WET FEET!

Often result in a heavy cold, neglect of which means pneumonia or consumption. Take a quick, sure cure—

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

"THE ONE THAT CURES."

It has cured coughs and colds for fifty years. It's a harmless and effective remedy and will cure you in a day.

BEST FOR THROAT.

Mr. David Hugdlitt, of 10th and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, says: "I have found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to be a positive cure for coughs and colds, especially where the cough is hard and distressing. It heals the throat and breaks up all inflammation. It is the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the throat and lungs."

Be sure that you get the genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. See that the "Bull's Head" is on the package. All druggists. Large bottles, 25c. Refuse cheap substitutes offered by unreliable dealers. They are thinking of their profits, not of your health. Insist on getting the genuine "Dr. Bull's."

SMALL DOSE. PLEASANT TO TAKE.

FREE.—A Beautiful Calendar and Medical Booklet sent free postpaid to any one who will write A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore, Maryland, and mention this paper.

PRINCE IN CRADLE OF LIBERTY

Royal Guest Visits Historic Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

COMPLETES EVENTFUL TOUR OF COUNTRY

Declares His Mission Involves No Secrets and Expresses Regret to Leave Scenes of Cordial Entertainment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Prince Henry finished his American tour in this city today and for the brief space of five hours was the guest of this municipality. His reception was most cordial and his welcome heartfelt. From the moment when the special train bearing the imperial visitor steamed into the Pennsylvania railroad station the popular demonstration was hearty and spontaneous.

The program, covering the firing visit of Prince Henry, was carried out as planned, in a manner befitting the dignity of the royal visitor.

Prince Henry arrived in this city at 10:20 o'clock. Broad street station contained probably the largest crowd in its history and the first appearance of the prince as he alighted from the private car Columbia was the signal for an ovation which was continued as long as the distinguished guest remained in sight of the multitudes gathered to extend a popular welcome.

Met by the Mayor.

The prince was met at the railroad station by the citizens' reception committee, headed by Mayor Samuel Ashbridge. After shaking hands with the mayor the prince was introduced to the other members of the committee. Then, with Mayor Ashbridge on his left and Chief Wilkie of the secret service attending him on the right, he walked through the roped-off passageway to the street, where carriages were in waiting, with Admiral Evans, the prince's suite and the reception committee. The Second troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, in command of Captain John C. Groome, acted as official escort. Two batalions of mounted policemen headed and brought up the rear of the procession.

The city hall is located directly opposite Broad street station and the building was circled in order to give the prince a better opportunity of viewing the architectural beauties of the huge structure.

Five minutes after his arrival Prince Henry stood in the mayor's reception room, which had been simply and tastefully decorated with flowers and the American and German colors. Mayor Ashbridge extended the freedom of the city to the royal visitor and presented to the prince a handsome album containing his address of welcome beautifully engrossed.

The mayor's address was as follows:

Welcome to City of Homes.

In welcoming you to our city we wish to express to your royal highness the gratification of our people at your visit to Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was written and proclaimed, where the constitution of the United States was promulgated and where Independence hall still stands, a mute witness to the courage and patriotism of the men who laid the foundation of the republic. Philadelphia is well named the city of homes and is distinguished in the arts and manufactures and especially of the genius and skill displayed in its industries. Were you to stay longer there is much here worth study. Our magnificently equipped system of public and private schools, our great colleges, our institutions of art and philanthropy, our numerous and varied manufacturing industries would, I believe, command your admiration and respect.

Previous to Prince Henry's departure from the city hall he was presented with an engrossed address of welcome by a committee representing the Central League of the Pennsylvania State League of Veterans and soldiers of the German army.

Address by German Veterans.

The address of welcome of the German veterans was as follows:

Most Noble Prince: With joyful and the most grateful hearts we, the representatives of the central league of the Pennsylvania State League of Veterans and Soldiers of the Germany Army, bid you welcome to the city of Philadelphia.

This league is the union of fourteen societies numbering 800 members, many of whom fought in the war for the unity of Germany and all of whom have done their duty faithfully in the military service of their fatherland. With joyful hearts, as American citizens of German birth, we bid you welcome.

We feel ourselves called upon to express frankly our gratification that his majesty, the German emperor and king of Prussia, has sent your royal highness and we see therein a proof of the leading position which his majesty has reached on land and sea. We German veterans and German soldiers beg your highness to accept our respectful greeting and good wishes. We are German soldiers living in a foreign country and have assumed new duties, but we do not forget, and never will forget, to maintain the spirit of good fellowship within our German veterans' union, to maintain German customs as well as our dear German mother tongue.

With the furtherance of these objects in view we are just about to erect in this city of brotherly love a monument to German soldiers, the first in America resembling those in Germany.

Prince Henry made a brief response. He said:

This is but another of the many acts of kindness that have been extended to me in this country. I assure you that I do appreciate. I thank you for the freedom of the city which you have given me and for this handsome souvenir, which I shall preserve. Again I thank you.

He then shook hands with the mayor. From the city hall the prince was escorted to Independence hall.

At Cradle of Liberty.

Owing to lack of time the stop at the "Cradle of Liberty" was very short. The prince alighted from his carriage and, accompanied by the mayor and Admiral Evans, hurried through the historic building.

The streets through which the prince passed from the municipal building to Independence hall were thronged with cheering people and the right hand of the royal guest was kept constantly in motion acknowledging the welcoming ovations. On the wide plaza in front of the historic old structure stands a statue of George Washington. A roar of applause greeted the action of his royal highness when he, as alighting, gracefully uncovered before the statue.

Accompanied by Admiral Evans and Mayor Ashbridge, the prince entered the building and proceeded to the assembly room. He was informed that it was in this room the Declaration of Independence was signed and he displayed much interest in the colonial and revolutionary relics exhibited in the adjoining room. The prince was presented with an illustrated album containing a history of Independence hall.

Within the corridor of the building ten veterans of the Franco-Prussian war stood ready to greet the prince. He shook hands with each and made inquiry with them as to their regiments and the battles in which they had participated. While these incidents were in progress 350 picked singers from the various German singing societies stood on the plaza and rendered Beethoven's "Due Ehre Gottes," accompanied by instrumental music. Prince Henry remained in Independence hall about seven minutes and from there proceeded to the plant of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building company.

Prince Henry was thoroughly at home in the yard and instead of taking only forty-five minutes allowed by the program to inspect the plant he consumed an hour and forty minutes in going through the plant.

Bids Officers Goodbye.

After cordial greetings were over the sailors, who were still standing at attention, gave the prince a Russian cheer, wishing him health and a profitable journey, to which he replied in Russian: "Good morning, fellows."

Before the prince left the ship he inspected the sailors on the quarter deck. As the German admiral walked down the gangway the entire ship's company, led by Baron Ferson, naval attache of the Russian embassy at Washington, gave three cheers for "Prince Henry of Prussia."

The prince by this time was growing enthusiastic over what he was seeing.

Having seen all the ships in the yard, his royal highness was then shown through the various departments in which the material for vessels is made and of all these the machine shop interested him most.

Highly Pleased with Visit.

Before taking his departure the prince expressed himself to Mr. Cramp as highly pleased with all he had seen and added that his rapid tour of the yard was very instructive.

At the Union league Prince Henry was the honored guest at a private luncheon attended by 100 prominent citizens. The banquet room was beautifully decorated. The center of the table represented a lake, in which rested an electrical and floral miniature of the emperor's yacht Meteor. On the wall directly facing Prince Henry as he sat at the table was a life-size oil painting of Emperor William tastefully draped with German colors.

On No Secret Mission.

The prince made an address, saying:

I wish to thank you for the kind reception I met with in the Union league. Gentlemen, this is probably the last opportunity I will have during my visit to the United States to speak in public and I am not sorry that this should be so. What I am going to communicate to you here, I am saying before the world. There has been absolutely no secrets in view connected with my mission to your country. Should you read or hear anything to the contrary I authorize you herewith to flatly contradict it.

I was told before leaving my home to open my eyes as well as my ears as wide as possible, to speak as little as I could. In this latter instance I am afraid my mission is a failure. I saw many more things than many of you may be aware. I equally heard a great many things, among others many kind words of individuals as well as the shouts of welcome of thousands of your countrymen. What I express in your presence I express in the presence of your nation—my heartfelt thanks for the cordial reception I met with during my stay in your country.

It will be my duty to inform his majesty of this fact. I am homeward bound. It would be wrong of me to say I am sorry to go home. At the same time I feel sorry to leave a country where I have met with so much kindness and hospitality. Let me add, gentlemen, let us try to be friends.

After the reception his highness was driven to the Pennsylvania station, where he entered his train. As the train moved away, at 2:35 o'clock, the prince, in acknowledgment of the popular ovation, stood on the platform of the rear car and repeatedly saluted the cheering throng.

Back in New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Prince Henry and his party arrived from Philadelphia at 5:25 p. m., and were taken on the navy yard tug John Bowers to Hoboken, whence they were escorted to the steamship Deutschland, on which the prince is to sail for Europe.

On the steamship the prince gave a dinner to those who had been his hosts while in New York. There were no speeches, the prince simply toasting the kaiser and President Roosevelt, and Secretary Hay toasted the prince.

The party again boarded John Bowers for New York and were driven to the Irving Place theater. The decorations at the entrance of the theater were of the most elaborate kind, a canopy covered with flowers and electric lights being stretched from curb to door.

There was a slight accident as the prince was about to alight from his carriage. The horses were startled by a tremendous cheer from the crowd in front of the theater. The front wheel caught one of the supports of the canopy, tearing it from its fastenings and a loud crash followed. The canopy fell in, but Inspector Thompson and Sergeant Hodgins, who were stationed at each side of it, grabbed the supports and held them in an upright position until Prince Henry hastily jumped from the steps and hurried through the wrecked enclosure to the theater. His cap was almost knocked from his head.

Good for the Babies.

There is no better medicine made for babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or narcotic in any form, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It always cures.

Reaches a Result at Last.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 10.—The house this afternoon concurred in the senate amendments to the Anderson law creating a tax commission of three members and the bill goes to the governor for signature. It is the first important tax legislation passed by the special session, which will end tomorrow.

CRITICISE COMMERCIAL CLUB

Irrigationists in Congress Reply that Its Resolutions Are Ill-Advised.

BILL FOR RELIEF OF OMAHA BANK

Senator Gamble's Project to Invest Funds for Sioux Indians—Dietrich Outspoken Against Cut in Cuban Sugar Duties.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Commercial club of Omaha, which has sent to each member of congress a copy of resolutions recently adopted by that body in relation to the reclamation and settlement of the arid public domain, and in a measure antagonizing the present irrigation bill, now pending in the house, is coming in for considerable criticism from members of congress from the arid and semi-arid states. Senator Dietrich today said he regretted very much the action of the Commercial club and said that it had been deceived by some person or persons or else had failed to understand thoroughly the provisions of the present bill.

"There is absolutely nothing in the bill," said he, "to prohibit the secretary of the interior from accepting the three projects mentioned by the Commercial club in its resolutions. But had there been any bill offered appropriating money for any one or all of the three projects mentioned, including the San Carlos dam, the bill could not possibly have passed congress. It is therefore much better in my mind to put the matter in the way it is than simply to call down opposition and criticism that good judgment commends as unnecessary.

"There is absolutely nothing in the bill," said he, "that prevents the secretary from taking up any one of the projects to which the Commercial club calls attention, and the secretary is only limited by the amount of money available for the purposes of irrigation and reclamation. If the projects appeal to the secretary of the interior and he decides to inaugurate either one of the three, or all of them, and is unable by reason of lack of funds to carry the projects to a successful conclusion, then specific bills can be introduced later to care for those projects.

Suggests Other Activities.

"It seems to me that instead of counteracting the influence already at work in favor of this measure, as the Commercial club is doing by its antagonism, it could better afford to pay attention to one of the most important matters now before congress, and that is the defeat of any legislation looking to the reduction in sugar duties and I would respectfully suggest that the Commercial club of Omaha turn its attention to this great subject, in which Nebraska is vitally interested, rather than pour cold water upon a project that bids fair to become a law."

Several senators and representatives from the arid and semi-arid states who have received copies of these resolutions have objected to presenting them in the form of a petition. Especially is this true of Representative Mondell, who today mailed to J. E. Utt, secretary of the club, a letter which critically analyzes the resolutions of the Commercial club and intimates that if the members of the club will look behind George E. Maxwell they will find several railroads who are really responsible for the opposition to the present irrigation bill. In his letter he says:

"I hope that your club will see fit to reconsider the stand it has taken and which I am constrained to believe was taken without careful investigation with regard to the bill now before the house. For the first time in our history there is hope of securing some legislation, legislation which will give us immediately upon its passage nearly $5,000,000 and to which will be added yearly about $2,500,000. I am aware that certain parties have been pestiferously active in urging the adoption of the resolutions presented by them to your club. Whether they are actuated by motives of pure philanthropy I leave for you to decide.

Hints at Railroad Interference.

"Study the railroad map with a view of ascertaining the exact location of the three specific projects named in the inquiry as to the principal source of income of these promoters might somewhat illuminate the subject. May not the opposition from the same source to the bill now before congress, which so carefully safeguards against speculative entry, and whose provisions in regard to water rights for private lands are fatal to large corporate or individual land holdings, have relation to the fact there are such holdings about the three projects named, and in some other portion of the west?"

In further discussing the club's action, he says: "Am I to understand that the Commercial club is averse to the construction of these other enterprises, some of the best of which are so situated that their construction would be of direct benefit to Nebraska and the country reclaimed would lie in the territory directly tributary to the trade of Omaha? An example of these is the proposed diversion of the Gunnison into the Uncompahgre river in Colorado, the diversion of which would cost the government less than half the sum per acre of the lands which could be irrigated than either of the projects recommended by your club.

"I have no doubt but Nebraska has many reservoir sites to which the winter flood streams could be led, to be utilized in irrigation, and I know of no reason why these projects should await the construction of the projects you have mentioned, which would aggregate a cost of over $5,000,000 even if appropriations direct from the national treasury could be obtained for the work."

For Relief of Omaha Bank.

Senator Millard today introduced a bill for the relief of the Omaha National bank. In 1878 the bank cashed a United States Indian voucher, drawn in favor of J. G. McCrann for supplies furnished. The government entry amounted to $826, the money being paid to McCann. It went through the usual channels and was finally rejected by the accounting officers of the treasury, on the ground that McCann was a defaulter on his contract to an amount greater than the sum named in the voucher. Since that time the Omaha National bank has made fruitless efforts to secure reimbursement. McCann died insolvent and the only course was through special legislation, which this bill seeks to obtain.

Representative Bell of Colorado today introduced a bill, which will be of special interest to Nebraskans who were retained in the service of the United States, after the signing of the treaty with Paris. If it becomes a law it will mean the disbursement of many thousand dollars to soldiers of that war, now widely scattered. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to allow travel pay for all soldiers who enlisted for the Spanish-American war and were entitled to their discharge when the treaty was signed, but remained in service until the government had ordered them home.

Money for Sioux Indians.

Senator Gamble's bill authorizing the use, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, of certain moneys in the treasury to the credit of the Sioux Indians of the Crow Creek reservation in South Dakota, was passed today. The bill provides that $166,200 may be used for the benefit of the Indians, $60,000 of the amount for the purchase of stock cattle, $25,000 to paid pro rata in cash to the Indians, and $83,200 to be used in the purchase of cattle fence wire, in the construction of storage reservoirs in improvement of their allotments, and in any manner that will best promote their welfare and civilization.

At the instance of Senator Millard, R. H. Jenness of Okmulgee, Indian Territory, who was recently receiver of the land office at O'Neill, Neb., has been appointed postmaster in his new home town.

Senator Dietrich today recommended J. J. Greene as postmaster at Moorfield, Frontier county, vice, William Wasley.

Opposes Cut on Cuban Duties.

Senator Dietrich does not believe any proposition for a cut in duties on Cuban products can pass congress. The senator said tonight: "I could not go back to Nebraska and face my constituents should I vote for any such measure, and will therefore oppose any such proposition to the end. Nebraska has invested largely in the beet sugar industry on the repeated pledges of the republican party to protect that industry. To remove any of that protection now would be in the highest degree unfair and unjust. I am in favor of helping Cuba if necessary by paying back to its government a certain percentage of the duties collected on its products."

A. L. Towle, receiver of the land office at Valentine, has been recommended for the appointment by Senator Millard.

Senator Millard today presented 2,700 petitions from citizens, association and creamery interests in Nebraska in favor of the passage of the oleomargarine bill.

Clarence D. Thurston, son of ex-Senator Thurston, arrived at New York from South America today.

A. F. Call of Sioux City is in Washington on matters before the supreme court.

Department Notes.

The receipts at the Omaha postoffice during February were $35,765, compared with $35,086 for the same period last year. This shows a decrease of $1,321.

At Des Moines the receipts were $34,086, against $29,587, respectively, an increase of $4,469.

Postmasters appointed:

Nebraska—C. J. Morgan, Cumro, Custer county, vice E. N. Remington, resigned; L. K. Partridge, Kenesaw, Adams county, vice L. B. Partridge, deceased.

Iowa—B. H. Owens, Allen, Harrison county; Albertus Somers, Fairview, Jones county; A. F. Schroeder, Montpelier, Muscatine county; J. W. Ondler, Troy Mills, Linn county; W. C. Messner, Zaneta, Grundy county.

Louis W. Worsell of Washington, Ia., is appointed principal teacher at the Indian school at Fort Totten, N. D.

Thomas H. Null of Huron, S. D., is admitted to practice before the Interior department.

A civil service examination will be held March 26 at Fremont, Neb., for clerk and carrier at the postoffice at that place, and on April 19 at Sioux Falls, S. D., for assistant janitor and watchman of the custom service in that city.

MERGER BILL FILED

(Continued from First Page.)

converted into an interest in the property and franchises of the Northern Securities company.

Pooling the Earnings.

"The individual stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway company were no longer to hold an interest in the property or draw their dividends from the earnings of the Northern Pacific system, and the individual stockholders of the Great Northern Railway company were no longer to hold an interest in the property or draw their dividends from the earnings of the company, but having ceased to be stockholders in the railway company and having become stockholders in the holding corporation, both were to draw their dividends from the earnings of both systems, collected and distributed by the holding corporation. In this manner, by making the stockholders of each system jointly interested in both systems and by practically pooling the earnings of both systems for the benefit of the former stockholders of each and by vesting the selection of the directors and officers of each system in a common body, to-wit: the holding corporation, with not only the power, but the duty to pursue a policy which would promote the interests, not of one system at the expense of the other, but of both at the expense of the public, all inducements for competition between the two systems was to be removed, a virtual consolidation effected and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by the two systems as independent competitors established.

Next Step the Securities Company.

"In further pursuance of the unlawful combination or conspiracy aforesaid, and solely as an instrumentality through which to effect the purposes thereof, on or about the 14th day of November, 1901, the Northern Securities company was organized by the election of a board of directors and the selection of a president, James J. Hill, and other officers, who, with their associate stockholders of the Great Northern Railway company, assigned and transferred to the Northern Securities company a large amount of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company, constituting a controlling interest therein and complainant believes a majority thereof, upon the agreed basis of exchange of 180 par value of the capital stock of the Northern Securities company for each share of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company, and the defendant J. Pierpont Morgan and his associate stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway company, assigned and transferred to the defendant, the Northern Securities company, a large majority of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway company upon the agreed basis of exchange of $115 par value of the capital stock of the Northern Securities company for each share of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway company; and thereafter the Northern Securities company offered to the stockholders of the defendant railway companies to issue and exchange its capital stock for the capital stock of each railway company upon the basis of exchange aforesaid, no other consideration being required.

"The defendant, the Northern Securities company, has acquired an additional amount of the stock of the defendant railway companies, issuing in lieu thereof its own stock and is now holding as owner and proprietor substantially all of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway company, and as complainant believes, a majority of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company. By reason whereof a virtual consolidation under one ownership and source of control of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway systems has been effected, a combination or conspiracy in restraint of the trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign nations formerly carried on by the defendant railway companies independently and in free competition, one with the other, has been formed and is in operation, and the defendants are thereby attempting to monopolize, and have monopolized, such interstate and foreign trade or commerce to the great and irreparable damage of the people of the United States in derogation of their common rights and in violation of the act of congress of July 2, 1890, entitled, 'An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies.'

"If the defendant, the Northern Securities company, has not acquired a large majority of the capital stock of the defendant, the Great Northern Railway company, it is because the individual defendants named and their associates in the combination or conspiracy charged in this petition, or some of them, since it became apparent that the legality of their corporate device for the merger of the stock of competing railway companies through the instrumentality of a central or holding corporation, would be assailed in the courts, have purposely withheld, or caused to be withheld, a large amount of the capital stock of said railway company from transfer for the stock of the Northern Securities company, and have purposely discouraged and prevented the transfer and exchange of such stock for the stock of the Northern Securities company, all for the purpose of concealing the real scope and object of the unlawful combination or conspiracy, and of deceiving and misleading the state and federal authorities and of furnishing a ground for the defense that the Northern Securities company does not hold a clear majority of the stock of the Great Northern Railway company.

Not Organized in Good Faith.

"The Northern Securities company was not organized in good faith to purchase and pay for the stocks of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railway companies. It was organized solely to incorporate the pooling of the stocks of said companies and to carry into effect the unlawful combination or conspiracy aforesaid. The Northern Securities company is a mere depository, custodian, holder and trustee for the stocks of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railway companies and its shares of stock are but beneficial certificates issued against said railroad stocks to designate the interest of the holders in the pool. The Northern Securities company does not have and never had any capital sufficient to warrant such a stupendous operation. Its subscribed capital was but $30,000 and its authorized capital stock of $400,000,000 is just sufficient when all issued to represent and cover the exchange value of substantially the entire stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies upon the basis and at the rate agreed upon, which is about $122,000,000 in excess of the combined capital stock of the two railway companies taken at par.

Sets Interstate Commerce at Naught.

"If the government fails to prevent the carrying out of this combination or conspiracy not only will a virtual consolidation of two competing transcontinental lines, with the practical pooling of their earnings be effected and a monopoly of the interstate and foreign commerce formerly carried on by them as competitors be created and all effective competition between such lines in the carrying of interstate and foreign traffic be destroyed, but thereafter to all desiring to use it, an available method will be presented whereby the corporation scheme or device aforesaid, the act of congress of July 2, 1890, may be circumvented and set at naught and all transcontinental lines, indeed, the entire railway systems of the country, may be absorbed, merged and consolidated, thus placing the public at the absolute mercy of the holding corporations."

The petition prays that the Northern Securities company, its stockholders, officers, etc., be perpetually enjoined from purchasing, voting, etc., any of the shares of the capital stock of either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern companies and that a mandatory injunction may issue requiring the orthern Securities company to recall and cancel any certificate of stock issued by it in purchase of or in exchange for any of the shares of the capital stock of either the said railway companies, surrendering in return therefor the certificates of stock in the respective railway companies, in lieu of which they were issued. It is also asked that the defendants, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway companies, their officers, stockholders, etc., be perpetually enjoined from in any manner recognizing or accepting the Northern Securities company as the owner or holder of any of the shares of their capital stock, etc.

The petition is signed by Milton D. Purdy, attorney of the United States for the district of Minnesota, P. C. Knox, attorney general of the United States, and John K. Richards, solicitor general of the United States.

Bloating after eating, indigestion, flatulence or water brash may be quickly corrected through the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It strengthens digestion, cleanses and regulates the bowels.

Cleveland Signs Dummy Taylor.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Dummy Taylor, the deaf mute base ball pitcher, has signed with Cleveland for the season of 1902. He leaves the National to come to the American league.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Oscar Goodman was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday to attend the funeral of her sister.

Dan W. Canon, superintendent of the county hospital, has petitioned the county court to send Lee Albert Thomas, a feeble minded orphan, 8 years old, to the institution at Beatrice.

Chief of Police Donahue and Detectives Drummy and Mitchell are in Plattsmouth as witnesses in the case of the state against Frank Sharp, charged with being one of a party who robbed a freight car on the Rock Island railroad near South Omaha in 1898.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE FREE

A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE BEE WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASES, OR WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AMONG WOMEN AS "FEMALE WEAKNESS."

TEST YOUR KIDNEYS

If Any of Your Family in This or Past Generations Have Been Troubled with Kidney Disease, Make a Test of Your Urine and Satisfy Yourself.

THIS SIMPLE TEST WILL TELL:

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle; let it stand for 24 hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys even one day. After testing your urine if you are still in doubt write to the Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and the doctor will analyze your urine and give you full report and advice free of charge.

Thousands of persons are suffering today from kidney, liver and bladder diseases and are at a loss to understand what ails them. Warner's Safe Cure is the only medicine that will cure all forms of these diseases.

Lieut. F. J. Fairbrother.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE regulates the kidneys, stimulates the action of the liver, and, at the same time, tones up the system. It is purely vegetable, contains no harmful drugs and is positive in its action; it does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective tonic; it is a stimulant to digestion and awakens the torpid liver, putting the patient into the very best receptive state for the work of the restorer. It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength, and restores the energy that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of diseased kidneys or liver.

CURES KIDNEYS.

The following unsolicited letter is a sample of thousands received from those who have been cured by Warner's Safe Cure:

Lieutenant F. J. Fairbrother, 311 South Clinton St., Syracuse, N. Y., wrote Aug. 19, 1901: "At times my system gets run down and I need a tonic and stimulant. My blood becomes thin and my kidneys become diseased; as soon as I take Warner's Safe Cure it seems to help me. It braces me up and stops the pains in my kidneys and bladder. I have noticed this effect on men in the army, and I have never known of a case where a cure was not made if Warner's Safe Cure was taken as directed."

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists, or direct, at

50 Cents and $1.00 a Bottle.

Less Than One Cent a Dose.

Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good as" Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of kidney disease during the last thirty years. It is prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the kidney, liver and bladder.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidney, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Omaha Morning Bee. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials, free, to any one who will write.

MAN'S MALADIES

AND THEIR CURE.

Millions of Men Have Been Wrecked on the Rock of Sexual Vice.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY

THE STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE

SPECIALISTS IN DISEASES OF MEN.

"I made up my mind soon after graduating from college that no one man was great enough to master the entire field of medicine and surgery. Many physicians have tried to do this, but they have met with results usually disappointing to themselves and often disastrous to their patients. For this reason I determined early in my professional career to confine my practice strictly to a single line of diseases and to originating and perfecting cures for them."

We, therefore, treat only what we are absolutely certain we can positively cure to stay cured—

Varicocele, Stricture, Nervo-Sexual Debility, Contagious Blood Poison, Rupture, Kidney and Urinary Diseases

Longest Established. Most Successful and Reliable Specialists in Diseases of Men, as Medical Diplomas, Licenses and Newspaper Records Show.

and all reflex complications and associate diseases and weaknesses of men.

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