THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Facts and Fancies For the Tourist of the West.

THE DUTCHMAN AND SCHEMS

Opinion of Grocery Combinations—One Who Couldn't Catch the Idea—A Drummer Who Was Bound to Sell.

Treat Him Gently.

Michigan Tradesman.

Warmly press his jeweled flipper,
Ask him how he fares to-day;
Speak to him in accent chipper,
List to all he has to say;
Greet the envoy from the centers,
From the marts of every land—
Lo, behold! the drummer enters
With his sample case in hand!

For you will not see him ever,
Some day he'll be laid away,
With his little yarn together
Hidden far from light of day.
Then remorse your peace will scatter
If you e're did give him pain,
And you'll miss his merry chatter
When the robins nest again.

Hearken, then, O merchant Crœsus!
To his merry little tale:
Think of home joys that he misses
In his life upon the rail;
Think what you would do without him
And his grip and sample case—
What a charm there is about him
From his toes to smiling face

He it is that ever brings in
All the latest and the best,
Makes you buy the very things in
Which you "Tom" or "Dick" or "Jimmy."
Tells you all the latest news;
If you're not in first rate trim, he
Quickly drives away the blues.

Greet him, then, with welcome cheery;
And when his race has run,
When at last of life he's weary,
And his last yarn he has spun,
Plant him 'neath the weeping willow—
Sing of all that's sad and meek,
With a grip sack for a pillow
And a rock upon his cheek.

Too Many Schemes.

A few years ago I was introducing plug tobacco, calling on the retail trade all over the state of Minnesota. And what a job it was to get in a new brand! I went into a fair sized general store to find the merchant busy. I deposited my sample case down by the door waiting a chance to talk to him, and to amuse myself played with a large cat that was taking a nap on the counter. After waiting quite a while he got through selling to his customers, and that was my chance to talk business to him. The merchant proved to be a German, and such a stout old gentleman he was. He came from behind the counter with a smile on his face and put out his hand to shake, at the same time saying "wie gehts!" I answered him in German. He at once spied my grip, which was a rather strange looking one, as it contained a very fine tobacco cutter and was more the shape of a tombstone than anything else. The smile on his face faded out and he dropped into a large chair, at the same time saying, "My friend, what have you got there?" I told him it was a fine tobacco cutter, with clock and cigar cutter attached.

"Is it a scheme?" he askod.

"Well, sir, we give them away with five buts of tobacco."

"Please take it away and do not show it to me as I am most a ruined man in business with schemes." He requested me to sit down and offered me a cigar to smoke as he wanted to give me his experience, and as he talked all in broken English I could not refrain from so doing.

"About dree years ago I vas youst come to dis country and have dree dousand dollars gold. Vat to do me know nothing. My Frow Louvisa she says Benidict Stebler vy don't you open out some kind of pisness, and she advised me to go up to Mankato and buy a stock of goods. I looked me some place for a room and when de gounters and shelves was all bainted I started for Mankato. The wholesale grocer was verry glad to see me, and ven I said I haf dree dousand dollars and vanted to buy goods to make me in pisnus, oh, dem men liked to kild me with kindness. Everthing was 'Benidict Stebler from vere you come, we was so glad as never was to see you. Do you bay cash all down for vat you buy?' and I said, yah; I vas youst that kind of a Dutchman.' De next morning I vas to comence buying and von off dot firm vas to sell me, and dot efening at der hotel der glerk off der hotel bointed me out as der man in town to puy a new stock off goots mit some other drummers by Chicago vanted introducen to me.

At 8 o'clock I vent in to de store ready to buy my first stock of groceries. Vell, Mc, dat was a quere feeling, sure. Me a green Dutchman, only dree months in dis gountry. The boss says, 'I give you all bottom prices and you can look at any price list published in Chicago or St. Louis and will find us as low, with the freights added, as any of them.'

"Now comes der drouble.

"He showed me some fine cigars and said with 5,000 of them we will give you a good road cart so you can dake your vrow out for a ride—brice dirty-five dollars per dousand. I said, 'put him down.' The next ding he showed me vas a lot of plug tobacco and a fine clock. It went with five butts. I said 'but him down.' He den showed me some baking bowder, and with five gross I would get a barrel of handsome glass dishes. I said 'but him down.' Den comes spices and a gold vatch with one hundred bonus, 'but him down.' 'Der teas vas very fine, and we give you a shane rocking chair. Oh, how bleased your vife will be.' I said 'but him down.' Den the soap only dook ten boxes and you get a sewing machine dat cost fordy-five dollars. I said 'but him down,' und all der vay through vas someding that vent free. I have now been in business three years, all of my groceries are sold out and the store is full of pots, pans, kettles, road carts, glass dishes, old clocks, sewing machines and tobacco cutter. How can you expect a man to do business that vay. I have no jackuptions to your goods, but blease excuse me to-day."

And that was the end of my business with Benidict Stebler that day.

As to Grocers' Combines.

The New York Retail Grocers' association met last week, and the members were enthused by assurance that the New Jersey State grange and the National grange are in full sympathy with them in their efforts to reform trade abuses.

The support of the granges gives the retail grocers and butchers who are in the association a great backing, for there are 9,000 farmers and fruit growers in the New Jersey grange, over 300,000 in the National grange, which is composed of 11,000 subgranges. These are in touch with all the great fruit and produce exchanges of this country, and they are expected to give the grocers in the associations in the different states support in the fight against the great combines of wholesalers.

The latter, it is charged, united to keep up prices to retailers and make the necessaries of life more expensive to the consumers, four-fifths of whom are working people.

A prominent member of the Newark association said that the Grocers' association of the United States have doubled their membership in two years past. An effort is being made, with every promise of success, to form a National association.—Newark (N. J.) Journal.

This is all very pretty in theory, says the N. E. Grocer, but if our Newark friends think the retail grocers of this country, the conservative merchants, the organizers of retail trade associations, will join any combination to "down" the wholesalers they are mightily mistaken. The retail grocers are satisfied that more can be accomplished by working in harmony with wholesalers than by fighting them. For years the Boston wholesale grocers have had a combination, fixing the price of sugar. This fact has been a benefit, not an injury, to the retail grocers. It has enabled them to issue a card price and obtain a profit on sugar. When the retailers are striving with might and main to establish a profit-giving basis of trade can they consistently belabor the wholesale trade for doing the same thing? It is said that the reason some women favor woman suffrage is a protest because they (the said women) were not created men. So it may, we fear, be said that these protesting retailers are grumbling because they are not wholesalers. There are real lines of demarcation in business. These grocers who talk of combining with the grangers are, in effect, but paving the way for co-operative stores all over the land. They are contributing to their own downfall. They most certainly will fall in the pit "they digged for 'tother."

Against unjust exactions of the wholesalers the retailers should protest. But to object to the wholesalers obtaining a fair profit on goods sold is childish. Do these retailers prefer to sell goods merely to benefit consumers? Are they so thoroughly imbued with the milk of human kindness? The wholesalers must not sell to the consumers, they say, but we must buy where we please—no restrictions must be placed upon us or our trade. The wholesaler has no rights we are bound to respect—none at all.

Lost the Feather.

N. W. Trade: Drummer at second-rate hotel. Time 1:30 a. m.:

"Clerk, will you please come up to my room and help me a moment?"

"What to do?"

"Why, I've lost the feather out of my pillow, and I'm blowed if I can find it anywhere. I'm afraid I blew it out of the window. How much do feathers cost apiece, anyhow?

Couldn't Catch the Idea.

A popular Louisville drummer, wearing a soft wool hat and a tourist, fancy flannel shirt, while waiting on the platform at Glasgow Junction for an incoming train, had the following amusing experience by way of variety:

With a grip in each hand he stood waiting for the passengers to get off the train just arrived, when an English gentleman dressed in a gray plaid suit, helmet hat, knickerbockers, a linen knapsack strapped on his back, and a large field glass in a leathern case hanging by a strap from his shoulder, stepped from the train. Noticing the drummer, who seemed to be expectantly waiting for somebody, he thus accosted him:

"Here, me man! (handing his check) Take me brasses and get me luggage and carry it to the in, please, and which way do I go?"

Drummer—"What d'ye take me for: do I look like a porter?"

Englishman—"Beg pardon, me friend! Can't get the hang of this blarsted country. Only been across this fortnight. Come to see your famous Mammoth cave. Excuse mistakes, please. Yesterday I handed me brasses to a negro man, whom I took to be servant, and I said, 'Negro, take me brasses and get me luggage,' and, do you know, the negro spoke very angrily and said to me, 'Get it yourself, you son of a gun!' I was greatly shocked, of course. At home in England I am the son of a lord, but in this blarsted country I am a son of a gun."

He Wanted to Sell.

There is a certain salesman who represents one of our largest New York manufacturing concerns in New York, says the Star. He is one of those methodical men, of quiet and reserved address, whose sincerity and earnestness of manner have influenced many big sales. With an underlying sense of cynicism and a good deal of a wag in a dry sort of a way, he may be recognized when described as one of those humorous men who never smile. It was during his first trip of this year that he had invaded the establishment of the most important dealer in ready-made clothing of one of the large interior cities of this state.

This particular merchant is rated one of the toughest cases in the trade to sell a bill of goods on which any profits shall be left to the manufacturer. Of course he would look at the line of goods, "but he really was not quite ready to buy." Then the sincere and earnest salesman, with confidence in his line, got in his finest work, and after a deal of haggling over the price he found he had registered on his memorandum book an order of unexpected magnitude.

He had closed his book, and, with an air of self-satisfaction, clapped it into his inside pocket, when his customer, as if recollecting something unusual which had escaped his mind, exclaimed:

"By the way, about terms?"

"Oh, regular, I suppose."

"No, no, we get seven off all around."

"Seven off ten."

"No, indeed, seven off thirty days."

"Well, I suppose it's got to go," and the salesman drew forth his memorandum book and made a note to that effect."

"Now, about the dating?"

"Well, I had not thought of that. I'll be liberal, however. What do you say to sixty days?"

"Nonsense, we are getting four months from everybody."

"I'm afraid I can't do it."

"Cancel the order, then."

"Very well, then, I'll have to give it to you."

And, as he jotted this down, with a sigh, he exclaimed: "Besides you bought these goods away down at rock bottom." And then he added blithely: "When shall I ship you the first lot?"

"At once."

"How do you want them sent?"

"As you please. You know you are to pay all the expenses of shipment and cartage. I always get goods delivered at the door, charges prepaid."

"Now, let me see," said the salesman, with an air of frozen imperturbability, as he listed this final concession, and then contemplated the aspect of the order upon his book. "I observe that you have got special prices all through the line; you want four months' dating, seven off thirty, and all expenses and freight charges prepaid. Now, I am very anxious to sell you this bill of goods, and I'll tell you how we'll fix it. We will forward you the goods and invoices and you just send back the discounts."

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

School Board Candidates and the Polling Places.

To-day the election of five members of the school board, to succeed Messrs. Wehrer, Spalding, Morrison, Spore and Parmalee, will be held in this city at the following places:

First ward—Pacific school building, Pacific street, near Tenth street.

Second ward—Hartman school building, Sixteenth street, near Williams.

Third ward—Dodge school building, corner Dodge and Eleventh streets.

Fourth ward—High school building.

Fifth ward—Lake school building, corner Lake and Nineteenth streets.

Sixth ward—Long school building, corner Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets.

Seventh ward—Park school building, corner Twenty-ninth street and Woolworth avenue.

Eighth ward—Izard school building, on Izard street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Ninth ward—Farnam school building, at Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets.

The polls will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening.

Voters.

All male citizens and women whose children are of school age, and all women twenty-one years of age who pay taxes on real estate, are entitled to vote for members of the board of education.

There will be three tickets in the field as follows:

Non-Partisan Ticket.

The non-partisan ticket for members of the school board is as follows:

Clark Woodman, Euclid Martin, A. R. Dufrene, W. S. Poppleton, J. J. Points.

Democratic Ticket.

The ticket nominated by the democratic convention is as follows:

W. S. Poppleton, J. C. Davis, E. C. Babcock, Euclid Martin, J. J. Points.

Republican Ticket.

The following ticket has been nominated by the republican convention:

Charles A. Potter, A. H. Spaulding, Charles R. Kelsey, John Jenkin, Charles Wehrer.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

THE MAGNITUDE

Of our late purchases has somewhat startled our competitors and they are wondering what we are going to do with the goods. The fact is, this backward season is having a depressing effect on the woolen and clothing market. Manufacturers find themselves overstocked and demoralized, and accept almost any offers that are made to clear out their seasonable stocks. We can NOW buy goods from the best houses in the country AT PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN WE COULD MANUFACTURE THEM OURSELVES. Our buyer is always on hand. When a manufacturer or wholesaler needs money, he comes to us. We set the price on his goods, and the manufacturer's loss is our customers' gain. Hence it is that we can sell Suits now for $15.00 for which other houses charge $25.00.

The goods we received last week have compelled us to make a big cut on the prices of suits left from the early purchase, so as to be uniform with the low prices of the new goods.

Our stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing is now much larger than at the beginning of the season. Come and see and judge. Suits are things you must look at to judge of their value. It is easy enough to describe them, but description doesn't show them. Our new suits are a sight to see, and a few minutes inspection will show you THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF BUYING NOW. It is not a saving of one or two dollars that we are speaking about this time. IT IS A SAVING OF TEN DOLLARS OR MORE ON A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SUIT, and if this saving is any object to you, you will buy NOW. We are showing this week a line of sack suits in Worsteds, Corkscrews and Cheviots marked $14.75, and Cutaway suits marked $15.00. These suits are positively as good as you can get in any store in Omaha for $25.00.

In the furnishing Department we have opened today several new cases of Underwear at prices about 25 per cent less than the same goods could be bought for a few weeks ago. Lisle Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 45c, worth 75c. Fancy Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 55c; these are indeed surprising value. Nothing less than $2.00 per suit would buy such goods at any other place.

IMPORTANT,

We have just closed a deal on a manufacturer's entire stock of Summer Clothing. The price at which we bought these goods will enable us to offer thin Coats and Vests at about 50c on the dollar. We expect to paralyze the clothing trade. The goods will be open Monday or Tuesday.

Nebraska Clothing Company

Corner Douglas and Fourteenth Streets, Omaha.

COMING DOWN THE MOUNTAIN

Sketch of the Scenery Along the Denver & Rio Grande.

ABOUT COLORADO SPRINGS.

Surveying For a Cog-rail Road Up to the Summit—Notes of Railway Improvements—The Paradise of the Hackman.

Castle Rock and Lake Palmer.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Coming down from the mountains and canons, up and among which the Colorado Central railway winds, is like taking a plunge into a warm bath, without the soothing effects of the bath, however, but, rather, producing a feeling of lassitude. The ride over the Denver & Rio Grande from Denver to this beautiful city furnishes the tourist a spectacle very unlike the scenery he had been accustomed to looking upon among the rugged Rockies. The gardens, farms and cattle ranches along the route are indications of the pursuits of the people; and the activity of those thus employed signifies that they are meeting with encouraging success. A very large share of the land in sight of the railway is fenced, and the busy little towns at which the train halts make the impression on the traveler that every body is employed.

There are some noteworthy scenes, too, among which is the oft-mentioned Castle Rock. As the train approaches nearer, it has the appearance of an overgrown box car balancing on the apex of a hay stack. Palmer's lake is likewise a curiosity, not natural, but artificial, and is of such superficial area as that pleasure boats can ply on its clear surface. Several o these yawls are buoyed out of reach o the shore waiting for patrons who may want to pay for the use of them. The water supplying the lake is brought down from the mountains in pipes or a flume, and its capacity is such that, during the winter season, ice enough is cut out of it to fill some large houses standing on its bank, and to supply, as is said, the entire system of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. This lake is on the divide between the Platte and Arkansas rivers, and an overflow from one end will run north, and from the other, south.

The Denver & Rio Grande is a popular road, deserving the patronage of tourists on account of the thoughtful and obliging care taken of passengers. It traverses the very heart of the state, giving the wayfarer an opportunity to judge of its fruitfulness and resources outside of the mining districts.

On its line is the picturesque little city of Colorado Springs, where dwell about seven thousand souls, and supersedes the old capitol of the state—Colorado City—which is now generally known as "old town," about three miles nearer Pike's Peak. This writing is done in full view of the lofty and white-topped tower that mounts skyward to an altitude exceeding any of its eminent neighbors, on the very highest spot of which stands the government's signal station, which could be seen today without the aid of a glass.

At Colorado City is one of the most tastefully built passenger depots the traveler meets with. The structure is of native stone, and art and nature vie with each other in making it handsome. The design is pleasing, and architecturally complete. The bell-shaped roof covering the central tower is unique as well as graceful. The gables cutting the roof into valleys and hips, and the chimneys are so skillfully contrived as to give, with the roof, the appearance of Queen Anne cleverly copied. The management has gone to the expense of such a structure because of the coming of so many to this point seeking health, or for the pleasure of seeing the numerous wierd and curious natural spectacles near to this and Manitou. And, in the future, the number stopping will be continually augmented. In anticipation of this a company has already cut a wagon road up to the summit of Pike's Peak. Engineers are now surveying a route for a railway up the mountain, in the construction of which a middle cog-rail will be used, and the locomotive will be built on purpose for operating on this precipitous track.

At Manitou the visitor can make choice of being driven to any one or all of the several attractive places hereabouts, and can spend weeks to his personal edification or benefit. The soda and iron springs and bath houses seem to have been provided by nature and men's ingenuity to make this the most health-giving resort in the center of the continent. But Manitou is only an irregularly built village, with a few very comfortable dwellings of good style and some large and well-appointed hotels. So much has been written descriptive of the town that little is left to be told, and the pictures have so often been overdrawn that the tourist is disappointed on his arrival at the place. The hackmen enjoy a bonanza in taking tourists (the most of whom live at the hotels during their sojourn in the summer months), on excursions amid the wild scenery in the canons. Pike's Peak is just now inaccessible except on the back of a mule. The snow near the top is yet of such depth that wagons cannot be hauled through.

Another feature favorable to Manitou is the meteorological fact of its vivifying temperature and the quality of of the people gathered here. The mountains, at the very base of which it is located, shield it from the cold of winter and its proximity to snow greatly modifies its atmosphere in summer. Hence the extremes of cold and heat do not have to be endured here as in the same latitude east of it, and it is, for this reason, a sanitarium patronized by everyone who pleases to find his way hither. SIGMA.

According to the administration report of Java, recently laid before the Dutch chambers, says the London Times, portions of that island are being depopulated through tigers. In 1882 the population of the village in the southwest of the Bantam Province was removed and transferred to an island off the coast in consequence of the trouble caused to the people by tigers. These animals have become an intolerable pest in parts of the same province. The total population is about six hundred thousand, and in 1886 sixty-one were killed by tigers, and in consequence of the dread existing among the people it has been proposed to deport the inhabitants of the villages most threatened to other parts of the country where tigers are not so common, and where they can pursue their agricultural occupations with a greater of security. At present they fear to go anywhere near the borders of the forest. The people at present seem disinclined, or they lack the means and courage, to attack and destroy their enemy, although considerable rewards are offered by the government for the destruction of beasts of prey. In 1888 the reward for killing a royal tiger was raised to 200 florins. It appears also that the immunity of the tiger is in part due to superstitions, for it is considered wrong to kill one unless he attacks first or otherwise does injury. Moreover, guns were always very rare in this particular district, and since a rising a few years ago have been taken away by the authorities altogether.

To Sufferers From Weak Spine.

Persons suffering from weak back will take comfort in reading the following letter from Mr. A. W. Barrett, of Oswego, N. Y.:

Ten years ago I was afflicted with a lame back. The pain was so severe that I could hardly walk or get about. Hearing much said about ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, I applied two to the lower part of my spine. In a week I was very much better. I put on fresh plasters at the end of ten days, and two weeks afterwards found myself entirely well. If I get a very severe cold, I sometimes have a return of this weakness of the spine, but ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS cure me in three or four days.

Senator Edmunds, in an article in the June Forum on "Corrupt Political Methods," estimates that $5,000,000 were spent during the last campaign and much of it for illegal and improper purposes. After analyzing the cause of the low state of political morals that permitted this, he prescribes, among other corrective influences that are needed, better registration laws, the secrecy of the ballot, restriction of immigration and naturalization, and the publication of campaign expenses.

Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals

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N. W. Cor. 13th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb.

THE LARGEST MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN THE WEST

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL

Chronic and Surgical Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO DEFORMITIES, DISEASES OF WOMEN, DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL ORGANS, PRIVATE DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, LUNG AND THROAT DISEASES, SURGICAL OPERATIONS, EPILEPSY OR FITS, PILES, CANCERS, TUMORS, Etc.

J. W. McMENAMY, M. D., President,

And Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

Organized with a full staff of Skilled Physicians, Surgeons and Trained Nurses.

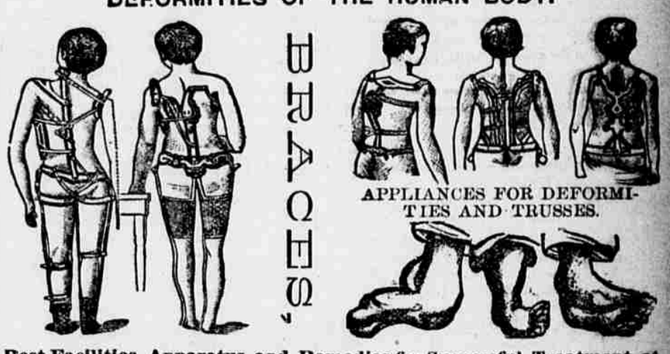
This establishment is a permanent medical institution, conducted by thoroughly educated physicians and surgeons of acknowledged skill and experience. The Institute buildings, situated on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Dodge streets, is composed of two large three-story brick buildings of over ninety rooms, containing our **Medical, Surgical and Consultation Rooms, Drug Store, Laboratory, Offices, Manufactory of Surgical Appliances and braces, and the Boarding Department for Patients,** in charge of competent persons, constituting the largest and the most thoroughly equipped Medical and Surgical Establishment in the West, one of the three largest in the United States, and second to none.

We have superior advantages and facilities for treating diseases, performing surgical operations, boarding and nursing patients, which, combined with our acknowledged ability, experience, responsibility and reputation, should make the Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute the first choice.

You can come direct to the Institute, day or night, as we have hotel accommodations as good and as cheap as any in the city.

We make this explanation for the benefit of persons who may feel inclined to go further east for medical or surgical treatment and do not appreciate the fact that Omaha possesses the largest and most complete Medical and Surgical Institute west of New York, with a capital of over $100,000.

DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY.



Best Facilities, Apparatus and Remedies for Successful Treatment of every form of Disease requiring MEDICAL or SURGICAL TREATMENT.

In this department we are especially successful. Our claims of superiority over all others are based upon the fact that this is the only medical establishment manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. We have three skilled instrument makers in our employ, with improved machinery, and have all the latest inventions, as well as our own patents and improvements, the result of twenty years' experience.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.

The treatment of diseases by electricity has undergone great changes within the past few years, and electricity is now acknowledged by all schools of medicine as the great remedy in all chronic, special and nerve diseases, for nervous debility, paralysis, rheumatism, diseases of women, etc., and in many eye and ear diseases it is the most valuable of all remedies.

In order to obtain its full virtues, it is absolutely necessary to have the proper apparatus. We have lately purchased three of the largest and most complete batteries manufactured, so constructed as to give the most gentle as well as the most powerful current. Persons treated at this Institute by electricity recognize at once the difference between our expensive and complete electrical apparatus and the common, cheap batteries, in use by many physicians. Over 3,000 dollars invested in electrical apparatus.

PRIVATE, SPECIAL, NERVOUS AND BLOOD DISEASES.

We claim to be the only reliable, responsible establishment in the west making a specialty of this class of diseases. Dr. McMenamy was one of the first thoroughly educated physicians to make a special study of this class of diseases, and his methods and inventions have been adopted by specialists in Europe and America. He is the inventor of the Clamp Compress Suspensory, acknowledged the best in use. All others are copied after his invention. By means of a simple operation, painless and safe, recently brought into use, we cure many cases that have been given up as incurable by medical treatment. (*Read our book to men, sent free to any address.*)

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

We have had wonderful success in this department in the past year, and have made many improvements in our facilities for treatment, operations, artificial eyes, etc.

We have greatly improved our facilities and methods of treating cases by correspondence, and are having better success in this department than ever before.

We are fully up to the times in all the latest inventions in medical and surgical operations, appliances and instruments. Our institution is open for investigation to any persons, patients or physicians. We invite all to correspond with or visit us before taking treatment elsewhere, believing that a visit or consultation will convince any intelligent person that it is to their advantage to place themselves under our care.

Since this advertisement first appeared, many boasting pretenders and frauds have come and gone and many more will come and go, remembered only by their unfortunate and foolish victims.

"A wise man investigates first and decides afterwards,
A fool decides first, then investigates."

The Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute is indorsed by the people and the press. More capital invested, more skilled physicians employed, more modern appliances, instruments and apparatus in use, more cases treated and cured, more successful surgical operations performed, than in all other medical establishments in the West combined.

144 PAGE BOOK (Illustrated)

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS (SEALED).

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Part Third—DEFORMITIES, Curvature of the Spine, Club Feet, Hip Diseases, Paralysis, Wry Neck, Bow Legs, Hare Lip, Surgical Operations.
Part Fourth—DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, Diseases of the Nerves, Cataract, Strabismus or Cross Eyes, Pterygium, Granulated Eye Lids, Inversion of the Lids, Artificial Eyes, etc.
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