

WONDER WORKING MEDICINE

Said to Rob Cholera and Consumption of Their Terrors.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS MADE ABROAD

Successful Tests of Anti-Cholera Serum—Six Hundred Cases of Consumption Cured with Crotte's Formol.

If we can believe half we hear, humanity is on the verge of triumph over some of the worst ills that flesh is heir to, writes the London correspondent of the New York Sun. There comes this week from India a report of most hopeful results from the extensive experiments made during the last two years with the Hoffman method of cholera inoculation. From Paris comes the almost incredible announcement that 600 cases of tuberculosis have been cured by a new treatment out of a total of 800 cases experimented upon. There have been so many premature announcements of great discoveries in the medical world that both physicians and laymen are rightly incredulous of such tidings as I have quoted. Both these startling statements, however, are backed up by authentic facts which are entitled to respect and certainly demand world-wide consideration.

The cholera cure—cholera prophylaxis is more correct, for I do not understand of any curative power is claimed for the inoculation treatment—is no new thing. It was put forward more than three years ago as most persons will remember, and has since received with more or less suspicion in medical circles. The treatment is simply anti-cholera vaccination, which is supposed to render the subject immune against the bacillus. It is assumed that the microbe known as the comma bacillus is the true cholera germ—a point by the way which is still disputed by some medical men. He inoculates each person twice with a serum, containing the first time a milder type of microbe, and the second time, five days later, with living specimens of the comma bacillus. The patient suffers some discomfort for about five days as the result of the second inoculation. He has pain in the loins and some fever, which eventually pass away without any unpleasant sequelae.

During the last three years Dr. Hoffman and his assistants have inoculated about 40,000 persons with the anti-cholera serum, 4,000 of whom were Europeans in India. Dr. Simpson, the health officer of Calcutta, obtained municipal authority to make an investigation three years ago, and his report, just issued, deals with 7,699 cases in which he used the Hoffman treatment, and with such of those cases as it is known were subjected to cholera infection. Whenever cases of cholera occurred the medical officer was directed to ascertain whether the patient had been inoculated, and also how many of the household had or had not been inoculated. These interesting facts were ascertained.

Cholera appeared in seventy-five households wherein one or more inmates had been inoculated within the last six months of the disease. In these cases the plague attacked both classes of inmates, but the inoculated ones enjoyed greater immunity. This class of cases is set aside on the ground that the treatment had not taken full effect. Then come the cases occurring in households where one or more members had been inoculated within the last six months from five days to one year previous to the appearance of the disease. Out of 562 inmates who had not been inoculated forty-seven were attacked and forty-two died. Among the 269 inmates who had not been inoculated only one died. The number of the inoculated who were attacked, as stated, cholera also appeared in houses, ninety-six of whose inmates had been inoculated more than a year previous. Of these six died, while 228 un inoculated persons twenty-three died. It is explained regarding the six deaths just mentioned that these were of the kind which are not inoculated soon after the treatment was too weak.

Dr. Simpson sums up these results by saying that among 654 un inoculated persons there were seventy-one deaths about 11 per cent, while among the inoculated persons in the same household there were but twelve deaths, less than 2 per cent. Similar results are reported from other parts of India. Among the 400 inoculated persons in the tea gardens in Cachar 2,000 have been inoculated. Fifteen of these were attacked by cholera and four died, but among the other 3,985, 154 were attacked and sixty died.

The test of the system among European is perhaps more important, although it is less decisive. The latter point is explained by the fact that in the cases mentioned the inoculations were of the earlier and more potent kind. The Lancashire regiment, stationed at Lucknow, suffered terribly by cholera a year ago. Some 133 of its members had been inoculated fourteen months previous. Of these eighteen were attacked, and thirteen died. Of the 640 other members, 129 were attacked and seventy-nine died.

Dr. Hoffman in Calcutta, it is said, is in favor of going on with the experiments, but some medical authorities there are opposed to it. It is apparently impossible to claim for Dr. Hoffman's treatment that a single application will insure lifelong immunity from cholera. It may be an exceedingly valuable emergency weapon to be resorted to in the event of danger. Few persons, except in a permanent hotbed of cholera, will be willing to submit themselves annually to anti-cholera inoculation.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—WORLD'S FAIR. DR. CROTTE'S FORMOL. CREAM BAKING POWDER. BEST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

all, he says, cases which have been given up by other physicians. He does not pretend to restore tissue which has been already destroyed by tuberculosis; but in 600 cases he affirms that the advance of the disease has not only been stopped, but a practical cure has been effected.

FIFTEEN FIFTEEN DOUGLAS STREET HAS BEEN CHANGING FRONT AND RECEIVING NEW SHOES IN LATE WEEK.

Our east window will contain for tomorrow some of the novelties as well as some of the bargains in shoes bought for the fall trade. In men's calf shoes we show in this window a great line of men's new Cohn toe hats with half double soles, for \$3.00 a pair, all widths and sizes. Some very elegant new shapes in ladies' shoes will also be shown.

A KENTUCKY CAVERN. Description of the Colossal Lately Found in the Land of Caves.

The announcement of a new Kentucky cavern should not cause surprise. The Diamond Cave, and Dixon's, White's, Proctor's, Salls and Grand avenue caves, and many others that are found in the vicinity of the Mammoth Cave, would be regarded as wonderful were it not for their more famous neighbor. There are literally thousands of caves scattered in the Ohio valley, few of which have been thoroughly explored. Each has its own peculiarities, and the time will come, says Horace C. Hovey in an article in the Scientific American, when, what the French call the science of "speleology" will not only have its isolated devotees, but its organized and endowed societies. Why not have an American Cavern club as well as an Alpine club, asks Mr. Hovey.

The newest Kentucky cavern was discovered on July 16, 1885, by Pike Chapman, and has been named "The Colossal Cavern." Its wonders have been only partly opened up, and the full extent of its wonders are expected from the judicious use of dynamite. Mr. Hovey tells something of the wonders of the cave. In order to reach it the tourist must take the station on the Mammoth Cave short line railway, where he finds a hotel with the usual display of stalagmites and other fantastic cave ornaments piled in profusion in the front yard and elsewhere. A fairly good road has been constructed, leading for three miles to the foot of the hill which the cave described is situated.

The entrance is half way up the hillside, and it is unique in that access is gained through the tip of a subterranean dome, laid open by the force of the dynamite, and that the cave is made accessible by a series of steep ladders whereby we climb up to the top of the dome. The floor of the dome, which is the floor of the cavern, is a winding path from the north side of this dome continues for several hundred feet. It is made picturesque by numerous curious niches and small pits. This passage finally brings us abruptly against the perpendicular wall of Quinque Domes, the floor of which is visible about thirty-six feet below where we stand. Two ladders lead down to the level of an enormous cavern, formed by five rocky projections that have suggested the peculiar name of this dome. The walls around these five sections are very thin and have been carved by the water, in strange and fantastic shapes. Standing on the floor of Quinque Domes, we are more than 100 feet below the entrance to the cavern, and most of this descent, as has been remarked, is made by the use of ladders.

The exit from Quinque Domes is by a low passage enlarged by blasting, and by the necessity of crawling. After going along for about 200 yards the greatest feature of the cavern is reached, namely, the Colossal Dome. Our path leads directly across the very tip of the dome, planks being laid for the purpose for fifty feet; by lifting the planks we may peer down into the dark abyss that measures by the plumb line 137 feet.

Following the passageway for 150 feet further, we are confronted by an opening into the "main cave," which is about forty feet high and sixty feet wide. Again available, we descend by a ladder, and having reached the floor and then turn to the right and descend a steep slope to a great grotto, twenty feet wide and sixty feet high, flanked by enormous pillars, formed by erosion, and springing aloft in majestic proportions. The slope of debris continues beyond the gateway, and the level of the ground is tower to an immense height; and presently the fact dawns upon us that we are now within the vast dome, of which we had just seen the tip. In order to reach this we have descended a series of ladders, and are now in the bridge overhead. At every step, as we advance, the subterranean scenery grows more and more wild and imposing. At last we reach the edge of the inner pit, like a cistern, whose bottom is the true floor of the dome. Descending into this cavern is reached, and the level of the cavern, which is really below the entrance. It will also be noticed that in order to reach this we have descended a series of ladders, and are now in the bridge overhead. At every step, as we advance, the subterranean scenery grows more and more wild and imposing. At last we reach the edge of the inner pit, like a cistern, whose bottom is the true floor of the dome. Descending into this cavern is reached, and the level of the cavern, which is really below the entrance.

The visitor returns by the ascending path by means of which he had previously descended. In doing so he has a better opportunity to examine the peculiar formations that offer their attractions to his gaze. A digression is made, through what is termed "the short route," in order to inspect a fine group of stalactites, which do not elsewhere abound in this cavern. After passing the mouth of a broad pit that extends for some distance, and is eight to six feet deep, we come to a small body of water called the "Pearly Pool." This is a depression lined with mica and springs of water, which is fed by the water which has seeped down from the roof. The water here is exquisitely clear, the general effect is very fine. Around the pool are many pillars twenty feet high. The roof for many yards is hung with countless stalactites.

On returning to the entrance our attention is directed to an opening to the left, said to lead four miles to a considerable underground river. But this region has not yet been opened for visitors. Indeed, there seems to be a good deal of mystery about certain explorations, the conjectures being that the Colossal cavern is connected with two others that have long been known, the "Bed-quilt cave" and the "Salt cave."

YELLOW COIN TICKLEDOAM

Sixteen to One Stories Gathered Along the Railroads.

AN OMAHA MAN AS AN EXAMPLE

How a Shrewd, Thrifty Farmer Converted a Deluded Workman—The Campaign of Education.

"Look here, boys!" exclaimed a railway official to the Chicago Post man. "I've had a series of 16 to 1 experiences on the trip from which I have just returned, and I believe they're worth telling and hearing."

"In Omaha I have an old friend whom I have known for many years. He is the typical American tradesman, frugal, honest, sturdy and shrewd. When he landed in America he had an extra pair of stockings and I guess that was about all. Now he has a fortune which he has made in legitimate lines of trade and there are few men in Omaha whose judgment in business matters is sounder than his."

"Whenever I go to Omaha I always spend an hour or two with Herman and my last visit was no exception to this rule. He likes to tell me all his affairs and is an interesting philosopher. This time I found him greatly stirred up over the financial question and he related several experiences with his customers and his employees."

"Last week," said Herman, "an old farmer came into my warehouse to person, and he brought with him a bundle of money. He said he had \$20 to his credit. Accordingly I wrote out a check for the amount and explained to him that he could get the money by presenting the check to the cashier of the bank, just across the way."

"He turned the check over and over in his hand and seemed to be very suspicious of it, but when I again explained that there was no doubt about it, and that the money would be paid the minute the check was presented, he was assured and walked slowly over to the bank, still closely scrutinizing the check. He returned with a seriously serious expression on his face when he reached the cashier's window and handed in the little slip of paper. The cashier applied the check and handed over the amount from a bundle of currency. Suddenly the farmer's face lighted up with a glow of hope and he interrupted me by asking if the latter would give him the amount in gold. His answer was the ring of a 20 goldpiece upon the counter. You never saw a more delighted person than that old man as he turned away from the window with the gold in his hand. A broad grin overclouded his whole face and he chuckled aloud several times on his way to the door."

"This time it was the cashier who interrupted the proceedings. His curiosity regarding the old man's joy was thoroughly aroused and he called the farmer back to the window and asked him for an explanation. And what do you think the answer was? Well, I'll tell you. He actually insisted that the election of Bryan would make that 20 goldpiece worth \$20, or just sixteen times its purchase price. He had no more doubt of the certainty of Bryan's election than of the sunrise tomorrow morning."

"I was not the only interesting financial experience which my thrifty German friend related. One day when he suddenly entered the warehouse, he was carrying a bundle of money. He said he had \$20 to his credit. Accordingly I wrote out a check for the amount and explained to him that he could get the money by presenting the check to the cashier of the bank, just across the way."

"He turned the check over and over in his hand and seemed to be very suspicious of it, but when I again explained that there was no doubt about it, and that the money would be paid the minute the check was presented, he was assured and walked slowly over to the bank, still closely scrutinizing the check. He returned with a seriously serious expression on his face when he reached the cashier's window and handed in the little slip of paper. The cashier applied the check and handed over the amount from a bundle of currency. Suddenly the farmer's face lighted up with a glow of hope and he interrupted me by asking if the latter would give him the amount in gold. His answer was the ring of a 20 goldpiece upon the counter. You never saw a more delighted person than that old man as he turned away from the window with the gold in his hand. A broad grin overclouded his whole face and he chuckled aloud several times on his way to the door."

boy'll throw you right out of the door. They won't wait for you to walk out."

"On the 19th of August, 1896, I asked the trainman what reason he had for abusing a passenger in such an outrageous manner."

"That fellow," answered the conductor, "is one of the phisicians of this company, and he's been spending his time electioneering for Bryan and free silver. If he doesn't know that the election of Bryan will mean a straight and a deep cut in wages of every employe of the road the rest of us know it, and the boys won't stand for it. Oh, the boys won't let that fellow!"

"I followed that case up, just out of personal curiosity, and found that practically all the employes of the road were in sympathy with the physician who was going out of his way to take the bread from their mouths. Consequently they were very bitter and they made life a burden to that man in such a thorough manner that he has practically relinquished all travel on the road in pursuit of his duties. Of course I don't uphold abuse or persecution, but that fellow shows the strength of the sound money sentiment in the west, and particularly among railroad employes. He tells his own story, and he has convinced me that free silver is losing ground with every passing day, and that the election of McKinley is becoming more and more assured."

The Fleming grocery stock, Fourteenth and Douglas, is being sold in small lots at greatly reduced prices. You can save 25 cents on the dollar.

While in Omaha last at the Fireproof Hotel Bellevue, opened August 10th by W. W. Coates, cor. 14th and Capitol Ave.

Shell Oysters, Clams and Shell Fish Received daily at MAURE'S RESTAURANT; also speckled brook trout every Friday.

REDUCED RATES FOR EVERYBODY. Via the Wabash R. R. Home-seekers' Excursion to all points south, September 15th and 20th; October 6th and 20th.

St. Louis Exposition, round trip tickets on sale, commencing September 8, and every Tuesday and Thursday thereafter until October 22.

5th to 10th. For rates, home-seekers' guides or further information, call at Wabash ticket office, 1415 Farnam street (Paxton Hotel block), or write to G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

HARD TIMES

What makes 'em? Overproduction the gold bugs will tell you. Underconsumption the silverbugs will tell you. Contraction of the currency another fellow will tell you, and some other fellow will tell you its simply Supply and Demand. We don't know what makes 'em. We sometimes think if people were more particular what they buy and where they buy it and what they pay for things the times wouldn't be quite so hard because people wouldn't have to buy so often as they do now. There isn't a clothing store in Omaha that hasn't \$650 men's suits to sell. If you go by the papers these suits are "worth" all the way from \$12.00 to \$13.75, but if you go by the way they give they are worth all the way from nothing to \$5.75. We are showing a \$650 suit. It is a genuine all wool cassimere suit, hand finish, built for hard wear, and is the same quality exactly as our \$750 suit of last fall. This suit will wear. It will wear well. It will wear better than any \$650 suit in Omaha, and as well as some that sell from 8 to 10 dollars or more. It is a good looking suit. It is a good wearing suit. It is a mighty good suit for a man to buy these hard times. Come and see it. It may do you some good. It may show you the difference between buying a cheap suit, and buying a good suit cheap.

Nebraska Clothing Co. CAP. DOUGLAS, B.M. ST. Don't Light the Furnace Get a coal oil heater instead—it will knock the chill off your room—it will save you an immense expense—and in the coldest weather these little stoves will do wonders towards warming a house—We have the "Star" —"Parlor"—"Ideal"—"Blue Flame"—"Reliable" and others. Some as low as \$4.95. Milton Rogers & Sons, Sole selling agents 14th and Farnam. For Monitor and Michigan Steel Ranges.

The Burlington's 5:00 p. m. train for Chicago, the Burlington's 8:25 p. m. train for Denver, the Burlington's 9:05 a. m. train for Kansas City. Tickets at 1502 Farnam street.

INSRIPTION ROCK. New Mexico's Most Interesting Historical. For nearly three centuries the cliff has been known as El Morro, the castle, the less poetic frontiersman nowadays calls it "Inscription Rock." In historic interest it is paralleled by no other rock, says the Land of Sunshine, and for beauty it has none to many peers. It is 215 feet high and 100 feet wide, and is composed of a soft, shaly, sandstone, lying like a lion, head up, among the bold masses which flank the ancient King of the Mountains, the great El Morro, to the Rio Grande. Again the aptness of the Spanish christenings is indicated; from a distance the rock looks in the shape of a castle, and the name was dreamed of building since the Tower of Babel sprang in ruin.

But neither its beauty nor its size is what makes the cliff most precious of cliffs. It owes its unique worth to the fact that nowhere else have so many men of historic renown carved their names on the stone. In a word, it is the most imposing autograph album in existence. Fray Marcos de Niza, the discoverer of New Mexico in 1492, and Cortez, the first explorer of the Colorado, the Indian Territory, Colorado and Arizona, the first explorer of the south of this cliff. But soon after Cortez's pioneer who came to New Mexico in 1562, and who was killed by the Indians, passed here in 1569 in his wonderful march for one of his men seems to have left a record thereof.

The cliff is tall and smooth; and being obliged to camp there, for the only water in a day's journey, the conquistadors—who were hemmed by an unknown wilderness and ever expecting a severe lecture from the Indians, and the fact that they were alive—fell into the way of leaving their names. If any one else should ever pierce that lone, far land there at least one name would be on the cliff. But enough of the record that men seem to have left a record thereof.

So the southeastern and northern walls of the cliff are covered with the names of men, from a generation before an English-speaking person dwelt anywhere in the New World, to the present day. The names are interesting, the names of men who were pioneers of the Spanish explorers were pioneer and a characteristic study of the beautiful and curious fact that the oldest autograph on the Morro is that of Pedro Romero. If we correctly read the mouth to foot inscription, it reads: "I, Pedro Romero, of Chamuscado's little band of heroes."

The most important autograph is that of Juan de Onate, the unpolished millionaire who first discovered the gold fields of silver mines in North America and the greatest ever found yet on this continent—the famous "Inscription of Lieutenant Francisco de Ibarra," the first of the great expeditions which cost him \$1,000,000 before it marched a step, and which was defeated by the Indians. But enough of the record that men seem to have left a record thereof.

See, Sept 19 p. m.

Saturday will be noted for some special offerings in every department. You will find it pays to come to Hayden's Big Store. We sell the Butter-ick Patterns.

Gentlemen: We sell crushers that you can roll up to put in your pocket, then you fold them and they retain their former shape. These we sell for 40c; hat stores ask 75c and \$1.00. You can get them in all colors. Our 75c hat gives you your choice of any style hat you want, either stiff or soft. We will give you a hat at 95c, selling elsewhere at \$1.50. Come in and see our hats.

A Tremendous Sale. Never before in the history of Omaha were such low prices quoted on new jackets, new caps and new suits as we will name Saturday.

500 Ladies' medium weight Jackets, in colors and black, at..... \$ 2.25 250 Jackets, in black, blue and tan, Kersey and Covert Cloth, at..... 3.75 Heaver jackets, box front, high button collar, new sleeve, new back, at..... 5.00 New Caps, single and double, military cut, full sweep, 3/4 length, at..... 4.98 New Caps, cutbrothered with jet and beads, lined throughout with fancy silk, a very handsome garment, at..... 10.50 New Walking Suits, English box front, lined throughout with farmer's satin, full gored skirt, in navy and black and mixtures, at..... 4.48 New Braiding Shirts, in navy and wide, velvet bound, lined throughout with rustle percale, at..... 1.75 Figured Mohair Shirts, the most comfortable and attractive pattern, 6 1/2 yards wide, rustle taffeta lined, velvet bound, at the very low price of..... 2.75

LADIES—See that you have no decayed TEETH—your breath tells the story. DR. BAILEY Examination and Estimates free. PAXTON BLDG.

MEETING OF SWEDISH BAPTISTS. Work of the Conference is Now Well Under Way. Eighty delegates responded to roll call at the Swedish Baptist general conference yesterday morning. The delegates had all arrived and got down to the work of the session at once.

The conference reconvened at 2 o'clock this afternoon and pursued the program that was arranged out. There was a paper on "How to Most Successfully Organize Swedish Missionary Work in America," by Rev. P. H. Linder, and another on "Swedish in the Mountain States" by Rev. C. E. Johnson.

READ THESE GREAT PRICES. California sugar cured hams, 64c. Boston lard cut hams, 5c. Fine wide bacon, 7c. Salt pork, 3 1/2c. Pickled pork, 5c. Pickled pig hocks cooked, they are 80c to 90c. Pickled pig hocks, 4c. and Bologna, 5c. Headcheese 6c cooked ham, 9c. Every item a great bargain. All our goods are put in a supply of land and be sure and get it where you know its cheapest.

READ THESE PRICES ON CHEESE. I Fancy Swiss cheese, 10c; Brick cheese, 9c; Limburger cheese, 8c; Fine cream cheese, 7 1/2c; Fancy young America cheese, 7 1/2c; Sag cheese, 3 for 25c; Neufchatel, 3 1/2c; Bear in mind there is only one place in Omaha where all kinds of first class cheese to be found, that is the Great Trans-Mississippi headquarters.

Day of Special Bargains

Saturday will be noted for some special offerings in every department. You will find it pays to come to Hayden's Big Store. We sell the Butter-ick Patterns.

A Tremendous Sale. Never before in the history of Omaha were such low prices quoted on new jackets, new caps and new suits as we will name Saturday.

Ladies' Fine Furnishings. Ladies' kid gloves, worth \$1.00, go at 50c. Ladies' dog skin gloves, worth \$1.50, go at 75c. Ladies' dog skin gloves, worth \$1.50, go at 75c. Ladies' furred and cotton hose, worth 10c, go at 12 1/2c. Children's hose, double toe, sole and heel, worth 10c, go at 12 1/2c.

Men's Furnishings. Men's handkerchiefs, worth 10c, go at 5c. Men's all linen handkerchiefs, worth 20c, go at 12 1/2c. Ladies' silk handkerchiefs, worth 25c, go at 12 1/2c. Unlaundered shirts, linen bosoms, re-processed back and front, worth 50c, go at 25c.

Blankets and Comforters. A visit to our immense blanket department we feel convinced will make you a purchaser. The prices are the lowest, the qualities the best, and the assortment most complete ever shown in any. We have also an immense stock of comforters.

Transmississippi Headquarters. To the front with eye-openers for Sator day. OUR GREAT BUTTER DEPARTMENT. Good country butter 7c and 8c. Best country butter 11c and 12 1/2c. Very fancy separator butter 13c. Our unsurpassed Waterloo creamery, 17c. Remember no place on earth can sell you finer butter than we can, and for less money than other cheese for poor stuff.

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THE WILSON BROS.