## WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREED.

Session of the State Board of Health and Its Results.

EVIDENCE OF INTUITIVE CHARACTER.

Witnesses Who Know Without Investigation-Methods of the Prosecution-Omaha Medicos on Trial for "Non-Professionalism."

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2 .- | Special to THE BEE. -The State Board of Health was in session at Lincoln considering protests filed against the granting of certificates to a numher of Omaha physicians.

Their names are: Dr. L. Slominski, Dr. James A. Consdall, Dr. Charles F. Sinclair, Dr. James McGrew, Dr. W. H. Betts, Dr. J. P. Williams, Dr. Isador Gluck, Dr. C. W. Cram, Dr. H. O. Conway and Dr. Isaac Sin-

The hearing of the above named physicians began this morning before the board, and Dmaha and Lincoln doctors have been summoned as witnesses. All are charged with Inprofessional and dishonorable conduct. The first case taken up was that of Dr. Cram. Attorney Clapp conducted the prosepution and Lawyer Strickler was on hand for the defense. The cases will consume

A few of Lincoln's physicians were interisted spectators.

It was remarked by a number of persons present that the taking of testimony seemed more like an inquisition than an investigation, as the prosecution was given full lat-Itude to call the defendant a liar and make my other derogatory statement or scurrilous instructions wished, while everytime the defense attempted to rebut such he was promptly informed that no time was to be lost in that manner. Throughout the whole taking of testimony prejudice was apparent the reason for the previous secret sessions became apparent.

Owns He Was a Spy.

George W. Lower was the first witness He testified that when he went to Dr. Cram's office in company with a friend the doctor gave him a pamphlet on "Why Did She Die!" The witness claimed first that be had gone to Cram's office for the purpose of consulting him in regard to his son, whom he believed had consumption. He next said that he went to Cram's office at the instigation of Dr. Wilkinson to get evidence against Cram. Witness was to have his expenses paid for his treable.

Then you went as a spy! did you?" asked Strickter. Lower frowned, shifted uneasily in his seat and finally admitted that he had gone there for the purpose of getting information against

Said Cram Was a Liar. Dr. B. F. Crummer was called. He was

Doctor, what do you think of the published statement of Dr. Cram that he has cured 218 out of 220 cases of diphtheria!" "It is a lie. From 15 to 20 per cent of all cases of diphtheria result fatally,"
"What do you think of his statement that he has treated thirty-eight cases of spotted

ever and saved every patient?"
"It must be untrue. In New York alone the mortality is 70 per cent. Such a state ment is made simply to catch suckers from the public."

"I object to any gratuitious statements,,' Interposed Cram's attorney. "What do you think of the statement that all cases of heart disease, diabetes and Bright's disease can be cured?"

Bright's disease is a rotting of the kidneys."
The witness then told how he had received A letter from Dr. Fiint of Believae Medical poilege to the effect that he had determined to drop Cram from the alumnt rolls of the college. On cross examination it developed that the witness had first written to Flint about Cram. When asked why he had done Cram is a man that might be an ornament

to the profession, but is a disgrace. I wrote to Flint about Cram on account of a decent pride in the profession." 'Is not Dr. Cram a contributor to the Medical Standard!"
"I believe that he is."

"Have you read any of his contributions?"

Literary Criticism,

"Yes, I have read some of his slush." "Is not the Medical Standard a reputable medical journal!" "Well, it is a half starved journal that is willing to publish aimost anything to fill up. It is something like the Kansas City Sun." But you are a subscriber and reader of

"And you think it is not a reputable

Paper "'
"Yes, it is reputable."

"Did you not write to another paper, known as the Medical Journal, objecting to Dr. Cram writing to that journal?"
"I wrote, 'Don't you think we have had snough of Cram's stuff?" "Why did you do this!"

"Because I considered one production of his I read one of the most hair brained things ever read. It had the least sense to the most words of anything I ever saw in print." "Why did you single Dr. Cram out of a number of other writers of slush and pursue Because life is too short to go after all of

The witness was then asked if he (witness) did not belong to certain medical and medical legal societies in Omaha This was objected to, but the attorney declared that it was pertinent because he wished to prove that this prosecution was being pushed by a society illegally organized for this purpose. The witness acknowledged that he belonged to three societies, but no further in-formation was elicited.

Just Thinks So.

The witness was asked in regard to the published statement of Dr. Cram that he had bured thirty-eight cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He replied: "It is untrue."

"Have you seen personally the patients whom Dr. Cram claims he has cured!" "No, nor I don't want to."
"So you do not know of your own person al

No, but I do not believe that there is a physician living who has cured thirty-eight consecutive cases of cerebro-spinal menin gitis."
"Does Cram in his circular say that these

'Have you any objections to the theories advanced in that circular."

Pathology and Therapeutics

pases are consecutive!"

Dr. V. H. Coffman was called. He declared that diabetes, Bright's disease and heart dis-case were incurable. That nine out of ten cases of consumption cannot be cured. Wit-ness knew nothing about Dr. Cram. Did not know anything about the medical societies of Omaha pushing this investigation. Did not think that 218 out of 220 cases of dichtheria

could be cured, judging from his experience and that of the profession. . Cram arose at this juncture and asked that the witness be requested to describe his method of treating diphtheria. He asked for this because he had been called a hiar. Ho was willing to openly describe his methods and compare them with those of the men who called him a liar. He was willing to show that his methods would show the light of that his methods would show the light of

President Begthol most emphatically put his foot down on any comparison of treat-ment and declared that no treatment of any disease could be entered into. Cram's attor ney entered a vigorous protest. Beginol, however, declared that no time was to be wasted in such a manner.

Dr. Cram's Testimony.

Dr. C. W. Cram himself was then put on the stand. He said that he had been practicing medicine between twenty-five and thirty years. That he graduated from Starling Medical college in 1871 and Bellevae in 1874. Had done hospital work. For a year and a half had been superintendent of the hospital at the Ohio penitentiary. For

seventeen years nad confined his attention mainly to chronic diseases. About six or eight years ago he ceased entirely practicing obstetrics and surgery. Had been a conobstetrics and surgery. Had been a con-tributor to medical journal for twenty-one

"Have not some of your contributions been translated into other languages?" At this President Beginthol protested and feclared that that question had nothing to do

The witness was then asked by his attor-

Cram's attorney then arose and said: "It is a shame that this gentleman is forced to come nere in the way he has. I wish to prove that this gentleman is not a quack. That he is a student. That he is an nonor-able member of the medical profession, while J. C. Moore, the slinking cur who filed the protest against him has not enough manto appear before this board. I wish to prove that this prosecution is a malicious one. That the fellow who inaugurated it is a coward, and has not courage enough to maintain his own charge."

What They Want to Prove.

"This investigation is for the purpose only of proving unprofessional and dishonorable conduct. Not for the purpose of proving his proficiency," interposed Beginhol, the preding officer.

"Very, well, then," was the retort.

Beginhol then asked—"Doctor, did you saue those circulars for the purpose of showng your superiority over other physicians in reating the diseases mentioned in the pubished pamphlet!

"Yes, sir: and I can prove my statements f allowed. I can do so on a scientific basis." That'll do," said Beghthol. You say that you can cure consumption!" asked Allen. "I have had patients who had consumption

"I have had patients who had consumption and cured them. That disease, up to a cer-tain stage, can be cured. I can say the same for heart disease and Bright's disease. I can sustain all the statements that I have nado.

What Dr. Jonas Knows.

Dr. A. F. Jonas was called. The stateents made by Dr. Cram in his circular that he had cured the above mentioned number of cases were read and the witness was asked his opinion in regard to the same. He said: "A doctor that will make such a statement is either grossly ignorant or wiffully perverts the truth."

The witness then declared that if Cram laimed that he had cured cases of Bright's disease that he had told an untruth.
"How do you know?" the witness was

asked.
"Because I know what Cram knows about this matter. "Have you ever conversed with him!"

"Have you ever read any of his articles bout the disease?

"No. sir." "Then how do you know that you know everything that Dr. Cram does about this "Because there are no secrets in medi-

"You have mastered the subject of Bright's isease and know all that is known about the natterf "Yes, sir."

"Are you a specialist in that line of practice! "No sir" "O, you are not! Well, will you declare

that you have mastered all that is known about the other diseases mentioned in Dr. Cram's pamphlet! "No, sir."
"Yet you are not a specialist in the treatment of Bright's disease!" "No, sir," and the witness grew red in the

Adjournment was then made for dinner, Cram's case being finished.

Dr. McGrew's Circular. In the afternoon Dr. McGrew's case was taken up. The entire testimony related to the fact whether or not the circulars issued by Dr. McGrew were obscene. The subject of private diseases was entered into at length and most of the matters discussed, although medical, can not be published. The matter of nocturnal emissions was gone into at length and Drs. W. H. Christie and A. S. Van Mansfelde testified that they were natural, despite the circulars of McGrew. McGrew himself admitted that of McGrew. McGrew himself admitted that they were natural. Van Mansfelde declared: "It is a pity that such circulars were dis-tributed. It drives young men wild with ex-citement, thinking that they are sick when they are not. They are not only unprofes-sional, but obscene, dishonorable and crim-After reading the pamphlet I can say inal. that I know more than the cuss who wrote

This created a sensation. Mr. A. C. Troup, attorney for McGrew, objected to such ex ons. Mansfield then ejaculated "No language can be used equal to this pamphlet in criminality."

Evidence of the Accused.

Dr. McGrew was then called. He testified that he was a graduate of the College of Phy-sicians and Surgeons of Indiana. He testified that the statements in his circulars were substantially correct. That the circulars mere merely sent out as a private letter to the numerous epistles received received in-quiring in regard to the matters treated. His correspondence was so great that a cir cular letter became necessary. He had never sent these circulars out except in answers to letters. The doctor, however, when asked in regard to the treatment of syphilis admitted that there

was no infallible remedy, and when he was asked why be advertised that he had a sure cure he gave up and said: "Well, gentlemen, those two statements I admit do not go together."

Dr. Lonsdale Taken Up. The case of Dr. Lonsdale was then onsidered.

ed. Mr. Peattie, managing of the World-Herald, was the only prosecuting witness examined.

He knew but little about the case except that Lonsdale had come to the World-Herald office in regard to the charges made by a reporter that he would perform a criminal operation for \$5. Dr. Lonsdale was put on the stand and he declared that he had not committed any criminal operation.

Story of a Partner. The case of Dr. Isador Giuck was then

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tains the white of eggs.

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Owing to the fact that good luck always attends the

use of Dr. Price's, it is not essential to use it the moment

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Competent chemists

are employed to test the strength and purity of each

ingredient. Nothing is trusted to chance. Hence; it is

ing most delicious bread, biscuit, pastry and cakes that

remain moist and sweet. Only Baking Powder that con-

ported by all authorities as free from Ammonia,

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purity of this ideal powder has never been ques-

House wives never fail to have "good luck" in mak-

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is re-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He further stated under oath that Dr. Gluck had committed perjury in the law suit in the Dougles county district court disposed of a few days ago by a decree in favor of Dr. Gluck and against Wilkinson. This was all the testimody against Dr. Gluck.

The evidence on the part of Dr. Gluck in rejutation of these charges was then put in. The credibility of Wilkinson as a witness was first entered into. It was shown under corridat conies from the records of the

taken up. The only prosecuting witness was Dr. Wikinson. He testified that he had been a partner of Dr. Giner. That there had been a lawsuit between them. He then made the astounding accusation that Dr.

Gluck had committed perjury by claiming that he had graduated in March, 1887, when he had not graduated until 1889 from the Col-

under certified copies from the records of the Douglas county district court that Wilkinson Douglas county district court that Wikinson in his law suit with Dr. Gluck had sworn in an affidavit that Dr. Gluck had \$2,100 worth of property belonging to him and that Dr. Gluck was not a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago and that the court found the contrary to these allegations and that Wilkinson owed Dr. Gluck money instead of Dr. Gluck owing Wilkinson and that the court found. Dr. Gluck money instead of Dr. Gluck owing Wilkinson, and that the court further found that the accusation against Dr. Gluck's graduation was false. On this question of credibility it was further shown by those records that Wilkinson had sworn in this suit in March, 1890, that he had paid a note which he was seeking to use against Dr. Gluck and further from these records he sworn upon Sentember 28, 1891. records he swore upon September 28, 1891, that he had not paid it until August 4, 1891. These were some of the facts that were brought out to show the credence of the witness, Wilkinson.

On the Other Side.

Dr. Gluck introduced documentary evidence showing that before he came to Omaha in 1887 he was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and bad been for years before com-ing to Omaha professor of optics and of ophthelmic technics in the Chicago Ophtha!-

This was put in rapidly by Dr. Gluck, who seemed from his manner to be a man who would not notice these accusations were they t formally on file before the State Board of Health.

Dr. Gluck also introduced testimony to show that Wilkinson got into the employ-ment of a committe of Omaha physicians for the purpose of endeavoring to use this em-ployment to lend dignity to these accusations. Dr. Gluck also introduced a paper in the nandwriting of Wilkinson, dated May 27, 1888, wherein Wilkinson agreed to work in Dr. Gluck's office for \$40 per month in Dr. Gluck's office for \$40 per month under certain conditions and that Wilkinson failing to carry out these conditions was within a few months discharged by Dr. Gluck. As shown by the evidence it was immediately after this discharge that Wilkinson commenced his petty annoyances, the last of which was this accusation which he succeeded in bringing to the attention of the State Board of Health.

How to get rich. How to borrow. Pamphlet free. Rhodus Bros., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Details of Regular Service Changes

of Yesterday.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The following army orders were issued today: The leave of absence granted Lieutenant Colonel Andrew S Burt, Seventh infantry, August 29, 1891, Department of the Platte, is extended one month.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted in the infantry arm are ordered: Captain William W. McCammon to the Fourth infantry, company G, to date from September 29, 1891, vice McCam-mon promoted. He will remain on duty with the Sixtleth infantry until further or-ders; First Lieutenaut Treadweil W. Moore, to the Ninth infantry, company B. to date from September 30, 1591, vice Miner, dismissed. The extension of leave of apsence granted First Lieutenant Herbert G. Squires, Seventh cavalry, June 2, 1891, is further extended to include October 5, 1891. The following transfers in the Fourteenth infantry are ordered: Captain Gilbert S. Carpenter, from company D to company G; Captain William W. McCommon from company G to company D. The extension of the leave of absence granted Post Chaplain House Swift II. S. A. San Post Chaplain Henry Swift, U. S. A., September 15, 1891, is still further extended ten days. The following named officers, having been found incapacitated by army retiring boards, will proceed to their homes and on arrival there report by letter to the adjutant general of the army: Captain Orlando L. Wieting, Twenty-third infantry; Second Licutenant Frank W. Ellis, Second Infantry. Second Licutenant Loroy S. Lyon, Seventh cavalry, is transferred to the artillery arm and is assigned to the Second artillery. Lieutenant Lyon will join his battery, B, Fort Warren, Mass., at the expiration of his present leave of absence. The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Henry Metcalfe, prefusers department. Appur 190 1801 is ordnance department, August 29, 1891, is further extended to January 1, 1892. Second Lieutenant William C. Rivers, First cavalry, now on leave of absence, will report in per-son to the superintendent of the United States Military academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the academy.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers for the liver

Rock Island's New Mortgage. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.- The Tribune says: There was a report in Wall street yesterday that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company had decided to issue 5 per cent debtenure bonds to the amount of \$10,000,-000. This statement had a noticeable effect on the Stock market in the closing hours at the stock exchange. It had, however, slight foundation, apparently. It was thought that issuance of bonds would be nothing like the amount mentioned in the rumor, and friends of the road asserted that none would be issued this year. At the office of the com-pany it was said the amount of the mortgage might be \$10,000,000, but that the issuance of bonds against it would probably be limited to a much smaller figure, and would cover only additions to the company's property, in-cluding new equipment and new construction.

SPECIAL SALE 10,860 YARDS
MANUFACTURERS' REMNANTS DRESS
GOODS AT HALE PRICE. We purels sed of Jamestown, New York, en-tire milli remaints of arcsistoods, composing all kinds of flannels, heariettas, plaids, stripes, etc. Entire remaints which are from 2 to 10 yards, on at the following prices: 96, 15c, 25c, 46c, 98c, \$1.49, \$1.58, \$2.49, \$2.75, \$2.98, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$4.48 and \$4.98 worth from 50c to 11. This for comprises about 50 remnants of fine black goods. \$PECIAL.

SPECIAL. 1500 yards 54-inch all wool flannels 19c. worth EXTRA SPECIAL.

00 yards all wool tricots, 42 inches wide, 30c. actual value (5c. SPECIAL IN SILKS.

4800 yards sorah stik in black and colors, 34c per yard, warranted all slik, this is a 60c quality. 10 yards black surah silk, at 00c and 08c, worth \$1 and \$1.25.

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Lot 1-100 comforts at 50c, worth \$1. Lot 2-155 comforts at 90c, worth \$1.50. Lot 3-1 bale comforts \$1.65, worth \$2.50. Lot 4-1 bale comforts \$1.70, worth \$2.25. Lot 5-1 bale comforts extra quality guilted sateen, \$1.60, worth \$2.50. Lot 6-1 bale comforts, extra fine quality sateen, \$1.80, extra fine quality sateen, \$1.80, extra fine quality. Lot 5-1 bale comforts \$2.49, a \$3.50 quality. Lot 5-1 bale comforts \$2.50, would be cheap at \$4. \$4. Lot 9-1 bale comforts \$2.48, worth \$4.50. Lot 10-Finest comfort manufactured \$3.75, worth 83.

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Lot 1-1 case white blankets at see pair, worth

1.25.
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# 116-118 S. 16 h Street

SPECIAL COTTON FLANNEL SALE. 500 pieces extra good quality cotton flannel at 44c, worth 75c.
500 pieces extra quality cotton flannel at 75c.
worth 10c. 100 pieces extra heavy cottou flannel at 10c yard, worth 15c.

SPECIAL 20 pieces extra quality apron check ginghams, brown only, 5c, worth 8c.

SPECIAIA :

SPECIAIA :

200 pieces, red, all wool flannels, navy blue flannels, check flannels, striped shirting flannels, cloaking flannels, at 15c, 18c, 25c, 29c, 35c, 39c, 45c, 49c, 50c, 75c, worth 50 per cent

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SPECIAL SALE WRITING PAPER Boxes containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 en-velopes for 3c, 8c, 10c, 15c and 19c, worth double. There are 500 boxes gift edge paper SPECIAL SALE MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND

INFANTS CAPS AND BONNETS.
100 dozen misses' bine flannel caps, visor front,
trim ned with white, 19c, worth 50c.
200 dozen caps and bonnets, at 19c, 35c, 45c, 69c,
89c, 90c, to \$1.98, worth 60 per cent more. SPECIAL IN NOTIONS. Clarks' and Coats' thread, 3/2c per spool, no

000 sample fine combs and pocket combs 1%c. worth 10c.

I jot thimbles Ic each.
Embroidery slik 25 skeins for 9c.

5 seamless stockinet dress shields 5c pair.

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300 boxes of fancy plush balls and ornaments
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00 jackets and newmarkets at \$1.08, worth up to \$8. 1500 Jackets and newmarkets at \$1.98, worth 1500 jackets and newmarkets at \$1.98, \$4.08, \$2.00 jackets and newmarkets at \$1.98, \$4.08, \$5.08, \$5.08, \$7.08, \$8.08, \$10.08, \$11.08, \$11.08, \$11.08, \$11.08, \$11.08, \$10.08, \$11.08, \$10.08,

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2000 muffs at 63c, worth 22.

2000 muffs at 90c, worth up to \$6.

500 muffs at \$1.98, \$2.08, \$3.98, worth up to \$12.

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We wish to call special attention to a \$35
plush cloak which we shall offer at \$19.95;
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# During this sale we will allow our customers to pay deposits on any garment in stock and keep it for them until wanted. 116-118 S. 16th Street.

2,000 dozen Children's Underwear, some of them slightly soiled, 50e on dollar, Lot 1.-5e worth 20c.

Lot 1.—5e worth 20c.
Lot 2.—Lee worth 20c.
Lot 3.—Be worth 30c.
Lot 3.—Be worth 30c.
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500 dozen children's and misses' very fine
camel's hair, natural gray and scarlet all
wool Underwear, at 10c. 25c. 20c. 35c. 30c. 44c.
40c. 34c. 30c. 44c. 60c. worth 10c to \$1.00.
200 dozen indies' underwear. These are samples
that have been carried tills season by traveling men on the road. We purchased them at
50 per cent off and will give our customers
the benefit. Prices will range from 20c. 35c.
30c. 49c. 50c. 60c. 75c. 80c. 48c. worth from 50c
to \$1.50. SPECIAL SALE

Men's Underwear and Overshirts.
25 dozen Men's Underwear file, would be chesp at 15c.
50 dozen Men's Wool Underwear 50c, made to retail at \$1.00.
37 dozen Men's Frannel Overshirts 30c, worth 250.
25 dozen Men's Overshirts for, worth 83c.
16 dozen Men's Overshirts for, worth 81.50.
15 dozen Men's Overshirts 84.40, worth 82.50.
15 dozen Men's Overshirts 84.08, worth 82.50.

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A good heavy winter business suit is on our tables now. We'll show it to you in our window, and the price is \$4. Only 214 of these suits. Be quick.

### FOUR DOLLARS.

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A little better, heavy winter Business Suit in three shades, with 161 suits all told. We place them on our tables at the ridiculous price of \$4.80.

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All the above \$4 and \$4.50 suits not sold by the 8th day this month, next Thursday, will go back to the old price of \$7.50

SEVEN DOLLARS AND-A-HALF.

[Straight Business.2

For

One '

Natural Gray Underwear. Camel's Hair Underwear. Fleece Lined Underwear. Balbriggan Underwear.

One dollar each and best value under the sun

[Straight Business.]

There are only 22 of those \$5.78 fall overcoats left. They are a medium dark melton with silk facing. They may last over a day. So don't squeal if you come too late. Remember the price \$3.78.

### FIVE SEVENTY-FIVE.

[Straight Business.]

Tecks and 4-in-Hand Neckties at 23c. Tecks and 4-in-Hand Neckties at 35c.

Tecks, 4-in-Hands and Puffs at 50c. Silks and satins, all colors imaginable, silk lined and the toniest of shapes will be found in either one of these three lots of

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We have our usual complement of the finest silk and satin lined chenille, chinchilla and kersey overcoats, in nobby, short, box-cut as well as regular lengths at our own exclusive prices.

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