



And we've a right to crow-because we are the "Original Cut Price Druggist" in Omaha-and this being our first year of price cutting we have come off victorious over all competitors-notwithstanding we have been compelled to fight "Doc, the Plugger," and "The 2x4 Pets." They have to eat crow—whether they like it or not—while we do the crowing.



These are Our Prices

Lydia Piukham Compound...... 75c Maltine-plain 75c

Maltine-with cod liver off...... 75e

Ozomulsion 75c

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oll 60c_

Phillip's Cod Liver Oil 75c

Chamberlain's Cough Cure...... 15c

Nestle Milk Food...... 40e

These Are Our Price	es
Paine's Celery Compound	650
Hood's Sarsapatilla	04e
Allcock's Porous Pinsters	9c
Carter's Little Liver Pills	120
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets	320
Williams' Pink Pills	35c
Warner's Safe Cure	80e
Scott's Emulsion	67c
Syrup of Figs	32c
Birney's Catarrh Powder	300
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	GSc
Duffy's Malt Whiskey	S0c
Vino Kolafra	75e
Ayer's Hair Vigor	60e
Cuticura Soap	15c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.	620
Hall's Catarrh Cure	550
Garfield Tea	15c
Quintne Capsules, 2-grain, per doz.	5c
Quinine Capsules, 3-grain, per dox,	70
Quinine Capsules, 5 grain, per doz.	10c
No-To-Bae	65c
Mennen's Taleum Powder	15c
Gem Catarrh Powder	35c
Stearn's Wine of Cod Haver Oll	75c
Radway's Ready Relief	40e
Pozzoni's Powder, gold box	30e
Sozodont	60e
Wine of Mariani	1.00
Munyon's Remedies	20c
Hydroleine	75e
Indian Sagwa	70c
McLeau's Liver and Kidney Balm.	75c
Cuticura Resolvent	75c

To Physicians

Gentlemen-During the past year in my advertisements in the daily paperswhich no doubt you have read-1 have tried to make a distinction between a physician and a "Doe." I know of many gentlemen among the physicians—I also know they have treated me with the utmost fairness and have not tried to dictate to their patients where they should have their prescriptions tilled—and when we filled their prescriptions they did not raise a howl and say we were incompetent to fill a prescription. To these gentlemen I wish a Happy New Year. CHAS. H. SCHAEFER.

To the Doc

We cannot call him a gentleman, as he is far from being one. We know that the "Does" we refer to have read our ads. During the past year we have fought them hard and have shown to the public their methods of doing business. And we know they have tried hard to injure our business—talked about us scandalously—tried in every way to convince their patients that we were not capable of filling a prescription. But, dear Does, we are a member of the New York Pharmaccutical association and also of the State of Nebraska—and passed a splendid examination in both—and it seems a little strange that boys and girls—whom the Pets employ—can ill your prescriptions and we cannot.

CHAS. H. SCHAEFER.

Card to the Public It is now five years since I started in the drug business in Omaha. The first four years there was a certain class of doctors, whom I have dubbed "Doc, the Plugger," who would not allow their patients to come to my store. Their reason for this was that I was not capable of filling a prescription. On January 1st, 1896, I concluded to show these fellows up to the public, and their contemptible methods of doing business. How far I have succeeded you all know, These Does should not be allowed to roam at large in a civilized community,

but should be exiled to some unknown country-for a man who is not satisfied with his regular fee, but insists on getting his office rent pald and a percentage on his prescriptions is too contemptible to be called a man. I have fought these Does and 2x4 Pet druggists a hard fight now for one year-and shall continue this fight all during this year. There has been nothing to mean for them to say about me, but it has done them no good-as the public have shown their appreciation of my good work by the large number of prescriptions I have filled during the year just closed. CHAS. H. SCHAEFER.

About Mail Orders

We give special attention to this de-

partment, and all orders are shipped the

same day as received. When goods are

ordered by freight add 25 cents extra-

for cartage. Cash must accompany all

Is a preparation which we manufacture and claim there is nothing better made for chapped hands, face and lips. It is not sticky or greasy and is the cleanest and most agreeable preparation made, and sives immediate relief. Kid gloves can be used immediately after using. It sells for 10 cents a bottle. Use it once, and you'll

SCHAEFER'S

Egyptian Lotus Cream

Affidavit

State of Nebraska, Doughs County, ss.— CHARLES H. SCHAEFER, being daly sworn according to law deposes and says that he does not pay office rent for any practicing physician, neither does he pay a percentage on prescrip-tions sent to his story. CHARLES H. SCHAEFER. tions sent to his store.

CHARLES H. SCHAEFER.

Sworn to before me this lith day of May, 1896, and subscribed in my presence.

N. P. FEILL, Notary Public.

This is why we save you from 49 to 60 per cent on prescriptions.

Drug and Doc Chatter

Happy New Year to the Pets.
Why can't K. K. K. get into the ring and give us a good fight this year? When Genial Charley sees our big Shanghai today he'll have a fit.

Here's a happy and prosperous N. w Year to Vickers & Co., the new firm at the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam. We extend the compliments of the season to the Goodman Drug Co., in the Karbach block.

We wender if Cranky Jim mows that we are still at the same old corner-Sixteenth and Chicago streets

We'll bet a cake of soap against a can of tar that the Pets cont like our style of doing business. Have you got onto the six big P. P. P.s yet? They are dandles.

If the State Board were to make an examination of the Korners and the big stores in the middle of the blacks regarding their paying a percentage-only what a howl would go up!

If Genial Charley had filled that pre-scription the other day from his faverite Doc, of 3 ezs. of Spts. Frumenti how much would be have charged? Wasn't that hospital fund a soft snap

for J. Empty? Jig Powder Bill can be thankful that he can still ride his wheal in Omaha, Ain't it a pretty sight to see J. Empty and the other fellow out on their wheels

Unless J. Empty is awful good this year and puts a plaster on his collector's mouth, we'll have to take a hand in this hospital matter.

Doe is still in the same business. Don't you think we make it very interesting for you, Doc?
The harder you plug against us. Doc, the better it pleases us.

We must not forget to extend the compliments of the season to Speciale Tinetured Doc. That Doe that wrote the Spts, Frumenti prescription formerly plugged for

dle in the block. Hope he won't change

Jaynes' Expectorant 75c Dr. King's New Discovery 40c Kennedy's Medical Discovery \$1.15 Pe-ru-na 75e Pyramid Plle Cure...... 35c Melachol 60e One Minute Cough Cure...... 20c Mothers' Friend 75e Camole Juniper\$1.00 Kola Cardinette 85c Shiloh's Consumption Cure..... 20e Pond's Extract 35c Dr. Miles' Nervine...... 70e Castoria 22e Fellows' Hypophosphites\$1.00 Schlitz Malt Extract...... 10e Malt Nutrine 20e

Pinaud's Eau de Quinine. 28e and 56e

South American Kidney Cure..... 75e

Hostetter's Bitters 682

Electric Bitters 40c

ALL OTHERS IN SAME PROPORTION.



ALL OTHERS IN SAME PROPORTION,

SCHAEFER'S CUT PRICE DRUGSTORE

SIXTEENTH AND CHICAGO.



Field Which is Largely Occupied by Shams and Frands.

HYPNOTISM AND MEDICAL SCIENCE

Theories Concerning It and Dangers of Its Indiscriminate Practice. Lecture Delivered at Creighton Medical College.

"The Border Land of Science" was the topic of an instructive lecture delivered to the students of the Creighton Medical college by Rev. Father Coppens, M. D., last Tuesday. It was as fellows:

"In this last lecture of our course I pro pose to make a brief excursion with you into the border land of science, a region chiefly occupied by imposture and superstition. To show there is such a territory, we have only to name a few of its inhabitants, such as meamerism, animal magnetism, odylism, hypnotism, mind reading, faith cures, clairvoyance, spiritism, including table rapping spirit rapping, most of which have been used in connection with medicine. I do not maintain that all of these are mere vagaries, empty shadows, without the least reality, mere ghosts and hobgoblins, mere phanioms of the heat oppressed brain, or cunning de-vices of imposters to deceive a gullible crowd of the ignorant public. Yet most of these are such beyond a doubt, and as such are totally unworthy of our attention.

"Medicine is a science; it deals with un-

doubted facts and certain principles, and with theories in so far as they are supporte by well accertained realities. The border land of which I speak presents to our investiga-tion few certain facts. It is chiefly the domain of imposture. Charlatans and show-men and medical quacks call things facts that are not facts. Among all the inhabi-tants of the shadowy region that I have enumerated, there is only one considered today by the science of medicine as worthy of its attention. It is hypnotism. As its first origin is connected with the history of meamerism, and the latter, though itself a phantom, has been used as the chief patron of all the other phantoms, I will premise a few words about meamerism itself. Meamer was born about 1733, studied in Vienna and there became a doctor of medicine in 1766 Soon after he began to speculate on the curative powers of the magnet and claims to have discovered the existence of a force in man similar to magnetism and the source of strong influence on the human body. CREATES A FURORE IN PARIS.

"In 1775 he published an account of the medical powers of this animal magnetism, which from his name was afterward called mesmerism. Paris was then the center of Thither Meamer betook himself and there he soon created a lively sensation by the exhibition of meameric trances, some of which were accompanied by clairvoyance—that is, the power of seeing objects concealed from the eyes. He was also supposed to work some inexplicable cures. "The secret of his art he could not duced to reveal, even for the price of 340,000 that were offered him in compensa-People began to doubt whether he had a real secret, or whether he was a rank impostor. A royal commission was ap-pointed to examine into the matter. Our Benjamin Franklin, then in Paris, was one of the commissioners. Their report was un-favorable. They found no proof of the existence of a fluid such as ankmal magnetism and thought that all that was not imposture could be accounted for by the power of imagination. In a secret report they pointed out very strongly the dangers likely to arise this unhealthy stimulus to the im-tion. Their verdict does honor to their learning and their common sense. Meamer Yet even then it must be used with great whole family of nervous troubles, any one left Paris and he died in obscurity in 1815. caution, for there may be very evil conse"But his pretended discovery did not die quences resulting from its use. To realize miserable for life, and even to lead him to

The gullible public wonders, restless mind experimenced and many pendercal thought-fully on facis, most of which were not facts at all. But after eliminating all the ele-ments of imposture and exaggration ther seemed to remain a residue of phenomena that were strange and unaccountable.

orders.

THEORY OF HYPNOTISM. "About 1849 the vaunted claims of th many clairvoyants were exposed before the French Academy of Medicine, which passed a resolution rejecting mesmerism altogether as unworthy of notice on the part of scien-tific men. The theory of a mesmeric fluid. until then the only one advanced, had evidently been abandoned. Science with all its tests could find no such cause of the results produced. But in 1842 an English phy sician, Dr. James Braid, hit upon a morplausible theory. He conjectured that the actions of the measures subject could be explained without a fluid by the suggestio of phantasms to him on the part of the wiser. Dr. Carpenter, then a great author ity, defended his theory, but the medical branch of the British association disdained to consider the matter. Dr. Braid thought the meameric trance was only a state of somnambulism artificially brought about, and he celled the word hypnotism to indi-cate the artificial sleep. Other attempts to promote the cause of hypnodism were made in the United States and other lands, but no very definite or scientific results were reached until 1878, when the celebrated Prof. Charcot and others made its nature and posstillines the subject of a thorough study and abundant experimentation at the Paris spital of La Salpetriere and in many other guished medical scientists that hypnotism is a reality, capable of being utilized for im-portant purposes. Many effects have been demonstrated to be produced by it as real as any ordinary phenomena of nature. But on the explanation of their causes there hangs still a cloud of obscurity.

"The Paris School of Doctors attributed

the effects to physical causes, chief among which are the diseases of the nerves. of Nancy trace the phenomena to a psychical source namely to suggestion—that is action on the subject through his imagination excited by words, signs or in any other manner. This appears to be, in the main, the theory of Dr. Braid indicated by modern science. Probably enough, both schools are right in their way, the suggestions not taking effect except where persons' nervous affections have prepared the way. The beneficial results claimed for hypnotism by the scientific men who have made its study a specialty are chiefly as follows:

BENEFITS OF HYPNOTISM. "1. It acts as a temporary sedative, quiet ing the nerves of the patient exceedingly excited. It was thus employed, for instance, on an old woman who was near her death and who had not been able to make neces-sary preparations for that important event beside herself with nervous agitation She obtained by this means a calm condition for some seven or eight hours. Hypnotism was for her like the visit of a good angel

rom heaven. "2. It is used as an anaesthetic in place chloroform, which in many cases cannot e applied without great danger to health or even life. Thus perfect insensibility may be procured and long continued, allowing sometimes of the performance of protracted surgical operations that would otherwise be almost impossible. "3. At other times it is employed with-

out depriving the patient of consciousness a mere pain killer, so that the hurt is indeed, but not attended with keep "4. It is claimed that the skillful application of hypnotism can at times not only alleviate the pain of an injury, but ever cure nervous affections more or less per anently, removing, for instance, the

fect of stammering. "5. There are not wanting cases in which even improvements are claimed to be produced, at least in the removing of bad habits, such as drunkenness. If hypnotism can cure intoxication permanently, or even for a season, it deserves to be encouraged. with him. It was a mine of resources to the fully the dangers and the evils attendant an early grave.

charlatans and impostors generally. There upon hypnotism you must understand the "2. The moralist has still stronger ob-

and somnan butism.

DANGEROUS TREATMENT. "Each of these is a disease in itself and which employs diseases as its means of cure must be a dangerous kind. After the patient has been hypnotized by any of the various processes—the chief are meameric passes of the hypnotizer's hands, his eyes ixed into the eyes of his subject, or the raised fall heavily into the same position. In this condition all the stringed or voluntary nuscles react on mechanical excitement Without an accurate knowledge of anatomy much harm may be done by the experiment "The second stage is that of catalegay Its grand feature in a plastic immobility by which the subject maintains all the attiby which the subject has been and first, but with this peculiarity, that the limbs and features act in union. Join the hands of the patient act in unison. Join the hands of the patient as if in devout prayer and his countenance assumes a devout expression; clench his flat and anger is depicted in his features.
"The third stage is that of somnambulism,

The okin is now inconsible to pain, but exhearing. smell and cular sense. Here the impostor can play off his pretended clairvoyance or second sight, for the subject will discover objects bidden from eight by the sense of smell and other senses affected with abnormal power. The omnambulist will now exhibit the utmost enablility to suggestions made to him by the hypnotizer, so that he seems to be almost entirely controlled by the influence the latter's will. This is what chiefly vored the early theory that a mesmeric fluid which he could act in his subject as he pleased. The experiment by suggestions seems to succeed best with hysterical patients, which fact confirms the morbid char-

acter of the hypnotic trance. FIELD FOR A SCIENTIST.

"If any distinguished scientist or doctor who can afford it wishes to make a special study of hypnotism, which is still so im-perfectly understood, he may render a val-uable service to humanity, and in particular to the science of medicine. But if any devoting attention to this pursuit I would emphatically tell him, 'Leave it alone; are not likely to derive real benefit from it, and you are very likely to inspire your clients with distrust of you when they see you deal with matters which have deserved a bad name on account of the charlatans and the superstitious abuses usually connected

but also that of distinguished writers on the subject. "When there is a question of hypnotic se ances or exhibitions such as are designed to feed the morbid cravings of the public for what is mysterious and sensational, I would call special attention to the following ob-jections against such practices.

with them.' This is not my opinion alone,

"I. Medical authorities maintain that t requires at least as much nowledge of therapeutics to use hypnotism safely as it does for general practice of medicine, and requires of a physician who engages in it a more thorough mastery of the profession than many other branches of the healing art, and therefore that it is as objectionable to allow non-pro-fessionals to deal with hypnotism as it woul he to allow medical practice promiscuously to all persons without a doctor's diploma-in fact, in Russia, Prussia and Denmark none out licensed physicians can lawfully practic hypnotism. Aside from a variety of acci-lents which may result to the subject hypnotized from the ignorance of physiology in the hypnotizer there is this general injury sustained, that even strong subjects pently experimented upon contract a dis-exition to be readily thrown into any o he three morbid states of the mesmer trance. All these states are real diseases and are allied to hysteria, epilepsy and a

important results." He maintains that on of the greatest evils that can befall a is the weakening of his will power; the leaves him a victim to the cravings of his lower appetites. Now the pregnant our

render of one's will to the control of an-other is said (very reasonably it would seem) to bring on a weakening of the will or self-control. We see this exemplified in the habitual drunkard. He leses will power to such an extent that he can scarcely keep latter's on an object so held as to strain his such an extent that he can scarcely keep eyes—the first stage of hypnotism is obtained, that of lethargy. In the lethargic state, the subject appears to be sunk in a scrious question asked by the moralist upon deep sleep; his body is perfectly helpics, another resemblance of an hypnotic subthe limbs hang slackly down and when jeet to a dyunkard. He asks whether any man has a right for the amusement perhaps of the curious lookers on to forfeit for awhile his manhood, or the highest privilege of his manhood—his powers of intellect or free will. They admit that we do so easily in our sleep. But then they argu that sleep is a necessity of our nature di-rectly intended by the Creator, a normal part of human life. Besides it is a necesary means for the renewal of our strength and on the plea of necessity the moralis But for the mere ameaement of spectators maintains that it is wrong for a mar thus to resign his human dignity, as it would be wrong for him to get drunk for the amusement of lookerson. Still, in this latter case the evil would be greater, for in drunk-chnoss there is contained a lower degrada-tion, insemuch as the baser passions are there left without all control, and are apt to become exceedingly vile in their licen-tious condition. The hypnotic subject has at least the mind and will of the hypnotizer to direct him. Here, however, appears th need of another caution, namely, that the hypnotizer should be known to be a vir-tuous man, else the cvii that he can deto his subject, as is readily seen, may be even worse than that resulting from a fit of drunkenness. And as men who occupy even respectable positions may yet be vite at heart, it is very desirable for prudence sake to have no one hypnotized in private without the presence of a parent close relative or some other party, who will see to ng the trance. For the scence gone through during the hypnotic state, though not re nembered by the subject upon his return to onsciousness, are apt to recur to him after-

ward like a dream, showing that they have left traces behind them. BEGETS DANGEROUS CRAVINGS. "3. Legal writers and lawyers have serious charges against hypnotism. practice, they maintain, if publicly exhib-ited to old and young, begots dangerous cravings for sensational experiments. Turning away men's attention from the sober realities and duties of social life, it prompts them to pursue the unnatural and ab-normal. It was this craving that in less nlightened ages led men to the superstitious practice of astrology and witchcraft. A present it leads to such vagaries and un thristian and often immeral practices as are ed with spiritism, fait reading and similar faith ind or criminal or at least dangerous experimentations which dive into the dark recesses found in the borderland of the preternatural. The atmosphere of that region is morally unhealthy and should be barred off by the guardisms of public morals.

"The most common abjection of the legal writers is directed against the various crimes to which hypnotism is apt to lead men of criminal propensities. They point to the statements of Dr. Luys, a respectable authority on hypnotism, who says: patient under the influence of hypnotism can be made to swallow poison, to inhale noxious gazes. He can be led to make a manual gift of property, even to sign a premissory note or bill, or any kind of contract.' Indeed, how can notaries or witnesses suspect any fraud when even the doctor needs all his experience and all his skill to avoid failing into error. In criminal matters a man under suggestion can bring matters a man under suggestion can bring matters a man under suggestion can bring false accusations and earnestly maintain that he has taken part in some horrible crime. (Concluded Next Sunday

St. Louis is the largest manufacturing

Carrying Out the Plans for the Transmissisippi Exposition.

FAVORABLE REPORT FROM OTHER STATES

Board Will Select Permanent Quarters Next Tuesday-Outline of a Plan for a Comprehensive Indian Exhibit.

The executive committee of the Transmis sissippi and International Exposition held its regular weekly meeting at the Commer cial club rooms yesterday afternoon. All of the members of the committee except Mr Bruce were present and President Wattles also took part in the proceedings. Secretary Wakefield was absent during the latter part of the meeting, being called to Rock Island III., by nows that his brother was in a dying

Bids for quarters were reported by the ecretary and were referred to the committee heretofore appointed to tabulate and report at a special meeting to be held Tuesday

Manager Lindsey of the department of ways and means submitted the appointment of John Rush as auditor of accounts and requested his confirmation. The appointment was confirmed and Mr. Lindsey was authorized to employ two stenographers, one book-

keeper and one office boy. Manager Rosewater of the department of publicity reported the work accomplished by his department in the way of sending out reading matter to all popers in the trans-mississippi region and indicated the work contemplated by the department. Mr. Rose-water also spoke of an interview he had with Moses P. Handy while in Chicago recently. Colonel Handy was chief of the partment of publicity and promotion of the World's fair and gave Mr. Resewater a large amount of valuable information regarding preliminary work in several of the depart-ments, which was repeated for the informa-Son of the committee. Among other things Colonel Handy said the World's fair man-agement had great difficulty in securing a proclamation by the president of the United States, announcing the fair to the world, very similar to the difficulty being experenced by the Transmississippi management Mr. Rosswater was authorized to employ

n additional typewriter temporarily.

Manager Hitchcock of the department of promotion reported that he had opened cor-respondence with the members of the legislatures of all the transmississippi states and had received replies from a number of them. He produced these replies and read them to committee. They were generally favor the importance of the exposition on the part of the writers. The detailed work of the department was also discussed at considerable length and numerous plans of operatio were decided on. In this connection Georg Wright of Council Bluffs, vice presider of the expesition for Iowa, was called in an was consulted about the situation in his state regarding an appropriation.

TENDERS OF AID. While the department of promotion was under discussion President Wattles read a etter he had received from Prof. J. H. Gore United States commissioner to the expesi-tion to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1897 ffering his arrivers in bringing the Trans-alssissippi Exposition before the public in deletum, and also offering to co-operate in The president was authorized to accept th generous offer of Prof. Gore and to appoint him as a commissioner of the expectition.

The department of exhibits was taken up, and, in the absence of Manager Bruce, Mr. Rosewater outlined a plan he had suggested to Congressman Mercer, providing for an cided to refuse the license.

Indian exhibit to be made by the government. The plan contemplated a suitable apport on W. I. Kierstead's resolution intro-

American Indian. This would include, according to Mr. Rosewater's idea, procuring living specimens of every Indian tribe now in existence on this continent, together with having jurisdiction over them, exhibits showing their aboriginal condition. The official load of Henry and their present mode of living, and procuring also the attendance of pupils or grad-uates of the large Indian schools and many other matters of interest to the student of anthropology. Mr. Rosewater also outlined another suggestion of a department of min eralogy. His idea included a central build-ing to be known as a "silver palace," the building to be of noble architecture and covered with a coating of pure silver. This building, Mr. Rosewater proposed, should be devoted to a display of silver, including the crude ore, the metal in its various stages of reduction, and the finished product manufactured into useful and ornamental articles. He suggested also that this department might include an exhibit of ancient and

rare articles of silver. Surrounding this oilver palace he proposed to locate smaller buildings in which would be exhibited other metals and minerals, the whole collection to be known as "The Eldorado," the walks between the buildings to be con tructed of quartz and other mineral bearing rock. These suggestions were referred to the department of exhibits. Mr. Rose-water also stated that Congression Mercer had been attracted by the suggestion of an Indian exhibit and had said he intended in-troducing a bill providing for an appro-

priation for the exhibit. CONFERENCE WITH THE WOMEN. President Wattles announced that the committee of which he was appointed chair-man, would meet the Woman's club at 3

referred with the managers of the various ter of deeds was referr Nebraska railroads and found them most mittee and made a speayorably disposed toward the exposition and for the next meeting.

willing to do all in their power to promote After auditing and allowing a number of

small bills the committee adjourned. The committee to consider the bids for furnishing quarters convened immediately after the adjournment of the executive committee and proceeded to open the bids. It developed that the agent of the New York Life building had put in a bid which had become mislaid. The other bids were opened, but no action was taken pending the unearth-ing of the mislaid bid. J. B. Kitchen tendered the use of an empty store room on Harney street, immediately in the rear of the Paxton hotel and heated from that building, for the use as an office free of expense. Three other bids were submitted, as follows: The fourth floor of the Ramge block, the floor being 60x132 feet, for \$175 per month; the fourth floor of the Sheely block at \$150 per month; almost the entire sixth floor of the Paxton block for \$3,000 per year. The committee will personally inspect all of the offers and report at the meeting to be held Tuesday afternoon.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETING. Board Refuses a Liquor License to Fred Koch.

The Board of County Commissioners sat as a license board yesterday morning to take evidence in support of the protest of Charles Alstadt against the granting of a license to Fred Koch to conduct a saloon in Douglas preinct. Koch has been running a caloon on Center street, just outside the city Hinits and applied for a license for the coming year. A number of witnesses were awern and gave testimony tending to show that the place conducted by Koch was of the most disorderly character, being run wide open on Sundays, and frequented by the ughest characters.

The entire morning was taken up with he hearing, and after the arguments of the attorneys for both sides had been completed the board went into secret session and de-

BORDER LAND OF SCIENCE were strange effects produced and at the last meeting, providing for the sight of the inexplicable men lose their wits. There stages, through which the patient is used as a means to most of the county poor farm by the Transthe progress toward civilization made by the progress toward civilization made by the American Indian. This would include, ac- and adopted. Bids for necessary supplies by on in 1898, was received the several county institutions were received and referred to the respective committees

> The official bond of Howard H. Baldriga with the names of Elmer S. Dundy, Jr., and William A. Difford attached as sureties was The bonds of a number of cor received. stables and other minor officials were also received.

> Applications for liquor licenses were recived from Hansen & Jacobsen for a saloon n Benson and from Henry Ruser for the sale of liquor at Ruser's park. The applica-tion of Mary Lamont for a similar privilege at a salcon and hall on Dodge street, Dundee Place, drew forth a vigorous protest. The protest was read by the clerk, but after he had read a couple of scores of names at-tached to the protest the further reading of the names was suspended and the whole matter postponed until Tureday morning at 10 o'clock. The protestants alleged that Mark The protestants alleged that Mary Lamont's application had not been signed by the requisite number of freeholders, that many of the signers had no property in that locality, that a former application of the same woman had been turned down because the hall was the resort of unchaste men and women. The petitioners were instructed to appear on Tuesday morning to personally corroborate their allegations.

H. S. Fry sent word that he would not qualify for the position of road supervisor of the north district of Chicago precinct. Applications for the place were received from Frank Kesting and T. J. Hickey. James in Waterloo precinct. Thomas Richards o'clock Monday afternoon for the purpose of the postering with the members of that organization regarding the formation of a woman's department of the exposition. The other members of the exposition committee are Messrs. Hitchcock and Bruce.

Name of the purpose justice of the poster, reported a perfectly clean record, not baving handled a case of any kind during the year. Herman Crowell put in an application for the position of familior of the county jail and court house.

A memorial from the Omaha Real Estate ex-A memorial from the Omaha Real Estate ex-Manager Babcock of the department of change relative to the introduction of mora transportation reported that he had conchange relative to the introduction of more ter of deeds was referred to the mittee and made a special order of business

The resignation of Warren S. Slabaugh, M. D., assistant county physician, was re-ceived and accepted. Commissioner Hocmedical service were such that the vacancy should be filled at once. He said James A. Kelly, M. D., had acted as assistant physician there for a number of weeks past without charge during Dr. Sicbaugh's absence and had given satisfaction to all. He moved Dr. Kelly's election to fill the va-cancy. The motion prevailed.

After passing the regular appropriation sheet the commissioners adjourned until Tuesday morning, January 5, at 10 o'clock. Feats of a Denver Wheelwoman. DENVER. Jan. 2 .- Mrs. A. E. Rinehart,

ry enthusiastic bicyclist of this city, rode

116 centuries during the past year.

FACE



oily, mothy skin, liching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling bair, and baby blomishes

