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 hopful results from the extensive experiments made during the last two years with the Haffkine method of cholera inoculation. From Paris comes the almost incredible announcement that 600 cases of tuberculosis have been cured by a new Description of the Colossal Lately treatment out of a total of 800 cases experimented upon. There have been so many premature announcements of great discover les 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

was put forward more than three years ago. as most persons will remember, and it was received with more or less suspicion in medical circles. The treatment is simply anti-cholera vaccination, which is supposed to render the subject cholera-proof. Dr. Haff-kine assumes 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 bacilius. The patient suffers some discomfort for about five days as the result of the second inocula-tion. He has pain in the loins and some fever, which eventually pass away with-out any unpleasant sequelae.

FORTY THOUSAND INOCULATED. During the last three years Dr. Haffkine 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 in-vestigation three years ago, and his report. yestigation three years ago, an application three years ago, and the he used the Haffkine treatment, or rather 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 house-holds wherein one or more inmates had been inoculated within five days of the advent of the disease. In these cases the plague at tacked 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 period of from five days to one year previous to the appearance of the disease. Out of 502 inmates who had not been inoculated forty-seven were attacked and forty-two died. mates 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 is not stated. Cholera also appeared in houses, number of which we may peer down into the number of the inoculated who were attacked is not stated. Cholera also appeared in houses, number of which we may peer down into the number of which we may peer down into the number of which we may peer down into the stated. Cholera also appeared in houses, one of which we may peer down into the ninety-six of whose inmates had been in dark abyss that measures by the plumb line oculated more than a year previous. Of these six died, while of 238 uninoculated persons twenty-three died. It is explained refurther. garding the six deaths just mentioned that they were of persons who had been in-oculated soon after the treatment was introduced, and that the virus used was too

SUMMING UP THE RESULTS.

Dr. Simpson sums up these results by say ing that among 654 uninoculated persons there were seventy-one deaths (about 11 per cent), while among 402 inoculated persons in the same household there were but twelve deaths, less than 3 per cent. Similar results are reported from other parts of India. Among 5,000 coolies working in the tea gardens in Cachar 2,000 have been inoculated. Fifteen of these were attacked advance, the subterranean scenery grows cholera and four died, but among the other 3,000, 154 were attacked and sixty

The test of the system among Europeans perhaps more important, although it is is decisive. The latter point is explained by the fact that in the cases mentioned inoculations were of the earlier and weaker kind. The British East Lancashire 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, 120 were attacked and seventy-nine died

Public opinion 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. Haffkine's treatment that a single application will insure lifelong imfrom cholera. It may be an exceedingly valuable emergency weapon to be resorted to in the presence of danger. Few persons, except in a permanent hotbed of cholera, will be willing to submit themselves annually to anti-cholera inoculation. TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The French Academy of Science has just appointed a committee of eminent experts to examine and report upon Dr. Francisque Crotte's treatment for consumptives with which remarkable results have been ob-The treatment is simple, and there sists merely in the use of a strong antiseptic, which is assisted in its action by a mild form of electricity. The agent Dr. Crotte employs is formaldehyde, better known as formol. This is administered in gaseous form by inhalation, and ordinary static electricity is passed through

The treatment was suggested to Dr. Crotte the fact that post-mortems have many times shown that nature itself sometim cures tuberculosis in its early stages. The tell-tale scars in the lung tissue have been found in persons who at some time in their lives had suffered from incipient consumption without knowing it. Dr. Crotte therefore attempted to find some agent which would assist nature in the process of cure. He tried formol because it was first used very successfully for the preservation of meat. It is now largely employed in therapeutics. Crotte has been testing for some whom he has treated gratuitously at his laboratory. He has administered his remedy in more than 800 cases of phthisis, nearly

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MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

40 Years the Standard.

tend to restore tissue which has been al-ready 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 Receiv-REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS MADE ABROAD

ing New Shoes in Late Shapes.
ALL THIS WEEK. Our east window will contain for tomorrow one 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 tomorrow a great line of men's new
Coin toe hals with half double soles, for
\$3.00 a pair, all widths and all sizes. Some 'ery elegant new shapes in ladies' shoes

will also be shown.

A line of misses' new extension sole spring heels will be offered for \$1.50; sizes 12 to 2. We show both ladies and gentlemen's shoes in the same window this time, because the other window is not yet finished. The newest and largest stock of shoes the city.

LAIRD, SCHOBERT & CO., 1515 Douglas st. FRANK WILCOX, Mgr.

A KENTUCKY CAVERN.

Found in the Land of Caves. The announcement of a new Kentucky Diamond Cave, and Dixon's, White's, Proctor's, Salis and Grand avenue caves, and many others that are found in the vicinity an hour or two with Herman and my last of the Mammoth Cave, would be regarded visit was no exception to this rule. He likes as wonderful were it not for their more famous neighbor. There are literally thousands of caves and grottees in the Ohio valley, few of which have been thoroughly explored. Each has its own peculiarities, consideration.

The cholera cure—cholera prophylactic is explored. Each has its own peculiarnies, more correct, for I do not understand that more correct, for I do not understand that Hovey in an article in the Scientific American what the French call the ican, when, what the French call the science of "speleologie" will not only have its isolated devotces, but its organized and

endowed societies. Why not have an American Cavern club as well as an Alpine club, asks Mr. Hovey. This newest Kentucky cavern was discovered on July 16, 1895, by Pike Chapman, and has been named "The Colossal Cavern."
Its wonders have been only partly opened up as yet, and great disclosures are ex-pected from the judicious use of dynamite. Mr. Hovey tells something of the wonders

of the cave. In order to reach it the tourist stops at Proctor's 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 door yard and elsewhere. A fairly good road has been constructed, leading for three miles to the foot of the hill in 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 washing down of the eminence, and that the cave is made accessible by a series of steep ladders whereby we climb down for sixty-six feet to the floor of the dome, which at the bottom is fifteen feet

n diameter. A winding path from the north side of this ome continues for several hundred feet and s made picturesque by numerous curious tiches and small pits. This passage finally brings us abruptly against the perpendicu-ar wall of Quinque Dome, the floor of which is visible about thirty-six feet below where ve stand. Two ladders lead down to the floor, and on descending them we note the five rocky projections that have suggested the peculiar name of this dome. The walls between these five sections are very thin and have been carved by the water into strange and fantastic shapes. Standing on the floor of Quinque Dome, we are more than 100 feet lower than the entrance to the cay ern, and most of this descent, as has been remarked, is made by the use of ladders.

The exit from Quinque Dome is by a low cassage enlarged by blasting so as to obviate the necessity of crawling. After going along

Following the passageway for 150 feet reached the floor and then turn to the right and descend a steep slope to a great gateway, twenty feet wide and sixty feet high. flanked by enormous pillars formed by crosion, and springing aloft in majestic proportions. The slope of debris continues eyond the gateway, while the walls around is tower to an immense height; and presently the fact dawns upon us that we now within the vast dome, of which we had obtained a glimpse by lifting the plank in the bridge overhead. At every step, as we more and more wild and imposing. At length we find ourselves on the edge of an inner pit, like a cistern, whose bottom is the true floor of the dome. Descending into t by a ladder, we stand at the very lowest level of the cavern, which is really below the entrance. It will also be noticed that in order to reach this we have descended successively into three pits or domes. Larg drops fall like shot from the apex of the dome to the floor, adding by their music the majestic imprecsion made on the mind: and we try to imagine how it would seen o have a winter cascade fall thundering down for 137 feet on the rocks where we stand, as it is said to do in the rainy sea

The visitor returns by the ascending path by means of which he had previously de scended. In doing so he has a better op to examine the peculiar tions 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 nearly fills the pathway, and that is eighty six fect deep, we come to a small body of water called the "Pearly Pool." This is a depression lined with tufts and sprigs of alabaster crystals, and the edge is crested with the same material. The water being exquisitely clear, the general effect is very line. Around the pool are statictites and stalagmites uniting to form pillars twenty feet high. The roof for many yards is hung

with countless stalactites. The main cave continues to the north for several "cave miles," to explore which takes two full hours of continuous walking, some times over rough rocks and again over sandy floor or some bank of clay. The ave nue varies from forty to eighty feet in widtl and from twenty to forty feet in height The special objects of interest here are the gypsum crusts and flowers (oulooholites which being fresh and uninjured by the smoke of lamps and fire-balls, sparkle with dazzling whiteness. Sections a yard square often hang down for six inches from the roof, ready to drop on the floor when farred Here and there large clusters of cave ers may be seen. This crystal gallery is several hundred feet long. Interspersed amid extremely delicate lace-like formations are enormous rosettes of gypsum, and beyond these for a long distance the root covered by broad crystals of selenite There are also patches of fibrous gypsum, the single spikes often being many inches long. What is called the "Bear's Robe" is of these fibrous crystals, softly tinted with gray instead of pure white. Stag-like branches of crystals occasionally stand out

from the wall for a foot without any sup-Here the cave divides into two branches around an "sland," and at the farther end a broad passageway is piled with enormous rocks, one of which is six feet thick, twenty rocks, one of which is six feet thick, twenty feet wide and sixty feet long. Some distance on we pass by two very deen and symmetrical pits into which the water incessantly drops. From here on the cavern is wild and highly diversified in its appearance, until at the farthest point of exploration we find a recently discovered dome that is entered from the side by climbing down a mass of debris to the bottom. Its symmetry is surpassingly beautiful, the wavy walls rising to the height of perhaps 120 feet, as if cut from a seamless mass of stone. This is really one of the finest things in the cave.

of stone. This is really one of the finest things in the cave.

On returning to the entrance our atten-On returning to the entrance our atten-tion 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 conjecture being that the Colossal cavern is connected with two others that have long been knows, namely, the "Bed-quilt cave" and the "Salts cave."

AN OMAHA MAN AS AN EXAMPLE

Railroads.

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 be-

lieve they're worth telling and hearing. "In Omaha I have an old friends whom I have known for many years. He is the typical German 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 cavern should not cause surprise. The Omaha whose judgment in business matters is sounder than his.

"Whenever I go to Omaha I always spend 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 employes. " 'Last week,' said Herman, 'an old farmer

came into my warehouse to settle up our accounts and I found that there was \$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 cashler of the bank, just

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. There was a tremend-ously serious expression on his face when he reached the cashier's window and handed in the little slip of paper. The cashier spindled the check and began to count off the amount from a bundle of currency. Sud-denly the farmer's face lighted up with a glow of hope and he interrupted the cashier 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 overspread his whole face and he chuckled aloud several times on his way to

" 'This time it was the chasier who inter rupted 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 old fellow said? Well, I'll tell you! He actually insisted that the election of Bryan would make that \$20 goldpiece worth \$320, or just sixteen times its present value! And he had no more doubt of the certainty of Bryan's election than of the sunrise tomor-

EXPECT TO MAKE MONEY FAST. "That is the story of my friend's actual experience, related as nearly in his own words as I can give it. But you should have heard him tell it. The way in which he described how the old farmer chuckled over the gold double-eagle on which he was to realize, in his opinion, \$320 after the election was magnificent. We see plenty of these 16-to-1 jokes of this order in the papers, but this is the only actual listance that I have encountered of a man who really expected to get sixteen silver dollars for every gold dollar in his possession after election—if Bryan gets it.

further, we are confronted by an opening into the "main cave," which is about forty feet high and sixty feet wide. Again availing ourselves of the aid of a ladder, we deely entered the warehouse at a moment when the workmen were not expecting him ne saw them all gathered in a group about one of the oldest of his employes. The latter was considerably excited and was delivering a regulation pavement harangue to his followers. Herman made a few in-quiries among his workmen and learned John had been delivering a very effective "The following day John was called into

employer's office How many years have you worked for " 'Just twenty-eight years this fall, sir,' replied John.

'How much did I pay you when you 'Two dollars a day.'

'And what wages are you now getting?' 'Just the same—82 a day.'
'How much money did you have when ! first hired you?"

"'Not a cent,' answered Jonn. 'Nothing but the cichtes on my back and an extra pair of cowhide boots.' "'Well, are you any better off today?"
"Oh, yes, sir. I've got a wife and three ittle ones and I've paid for a little house and

ot out in the edge of town."
"'Did you find it hard work to keep even efore you were married and had no one but yourself to support?'

'Yes, sir; it was mighty hard sledding

or a long time. But things came casies ofter a while.' 'But how could that be, John, when you eccived no more wages than you did dur-ng the hard days when you had but one mouth to feed instead of four? In all the time that you have worked for me you have been paid the same number of dollars for each day's work and still you insist that you have not only supported a wife and three children and have paid for a home, but have done so with greater ease and comfort than when you were single and had exactly the same wages. How can you explain that?"

JOHN SEES THE POINT. "It was some time before John answered his question put by his employer. Finally

was because the price of everything was so high before. I got the same number of dollars for a day's work that I did later. but a dollar would not buy anything like the same quantity of meat, sugar or anything else that I needed. Today I can take a dollar and bring home four times as much food or clothing of the same quality that a dollar brought when I began working for ou. That's why I have been able to buy a home, raise a family and at the same time live more comfortably on the same wages than in those days."
"There was a significant pause before the

mployer propounded his next question Finally he asked: 'Say, John, do you happen to remembe what they called the kind of money that was in circulation in those days when you uld get so little for a dollar?"

"John began to see the point of the interview, and his countenance fell as he an-"I guess they called it cheap money, all right. 'Didn't I hear you telling the boys that

cheap money is what we want, and urging them to vote for Bryan and free silver, so that we'll get cheap money again?"
"'Yes, sir,' answered John. 'I guess you did. But I didn't see it the way you put It looks different to me now and I see my mistake. "That's the way a thoughtful employer

can knock the silver nonsense out of the minds of his workmen, and they are doing ust that thing all over the country," con inued the railway official. But employers are not the only men who are pushing the nissionary work. The intelligent workingnen are also taking a hand in it themselves. The only trouble with them, however, they are much more radical in their ods. They are in no danger of being accused of trying to oppress and coerce the workingman, and they are liable to carry their arguments to an extreme.

WOULD CUT THEIR WAGES.

"While waiting for a train, on a station platform in the west, I heard a conductor giving a well dressed man the most terrific vocal chastisement to which I ever listened. A crowd of train hands had gathered about he two, and the sentiment of the assem-

YELLOW COIN TICKLED HIM boys'll throw yous bleen out of the door.
They won't wait foreyogs to walk out.
On the train, as few minutes later, I saked the trainman what reason he had for the door.
They won't wait foreyogs to walk out.
They won't wait foreyogs to Sixteen to One Stories Gathered Along the

"That fellow, answered the conductor one of the physicians of this company and he's been spending his time electioneer ing 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 it. Oh, the boys won't do a thing to that fellow! "I followed that ease up, just out of per-sonal curiosity, and found that practically all the employes of the road felt that the physician 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 incident showed me the strength of the sound money sentiment in the west, and particularly smong rail-road classes. It tells its own story. My trip has convinced me that free silver in 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 stop at the Fireproo Hotel Dellone opened August 10th by W. W. Coates, cor. 14th and Capitol Ave.

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Via the Wabash R. R. Homeseckers' Excursion to all points outh, September 15th and 29th; October 6th

on sale, commencing September 8, and every Tuesday and Thursday thereafter until Octhe check to the sale october across the way.

"He turned the check over and over in his hand and seemed to be very suspicious of the formation and seemed to be very suspicious of the formation and seemed to be very suspicious of the formation and the formation an

St. Louis Exposition, round trip tickets

block), or write G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

Received daily at MAURER'S RESTAU-RANT; also speckled brook trout every Fri-All the old trade is invited back to Hotel Dellone, which is being operated under new

Shell Oysters, Clams and Shell Fish

management. Flyers that Fly. the Burlington's 5:00 p. m. train for Chicago. the Burlington's 4:35 p. m. train for Denver. the Burlington's 9:05 a. m. train for Kansas

Tickets at 1502 Farnam street. INSCRIPTION ROCK.

New Mexico's Most Interesting Histor

ical Monument. For nearly three centuries the cliff has seen 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 too many peers. It is 215 feet high and a few thousand feet long; sheer dominant, lying like a lion, head up, among the bold mesas which flank the ancient king's highway from the Seven Cities of Cibola to the Rio Grande. Again the apt ness of the Spanish christenings is indicated: from a distance the rock looks in deed like a castle—such as man never dreamed of building since the Tower of Babel sprawled in ruin.
But neither its beauty nor its size is wha

makes the Morro the most precious of cliffs It owes its unique worth to the fact that nowhere else have so many men of historic weight carved their names and dates in stone. In a word, it is the most imposing autograph album in existence. Fray Marcos of Nizza, the discoverer of New Mexico 539), did not get thus far by forty miles. and Coronado, the first explorer (1540), though he had discovered the Grand canyon Colorado, the Indian Territory, Colorado and Kansas, marched a few outh of this cliff. But soon after Coronado very pioneer who came to New Mexico ame by the Morro, and camped there. There s reason to believe that Chamuscado himself assed here in 1580 in his wonderful march or one of his men seems to have left ecord thereof.

The sandstone cliff is tall and smooth; and being obliged to camp there, for the water in a day's Journey, the conquistadores
—who were hemmed by an unknown wilder ness and never expected to get back to Mex names. If any one else should ever piere that lone, far land, here at least would be found the record that they had come thus

So the southeastern and northern walls of the Morro contain scores of autographs and longer inscriptions that date, them from a generation before an English speaking person dwelt anywhere in the New World. Many of these names are of deep hisoric interest, the names of men who cut a large figure in the foundation of America: and all are valuable. Among them, too, is evidence of the curious fact that a great proportion of the Spanish explorers were college-bred men; and a characteristic study of the beautiful chirographies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Probably the oldest autograph on the Morro is that of Pedro Romero. If we correctly read the date, 1580, he was one of Chamuscado's little

hand of heroes. The most important autograph is that of Juan de Onate, the unspoiled millionaire whose father discovered the first great silver mines in North America and the great-est ever found yet on this continent—the bonanzas of Zacatecas. Juan was the ounder of New Mexico. In 1595 he organ-zed an expedition which cost him \$1,000,000 pefore it marched a step, and which was de layed by political entanglements. But 1858 he founded the first town in New Mexiand the second in the United States, and named it San Gabriel de los Espanoles. In 1605 he founded the city of Santa Fe hich, thanks to a recent guessing governor ften claims to have been built in 1536 by man who never saw New Mexico. In 1694 Onate, who had the dauntless Spanish legs, trudged with a handful of men from north-ern New Mexico to the Gulf of California. nd on his way back in 1605 carved on the Morro the inscription: "Here passed the commander, Don Juan

de Onate, to the discovery of the South sea, on the 16th of April, 1605." The date looks like 1606, and only on familiar with Spanish documents of the

n old-time 5. Next in importance to the autograph he founder of New Mexico is that of I reconqueror, the gallant General Diego de Vargas, the hero whose years of fighting fter the red Pueblo rebellion in 1680 con tained some of the most remarkable mili-tary feats in all American history. He wrote thus with his dagger in the lofty

age of the Morro during his first dash to New Mexico: Here was the General Don Diego de Var-

gas, who conquered for our holy faith and for the royal crowncof Spain all New Mexico, at his own cost. year of 1692."

Not far from his autograph is the inscription of Captain Juan de Arecruleta and his little band, sent by the governor in 1698 to mell the trambles in Zuni. Here. and his little band, sent by the governor in 1636 to quell the trambles in Zuni. Here, too, is the firms of the private soldier Felipe de Arcilano, who was one of the garrison of three men whom the Zunis massacred in the year 1709; and that of Captain Juan de Urribarri, leader of the six men who tramped 300 miles in 1701 to avenge that massacre. Two handsome inscriptions on the Morro are those of Don Francisco Manuel de Silva Nieto, governor of the prov-ince of New Mexico in 1629. In that yea made the 300-mile march to found the mission at Zuni. A facsimile of one of these

'The most illustrious governor and captain general of the provinces of the New Mexico, for our lord, the king, passed by here returning from the Pueblos of Zuni o

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 feilow 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 \$6 50 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 wear they give they are worth all the way from nothing to \$5.75. We are showing a \$6 50 suit. It is a genuine all wool cassimere suit, hand finish, built for hard wear, and is the same quality exactly as our \$7.50 suit suit of last fall, This suit will wear. It will wear well. It will wear better than any \$6.50 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.

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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" - "Parler"— "Ideal"— "Blue Flame" —"Reliable" and others.

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prudence as such a most Christian, pulous and gallant soldier.' The first missionary to Zuni was Fray Francisco Letrado, who did noble work among the tatooed Indians of the plains and then settled among the savages of Zuni. In February, 1629, they butchered him. One of the most difficult inscriptions to be read on the Morro is that of the soldier Lujan, who was one of the Colonel Tomas de Albizu's handful of men, of whom he inscription says in characteristic Span-

1632, to the avenging of the death of Father This "vengeance" consisted in coaxing th

Cunis down from the cliffs where they had There was no bloodshed. Another governo of New Mexico, Don Feliz Martinez, passes here in 1716 on an expedition in which he simed to convert the Moquis, who had murdered their missionary; but he failed. first bishop who ever visited the United States was Dr. Don Martin Elizaecochea of Durango, who passed the Morro September 1737, and left record of the event on the Juan Paez Hurtado, the famous general and once governor, wrote on the autograph cliff in one of his westward expedi-tions from Santa Fe. His inscription reads: "The 14th day of July, of 1736, passed b here the General Juan Paez Hurtado visitor. And in his company the Corporal

Ramon Paez Hurtado was a son of General Hurtado. His autograph says:
"On the 5th of the month of June of the year 1709, passed by here, bound for Zuni dress was of an encouraging character, Ramon Paez Hurtado." Reports from the various department Space forbids that I should catalogue here

historically precious autographs legible on the which still Morro. There are many other Span-ish signatures of the old days; and the inscription of Lieutenant (afterward general) Simpson, in 1849—the first "American" to write in this noble stone page, and one of the most important exsaid to indicate the preclousness of the Morro-such a leaf of history as no other land has. In any civilized country such a treasure would be protected. Let us hope that even the congress of the United States may find time between its meddlings with foreign affairs to preserve this matchless taken.

Many a day's work is jost by sick headache, caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. Dewitt's Little Early Risers are the most effectual pill for overcoming such

Comfort to California. Yes and economy, too, if you patronise the Burlington's Personally Conducted once--week excursions which leave Omaha every Chursday morning.

isco and Los Angeles. Second class tickets accepted. Call at ticket office, 1502 Farnam street and get full information or write to J Francis, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb. It Takes Two Limited Trains

No change of cars-Omaha to San Fran

Every day to accommodate eastern travel via "Northwestern Line." The "Overland" at 4:45 p. m. into Chicago 7:45 next morn-ing, and the "Omaha-Chicago Special" 6:30 into Chicago 9:30 next morning. City office, 1401 Farnam street. NO JURY UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

Judges of the District Court Meet and Enter an Order. The judges of the district court held a

neeting yesterday morning to consult regard ing the calling of a tury before election, all the judges being present. After consultation the following order was drawn and signed by all of the judges and ordered spread upon the records:

"It is hereby ordered that the September 1896, term of the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, be opened September 28, 1896, and remain open for the transaction of exparte business and business by agreeent only; that the first panel of the the term be discharged and that clerk immediately notify them not to appear blage was plainly with the conductor.

"You'd better take care how you show yourself on the trains in this neck of the woods," exclaimed the conductor, for the of which he did with the wisdom, zeal and the second panel of the jury be instructed by second panel of the jury be instructed by and they gave their submission anew. All of which he did with the wisdom, zeal and ber 9, 1896, at 9:20 a. m." in response to their summons, and that the



MEETING OF SWEDISH BAPTISTS.

Work of the Conference is Now Wel Under Way. responded delegates call at the Swedish Bapgeneral conference yesterday morning. The delegates had all arrived and got down to the work of the session at once. Rev. E. A. Russell delivered an address upon the Sunday school missionary work He spoke upon the extensive work that or ganization was performing throughout territory covered by the conference, and al-made suggestions for the future. The a Reports from the various departments the conference were received. Rev. C.

Lagergren offered one on the endown rank, which was of a favorable nature also reported concerning the Swedish The logical seminary at Chicago, of which he is a professor. A report regarding the same institution was received from the Board of Visitors. Both were to the effect that the seminary was in a prosperous condition Rev. C. W. Anderson presented a reporwhich was adopted. A report of a commitee on the plan to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the seminary was next presented, but the matter was yet disposed of when an adjournment w

The conference reconvened at 2 o'clo this afternoon and pursued the program that had been inapped out. There was a paper on "How to Most Successfully Organize Swedish Missionary Work in America," by Rev. P. Hjelm, and another on "Missions in the Mountain States" by Rev. C. R. John-

The session Thursday afternoon opened with the usual prayer and song service, and was followed by the preliminary work of the conference. Reports were received from some of the officers, all being of a satisfactory nature. The accretaries of the various state conferences also reported on the condition of the work in the states The regular committees were also sciected the list being as follows:

Nominations—O. Bodlen, Minnesota; C. X. Smith, Illinois; A. P. Ekman, New York; C. T. Almquist, P. Lohven, Nebraska, Ways and Means—C. Silene, South Dakota; L. Johnson, Nebraska; A. A. Hammar, Kansas; L. W. Linder, Iowa; D. Lofrom, Wisconsin. Devotions-Rev. P. Swartz, C. Ring, C. E. Ediing, P. Lohven, A. Noren, Sophie John

Auditing-A. Nelson, Illinois; W. Iander, Illinois; A. Palmquist, Nebraska. Resolutions—A. P. Ekman, New York; O. P. Peterson, Minnesota; L. Arlander, Michigan; A. A. Hammar, Kansas; C. W. Ander

The night meeting was entirely of a devotional character. It was opened with a song service under the direction of Rev Olander. Sermons were preached by Rev. A. Hammar of Kansas City and Rev. Axel Wester of Moline, III. Branch meet ings were held also at South Omaha and Council Bluffs. The former was addressed by Rev L. W. Linder of Des Moines and Rev. G. A. Osbrink of Clinton, Ia., and the latter by Rev. V. Sandell of Wilmington

Meetings of the same character were held last night. Rev. E. E. Rosen and Rev. E. J. Norlander, both of Chicago, preached the church, Rev. L. Arlander of Michigan delivered the sermon at South Omaha C. W. Anderson preached at Council Bluffs.

Special

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.

Pocket Crushers.

Gentlemen: We sell crushers that you can roll up to put in your pocket, then unfold them and they retain their former These we sell for 40c; hat stores ask 750 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 capes and new suits as we will name

Saturday. 500 ladies' medium weight Jackets, in ton cellar, new sleeve, new back, at. 5.00 New Capes, single and double, military cut, full sweep, % length, at....... New Plush Capes, embroidered with jet and beads, lined throughout with fancy silk, a very handsome garment... 10.50 New Walking Suits, English box front,

lined throughout with farmer's satin, full gored skirt, in navy and black wide, velvet bound

ish and attractive patterns, 546 yards

wide, rustle taffeta lined, velvet bound, at the very low price of 2.75 Ladies' Fine Furnishings.

worth 19c, go at 121/2c.

Ladies' kid gloves, worth \$1.90, go at 50c. Ladies' kid gloves, worth \$1.25, go at 75c. Ladies' dog skin gloves, worth \$1.50, go at Ladies' fleeced and cotton bose, worth 9c, go at 12½c. Children's hose, double toe, sole and heel,

Men's Furnishings.

Men's handkerchiefs, worth 10c, go at 5c. Men's all linen handkerchiefs, worth 20c. Men's black silk handkerchiefs, worth 25c, to at 12½c. Unlaundered shirts, linen bosoms, re-en-

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 assertment the most complete ever shown in any. We have also an immense stock of com-Blankets from 75c per pair up.

Transmississippi Headquarters.

To the front with eye-speners for Salus

OUR GREAT BUTTER DEPARTMENT. Good country butter 7c and 6 Best country butter 11c and 131/2c. Very fancy separator butter 15c. Our unsurpassed Waterloo creamery, 17c. Remember no place on carth can sell you ner butter than we can and for less money

han others charge for poor stuff, READ THOSE MEAT PRICES.

California, sugar cured hams, 61/2c. Fine wide bacon, 7c. Salt pork, 3½c. Pickle plg pork, 5c. Pickled pigs books cooked, they are fine 60 Pigs feet, 4c, and belogna, 5c.

Headcheese Sc: cooked ham, 9c

Every item a great bargain, don't forget and put in a supply of lard and be sure and get it where you know its cheapest. READ THESE PRICES ON CHEESE. |

Fancy Swiss cheese, 10c; Brick cheese, 9c; Limberger cheese, he; Fine cream cheese, 14c; Fancy young America cheese, 74c; Sap Sago cheese, 2 for 25c: Neufchotel, 3½c; Bear in mind there is only one place in Omaha where all kinds of first class cheese is to be found, that is the Great Trans-Mississippi headquarters.