

INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY

Disciples of Hahnemann Get Down to Business Directly.

QUICKLY CLEAR AWAY PRELIMINARIES

Reports of Committees and Officers Received and Referred and Sectional Discussions Open.

Immediately upon calling the American Institute of Homeopathy to order in the amphitheater of the Creighton Medical college yesterday the president, Dr. A. R. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., announced a number of appointments to all vacancies on standing committees and the business features of the convention on the program for the day were disposed of in short order.

The death roll for the year, as reported by Dr. Henry M. Smith of New York, necrologist, showed that twenty-one had passed away, eight having been members of twenty-five years' standing or more.

Among the seven ex-members: Sarah Amelia Bennett of New York, Anabel H. Birdsall of Brooklyn, C. Bojames of Samara, (Russia), Martha A. Bowerman of Chicago, Peter Diederich of Kansas City, Susan Ann Edson of Washington, John F. Fersen of Pittsburg, Robert N. Flagg of Yonkers, N. Y., William H. W. Hinds of Milford, N. H., Edgar Jammy of Washington, D. C., Edw. H. Jackson of New York, John H. Kenney of Oswego, N. Y., Lytleton L. Lazer of Denver, William Hatch Lougee of Lawrence, Mass., Nathan R. Morse of Salem, Mass., William Owen of Cincinnati, Hugh M. Smith of Brooklyn, John F. Talmage of Brooklyn, William W. Tylerman of Knoxville, Tenn., Harrison Willis of Brooklyn, and Amos F. Worthington of Cincinnati.

The following ex-members: Henry H. Darling, John Enis, Edward H. Jacobson, John Nottingham, Edward Stillson, Samuel G. Tucker and Charles E. Van Cluf.

A list of thirty new active members and three corresponding members was submitted by the board of censors. It had to be posted for six hours, under the rules, before action could be taken, except in the cases of the corresponding members, upon whom Drs. C. E. Fisher of Chicago, W. W. Van Baun of Philadelphia and O. S. Wood of Omaha were appointed a special committee.

The report of Dr. T. Franklin Smith of New York, the assistant treasurer, demonstrated that the finances of the institute are in good shape. The receipts for the year had been \$7,303.40 and the expenses such as to leave a balance of \$88.

The report of the international bureau came next from Dr. G. Custis of Washington, D. C., the chairman. It simply outlined the work for the coming year, recommending that a corresponding member be chosen in the medical center of every country, from whom all data respecting homeopathic physicians and medical laws should be obtained, including a list of all the laws regulating the practice with relation to the departments of state, army and navy in each country, as well as to the supervision of medical education.

Another recommendation was the keeping of a Washington bureau of all homeopathic graduates. The object of all this, said the report, is to have the means at hand of furnishing information whenever assistance is needed for state or national legislation.

Recognition for Homeopathy.

"Beyond this," the report continued by way of explanation, "possibly the most ambitious aim of the bureau is the recognition of the diplomas of homeopathic institutions by foreign governments. In other words, to bring about a reciprocity in medical diplomas between the United States and foreign universities and colleges. This is a necessity because of the meager facilities offered abroad for the education of homeopathic physicians.

The value of the American diploma, American precedence and examples will be enhanced when the government is recognized as a great power prepared to maintain by force, if necessary, her judgment in the affairs of nations. We feel sure that our school, which has always been in the front rank in progress, will gain by this recognition as an exponent of the benefits of freedom and an exemplification of the beneficence of republican institutions. As for the Institute is the one representative body of the school, it must assume the work."

A resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five, with President McKinley, his cabinet and congress for a more general, just and permanent enlistment of homeopathic physicians in both the army and navy, was introduced by Dr. C. E. Fisher of Chicago, and went to the committee on resolutions under the rules. In its preamble it set forth that "the American Institute of Homeopathy, having the honorable distinction of being the oldest national medical society in the United States, with a membership of 2,500, and representing a profession of all 12,000 with a large number of educational institutions and municipal hospitals and hundreds of corporate and private institutions under its supervision, with satisfaction the fact that the present struggle with Spain has resulted in the partial breaking down of the barriers which have heretofore excluded members of the homeopathic school from American military service." It also contained a preliminary resolution of congratulation to the president and congress, and "homeopathy is not represented in the army" had been broken through by the mustering in of the following homeopaths: Drs. Kerry and Ashley of New York, Adams of New Jersey, Adams, Roberts, Willard and Wall of Illinois, Caine and Cole of Minnesota, and Eaton of Iowa.

Sectional Work Begins.

The sectional work immediately followed the business session, the section of clinical

medicine being the first to take possession of the amphitheater, Dr. William W. Van Baun of Philadelphia, editor of the Hahnemann Monthly, presiding and Dr. Charles Gatchel of Chicago, editor of the Medical Era, secretary.

Papers on croupous pneumonia were read by Dr. George F. Laidlaw of New York, Edward Beecher Hooker of Hartford, Conn., Van Baun, O. S. Bunnels of Indianapolis, Pemberton Dudley and Gordon M. Christie of Philadelphia, J. B. Gregg Custis of Washington and Charles E. Fisher of Chicago, and Prof. Charles E. Walton of Cincinnati.

Many of these papers were read by others than the authors. Those of Drs. Laidlaw, Custis and Van Baun were their own. All covered some very important details of the subject. That of Dr. Laidlaw went into the subject quite exhaustively. He told what the crisis in pneumonia is due to and the factors preventing normal resolution. Dr. Hooker read a paper by Dr. John W. Dowling of New York, which dealt with significant facts of the heart and pulse during pneumonia. "The heart is the barometer of pneumonia" was one of the strong points of Dr. Dowling's paper. Dr. Van Baun devoted himself more especially to the most characteristic grouping of physical signs found in the pneumonias of infants and young children.

The paper read by Dr. O. S. Runnells had been prepared by Dr. Selden H. Talcott, superintendent of the Philadelphia hospital, and contained statistics to show that the pneumonias of the insane are not always latent. Dr. Dudley's paper was by Dr. Alfred Wanstall of Baltimore, and its purpose was to prove that cases of pneumonia should only be pronounced well when resolution is complete.

The paper read by Dr. Gordon Maxwell Christie of Philadelphia had been written by Dr. Edward R. Snader of his own city. It had to do with the real object of treatment in pneumonia. "Logically we should kill the cause," it said; "practically we cannot kill the cause without killing the patient." It suggested, therefore, a modification of the blood going to the congested portions, and a liquefaction of the tough adhesive, inflammatory products and their speedy removal from the air cells and bronchi, and, besides, such prevention of extension of the malady as will abate its intensity in other portions of the lungs.

The paper read by Prof. Walton was the production of Dr. Joseph M. Reeves of Philadelphia. It dwelt mainly upon the value of external applications of ice. "If Hahnemann were here, himself," it said, "he would not object to external applications, seeing that his own methods were departures from old ideas."

Dr. Fisher's paper had been prepared by Prof. Oliver S. Haines of the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia. It covered the best measures of protecting the heart, the best method of treating the acute heart failures of the critical stage, the utility of heart stimulants, and considered the value of "food, alcohol and strichnia—a wonderful trio."

How He Aids the Heart.

For cardiac failure Prof. Haines had prescribed whiskey and nitro-glycerine, both these drugs tending to dilate the arterial system, and thus increase the volume of the circulation and reducing the labor of the right side of the heart. Phosphorus and oxygen, aside from these remedies, he had found good allies. In cases where the patients had been addicted to liquor, he said, he allowed the use of the beginning. "It is a bad thing," said he, "to ask a man to cease his accustomed liquor." He had great praise for "that splendid remedy, strychnine."

The value of homeopathic remedies in the therapeutics of pneumonia, and homeopathic methods generally, was dilated upon by Dr. Custis.

In the general discussion which followed Dr. T. L. Haggard of Iowa City told of a case in which a man had swallowed a hat pin six inches long. The X ray had failed to locate the pin because it was in the shadow of the vertebrae. The pin extended considerably into the lungs.

Prof. W. E. Leonard of Minneapolis and Dr. George F. Laidlaw of Carlisle, Ky.; George Royall of Des Moines, Hooker of Hartford, Pierce of Chicago, Dudley of Philadelphia, H. C. Allen of Chicago, and others participated in the discussion, and at 1 p. m. the section adjourned. Much of the latter part of the discussion was directed against the use of poisons.

Several cogent resolutions were expressed by the leaders of the discussion at the afternoon session of the American Institute of Homeopathy. No business of any consequence was transacted, the entire session being devoted to the section in materia medica and general therapeutics. The topic was the "Four Pathies—Antipathy, Allopathy, Isonomy and Homeopathy," but there was time for only the two former. The chairman, Dr. Eldridge C. Price of Baltimore, started the tendency toward liberal interpretation of the term poisons, but merely as a few preliminary observations on the philosophy of therapeutics in general.

Allows Much Latitude.

Some of the views presented indicated that the modern homeopath feels at liberty to adopt any method of applying remedies which in his opinion appears to give the best results, let the method be called what it may, though the law of similars was strongly emphasized by those who wished to adhere strictly to the motto of "Similia similibus curantur," and to confine treatments to the general theory of Hahnemann. The whole range of medical philosophy was pretty well gone over by the general therapeutics section. In substance, Dr. Price's ideas may be thus summed up in language almost his own: "The want of contributions in institutes of medicine to the subject of medical history is keenly felt by all and has been taught in our medical colleges of the various methods upon which drugs should be applied. The greater amount of attention which the older schools have devoted to the systematic way in which medicine should be studied. It is this broader idea of good in all things that should dominate all students of medicine, all physicians. Says Shakespeare: 'There's some virtue in food in things evil. Would men observingly distill it out.' It is this process of distillation to which the student of medicine should devote himself—the process which extracts from the various theories of therapeutics some 'soul of good,' which may be systematized for the 'healing of the nations.' The homeopathic practitioner of the quarter of the century preceding the one in which we are now working was not only taught to abhor all aid that could not be traced to alleged homeopathy, but he became a hypocrite—secretly adopting other methods than the homeopathic—because he became convinced that he openly and honestly acknowledged his application of all things which appealed to his judgment, and thereby earned from his fanatical brethren the unjust stigma of 'mongrel.' At the present time, owing to the general tolerance, the practitioners of the last kind far outnumber the others. We have outgrown sectarianism. We have at last reached a high ethical plane from which we can proclaim the fact that as an ethical and conscientious physician we have the right to draw from every field of mental achievement that which will aid in the healing of the sick, whether these come from alleged homeopathy or from chemistry, from bacteriology or from the charmed circle of homeopathy. We believe in allopathy, in antipathy and in homeopathy, each in its own place and with a

scientific reason for our beliefs, and we want the whole world to know it.

Not Orthodox, but Truth.

The progressive physician of today is not an exclusivist; common sense forbids, science forbids. He can ignore nothing; he must keep everlastingly at it, hunting for some 'soul of good.' This good he finds in empiricism, in rationalism and in the law of similars. This progressivism is not orthodox but it is truth, and is the truth of which we are all in search? What if in following truth we are led away from homeopathy? It matters not. We will only be led down to and past the foundations of one great truth to another which must be better and stronger. We will only be drawing nearer to facts, to the roots of the universe, to that which is the cause of the law of similars. However much beyond, above or beneath homeopathy our truth-guided conclusions may reach, we cannot, in the name of Hahnemann, hesitate to follow and abide by them.

Our position as a school has never yet been declared in relation to the pathies, in accordance with facts. Every practitioner of experience knows there are cases which demand at times certain other measures than those prescribed by homeopathy. He knows he is at all times compelled to resort to these other methods. He should, therefore, be recognized as a practitioner, and be properly qualified to meet them by a studied familiarity with the circumstances and conditions of the application of all the useful methods known to therapeutics.

Dr. Price apprehended there would be some shakings of the head and unspoken protest among the assembly, but explained he was not saying anything against homeopathy, he was attempting to substitute anything for it, but simply stating what he felt were facts that must be acknowledged if we wish to secure the best results in practice and if we wish to apply therapeutics, in accordance with science, with truth."

One of the Pathies.

The first of the "pathies," was fully covered by Dr. S. Mitchell of Chicago, and he was also very liberal. He was even inclined to foresee that some time in the future all schools and philosophies of medicine might develop and merge into the "one great medical school of the ages." The following excerpt is taken from the numerous other strong points of the paper, which was at once inquiring and argumentative. Dr. Mitchell felt bound to recognize the law of mutation:

Even so simple a thing as the use of foods follows the rule of the law of mutation. We content ourselves with wheat, vegetable; tomorrow for one mainly animal. Lately we have to record the passing of milk diet into Bright's disease, which was so long and universally a standard.

There are fashions in drugs and methods as in clothes, and we betide the unlucky sight who do not in at the correct time and the orthodox. All this indicates that we are seeking continually after strange gods and standing with our hands on the doorposts, and that the next new stranger who comes with blare of trumpets and the shouts of a far too often unmerited triumph.

The public catches the infection. The homeopath becomes more allopathic and the allopath turns to Christian science. Both rush to frequent and rash operations by means and then, when the desired results, knife to its manifest ends. No wonder Brunetiere wrote in 1855 on the "Bankruptcy of Science," and now Tolstoi comes out with a vision of the world as a quantity. Tolstoi is in a way cruelly correct. We have a penchant for getting away from the reality into a field foreign to man and leaving pressing and important problems unsolved.

We pride ourselves that in the division and split-up of general homeopathy remains the same; that it is the same as the days of Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, Hering and Carroll Dunham, the science of therapeutics. It is in all its essentials a whole century. But we have not escaped entirely from discussions in our own ranks.

Discussing the Papers.

Those who discussed Dr. Mitchell's paper were Drs. H. Baxte of Cincinnati, Charles Gatchel of Chicago, Pemberton Dudley and George F. Laidlaw of New York, George Royall of Des Moines, H. C. Allen and Herman W. Pierson of Chicago and James C. Wood of Cleveland. Dr. Mitchell, of course, closed the discussion. Dr. Dudley, in speaking on Hahnemann's classification between drugs and diseases, said that Hahnemann denied that the allopathy was any relation at all. He asked what were the opposites of several diseases—mercury, for instance, indeed, poisons, for instance. "What is the opposite of paralytic?" There is no opposite, he argued, and therefore there is no such relation as the allopathic, or strictly antipathic. All that the allopath tries to do, said he, is to remove the exciting cause, "which is no more than to get rid of the cause, and let himself wonder how it were here and which he did do."

Through his liberality, Dr. George F. Laidlaw of New York got himself on the gridiron and for awhile was kept busy answering all sorts of queries.

"Why are so many of our physicians driven to allopathy?" asked Dr. Laidlaw. "It has been because our teachings have not been broad enough. It is not plainly enough pointed out that a large number of diseases are not amenable to the dynamic law. The little pill will not always do the work. The distinction between the mechanical and the medicinal treatments is not made clear."

The first to really combat Dr. Laidlaw was Dr. Herman W. Pierson of Chicago. He hinted pretty strongly that if the allopathic physician could not properly regulate the mechanical process from the medicinal in the cure of disease he should go to school again. "The removal of the exciting cause of disease," he said, "is neither allopathic nor homeopathic; it is purely mechanical and not in the domain of the medicinally curative." But Dr. James C. Wood of Cleveland rather came to Dr. Laidlaw's rescue by saying: "There is nothing in homeopathy which prevents the use of everything else, if we want to."

Clarity for the Practitioner.

Dr. William A. Geobegan of Cincinnati read the paper on the next "pathy." He began by giving Hahnemann's classification of the particular relationship of the four pathies and concluded with a charitable quotation from Dr. Goubaux of Weimar as to the "measure of the physician's judgment of the purity of the homeopathic physician, and let us not condemn him if he is obliged now and then to yield to circumstances." The classification adopted by Hahnemann recognized the following relationship between drugs and diseases: First, the antipathic, that of direct antagonism or contrariety between drug effects and the

manifestations of diseases; second, the isopathic, or that of identity of symptoms produced and organs affected; third, the homeopathic, or similarity of drug symptoms to those of the patient; and fourth, the allopathic, or homeopathic, it really consists of a life-sized bronze statue on a marble platform of Hahnemann in a sitting posture as though meditating on his principle of medical philosophy, and at his back and extending considerably beyond both sides of him is a concave wall of marble in which are four bronze relief plates representing, successively, the great apostle of homeopathy as student, chemist, teacher and physician. Beneath him is the inscription, "Similia Similibus Curantur," the motto of homeopathy, and beneath the plates an inscription in German, "Die Milde macht ist Gross" and another in Latin, "Ceterorum Medendi Usus Maluit." A miniature of the monument is now on exhibition at the Creighton Medical college among the numerous other exhibits there apropos to the national gathering of the homeopaths.

Half the amount of the \$75,000 has already been subscribed by the American Institute.

RECEPTION TO HOMEOPATHISTS.

George W. Linsinger Entertains the Doctors in His Usual Elegant Style. The most elaborate private reception thus far tendered to exposition visitors was given from 8 to 11 o'clock last night by George W. Linsinger at his residence, Misses Laura Bruner, Fannie Ward, Edith Jackson, Herberta Jaynes, Cora Chaffee, Anna Hazard, Sadie Alexander, Hester Taylor, Golda Frank, Ethel Wilkins, Bessie and Edith Demont, Jessie Brown and Blanche Josselyn.

The decorations were of the usual abundant and striking character. The lawn was bordered with long rows of red, white and blue incandescents, varied with Chinese lanterns, which were hung about the pavilion in the center of the lawn. The pavilion tent was furnished as a refreshment booth and provided with an excellent orchestra.

Among the young women who received the most flattering attention were Misses Laura Bruner, Fannie Ward, Edith Jackson, Herberta Jaynes, Cora Chaffee, Anna Hazard, Sadie Alexander, Hester Taylor, Golda Frank, Ethel Wilkins, Bessie and Edith Demont, Jessie Brown and Blanche Josselyn.

The music in the parlors was in charge of the Entertainment and dancing was indulged in late in the evening. The decorations in the house were particularly notable, rare vases filled with roses and elder blossoms lining the walls. Smilax was also used about the chandeliers and stairways. The art gallery was the main point of interest for the evening. Linsinger wishes it announced that it will be continuously open during the progress of the exposition.

Samuel Burns is offering a genuine English decorated toilet set, \$4.50, formerly \$5.00.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

\$20—Salt Lake and Return—June 30. Tickets good fifteen days. Stop-overs allowed at and west of Denver.

Make the Burlington route to Denver, then west over the Colorado scenic line (Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland) for the best route—through cool country, beside swiftly flowing streams and under the shadow of mighty mountains. No heat, no dust, no alkali plains. Burlington trains for Denver leave Omaha at 11:25 p. m. Get tickets at 1502 Farnam st., and at Burlington depot, Tenth and Mason streets.

NEW SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Via Rock Island Route.

Commencing Monday, June 27, Pullman sleepers will run from Omaha to Denver on train No. 7, leaving Omaha at 7 p. m., and arriving at Denver 11:30 and Colorado Springs 11:05 the following morning. Give this new service a trial. For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at city ticket office, 1323 Farnam st.

Amusements.

A ladies' and children's matinee is announced at the Trocadero for this afternoon, and the excellent array of vaudeville talent offered by the management of this popular amusement resort is meeting with the favor of the theater-goers. Ladies and children can attend without escort at 2 o'clock. For the use of the ladies' attention will be given to their comfort. The matinee prices are 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

On account of the death of Mr. Abram Nave of St. Joseph, Mo., our store will be closed on Sunday, June 25, at 9 a. m., and remain closed during the day.

MCLEOD-BRADY CO.

The Her Grand European hotel, 16th and Howard, while not formally open, has 72 beautifully furnished rooms and is receiving guests.

TOURIST RATES.

Visit the Union Pacific to the famous summer resorts in Colorado, Utah, California, Idaho, Montana and Oregon. For rates and advertising matter call at city ticket office, No. 1302 Farnam st.

Public Notice.

The Northwestern Line Daylight Special now leaves the U. P. depot at 6:40 a. m. on Chicago 6:45 a. m. Get tickets at the depot. Change in the other trains. The Overland Limited 4:45 p. m. and the Omaha Chicago Special at 6:45 p. m. arrive at Chicago 7:45 a. m. 200 reserved seats, neat morning. The most advanced vestibled sleepers, diners and free parlor chair cars—of course—what else? The "Northwestern" have. City Ticket Office, 1401 Farnam st.

6:40 a. m., 9:40 a. m., 1:40 a. m., 6:40 a. m., 6:40 a. m., 6:40 a. m., 6:40 a. m.

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE TRAIN TO ST. PAUL.

Minneapolis, Spirit Lake, Duluth and all other points on the Union Pacific depot, 365 days every year. "Through by daylight." 1401 Farnam St.

DIED.

TURNER—Justice L. are 36 years, at his residence, 224 Seward St. Funeral Saturday, June 25, at 2 p. m., in Christian Church, 26th and Grant Streets. He was a member of Omaha Tent No. 75 of the Maccabees.

WELCOME

Royal Arcanum

V. M. C. 1105, AT THE GERMAN VILLAGE

Deutsches Dorf, Stephan von Szinayev, - Gen. Mgr. Special Royal Arcanum Program

AN ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT FROM NO. 1111 MIDNIGHT.

NOTICE—The Royal Arcanum has made the German Village its headquarters for today. Every member is requested to call there to receive his badge and meet the fellow members and their families.

The coedest spot in the Exposition.

WELCOME

Royal Arcanum

V. M. C. 1105, AT THE GERMAN VILLAGE

Deutsches Dorf, Stephan von Szinayev, - Gen. Mgr. Special Royal Arcanum Program

AN ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT FROM NO. 1111 MIDNIGHT.

NOTICE—The Royal Arcanum has made the German Village its headquarters for today. Every member is requested to call there to receive his badge and meet the fellow members and their families.

The coedest spot in the Exposition.

WELCOME

Royal Arcanum

V. M. C. 1105, AT THE GERMAN VILLAGE

Deutsches Dorf, Stephan von Szinayev, - Gen. Mgr. Special Royal Arcanum Program

AN ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT FROM NO. 1111 MIDNIGHT.

NOTICE—The Royal Arcanum has made the German Village its headquarters for today. Every member is requested to call there to receive his badge and meet the fellow members and their families.

The coedest spot in the Exposition.

WELCOME

Royal Arcanum

V. M. C. 1105, AT THE GERMAN VILLAGE

Deutsches Dorf, Stephan von Szinayev, - Gen. Mgr. Special Royal Arcanum Program

AN ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT FROM NO. 1111 MIDNIGHT.

NOTICE—The Royal Arcanum has made the German Village its headquarters for today. Every member is requested to call there to receive his badge and meet the fellow members and their families.

The coedest spot in the Exposition.

WELCOME

Royal Arcanum

V. M. C. 1105, AT THE GERMAN VILLAGE

Deutsches Dorf, Stephan von Szinayev, - Gen. Mgr. Special Royal Arcanum Program

AN ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT FROM NO. 1111 MIDNIGHT.

NOTICE—The Royal Arcanum has made the German Village its headquarters for today. Every member is requested to call there to receive his badge and meet the fellow members and their families.

The coedest spot in the Exposition.

John's Letter

Wahoo, Neb., June 21. Nebraska Clothing—Dear Friend—I see you advertise some great bankrupt shirts for 45 cents and some suspenders for 10 cents. I seen them shirts by my neighbor and I would like you could save me out some for I come Saturday in your store and I buy me dem shirts and suspenders when they are not all gone by this time. Pleas let me know. Yours friend, JOHN DINKLESPELL.

Don't worry John. There will be plenty of the shirts and suspenders here Saturday all day because Saturday morning we will bring down fresh lots John and you will find a plenty of both when you arrive. By the way John. When you come to town you want to see an oculist too. Your eyesight 'aint just right John. The Nebraska never advertised a bankrupt stock since the first day her doors were open and what's more John we never will. The Nebraska handles only straight goods John. Anything we advertise is new and correct and well made and made for us. The 45 cent shirts were made up specially to our order John and we had 'em made 36 inches long and with gusseted and felled seams. The shirts that are sold usually at that price are cheap scrumpy affairs John, never more than 33 or 34 inches long. No John, The Nebraska gives good honest goods and good honest measure with its bargains and that's why The Nebraska does a big business John. Come in Saturday and make yourself at home.

Nebraska Clothing Co

BEAR IN MIND THAT "THE GODS HELP THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES." SELF HELP SHOULD TEACH YOU TO USE

SAPOLIO

Attend Scofield's Saturday Sale

of Linen and Pique Suits, Linen and Pique Separate Skirts.

Shirt Waists Good garments—Lowest prices.

OK-SCOFIELD CLOAK & SUIT CO. 1510 Douglas St.

Prescription Business.

We have never been so well equipped to handle the prescription business as at the present time. For the use of this department we have an assortment of rare drugs and chemicals, that is so comprehensive as to leave nothing to be desired. If you have a prescription which you have found it difficult to get correctly compounded or the most correct, we will compound it for you. Remember, our force of graduate prescription clerks is fully double that of any other drug store in Nebraska.

CUT DRUG PRICES. Regular Price Our Price. 100 Bismuth, Iron and White... 30c. 25c. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea... 50c. 40c. 25c. Vermont Root Beer... 50c. 40c. 25c. Thompson's Cherry Plaster... 40c. 30c. 25c. Horner's Acid Phosphate... 30c. 25c. 20c. Pura's Extract... 25c. 20c. 15c. Allen's Footwear... 25c. 20c. 15c. Stuart's Ointment... 25c. 20c. 15c. Currier's Liver Pills... 25c. 20c. 15c. Castoria... 25c. 20c. 15c. The Uncle Sam's Hair Ointment... 25c. 20c. 15c. Best, Iron and White... 25c. 20c. 15c. Shermer's Purgative Pellets... 10c. 8c. 6c.

A FULL SET OF TEETH \$2.00

Until June 25th only—be sure and leave your order before the time expires and receive the benefit of these prices. All other work at same reduced prices. Teeth extracted positively without pain.

ALBANY DENTISTS, 120 South 14th St., cor. Douglas, over Drug Store. Hours: evenings until 8 p. m. Sundays and P. M.

Guarantee Clothing Co.

A great \$5.00 Suit offer.

A Few Hundred to pick from. Over a dozen Colors And Shades. And as many Prettily Designed Patterns

Former cost—\$5, \$5.75 \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, and a few odds and ends of \$7 grades.

The beginning of the end. Precious little season time before us. A fortnight more of healthy suit selling.

Then—it's cleaning—clearing, butchering, letting down, snuffing, annihilating or some other coinage from Encyclopaedia Inferna.

Then you will buy a \$5.00 suit for \$1.98 and save enough to buy a stick of nice candy with.

Some people are foolish enough for such stores. We prefer dealing with the bright and knowing ones.

HERE IS A GREAT \$5.00 SUIT OFFER on sale beginning Saturday morning. There are a few hundred suits that were formerly \$5.00 to \$7.00, which we are to sell at \$5.00 a suit.

And why? Because we find at this season of season an unbalanced \$5.00 suit of clothes for \$2.00 many—for a carry-over, discover store like ours.

Might as well strike while the iron is hot—you will appreciate a suit bargain better now than next month, when you can get along without even a stick of woolen clothes, of course.

As we remarked, \$5.00 a suit. Take your pick. Take the best one if you like. They are all—ALL WOOL. The better ones are perhaps easier recognized by the better class.

The "Guarantee" says all wool, which means that you can stake every copper, and we'll make it good if you lose it.

Burlington Route LOW RATES... San Francisco and Return—\$40.50—June 28 and 29. Hot Springs, S. D., and Return—\$16.40. June 30 and July 1 and 5. Salt Lake and Return—\$32.00—July 3, 4 and 5.