DANDRUFF IS A GERM DISEASE

Destroy the Cause
You Remove the Effect

Testimonials

Of Persons Who Have Been Cured of Dandruff, Falling Hair and Baldness

A Barber's Experience in Two Cases

I am using Newbro's Herpicide on two customers of my barber shop; one has falling hair and the other dandruff. It is doing all that can be expected so far. The falling has almost stopped, and the dandruff, after two applications, is not near so bad as when the use of HERPICIDE was begun.

W. H. OTIS.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 1, 1899.

New Hair for Him—Fulfills All Claims

Newbro's Herpicide is all and more than you claim for it. Quite a number of barbers throughout the section to which I travel have called attention to the NEW HAIR sprouting on my head. They have been inquiring of me what I have been using. I have told them "Newbro's Herpicide."

ALF R. KELLY.

2195 Deviasdero St., San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1899.

As a Hair Grower—As a Scalp Tonic

From my experience with one bottle, NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE has thoroughly proven to my mind that it cannot be recommended beyond its merits as a hair grower. For a scalp tonic, it's the finest I ever saw.

A. E. LANIER.

Traveling Representative of D. B. Scully Syrup Co., Chicago.
Denver, Colo., Oct. 24, 1899.

A Doubting Thomas Thoroughly Convinced

Like many other people I have been troubled for years with dandruff and within the last few months my hair came out so badly that I was compelled to have what I had left clipped very close.

A friend recommended NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE and related the wonderful results he had obtained from its use. I confess that I DOUBTED HIS STORY, but I gave HERPICIDE a trial. NOW MY HAIR IS AS THICK AS EVER and ENTIRELY FREE FROM DANDRUFF.

I can particularly recommend HERPICIDE to those persons who are exposed to the sulphur fumes around smelters and to workers on calcine furnaces.

H. B. FLETCHER.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 20, 1899.

No More Dandruff

F. MANUELL.
Maryland Block, Butte, Mont.,
As He Was April 6, 1899.
Please Write to Him.

Was Entirely Bald

F. Manuell, Maryland block, Butte, Mont., on July 2, writes: "Some time ago all of my hair came out and my scalp had the shiny appearance that looked like chronic baldness. On April 6 I purchased a bottle of 'Newbro's Herpicide,' and exactly twenty days after I had hair all over my head that was a quarter of an inch long, and as thick as one would desire, and today my hair is as thick and luxuriant as any one could wish."

F. MANUELL.
Maryland Block, Butte, Mont.,
As He Is Today.
Please Write to Him.

No More Baldness

DESTROY THE DANDRUFF GERM

Without Dandruff There Is No Falling Hair and No Consequent Baldness

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

An Entirely New Scientific Discovery. It Is the Only Preparation Based on This Scientific Principle.
It Kills the Dandruff Germ. Destroy the Cause, You Remove the Effect.

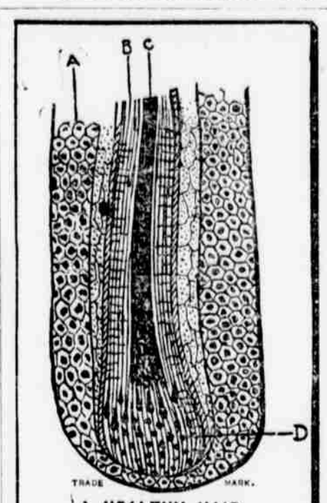
No More Falling Hair

Vivacious Woman Speaks

Mrs. C. B. Foster, 985 Utah avenue, Butte, Montana, on August 28, 1899, says:

"For several years I have been troubled with dandruff, causing me much annoyance, and my hair became thin. I have used Newbro's Herpicide for a month and dandruff has entirely disappeared and my hair is becoming much heavier than formerly. New hair is growing where there was none."

Please Write to Her



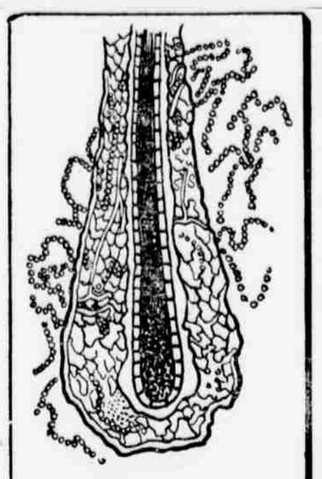
A HEALTHY HAIR.

"A" External layer of epidermic sheath. "D" Inferior extremity. "B" Internal layer. "C" Root of the hair.

In recent years science has demonstrated that the cause of Dandruff is a germ or parasite which burrows up the scalp in thin scales, while digging at the root of the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair, causing it to fall out. After a year's most patient and careful laboratory work a preparation has been discovered that will destroy the pestiferous parasite—

Newbro's Herpicide

Destroy the cause you remove the effect. Kill the germ that causes Dandruff, Falling Hair and Baldness, you will have no more Dandruff, and your hair must grow luxuriantly. Herpicide not only contains the dandruff germ destroyer, but it is also a most delightful hair dressing for regular toilet use. No other hair preparation is on this scientific basis of destroying the dandruff germ, and none other claims to be, for the simple reason that it is only recently that a destroyer of the germ has been discovered.



AN UNHEALTHY HAIR.

See the germs that cluster around and eat at the root of the hair. Is it any wonder hair falls out?

No More Falling Hair

EDWARD DODD is GRATEFUL

His Opinion on a New Scientific Discovery for the Hair.

DICKINSON, N. D., Nov. 6, 1899.—Newbro Drug Company, Butte, Mont.—Dear Sirs: Have been using your "Herpicide" and have used about two-thirds of a $1.00 bottle and find it does all, and even more than you claim for it. It not only cleanses the scalp from dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, but promotes a new growth. Have only used the quantity mentioned and have more hair on my head than I have had for years. I also find that it keeps the hair soft and glossy.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD DODD.

Destroy the Cause
You Remove the Effect

Testimonials

Of Persons Who Have Been Cured of Dandruff, Falling Hair and Baldness

New Crop of Hair—Dandrull All Gone

A resident of over 50 years west of the Missouri river, with all the privations and hardships incident to a life in the "Great American Desert," played havoc with my hair. It was fast yielding to the ravages of time and a dandruff which appeared to have taken a life lease upon my scalp and had adorned it with a fair-sized "skating rink," which was enlarging its area as the years rolled by. I used a couple of bottles of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE WITH MARVELOUS RESULTS. The dandruff disappeared, a new crop of hair has taken root and the bald spot is rapidly being covered.

DANIEL SEARLES.
Journalist and Publicist.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 10, 1900.

Three Applications Stopped Falling Hair

I find NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE splendid. Three applications stopped my hair from falling out.

MRS. ENICKSON.

Horsel, Mont., Dec. 7, 1899.

Beneficial Results from the Very First

While I have not had an opportunity to fully test the merits of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE, I am pleased to see it has thus far produced beneficial results and from all appearances it will accomplish what you claim for it, an absolute cure of dandruff and falling hair.

THOS. SHANNON.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Dec. 6, 1899.

A Druggist's Faith—Guarantees Every Bottle

I quite agree with you that HERPICIDE is a good article and will do the work advertised; that is why we sell it. I GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE and NONE HAS BEEN RETURNED. As an evidence of good faith you may send me another dozen Herpicide.

WILL H. MURGITTROYD.

Marysville, Mont., Nov. 19, 1899.

Stopped Her Falling Hair—Good for Dandruff

I first used half bottle of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE, and my hair stopped falling out. Then I was away from home two weeks and did not use it and my hair came out as bad as ever. Now I have used the other half of the bottle and my hair has stopped falling out. HERPICIDE makes the head feel good, and it is also good for dandruff.

MRS. DANIEL CROWLEY.

Phillipsburg, Mont., Dec. 18, 1899.

PRICE $1.00 — **FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS** — PRICE $1.00

RICHARDSON DRUG CO. Omaha, Wholesale Agents.

HISTORIC CATHOLIC EVENT

Completion of the First College for the Higher Education of Women.

LOCATED AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Details of the New Educational Institution, Its Management, Scope and Surroundings—Coming Dedicatory Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—The first Catholic college in the world for the higher education of women is completed. It is named Trinity college and is situated in the northeast section of the city of Washington, near the grounds of the Catholic university and the United States Soldiers' home. On October 1 it will be opened with accommodations for fifty students and the congregation of sisters and teachers. On November 6 Cardinal Gibbons will dedicate the college and the spring of its career will start up fed by the interest of the entire Catholic world from Rome to San Francisco. This is no ordinary event, the completion of Trinity college. It is extraordinary in that it signals a new era in Catholic education for women, in that for the first time in 1,900 years a university education for women on an equal standard with that of men is regarded with aid and applause by the Catholics and is founded under the very auspices of the church by a sisterhood renowned since the opening of this century as an educational order, the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur.

Plans for the College.

The plans for the college embrace a much larger scheme than this first building, designed as the "right wing," denotes. The principal's room, "side parlors," portresse's room, dining hall, library and recreation room for the students, a large number of class rooms, the apartments for students, bedroom and study, alcoves, the convent proper, a portion of the cloisters and the annex to the chapel, in fact the basic apartments of the college are all contained in this right wing. It is a large and imposing building, the massive gray of its walls rising cathedral-like out of the pine woods on an eminence above the surrounding country. The college enclosure is twenty-seven acres, bounded in the rear by Lincoln avenue and facing full front on Michigan avenue, where the Brookland car line of the City and Suburban Electric railway passes, meeting Lincoln avenue at the extreme point of the college grounds, which extend into a broad park known as Trinity Place. Flanking the right side down a long stretch of sloping ground is an old farm house and beyond rise the monuments, the marble crosses, glistening obelisks and white gravestones of Glenwood cemetery. Thus, unhampered by contact with other buildings, it is an isolated and commanding position that Trinity college holds. It is built of that solid looking Port Deposit stone of Maryland, with base and all the trimmings, sills, window headings and entrance steps of North Carolina granite. The four sides present pediment fronts corned by decorative granite finials and the roof is fashioned of brilliant Celadon tile, that warm red color which is a reproduction of the old Spanish and which relieves the somber gray tone of the Port Deposit. The science hall is to be the central structure. The chapel is a superb design of Gothic style, twin-steepled, arched and rich with carved stone, that "frozen music" of Mme. de Stael. Only the foundations are now laid, but the work will be pushed as soon as the college proper is ready for occupancy. E. F. Durang of Philadelphia, who has designed so many convents, schools and colleges, is the architect.

The interior is of simple order, smoothly plastered walls and ceilings, arched doors and openings, all except the dining room, which is a vast room wainscoted in light oak with a ceiling deep grown with rich mouldings in white plaster upheld by slender marblized columns, such purity of white that down through the long vista of columns it is like a winter sky, misty and overburdened with unfallen snow. The floor is inlaid with maple, oak and cherry, while the other floors, save the main corridor, which is marble bound in Tennessee block, are maple. The staircases are a pleasant harmony of wood colors, the steps of maple, the balustrade columns of light oak and the railing of polished cherry.

The imperial system of sash hanging is adopted in the windows; thus excellent ventilation can always be secured. One new feature that is now being brought into use in the construction of like buildings is the use of the Merritt expanded metal utilized in all the partitions.

Scenic Surroundings.

The convent part of Trinity is finished in red oak, the college part in white oak. The presence of innumerable windows, some of them arched in a long, semi-circular sweep which enclose ideal bits of country scenes, add much grace and light to the college. The room above the dining room will be used temporarily as a chapel. A great attic overspreads the top and doors from this lead to the slagged roof of the convent portion. It is here that the chef d'oeuvre of the Trinity college close is discovered—that is, the view. It is magnificent. Such a wealth of little hills wooded thick with young pines and tall oaks rolling sweep on sweep like the billows of a sea roll on to meet the city which sends out its star points, the monument, the capitol, the gold-domed library, the raised fingers of the churches, in a quiet and smiling welcome to the young college. The very base of the monument is seen, the wind of the river, the rise of those magic Virginian bluffs, the towers of Georgetown college, while nearer group the white houses of the soldiers' home, the cottage roofs of Brookland, the remnants of "Edgewood," the estate of Chief Justice Chase, where now stands the new St. Vincent's orphanage, and the monasteries, dormitories and buildings of the Catholic university with its unseen watchword, "Mens Lux Mea." Best of all, though, is the ground about its own feet, a strange and curious forest of spire-shaped, tiny cedars, those wonderful little trees that at night assume such black and suggestive shapes, that tread like a funeral march of cowled monks, that pierce dark against the sky like a hundred miniature cathedrals and in whose shadows there lay such depths of mystery and fascination. Leonarda Da Vinci felt the subtlety and magic of just such trees as these and so he painted them in his beautiful "Annunciation of the Virgin." Thus they fit the place, give to its its atmosphere, they and cloisters which step slowly, column on column, all around the convent's outer wall, like a chant from the "Miserere."

All the other sisterhoods in the United States have taken a great interest in the building of Trinity college, are founding scholarships, collecting funds and aiding the Sisters of Notre Dame in every possible manner. Five houses of the visitation have already founded scholarships, together with the Ursulines and the Sisters of Loretta.

A Long-Felt Want.

The idea of the necessity for the college came from the many applications from women to enter the Catholic university. It was the original intention of the Notre Dame Sisters merely to establish another convent school and summer retreat for the members of the order. The little convent on North Capital and K streets was far too cramped for their purposes. Upon purchasing the property three years ago and consulting the fathers of the university the plan of Trinity college was evolved, a Catholic college for women that should stand with the other foremost women's colleges of the country—Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr—one that could offer a full graduate course to the students of the convents and Sisters' academies scattered so broadcast over the United States. The Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur (so called to distinguish them from the many other orders of Notre Dame), of Munich and of Canada were founded in 1804 in Namur, Belgium.

They have now three novitates in the United States—at Cincinnati, O.; San Jose, Cal., and at Waltham, Mass.—while there are forty-five schools and convents in this country alone. Other houses of the order to the number of 130 are situated in Europe, England and Africa, all closely united to the superior general at Namur, Rev. Mother Aimee de Jesus. In England the Liverpool Training college alone has given over 2,000 teachers to the National schools of Great Britain and the recently founded College of Glasgow promises to rival it.

Cardinal Gibbons is now the president ex-officio of the advisory board, which is composed of eminent clergymen and laymen.

A wealthy western woman is going to build an art gallery, a conservatory of music will be added in time and numberless other features, all of which will combine to make it one of the intellectual strongholds of the Catholic world.

Mrs. Judge O'Connor of San Jose, Cal., has ordered large copies of the following masterpieces of Italian art to be shipped from Italy: "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Ghirlandai; "Madonna of the Throne," by Perugino; "Supper in the House of Levi," by Paole Veronese; "Pallas and the Centaur," by Sandre Botticelli.

They are now on their way to this country and will be the first paintings on the walls at the time of the dedication.

ETHEL MARIE ARMES.

SOME OLD-TIMERS.

In the matter of age the British cabinet averages very high. Lord Salisbury is 70, Lord Hereford 72, Lord Salisbury 70 and Mr. Gossben 69.

Kuno Fischer has served just an even 100 terms as instructor first and then professor at Heidelberg. Though he celebrated his 75th birthday last month, he still gives six lectures a week on "Goethe" and on the history of philosophy.

The eminent German oculist, Richard Liebreich, recently celebrated his 70th birthday in London, where he has lived ever since the Franco-German war, which drove him from Paris. Among his scientific works the one which most interested the general public was that in which he pointed out that many strange things in the pictures of certain painters are due to defects in their eyes.

Hugh Falvey, 109 years and 7 months of age and a resident of Chicago since 1854, died last Sunday morning at his home, 224 Orleans street, after a brief illness, and his death adds one more to the list of centenarians resident in Chicago who have seen the end of their days in that city. He was born in Ireland.

The oldest of the five men of Maine who have passed the century mark and are still on earth is Edward Spencer of Lincoln, who is almost 104 years of age, and who has been married four times, and is the father of twenty-five children, sixteen of whom are living. He was born in the town of Orland, Me., on January 2, 1796, and was baptized two weeks later, as the church records show, though the writing is very pale and hardly decipherable. In 1812 he enlisted as a private in the war against England and served fourteen months, when he had some words with a lieutenant of his company as to how much liquor a soldier should take when on leave of absence and was put in the guard house to think it over. When he was let out next day he took his gun and a few rations and ran away to the woods. "It is hardly worth for the little 'grub,' said the old man, "I might have drawn more than $1000 in pensions from the United States, but I guess I can stand it now having been without any government help for more than eighty years."

BEST IN THE UNITED STATES

Commercial Course Outlined for Omaha High School a Comprehensive One.

FOUR YEARS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE IT

Students Will Be Instructed in Languages, Political Economy, Commercial Law and Kindred Subjects.

The commercial course which N. B. Van Matre has outlined for the Omaha High school will be superior to the business course offered in any public school in the United States. Four years will be required to complete the course and graduates will be prepared to accept responsible positions in any commercial pursuit. Students will be not trained in commercial subjects alone, but will also be given instruction in language and science.

Either French or German must be taken during the entire course and no effort will be spared to give students a thorough knowledge of one of the two languages. At least two years of English work will be required and instruction in history, science and mathematics will be given, much the same as in other courses. The commercial work will consist of stenography, commercial arithmetic, commercial law and civics, bookkeeping, political economy and industrial history.

Commercial law, political economy, industrial history and commercial geography will be given largely through lectures and the work in each of these subjects will continue for a period of one school year. Two years will be devoted to stenography and bookkeeping. The first year's work in bookkeeping will be theoretical and one year of actual practice will be required.

In outlining the course Mr. Van Matre has been guided by the excellent commercial curricula offered in the University of South Dakota and Drexel institute, the two American schools which excel in work of this nature. The University of Pennsylvania, Michigan university and many other leading schools offer commercial instruction, but do not have four-year courses devoted to the work as is the case at the University of South Dakota.

Woodford D. Anderson is at the head of the College of Business at Vermilion and has fashioned his work after the successful German commercial schools, which surpass those of any other nation. Students prepared in the German schools have been so successful in commercial pursuits that the French and English have been adopting their methods of instruction with good results. The greatly increased commerce of the United States requires men who are especially prepared for taking up work in the new possessions.

The University of Nebraska and other western institutions of higher learning are offering instruction in commercial subjects, but so far there are but few American schools which offer an entire four-year course which is designed particularly to prepare students for engaging in trade.

Millions will be spent in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspeptics used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures stomach troubles.

The Conventional Villager.

Detroit Journal: The hero of the comic opera looked steadfastly into the beautiful girl's great gray eyes.

"It is true," he muttered, "that her skirts came barely to her knees, yet something tells me she is more than a mere villager, for all that!"

Poor Marie! Her heart was in her throat, although she made the stage manager believe it was only a frog when he roasted her singing.

PROFITS UNDER GLASS.

Money Invested in Greenhouses and the Income They Yield.

The Department of Agriculture has recently, through Mr. B. T. Galloway, its chief of the division of physiology and pathology, made an investigation that possesses interest not only for the class specially concerned in a great and increasing business, but for all persons who buy flowers, fruits and vegetables grown under glass. Formerly greenhouses and forcing beds were met with occasionally and it was not until 1825 that real progress in this direction began.

As the country developed in wealth it also developed a taste for early lettuce and radishes, and for roses and violets out of season, so that now for roses it is "all season summer" and violets may always be had for the asking and for money. The result, as ascertained by an admittedly imperfect census, is the discovery of some 10,000 establishments in the United States devoted to the growing of plants under glass. These establishments represent capital to the amount of $2,250,000, they turn out products valued at wholesale at $2,250,000 and sold at retail these products bring $4,500,000.

But this does not account for the florists. There are not less than 9,000 of these, it is estimated, with an average of 2,500 square feet of glass covering each of their growing beds. This large area of 22,500,000 square feet of glazed garden represents establishments valued at $11,250,000. We may begin to get an idea of what we are expending for flowers when it is stated, as ascertained by Mr. Galloway, that the retail value of flowers sold annually is $12,500,000, of which $6,000,000 goes for roses, $4,000,000 for carnations, $750,000 for violets, $500,000 for chrysanthemums and the rest for flowers of various names.

As another illustration of the growth of this trade in articles not many years ago regarded by the great mass of the people as luxuries, it is ascertained that the retail value of potted plants sold each year is $10,000,000. The showing is important as well as interesting. Besides contributing to a wholesome taste in the beautiful and valuable things produced in glass houses, the users of the product are unquestionably strengthening a business that on the whole does not seem to lack profit in a commercial sense.

Causes of Mysterious Fires.

A Boston fire insurance company recently made an interesting investigation to discover, if possible, whether there is any reason for the popular belief that rats and mice set fires by gnawing matches. The experiment covered a period of three months. Rats and mice, singly or several at a time, were confined in large iron cages containing matches of various kinds and cotton waste. The mice, no matter how hungry they were, never gnawed the matches, but the rats set several fires, the sulphur matches being in each case the instrument.

From the Diary of a Wife.

Detroit Journal: I am completely disheartened.

Tonight I entered the parlor suddenly and found my husband lying on one of my lovely new sofa cushions.

How impossible it is for a woman to make a home in the true sense when she is married to such an insensate man!

Sometimes I feel that I should be glad to die.

Whittemore Wins President's Prize.

SEAGIRT, N. J., Sept. 8.—In the competition for the president's prize and the championship of the United States, the ninth annual tourney of the New Jersey Rifle association, Captain W. F. Whittemore, Fourth regiment, New Jersey National Guard, won, with a score of 262 out of a possible 300.

19,846 MEN STRICTURED, Weak, Wasting, Despondent CURED LAST YEAR.

Startling Record of "Gran-Solvent."

Dissolves Stricture like snow beneath the sun, reduces ENLARGED PROSTATE, contracts and strengthens the Seminal Ducts, forever stopping Drains and Emissions **IN 15 DAYS**

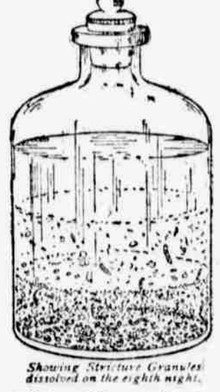
No Drugs to Ruin the Stomach, but a Direct, Local and Positive Application to the Entire Urethral Tract.

GRAN-SOLVENT Is the Wonder of the Century.

Discovered by the Chemist Fabrion, it quickly interested the great Scientist and Physician, Kellman, who developed it and proclaimed that marvelous action in Urethral Ailments which electrified the world.

At enormous expense Dr. C. J. Carter outstripped all competitors and secured exclusive control on the Western Continent for the St. James Association.

The great virtue in the method of application is its direct and positive action. No vile, drastic drugs to ruin the stomach and digestive system. The Crayons are inserted upon retiring at night, dissolving by the heat and secretions of the body in three hours, which is sufficient time to penetrate and dissolve Stricture, thoroughly medicating the



Showing Stricture Granules dissolved on the eighth night.

Prostate Gland,

reducing enlargement and contracting the Seminal Ejaculatory Ducts, forever stopping Drains and Emissions, curing while you sleep without pain or from slight pain. The alterative and antiseptic action of "Gran-Solvent," asserts itself in destroying Gonococci and the germs that infest the Bladder and Prostate Gland.

During the past year 19,846 weak, stricture'd, wasting wrecks have been cured—19,846 men born again to human life anew with fresh vigor, full of strength and the consciousness of restored manhood. Under the influence of this sovereign solvent Stricture is dissolved and dislodged in 15 days, no matter how old, tough or calloused it has become.

From time immemorial, cutting and dilating have filled up the brutal, fruitless record of treatment in Stricture, and yet there has never been one cure by such savage methods. The eagerness with which medical men are applying for this solvent is an open confession of their error in the past. Over 500 leading physicians in the United States and Canada have abandoned the knife and are employing Gran-Solvent in their practice as a humane and unfailing agent.

Varicocele.

Varicocele is an accumulation of sluggish blood in the veins of the Scrotum, due solely to imperfect circulation, and has its origin in a diseased and torpid Prostate Gland. Operations in this disease are only temporary, and no mechanical device yet discovered has cured a single case. Restore the Prostate, restore healthy circulation, Varicocele disappears and the sluggish accumulation is replaced by pure, healthy, red blood.

GRAN-SOLVENT IS NOT A LIQUID.—It is prepared in the form of Crayons or Pencils, smooth and flexible, and so narrow as to pass the closest Stricture.

Showing the diameter of the St. James Crayons, combined of the solvent "Gran-Solvent." THEY ARE PREPARED IN VARIOUS LENGTHS TO SUIT THE PATIENT'S CONDITION, are inserted into the urethral canal upon retiring at night, and slip into position without the slightest effort.

We have prepared a valuable work, profusely illustrated, showing the various parts of the system involved in Urethral diseases, which we will send securely wrapped in plain package, prepaid, to any applicant **FREE!**

Every sufferer from Stricture and its offspring Prostatitis and Seminal Weakness, should read this wonderful work. We preserve absolute secrecy and never expose a patient's name.

St. James Association, 62 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

Hot Weather Offices.

Anyone who has a west front office these days, or an office in a ramshackle building, ought not to be in the same fix next summer. Dirt, too, seems more offensive in hot weather.

THE BEE BUILDING

is cool, clean and well ventilated. There is always a draft, the walls are thick, the air is pur and kept constantly moist by the fountain in the court. This is the place to be in summer.

R. C. PETERS & CO.,

Rental Agents, . . . Ground Floor, Bee Building.