

# CROSS EYES STRIPPED BY A NEW METHOD

## AN OPERATION DETRIMENTAL IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES.

### A New Theory Demonstrated and Proven by an Omaha Doctor.

Dr. Seymour has to say to a Representative.

I make the statement that nine out of every ten persons who are cross-eyed can trace this condition to a defect in their sight.

It is very rare that a child is born cross-eyed. In the majority of instances the eyes become crossed between the ages of one and five years, and almost every mother will tell you that this condition dates back to a fall, a sudden fright or some sickness.

But the real cause dates back farther than this. The child was born with defective sight, and until weakened by sickness, they were not obliged to cross them in order to see a small child the eyes are seldom crossed all the time. But repeated strain is apt to leave them a little more crossed each time, until eventually the child is cross-eyed.

How often do we hear parents say that they do not wish to make their children cross-eyed, but their children's eyes are straightened until the child is old enough to express a wish in the matter itself, for fear the operation might injure the sight.

The family physician has been to blame for many a sightless eye, as he has advised the parents to let the eyes straighten themselves.

Now does this apply to children today? There are grown persons in this city who have had their eyes operated on for strabismus (or cross-eyes) and have only succeeded in acting the use of both eyes and having them straight after careful fitting and refitting of glasses made with a view of restoring all possible sight.

Proper treatment and scientifically fitted glasses would have accomplished the same results and avoided the surgeon's knife. These statements are not unacquainted with Dr. Seymour, yet he has been in this city a number of years and has demonstrated this work to the public.

Again I want to emphasize that the belief of many people that an operation will restore the normal condition of the eyes or any other method of treatment entirely exploded, as it is one of the old school methods and only on rare occasions does an operation permanently improve the condition of the eyes.

A fine store, with a flaming advertisement, and people take their children to the optician to have their eyes examined and the optician practically allowed to pick out the child from the superficial test made by the so-called optician in charge of the store.

Glasses are put on the market as an article of merchandise, and there is no law to prevent any man calling himself an optician.

As stated before, the only way to accurately fit lenses is to use every means known to the science of the eye.

It is not true that the eyes of the present generation are any more defective than those

of our ancestors, although many believe to the contrary, owing to the increased number of glasses worn today, as compared with a few years ago. This is a progressive age and people are more alive to the advantages given by science than they have been in the past. This opinion is not so common with the present generation as with our elders, and the more enlightened will with joy every device which aids man to perfect his physical condition.

Children are not to blame for being born with defective sight, and when the parents realize that their child is so unfortunate can they afford to neglect safe and sure means of correcting that which nature has failed to supply.

Many mothers say to us that they cannot bear to see their children wear glasses, but the blame for this is not for lamenting this misfortune, but it is not bearing to let your child go from day to day impairing so indispensable an organ, and thereby making the affecting health, blinding all that is beautiful in nature, and lessening the chance of success in life.

Progressive myopia, or nearsightedness, is very prevalent among the Germans, and is more than twice as prevalent in this nation, and why? Germany represents a nation of students and this close application of sight from generation to generation has produced through the laws of heredity and improper care of the eyes, this condition of sight.

Observe the number of German students wearing glasses. To the most distinguished, Holmboitz, these well defective sight should be grateful. This learned man invented the ophthalmoscope for making examinations of the interior of the eye.

This instrument is one of the greatest inventions of the age, as it gives the oculist and optician, who is familiar with the physiology of the eye, the means of seeing the eye in its use, every advantage that can be had in the scientific fitting of glasses.

The man who undertakes to fit lenses without the proper use of this instrument is not to be trusted to attend to the wants of an important organ.

Dr. Seymour has returned from an examination through the west and while in San Francisco, where he remained some weeks, he was actively interested in the condition of the children's eyes in the public schools in that city.

Dr. Seymour has given this particular feature of his report a very careful study and has been employed by school authorities in many cities, as he is considered an expert on children's eyes.

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## SOMETHING ABOUT CHILDREN'S EYES

Disposition Sometimes Affected by a Severe Straining of the Eyesight.

Parents and Teachers Are Apt to Over-look Little Peculiarities in the Way Children Hold Their Books.

Now that the care of eyesight of the pupils of our public schools has become one of the duties of the teacher, it may interest many to know the effect of several different ways having taken particular interest in this branch of the specialty. I quote an instance from experience.

I had brought two of her children to me (boys) for their eyes to be examined. The eyes examined, wishing to know if glasses would help them in their school work.

In answer to questions about the general health of the children, their disposition, complaints they made regarding headache, etc., she made the following statement:

I really am puzzled to know what to do with the older boy, he seems so irritable and cross after a few days at school, and he always seems to be spoiling for a fight. His health seems very good, with the exception of headache after study, but he is not so far advanced in school for his age as his younger brother.

After making a careful examination I prescribed glasses for the older one, but told the mother that the younger boy did not need them at present. I did not see them again for six months.

The mother, she told me the glasses had worked a marvelous change in her son, that he wore them constantly, and could not bear to be without them. He was doing up in his school work, and was better natured than he had ever known him to be.

This child is only one of many thousands in our schools to whom are being given their dispositions ruined, and are called dull and stupid by their parents and teachers, through fault of their own. Being perhaps born with a defect in sight, they do a great deal of any different work than that which they see through defective eyes, consequently they are called dull and stupid.

Very nice Library Table, antique, worth anywhere \$6.00—here only \$4.00.

A fine \$20.00 Leather Couch, well made, with heavy frame, on sale this week at only \$14.90.

\$50.00 Parlor Suit, solid oak frame, upholstered in beautiful patterns of tapestries, full spring, worth \$50.00—this week only \$34.95.

Very fine Bed Room Suit, finished in antique, bevel plate mirror, worth \$20.00—sale price \$14.90.

A \$7.00 Iron Bed, white enameled, brass trimming—price this week \$3.45.

A beautiful oak or mahogany finished Cabinet Seat Rocker, nicely finished and well worth \$7.00, this week \$4.95.

A very fine Combination Book Case and Writing Desk, solid oak, highly polished, worth regularly \$15.00—this week \$9.90.

A handsome Center Table, good size top, polished oak and worth \$12.00—this week \$8.50.

Antique Extension Table, well made and highly polished, about \$18.00—this week \$13.50.

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# OUR IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT IS JAMMED WITH EVERYTHING THAT IS BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL IN HOME FURNISHINGS.

Hundreds of articles that are just the thing for Christmas presents. All go on sale this week at these extremely low prices.

**WE QUOTE** here only a few of the many items we carry that will make excellent Christmas gifts—I you have not the cash we will give lots of time in which to pay—These prices show what we will do this week

- \$1.50 Body Brussels—this week 90c
- \$1.25 Velvet—this week 78c
- 60c Tapestry—this week 49c
- 70c All Wool Ingrains—this week 39c
- 3c Matting—this week 13c
- 7c Linoleum—this week 38c
- 50c Oil Cloth—this week 19c
- \$1.00 Lace Curtains—this week 65c
- \$5.00 Irish Point Curtains—this week 2.49
- \$8.00 Brussels Net Curtains—this week 4.25
- \$8.00 Silk Curtains—this week 4.25
- \$5.00 Roco Portieres—this week 2.25
- \$6.50 Tapestry Curtains—this week 2.85
- 3c Window Shades—this week 15c
- \$1.50 Chenille Table Covers—this week 78c
- \$1.50 Tapestry Table Covers—this week 74c
- \$3.00 Lace Curtains—this week 1.35
- \$2.50 Snowflake Silk Curtains—this week 1.98
- 70c per yard Madras Fringe—this week 14c
- 60c per yard Silkline—this week 14c
- 10c per yard Guimpe—this week 2c
- 50c per yard Japanese Silks—this week 19c
- \$1.00 per yard China Silks—this week 49c
- 2c Chenille Loops—this week 25c

**CARPETS, DRAPERIES**

- \$10.00 Penular Base Burner—this week 23.75
- \$12.50 Estate Oak Heater—this week 10.75
- \$25.00 Home Coral Base Burner—this week 13.75
- \$12.50 Coral Oak—this week 8.25
- \$6.50 Coal Oil Heater—this week 3.25
- \$50.00 Star Estate Steel Range—this week 29.50
- \$15.00 Cook Stove—this week 9.65
- \$65.00 6-hole Range and Reservoir—this week 29.75

**STOVES, STOVES**

A few parting words about heating stoves—Those who have not yet bought can take advantage of these remarkable prices—

## CROCKERY, LAMPS

- A beautiful 100-piece English Dinner Set, decorated in natural colors, very handsome design, worth \$15.00—this week \$9.75
- Carlsbad China Tea Set of 53 pieces, choice of four decorations, worth regular \$15.00—sale price \$7.50
- Elegant B. & H. Banquet Lamp, with onyx center, central draught burner—complete with handsome decorated globe—worth regular \$5.00—our price this week \$2.95
- Handsome Hanging Lamp, with decorated globe—this week \$4.75

Everything sold on Easy Payments Without any extra cost.

**Leopold's Furniture & Carpet Co.**

1033 FARNAM ST.

If there's a gap in your purse our convenient credit system will fill it.

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Secondly, the regents, trustees and the librarian sign the agreement.

Thirdly, organized groups of students agreeing to study one subject not less than two weeks in advance of the regular day.

Fourthly, this group contains unregistered clubs, summer hotels, business corporations or other organizations not falling in the other groups, but having special need of books not otherwise available.

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With the first appropriation of \$1,000 they bought fifty libraries of fifty volumes each.

A very short time after these were ready there were over 175 applications made for these libraries.

In Ohio the twenty-three libraries sent out by the State Library twenty went to women's clubs and two to country neighbors.

From these clubs the State Library has received letters of grateful appreciation of the benefits the club has derived from the use of the books.

It is a truism that education is the bulwark of our institutions. Another fact no less true is that no nation can rise higher than its mothers.

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to secure "the best reading" for the largest number at the least cost. And the general federation is working to bring about a higher social order and a better public spirit through the process of education.

There never was a better agency for carrying out this work than the organized library workers of the state and you will see that it means. They are now working along the same lines having the same end in view, which is the gradual uplifting and ennobling of the thoughts and the purposes of the masses.

Should a state call upon these two forces to promote traveling library legislation, the state would be doing a noble thing, and finally both would rejoice in the full fruition of their hopes and the state would profit by the alliance.

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## TRAVELING LIBRARY IDEA

Review of the Origin, Growth and Results of the System.

EDUCATIONAL POWER OF GOOD BOOKS

A Work of Incalculable Value Urged Upon the Federation of Women's Clubs—What May Be Done by United Effort.

The educational and beneficent influence of traveling libraries was the subject of an important paper read by Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter of Springfield, O., at the Women's congress at Nashville, Tenn.

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however, by librarians or those closely connected with libraries.

When the first state library commission was created by direct act of the legislature a long step forward was made, as it was the first formal recognition by the state of the importance of the educational system of the state.

The year of 1896 is crowded with red-letter days marking strong and steady advance in the history of the state.

The National Educational Association—the great organized body of educators—at its meeting in July of that year, asked the American Library Association to send a representative to the American Library Association, and in December of the same year the United States government, through its joint committee of congress on the library, asked the American Library Association for suggestions as to the management, object and aims of the library of congress.

This statement shows an advance that needs no comment, and the progress is almost beyond belief.

It does its work through several sections, the most important of which is the State Library Commission, which includes both state and law library interests.

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acted from time to time concerning public libraries. Massachusetts is in advance in this as in all other phases of her library work—and is the only state which has published a compilation of her library laws.

This compilation has a historical value and is probably the best of its kind in any other state to follow.

The difficulty of getting "up-to-date" information has not been overcome and all references in this paper to library legislation do not date later than 1896.

Seven states, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Ohio and New Jersey, already have established library commissions and offer aid in money, advice and other assistance to new libraries. Massachusetts has also established island free assistance to schools and other libraries either through the boards of education or the State Library.

The legislation which has brought about traveling libraries is most interesting. It is attracting universal attention and is being closely investigated in several states.

New York has carried on a successful system of traveling libraries since February, 1893. More recently Iowa, Michigan and Montana have passed laws establishing them. In Ohio they are already in operation.

There are no public libraries there does not seem to be a crying need for the adoption of the system in that state. Philadelphia, through her free library commission, has started traveling libraries through the more remote parts of that city and will likely develop a system similar to the one in the locality. There were library bills before the legislatures of several states last year, the results of which could not be ascertained.

The legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi are expected to take no step backward until they succeed in accomplishing what they have undertaken.

PLAN OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

New York is the pioneer among the states in establishing traveling libraries as part of the public library system. They are under the direct management of the State Library, with Mr. W. R. Eastman, Inspector of Libraries, in immediate charge of them. Application blanks are prepared and sent to those asking for them, and are filled by borrowers. These have been arranged in four groups:

Without any extra cost.

of the regents, in which case, the trustees and the librarian sign the agreement.

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