

Copper Cures Consumption

New Treatment for Consumption Indorsed by Member of British Tuberculosis Congress—"Antidotoxum Tuberculose" (the Copper Cure) Marvel of the Medical World—Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Others of Quick, Galloping and Fast Consumption in Their Own Homes—Any One Can Receive FREE Specially Written Books Which Explain Exhaustively the Cure and Prevention of Consumption—"Antidotoxum Tuberculose"—Let Every Reader of The Bee Write the Company at Once.



Q. K. BUCKHOUT,
Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Ltd.), Member of British Tuberculosis Congress, Member Tuberculosis Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Consumption need not worry about their future any more. The long-sought-for cure for consumption has at last been found, and a cure that is sure as the sun in the simplest disease. To satisfy yourself of this you have only to write the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., 67 Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich., of which the chairman is Mr. Q. K. Buckhout, a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption—the cure and prevention—a life study. This cure is something entirely new and is called "Antidotoxum Tuberculose," or the Copper Cure, and is the only discovery we know of that absolutely kills all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption, as, unless this is done, the disease cannot be cured. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ. "Antidotoxum Tuberculose" is the original copper cure.

You can tell if you are consumption by the coughing and spitting, especially in the morning, when you throw yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, by night sweats, chest fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of the flesh, and by the fact that you feel the body and muscles on the bones until the consumption is all gone and you are again a strong, healthy man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same doctor benefited H. Dingley, son of Congressman Dingley of Dingley Tariff Bill fame, who went West and South for relief and didn't get it, and came back with death staring him in the face, and was benefited by "Antidotoxum Tuberculose" after all else had failed. It cured John Devries of Kalamazoo of galloping consumption, Adriaan J. van der Meer of Utrecht of quick consumption, Paul De Smith of England, and many cases which wasted away to death many years ago.

So don't give up hope, and don't spend your money traveling to distant lands to write tonight to the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., 67 Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you free of charge telling you all about the Copper Cure, a cure you in your own home in a very short time.

More Cheap Excursions
VIA
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
FROM OMAHA.

1—Indianapolis, Ind. \$19.40 \$17.40
2—St. Wayne, Ind. 19.20 17.20
3—Toledo, Ohio 21.25 19.25
4—Sandusky, Ohio 23.10 21.10
5—Columbus, Ohio 23.10 21.10
1—Dayton, Ohio 22.00 20.00
1—Springfield, Ohio 22.50 20.50
1—Terre Haute, Ind. 18.35 16.35
1—Evansville, Ind. 18.50 16.50
1—Cincinnati, Ohio 22.50 20.50
1—Louisville, Ky. 19.50 17.50
1—Logansport, Ind. 18.25 16.25
1—Decatur, Ill. 18.35 16.35
1—Grand Rapids, Mich. 17.75
1—Kalamazoo, Mich. 16.40
1—Detroit, Mich. 19.50
1—Toronto, Canada 25.15
1—Buffalo, N. Y. 24.75
1—Pittsburg, Pa. 23.25
1—Wheeling, W. Va. 23.75
1—Columbus, Ohio 22.50
1—Cleveland, Ohio 22.75
1—Frankfort, Ky. 21.15
1—Washington, D. C. 28.05
2—Boston, Mass. \$31.75

ABOVE RATES ARE FOR ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

TROUBLES OF THE MOTORMAN

Ho Has Them A-Plenty; So Many, in Fact, They Haunt His Sleeping Hours.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ANNOY HIM MOST

Former Step Off Backward and the Latter Use Tracks for Playground—Hoodlum Hour for Accidents.

(Copyright, 1902, by A. S. Richardson.)
"That Pittsfield motorman who ran down Roosevelt's carriage and then asked the president whether he thought he'd done it on purpose, was fresh, altogether too fresh—but, just the same, I know how he felt."
So said a New York motorman with a gilt band on his sleeve, as with the lighting of a fresh pipe a reminiscent look came into his eyes.
"You see, it's this way. When we get into a smashup the first thing we feel is the awful shock—physical and nervous—a feeling that heaven and earth are coming together and we're right smack in the middle. Then there comes a sickening sensation of sorrow for having hurt some one and at last an indefinable fury with the press of hand, for nine chances out of ten it was his fault, not ours."
"Now, hold on a minute. Don't say we are a reckless lot until you've heard our side of the story. Ever notice the peculiar way a motorman gives when he's almost run you down? You think it is a warning, don't you? Well, it ain't. 'Twould be too late for warning. It is just an expression of horror at what he has almost done. And then you look up and wave your umbrella and threaten to report him to the company and use epithets not found in the books of Moses and wonder why the motorman looks so mad, anyhow. But, just the same, after you get over this scare, say in about forty-eight hours, you're back at your old trick of dodging between two cars coming from opposite directions."
"Whenever I read something in a paper about the unfeeling motorman that has run down some helpless child I get just 'dotted' mad. Unfeeling! What do reporters know about the way the motorman feels? He's a fellow just like you and me, and he says nothing. His company respects an employee who does not talk until he is put on the witness stand or is called up to report before his superiors. A motorman may be standing coolly at his post after an accident while an inspector is talking to the thick of the rioters, did not see and was it over there were some quick arrests and two members of the gang owned up to the scheme. The one district where a riot of this sort is apt to be genuine and where the motorman is really in danger is the Italian section where their passionate love for children will set the whole population afire."

Accidents Where Danger is Least.

"Another peculiarity about accidents is that they seldom occur at points where the danger is known to be great. For instance, there is Dead Man's curve at Fourteenth street and Broadway. Every suburbanite who comes into town shopping, every out-of-town motorist who is on his way to New York, looks out when he comes to that corner, but let him be crossing at some level, smooth, straight grade and he gets careless. Then, when you think about cities which have very steep grades, like Kansas City and Omaha, there is a small percentage of accidents, for everyone is careful. If there is an accident like the one on that steep hill in Cincinnati, where a car plunged straight down the incline, it is sure to be terrible and fatal, but in the long run it occurs so seldom that in the long run a company that has a less dangerous route to cover loses just as much through damage suits, because familiarity breeds contempt and people get careless."

Woman the Chief Troubler.

"But with all their troubles motormen stick to their jobs. Of the 5,000 men in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway company 2,700 have been with the road for five years or more. Some of us have had the same runs, too, for a long time."
"Yes, there's lots in the way you handle teamsters on your line. For instance, one day on lower Broadway I saw a delivery car in the great wholesale districts like West street and West Broadway, if a fellow is good natured, hale fellow well met, he can get through the tangle of truckmen as a churchly chap never can. A heavy, 'Give over there, Jack, we want to get up the line,' will do more than a string of curses every time. It's a big thing, too, to have your road in good standing with truckmen. If the other laboring classes are down on a road for any reason they can make it mighty hard for you. Good will is worth more in making a line in a city like New York than a good, up-to-date equipment. You can't make time against a sullen teamster."

Teetotal Car Suicides.

"It seems like a nasty choice for a method of committing suicide, but sure it is that more persons than you dream of go by this route."
"Shortly after I got back to New York I was running on the Amsterdam avenue line, and, you know, we make pretty good time going down those hills. I saw a chap standing in the middle of the block, near the tracks and wanted to him to go on to the corner, where we stopped. He didn't budge and when we came spinning down he threw himself right in front of the car and we were over him before I could as much as shut my eyes. There was no mistaking that he deliberately stood there waiting for death to come his way, but heaven only knows why it happened to be in the form of my car. He proved to be a bum and a dope fiend, probably tried of life. At any rate, we could get no trace of relatives or friends and he was buried in the Potter's field."
"Another trick responsible for many accidents is the absent-mindedness of women out shopping."
"I have stood at the intersection of Sixth avenue, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street and wondered how so many accidents. A woman will stand gazing listlessly through her shopping list or picking things over in her purse. Several cars will pass; chances

for crossing the street in safety will come and go and she will not notice. Then, suddenly, the notion to get onto the other side of the street will come and she will throw an arrow she darts away. Cars may be coming from both ways and diagonally on Broadway; forty people may yell at the top of their lungs, but by some mysterious working of Providence she lands on the opposite sidewalk, stops coolly around and looks about her as much as to say, 'What are you all making so much fuss about? If she doesn't happen to make it—well, it's the careless motorman again. Have you ever seen a woman reading her shopping list or studying the things from the bargain ads' in the morning papers while she crossed a crowded thoroughfare? Can you look on that picture and then fall to feel some sympathy with us motormen?"

Hoodlum Hour for Accidents.

"Now here is another funny thing. We have noticed that 10 o'clock Sunday night is a regular hoodlum hour for the motor companies. We have more small accidents then than at any other time of the week. Women are dragged or thrown from moving cars and it puzzled the officials for awhile. But after a time we found that most of the victims were servant girls, particularly Irish and colored girls, and the accident was generally due to being in the wrong way, and, incidentally, stepping off the wrong way. Then by a system of reasoning that Sherlock Holmes might scorn, it is so simple—they decided that the accidents were due to the anxiety of these women to get to their homes. It seems that in all married houses a separate body from the national union, a fact which needed no repetition, for no one ever supposed they were identical, but a spirit of fairness should have impelled her also to have stated that all members of the board were members of the Women's Christian Temperance union, and most of them holding important official positions in state or national unions, three of them being state presidents."

Some Important Facts Omitted.

While stating that the temple had never been a department, why did she not state that other fact that until the St. Paul convention in 1898 it was an affiliated interest and as such made its reports to the national convention, where they were discussed and accepted by that body and published in its national minutes, and that many of the state officers, and some still make it, a regular department of work? The omission of these facts convey the impression—which was doubtless intended—that there was no real connection between the two bodies, when the exact opposite was the fact. It is true that in her next statement that there was no "written agreement" between the national union and the temple, as if this was an omission particularly unfavorable to the temple, but no such agreement was made with either the national union or the Women's Christian Temperance union, and so was unnecessary for this. The real connection was not by written agreement, but by the attempt of Mrs. Fry to raise money to buy the temple for the national union and the willingness on the part of the national union to contribute which might come from her effort, and it was the officers of the national union, Miss Willard at their head, who assisted at the laying of the cornerstone, who marshaled the children and participated in all the exercises of the day, and it was other national officers who, after Miss Willard's death and the financial disasters of 1893 and the following years made the task of raising funds so hard, who urged the withdrawal of the support of the national union, and who have since used all the power of their official position to thwart and defeat the work carried on by the trustees."

Regarding the Site.

Mrs. Fry further states that "contrary to the resolution of the national convention" the building built on leased ground, but she does not quote the resolution, nor can she, for no such was ever passed. The one passed after the question had been fully discussed, Mrs. Rounds of Illinois having objected to its being on leased ground, was offered by M. H. Hoffman, president of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, and that, while we assume no financial responsibility whatever, we give to Mrs. Fry our sympathy, our prayers and pledge not to hinder or embarrass her in the prosecution of her plans, provided she shall legally obligate herself not to begin the work until \$50,000 shall be secured. Adopted." And as after this nowhere appears in the records any objection to the building on leased ground we cannot consider Mrs. Fry, who was not a national officer until years after, very good for her part in the matter. She effectually disproves her statement that the national asked that the cost should not exceed \$200,000 or \$300,000. One wonders at her courage in making such a statement when the records are so accessible and show the real facts.

About the Bond Issue.

Quite in accord with the spirit of her entire letter to the present letter, Mrs. Carse has issued her own personal bonds to the amount of \$300,000. After consultation with good business men and with the approval of Miss Willard and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Carse issued these bonds for and on behalf of the National Women's Christian Temperance union and for its sole benefit, but this part of the story Mrs. Fry carefully omits, and yet writes as if it was a late occurrence, when they were issued in 1891 (taken to the convention held in Boston that year, explained from the records of the purchase recommended by Miss Willard and others as a good investment and an aid in acquiring the temple for the Women's Christian Temperance union. As the personal bonds of Mrs. Carse they would not have been offered for sale, and were not, but she has issued them for her own use and with the honor of that great organization which would not otherwise have thought of investing in the bonds, and if this does not constitute a "moral obligation" it will be hard to find what does. Later in the letter Mrs. Fry says: "Since the temple has been dropped it has been claimed by Mrs. Carse and others that there is a moral obligation on the part of the national to redeem Mrs. Carse's personal bond." "Her bond," again, with no mention of the purpose of the bond; this is an evasion and suppression worthy of a pettifogging lawyer who seeks to win his case, not on its justice, but by a technicality. Note the "since the temple has been dropped," as if it had never been heard of before, yet Miss Willard had assured it many times in her address at Buffalo, in November, 1897, she said: "Now we are in debt. Not legally, but morally, to the bondholders. I shall never rest until I live till that debt is paid." And yet, to believe Mrs. Fry, one would suppose it had never been heard of until the dropping of the temple at the St. Paul convention. Again she speaks of Mrs. Carse "repudiating the interest" on the bonds. When the hard times, combined with the opposition, which was as unjust and unfair as this present letter, made it impossible to raise the interest, Mrs. Carse, with the unanimous consent of the board of trustees, entered into an agreement with the bondholders to pay them the face value of the bonds less the interest, buying the bonds at the earliest possible moment, which agreement the trustees have worked earnestly to carry out and are carrying out by buying bonds as they can, and would undoubtedly have that part of their work completed before this time had the national

W. C. T. U. TEMPLE BUILDING

Spirited Reply to Strictures of Mrs. Fry on the Project.

MRS. CARSE'S COURSE WARMLY DEFENDED

Secretary Dunham Points Out Mistakes Made by the Critic and Shows How the Project Was Fostered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: The letter written by Mrs. Fry, corresponding secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, to a member of the Omaha union regarding the temple, and published in The Bee of September 9, has just come to my notice, and as some of the statements are so incomplete and some so incorrect that they give a false idea of the situation, I ask, as a matter of justice, space for a reply. It may be well to say that I have served on the board of Temple trustees since its organization in January, 1892, have been secretary since October, 1895, and financial secretary for over two years, so can be supposed to know something of the enterprise.

Mrs. Fry begins by stating that the board of trustees is a separate body from the national union, a fact which needed no repetition, for no one ever supposed they were identical, but a spirit of fairness should have impelled her also to have stated that all members of the board were members of the Women's Christian Temperance union, and most of them holding important official positions in state or national unions, three of them being state presidents.

While stating that the temple had never been a department, why did she not state that other fact that until the St. Paul convention in 1898 it was an affiliated interest and as such made its reports to the national convention, where they were discussed and accepted by that body and published in its national minutes, and that many of the state officers, and some still make it, a regular department of work? The omission of these facts convey the impression—which was doubtless intended—that there was no real connection between the two bodies, when the exact opposite was the fact. It is true that in her next statement that there was no "written agreement" between the national union and the temple, as if this was an omission particularly unfavorable to the temple, but no such agreement was made with either the national union or the Women's Christian Temperance union, and so was unnecessary for this. The real connection was not by written agreement, but by the attempt of Mrs. Fry to raise money to buy the temple for the national union and the willingness on the part of the national union to contribute which might come from her effort, and it was the officers of the national union, Miss Willard at their head, who assisted at the laying of the cornerstone, who marshaled the children and participated in all the exercises of the day, and it was other national officers who, after Miss Willard's death and the financial disasters of 1893 and the following years made the task of raising funds so hard, who urged the withdrawal of the support of the national union, and who have since used all the power of their official position to thwart and defeat the work carried on by the trustees."

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officers "dropped the temple" when it was voted to do so at St. Paul in 1898. But they have given it constant attention and it is safe to say that had they used as much effort to pay off the bonds as they have to prevent the trustees from paying them it would have been done long ago.

She also speaks of the money used in "decorating" Willard hall, but which was used in completing and furnishing it instead of "decorating" it, but omits to mention that \$19,000 was voted by the board of trustees, those present being Lady Henry Somerset, Frances E. Willard, Marion H. Dunham, Helen M. Barker, Clara C. Hoffman, Mary A. Woodbridge, Mattilda B. Carse, also Miss Helen L. Hood, secretary and Miss Esther Fugh, treasurer. Afterward, it was found that \$2,357 was needed to complete the hall, it was also ordered by Mrs. Fry, as president of the board, she did not even vote upon this expenditure.

Speaking of the debt, which, with accumulated fairness, she makes \$5,000 larger than it is, she asks, "Under these circumstances what would the national do with the temple if it owned it?" She forgets that the national cannot own the building until it is paid for, and when it is the interest on the debt, \$30,000 per year will no longer have to be paid, and will swell the assets.

While the rest of the letter is in the same spirit of unfairness, it seems hardly worth while to take up every item, as it would make this article too long. To show, however, how misleading it is as a whole, will quote from "A Trumpet Blast," sent out Thanksgiving day, November 29, 1890, by the national officers:

It is easy to tear down, it is difficult to build, but the builder blesses and prays for the work. Some years ago we set out to own a temple that should be the home of the Women's Christian Temperance union, its publishing house, its school of methods, its daily gospel meetings, and should also be the headquarters of our national work and help the work of our state unions. We have since that time the annual income, an amount proportionate to what had been subscribed in that state.

The temple has been reared and is the finest office building, architecturally, on the continent.

UNWARNED FACTS



W. A. COOK, M. D.

THE FIRST EFFECTS

as seen by the shallow complexion, pimples on face, flushed neck or breasts, early streaks under eyes, accompanied by pain in the back, poor memory, confused mind, melancholy, evil thoughts, headache, ringing in the ears, flashes or spots before the eyes, flabby muscles, nervousness, trembling in the limbs, uncomfortable feeling, itching or twitching of the limbs, fluttering or irregular beating of the heart, cowardice, tendency to dose or sleep, bashfulness, difficulty of concentrating thought, etc.

VARICOCELE

is an unhealthy state of the spermatic chord and veins in the scrotum. It is caused through excessive, severe straining, blows, falls and sometimes through excessive horseback and bicycle riding. It occurs generally in the young and mostly in the left side. The whole vein in old cases is knotty, cordy and enlarged, bulging out in places to little pouches, giving the vessel when full of blood a knotty appearance. The disease comes on slowly, with heavy aching pain, sometimes extending up the chord to the groin and the back, there is oftentimes a sense of weight on the affected side, which becomes flabby and is very liable to perspiration. When taken in the hand the affected sections feel as if filled with a bunch of worms or a cluster of cords; it sometimes, if neglected, exists in such a degree as to resemble rupture; in advanced stages of the disease the epididymis becomes detached from the testicle and is plainly felt by the fingers; the result is a considerable weakening of the sexual power and if not cured ends in complete impotency.

Some men feel a delicacy about talking or writing upon such subjects, but really there is no cause for it. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." Delays are dangerous. These conditions do not cure themselves, and the longer they run the more complicated they become.

Let it not be forgotten that we cure varicocele in one week without detention from business; blood poison in 27 to 90 days without potash or mercury; lost manhood in 3 to 12 weeks; stricture, without knife or sounds in 4 to 8 weeks, and piles in one treatment. Our consultation at office or by letter is free and we furnish a written contract as good as a bond to make a perfect and permanent cure or refund money in every case we accept for treatment.

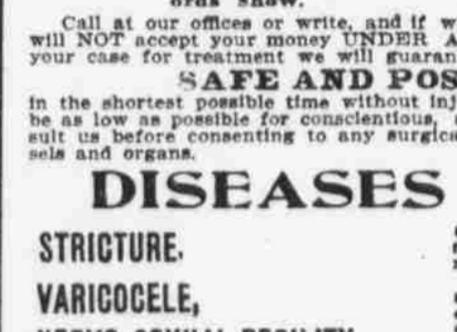
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MEN CONTEMPLATING TREATMENT.

You should consider thoroughly the factors of skill, experience, reliability, etc., of a Doctor or Specialist before entrusting to him your health, and the lasting recovery of which means so much to your future life and happiness.



Every man who is afflicted owes it to himself and his posterity to get cured safely and positively, without leaving any light or weakness in his system. You do not want to be mutilated and maimed for life trying to be cured of VARICOCELE, STRICTURE and other diseases in a few days by surgical procedures.

We make no misleading statements or unbusinesslike propositions. We are afflicted in order to secure their patronage. Our consultation at office or by letter is free and we furnish a written contract as good as a bond to make a perfect and permanent cure or refund money in every case we accept for treatment.

DISEASES OF MEN

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

We will spare you the penalties associated with Nervous Debility, Weakness, Drainage, Self-Abuse, Wasting of Organs, Premature Death, Loss of Memory, Energy and Ambition, Nervousness, Pimples, Eruption of the face, Itching of the skin, and other ailments of Calamity, the Chagrin and Mortification of Weaklings, the Fright of Contemplated Matrimony. We will render you robust and strong mentally, physically and socially.

Call at our office or write, and if we find that you cannot be cured we will NOT accept your money UNDER ANY CONDITION; but if we accept your case for treatment we will guarantee a SAFE AND POSITIVE CURE.

In the shortest possible time without injurious after-effects. Our charges will be as low as possible for conscientious, skillful and successful services. Consult us before consenting to any surgical procedure upon important blood vessels and organs.

Our special home treatment will cure you. References—Best Banks and Leading Business Men of the city. Consultation at our office or by letter free and strictly confidential.

Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

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