly go to Africa to study the malaria parasite, has invented a mosquito proof house, and suggests its use. Means of prevention in the other cases are not so simple. First, indeed, the etiology of the disease themselves will have to be studied, for as stated a moment ago, it is not too well known. Yet what is known makes a description of some of these maladies very interesting reading. There is dengue, a disease which often coexist with

with yellow fever, and which is often called break-bone, or dandy fever, because of the stiff, dandified walk of those suffering from it. It is found in Manila, Java, India, Cairo and even in our own southern states. Epidemics of dengue have swept around the world. Charleston had it in 1823. It was epidemic in the West Indies in 1817. During two months in 1897 20,000 persons had it in Galveston, Tex. That it is due to a blood parasite is known, but it is a general statement that covers the field of research; one that needs thorough covering when there is record that half of the inhabitants of Havana were once attacked.

Doctors in the Dark. Beriberi is another tropical disease that needs investigation. The medical authorities have had long disputes over the probable origin of the disease. Some say it is due to eating rice; others to the consumption of raw fish. It is prevalent in the far east. It is found in China, India, Japan, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Malacca and in Cuba. It was carried to Cuba from Asia. "To quote Prof. Osler, 'the mortality from this disease among the coolies of the Malay archipelago is simply frightful.' Yet, as intimated, no specific organism of the malady has been found. The period of incubation is probably long, that is the period elapsing from the time a man is inoculated until the disease manifests itself may be a few days or it may be months. One seldom gets rid of it entirely. A man may have it every hot season; then again it may disappear for years, to return finally. Prof. Scheube had a patient who had the disease twenty years, but afflicts more men than women and more young men than old. It is accompanied by pains and weakness of the limbs, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and similar symptoms, so that it renders its victims peculiarly helpless. Rabbits and monkeys inoculated with a germ which accords with the disease, but the origin remains undisputed. The Japanese physicians have given it much study and claim it is due to the eating of raw fish. They point to the abolishing of raw fish eating in the Japanese navy and the subsequent absence of beriberi as proof of their theory. But the Dutch physicians of Java hold that the eating of bad rice causes the malady and bring forward statistics to uphold their claims. On the other hand, beriberi is contagious and thrives under unhygienic conditions, in ships, jails, asylums, etc. Perhaps the Johns Hopkins commission may throw new light on its origin when the members return to America.

Deadly Smells. Travelers in China have often reported the great number of cases of elephantiasis, that remarkable disease that makes a man's limbs particularly unmanageable, and which proportion to his size. Prof. Patrick Manson proved conclusively that this disease of the Chinese was caused by little threadlike worms which the mosquito carries about from one person to another, inoculating them. In this country, by the way, the common crowd-giant elephantiasis, which is caused by the mosquito, this little worm, the filaria, has several cousins which are the cause of two or three tropical diseases, such as the Guinea-worm disease of Africa and the East Indies, the sleeping sickness of the African negro, and others equally remarkable. There is the filaria durali, which Manson found in 1891. This curious worm can only be found in the peripheral blood during the daytime, or when the patient stays awake. It cannot be found at night or when the patient is asleep. The theory is that it must go into the inner blood passages at night. The filaria bancrofti exists under directly opposite conditions. It cannot be discovered during the daytime, but only at night when the patient sleeps. The filaria of the Guinea-worm disease enters its victim's stomach with his food, and having

reached his stomach, refuses to be digested and penetrates outward until it comes to the surface of his body under the skin of which it can be felt like a bundle of fine threads. Then it works its way downward, giving birth to enormous numbers of young worms on the way, until it reaches the ankles, when, strangely enough, it voluntarily leaves its host's body. Liver flukes is a disease caused by germs, which is prevalent in Japan and which reaches in an enormous enlargement of the liver. One case is recorded wherein the liver reached a weight of eleven pounds. Twenty per cent of the population of certain Japanese provinces are afflicted. There is another fluke disease of the bronchial tubes which is common in parts of China, Japan and Formosa. The unicaria is another little worm which helps to make life interesting for the natives of India, Egypt, Brazil and the West Indies. It impoverishes the blood of its victims and makes them weak. Since there is a leper settlement in Porto Rico, on the island named Luis Pena, and as there are many lepers in Manila, the commission will study this disease, but as its characteristics are well known, it need not be described.

ROYAL BLOOD IN HIS VEINS

Coming Chief of Mohawk Indian Nation Visits the Exposition.

HIS TRIBE NOTED FOR ITS INTELLIGENCE

Education the Element Which Contributed Largely to Present Standing of the Mohawks—Are They Descendants of Israel?

The striking figure of a magnificently built, handsome man, whose swarthy complexion denotes the fact of his descent from an Indian tribe, has attracted considerable attention in the corridors of the Herbarium and in the streets of Omaha during the last two weeks. On the hotel register the name of this man appears as "Dr. Dayolheosola," through whose veins flows the royal blood of the chieftains of the Mohawk tribe.

Dr. Dayolheosola came to Omaha for the purpose of conferring with the exposition authorities regarding the representation of members of his tribe in the Indian exhibit. He has offered his superior knowledge and experience to the exposition authorities and agrees to bring here members of the Mohawk tribe in order to show the difference between the educated Indian and the benighted tribes with which western people only are familiar.

"The trouble with American people," said Dr. Dayolheosola, "is that they judge all Indians by the tribes of the west and believe that nothing can be made of them so far as intelligent citizenship is concerned. This is a mistake. The evolution of an hundred years has placed the Mohawk Indians on an equality with the whites in the matter of education and intelligence, and there is no reason why another hundred years will not accomplish the same thing for the western tribes, provided the right plans are pursued."

Black Eagle, which is the English translation of Dayolheosola, is one of the brightest members of his tribe, and this speaks much, because the Mohawks are considered to be the most intelligent Indians in America. He is exceptionally well preserved and bears his 55 years as though he were yet a young man of 25. He was born on the Mohawk reservation in Brant county, Ontario, Canada, and is the son of the present chief of the tribe. He is a polished gentleman in every sense of the word, a fluent talker and a most entertaining conversationalist, being versed to perfection in the traditions and history of the tribe which he will some day be called to preside over as the chief, as his father is now rapidly nearing the age when death is likely to call him at any moment.

Dr. Dayolheosola makes his home at present in Spokane, Wash., where for several years he has been engaged in the mining business. He has just been in the celebrated Seven Devils region in Idaho, representing the members of a Boston syndicate, for whom he located three valuable copper mines. He pronounces this section the most valuable addition to copper mining that has been discovered in years and predicts that it will be of great importance in mining circles when it is opened up by the railroads.

Dr. Dayolheosola is the nephew of Dr. Oronyoktha, one of the founders of the Independent Order of Foresters, and who is at present the head of that order. Until 1892 his uncle was Supreme Grand Templar of the world and is now one of the high court officials of that body.

The Mohawk Indians.
Speaking of the Indian tribe of which he

is a member and which he may at any time be called upon to join in the hills of Ontario as chief, the doctor said:

There are now only 4,000 of us on the Mohawk reservation, comprising six nations—the Mohawks, Tuscaroras, Delawares, Oneidas, Cayugas and Onondagoes. Some Indian tribes will become extinct, just as some branches of the white race become extinct, but not so the Mohawks. We have an unwritten law which forbids intermarriage with the whites and this is strictly observed.

"Morally the Mohawks are ahead of any other nation. They are total abstainers from liquor and crime is almost unknown among them. It was entirely unknown until some of the members of the tribe acquired the drink habit from the whites who have come among us. We are now the most contented soul on earth. Our people are engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits and every man is considered the equal of every other one. Wealth is not a barrier. The poor man is just as much respected and holds his head just as high as his more fortunate brother."

It has been demonstrated by the experience of the Mohawks that education is the only thing necessary to convert the Indian into an equality with the white man in point of intelligence, and our schools have been our special charge. The graduate of a Mohawk school is well equipped to enter any American college. The only hope for the Indian is in education and the government of the United States is pursuing a most commendable course in providing educational advantages for its wards.

Religious Belief of the Mohawks.

"Our religious belief is almost the exact counterpart of the ancient Jewish religion. We have not accepted modern forms of worship. We believe in a Supreme Deity and follow many of the commandments of the ancient Israelites. In fact, we observe all of their fasts except that of the Passover. The general belief among our tribe is that we are descended from one of the lost tribes of Israel. At certain periods of the year we gather for religious worship and our priests are the old men of the tribe, whom we all reverence. They tell us what we shall do and what we shall not do in order to reach a future state of happiness, and we follow out their teachings with implicit faith and confidence. We are taught to love one another, to respect property rights, the laws of marriage and in all respects to follow out the teachings of the precepts contained in the Ten Commandments."

Chief Dayolheosola was educated for a physician, but this alone is not responsible for his title as doctor. It comes to him by inheritance, as all of the head men of the tribe are supposed to be versed in medicine and the head chief is the chief medicine man and his code is the law of nature. Twice each year the whole tribe gathers to listen to words of counsel and advice from the medicine man and his teachings are followed to the letter. Whether special power is given to the Mohawk medicine man, or whether it is attributable to the natural laws, which are followed, the fact remains that the Mohawk Indians are all splendid specimens of hardhood and manhood, and but little sickness is ever among them, death resulting in most cases from old age.

The doctor expects to remain in Omaha several days longer. No definite conclusion has as yet been reached in his proposition to bring members of his tribe from Ontario to attend the exposition.

A Great Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Bishop of Potosi, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion if not the praise of those who use it. The quick cure which it effects even in the most severe cases makes it a favorite everywhere.

RELIGIOUS.

Nearly 175 Congregational churches have adopted the individual communion cup.

It is stated that the German government will require German superintendence of the Spanish Catholic missions in the Caroline Islands.

The "loving cup" presented to Rev. Dr. Edward Hitchcock at Amherst by a physician of Boston, contained several hundred dollars in gold.

The pope says in a private letter on almsgiving: "It is better to rescue one or two families from distress than to scatter a few coins at random without fulfilling any purpose. Besides, it would be wrong to have always a sum in reserve for extraordinary purposes."

The Canadian Presbyterian church, according to recent reports, is in a very flourishing condition. Foreign and home missionary organizations are all out of debt, the balance being on the right side. While the Christian Endeavor societies show a falling off in membership, the Sunday schools show a handsome increase.

The growth of the Christian Endeavor societies is without precedent in the history of church work. In 1882 the few societies then in existence had 481 members, and in 1898 the number was 600,000 in 1896, until now it has 65,513 societies and a total membership of more than 3,500,000.

Rev. Henry N. Couden, chaplain of the house of representatives at Washington, has been honored with the degree of doctor of divinity by the St. Lawrence university at Canton, N. Y., where he graduated from the Divinity school in 1878. He lost his sight instantly by being shot in the face in a battle, while fighting gallantly for his country in Mississippi in 1862. The members of the house have usually styled him "doctor," no doubt by way of appreciation, for that designation merely makes the title legitimate. Dr. Couden is preaching during the summer in the Universalist church at Hyannis, on Cape Cod.

Scrofula.

Mrs. Ruth Berkely, Salina, Kas., says: "One of my grandchildren had a severe case of Scrofula, which prevented and formed sores all over her body. Her eyes were all inflamed, and we feared she would lose her sight. The best physicians treated her, but she grew worse, and her case seemed hopeless. We then decided to try Swift's Specific, and called that medicine at once made a complete cure. She has never had a sign of the disease to return."

S.S.S. For the Blood
(Swift's Specific) is guaranteed purely vegetable, and will cure any blood disease it matters not how obstinate or deep-seated the case. Valuable books sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.