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FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

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Sells on Merit, not on Sensational Advertising.

A Hair Invigorator—Just what its name implies. It supplies nourishment, the elements of growth, which, when absorbed by the hair, strengthens and beautifies it in the same way that sap glorifies the foliage of a tree. Even where the follicles are seemingly dead, if the scalp is massaged daily with Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic a vigorous growth will be produced. It has honestly earned its title of "the great hair grower." It stimulates the most stunted growth and makes the hair magnificently healthy and beautiful. By its use women can provide themselves with a trailing mantle of hair—woman's natural raiment, her birthright.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is prized equally by men and women, particularly when the hair begins to weaken or fade. Cures baldness, grayness, splitting of the hair, dandruff and all diseases of the hair, scalp and beard. One application usually stops hair falling. A nursery requisite; no mother should neglect to use it for her boys and girls; when the hair is made strong in childhood it remains proof against disease and retains its vigor and youthfulness through life.

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Reservations may be made by telegraph at our expense.
KUPPER-BENSON HOTEL CO.
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WOMEN TOUCH ON SUFFRAGE

Come Up for Some Discussion in a Report of a Committee.

DROPPED WITH NOTHING BUT TALK

Mrs. H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln One of the Nominees for Director—Mrs. Stoutenborough Not Mentioned.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

ST. PAUL, June 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The much discussed resolutions of the advisory industrial committee that would have committed the General Federation of Women's Clubs to the enfranchisement of voting women have been successfully sidetracked, but the eighth biennial convention was treated to a large, practical dose of woman suffrage Wednesday morning through the medium of the federation's legislative committee. So tactfully was it administered, however, that even the conservative ones recognized in the committee's report only practical suggestions as to methods of securing legislation along the many lines in which club women are interested and several times the house rose to give the Chautauqua salute and applaud vigorously. Throughout the session Mrs. Decker, though a resident of Denver, gave no expression of approval and the Colorado delegation was equally unenthusiastic. Under the subject "Methods of Legislation," Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Topeka, Kan., named preparation, organization and systematic plan of action as the first essentials. She recommended canvassing and lobbying as the most effective means, if coupled with womanly dignity, and she named patience, purity of character and prayer as essentials to women who undertake this line of work. In conclusion she said:

"That the supreme essential is the ballot for women, but it must be granted wisely and used intelligently or it will be of no more value than in the hands of some men."

Property Rights Discussed.

An outline of the property rights laws for women in the various states was presented by Mrs. George Burke of Kansas as "laws that women should know." She pointed out the inequality and the injustice of these laws in the majority of states and urged the women to inform themselves regarding them and work for a remedy. She, too, advocated the ballot for women as the most direct and effective means of securing equitable laws.

In his talk on the juvenile court, Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver prefaced his story of the "square deal" for the boy with the assurance that Denver owes the success of its juvenile court system to the fact that the club women of that city have the ballot.

At the session of the nominating committee Tuesday night Mrs. H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln received thirteen out of thirty-nine votes for a directorship. This was not sufficient to secure her recommendation to the house, but she was nominated from the floor of the convention with two others when the king her one of eleven nominees made making her one of eleven nominees recommended. No attempt was made to re-elect Mrs. Stoutenborough, formerly of Nebraska.

The invitation of Boston to the next biennial will be seconded by Rhode Island, which proposes a novel innovation in the way of a side attraction. If Boston is granted the convention one day to be set aside for an excursion to Providence, R. I., where a clam bake will be given.

Report of Nominating Committee.

The report of the nominating committee was made by Mrs. A. J. Newbury of New Jersey. She stated that the Minnesota delegates nominated Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker for president, and the nomination was seconded by the delegates from Texas. The nomination was unanimously made and great applause greeted the announcement. Other nominations were:

First vice president, Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis; second vice president, Mrs. May Alden Ward, Boston; recording secretary, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Perkins of Nashville; treasurer, Mrs. Josiah Cowles, Los Angeles; editor, Mrs. Penny B. Acker, Austin, Tex.; among the directors selected were Mrs. Sarah Evans, Oregon; Mrs. H. Johnston, Kansas; Mrs. Frank Schiek, Wyoming, and Mrs. H. M. Bushnell of Nebraska.

WILL VISIT PLANTS

(Continued from First Page.)

that the use of bad meat had never been attempted by reputable packers and that it would be suicide to their business. At this point a recess was taken for luncheon.

Statement by Wilson.

Mr. Wilson read a prepared statement to the committee, in which he said:

"That the live stock and packing industries have suffered an irreparable injury by the unjust and unwarranted criticisms of the past few weeks I am sure it is unnecessary for me to tell you, gentlemen, who are in such close touch with the agricultural interests of the country. Had the original motive been simply the obtaining of legislation to improve the inspection and sanitary conditions, then I say the criticisms have been doubly unjust and unfair, for in the very inception of the investigation the commission and its superiors were given the assurance of the packers' co-operation and their personal guarantee was given that any practical recommendations would be welcomed and adopted. We are now and have always been in favor of the extension of inspection, also of the adoption of sanitary regulations that will insure the very best possible conditions and in this connection I most respectfully call your attention to the recommendations of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds, paragraph by paragraph of their report, all of which, except in some minor details, have the hearty approval and support of the commission. It is my belief that what we appeal to you gentlemen, for protection against is a bill that will put our business in the hands of theorists, chemists, sociologists, etc., and the management and control taken away from the men who have devoted their lives to the upbuilding and perfecting of this great industry."

Shocking to Sensibilities.

My denials of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds' report in detail would, of course, simply be my opinion, and I have no personal standing in twenty years' experience in this industry. There is no question but that the many

necessary operations attending the slaughtering of animals, the sight of blood and other details resulting would have a very shocking effect on the nerves and senses of two men with the necessary fine artistic abilities that such men as Messrs. Neill and Reynolds must have, who have devoted their lives to one line of scientific or sociological work, but men such as this committee is made up of, with broad and more general experiences will immediately appreciate how the conditions reported have been exaggerated and that the greatest effort is made from all times to handle the product in a clean and sanitary manner. We appreciate the suggestions made by Neill and Reynolds especially equip them to recommend improvements in social conditions and many of the suggestions made by them were found to be practical and have already been adopted, but we also feel that their two and one-half weeks' experience in the packing house does not equip them sufficiently to justify your honorable body in undertaking to intelligently legislate on their observations alone.

For this reason he wanted the committee to make personal inspection.

When the hearing was resumed Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, was asked a number of questions concerning ante-mortem examinations of cattle brought by packing houses. He explained that these examinations were all conducted in the stock yards. He was asked if he believed any diseased meat was put on the market in any form, but he would not express an opinion. He explained in detail the disposition of diseased cattle through the stock exchange, but said no such precautions were taken concerning other animals.

Says Pens Are Clean.

Mr. Wilson again took up the Neill-Reynolds' report, commenting on many of the criticisms. Concerning the condition of the animals' pens he stated that the floors were properly drained to permit of flushing as often as needed, and he asserted that the pens were clean. The Neill-Reynolds' report spoke of ten dead hogs being found in one place and fifteen in another. Mr. Wilson said that some pens from 500 to 600 hogs are received and that frequently dead ones are found in the pens. He did not think there was anything "revolting" about that.

In regard to the interior of the work rooms, Mr. Wilson said that any person would be pleased with their appearance before the day's killing and dressing is begun, and that persons not used to packing houses might be disgusted with the condition of the same rooms several hours later. He contended that there was no unwholesome conditions there. Every day, he said, all rooms, tables, trucks and utensils of all kinds are washed as clean as water and scrub brush can make them.

Report Discussed in Detail.

Chairman Wadsworth read piecemeal what may be termed the startling features of the report, and as he pronounced each indictment paused for answers. Mr. Wilson did not attempt to deny that odors arose from the entrails and offal of the carcasses, but he said they were removed as promptly as possible. He said he did not think the odor was more unsanitary than a toilet off of a bed room in a first-class hotel, as the toilets were kept in good condition.

Similar places were furnished workmen to wash, he said, and asserted that the men all carried bunches of clean cloth, which was used as towels. The men preferred this, said Mr. Wilson.

Repeating his invitation to members of the committee to visit the packing houses, Mr. Wilson opened the floor to people who passed through them every year.

"If we should visit the packing houses would there be any changes made before we arrived?" asked Mr. Wadsworth.

"We always take advantage of good suggestions," said Mr. Neill, and Reynolds made some. "I replied," Mr. Wilson. He thought the changes, however, would not prevent the committee from getting at the facts.

Neill and Wilson Clash.
Mr. Wilson questioned the charge made in the Neill-Reynolds report that a carcass of a hog had slipped from a cart into a privy and had been picked up and placed with clean carcasses. He called upon Dr. Neill to state that it did not happen in one of the big packing houses.

"It did happen in one of the big packing houses," Dr. Neill replied emphatically, although questioned by members of the committee to state which one, Neill refused.

"But some of the very things that Mr. Wilson has just now denied," he said, "happened at Nelson Morris & Co.'s place."

Mr. Wilson took up the comparison with the model New York packing house which was made in the Neill-Reynolds report, and said that house was new and built under the strict building and sanitary regulations of the city. The new house of his firm in Kansas City would compare favorably with the New York house. There were just as good and sanitary houses in Chicago, and all the newer buildings were up to date.

Asked that the statement that employees relieved themselves on the floor, Mr. Wilson was inclined to question themselves entirely. If it was seen it must have been in one of the smaller houses.

"Mr. Reynolds or Dr. Neill would have to stand around a long time to see anything of that kind in a large packing house," he said. "And any man doing it would be instantly discharged."

Reading about the man with a dirty apron and dirty clothes who had no means of cleaning his hands except to wipe them on his dirty clothes and that there was no water in the room, he said it would be possible for an apron to look clean after being worn for five minutes. The only dyes used were those to color the casings of the sausage, and not for meats.

Character of Employees.

As to the character of the employees, Mr. Wilson denied that they were a "riff-raff" of humanity or that the recent strike had made any change. Ninety-five per cent of those employed since that strike were union men.

He denied that girls were compelled to stand while their men were away, and were places for them to sit down, but undoubtedly some of them preferred to stand most of the time, that they might do their work more handily. Rooms were provided in



which the employees might eat and all of the big packers furnished coffee to their employees for 1 cent a cup.

"I think," he said, "that the people employed in stock yards are more than the average, a healthy class. There are very few cases of tuberculosis."

Representative Scott asked if Mr. Wilson had ever investigated packing houses abroad.

He had in England, but said American methods were far superior.

Agitation Affects Foreign Trade.
"Have you had any difficulty prior to this agitation with your foreign markets?" asked Mr. Scott.

"We are having a great deal of trouble now," replied the witness.

Asked again about times prior to the present agitation, he mentioned that some trouble was had with Germany, but he did not regard this based on the quality of American meats.

"We are having a great deal of trouble now," replied the witness.

He wanted the language to condemn carcasses only when the carcasses "are found to be unfit for human food."

To illustrate, he said, a carcass might be bruised on the shoulder and otherwise all right.

Dr. Melvin was asked for an opinion, and said that as applied to a live animal it might be "unsound" but fit for food, but applied to a dead animal a carcass that was "unsound" might not be fit for food.

Mr. Wadsworth said the whole thing was whether the animal was or was not fit for human food.

"What's the use of burdening the law with a lot of adjectives such as 'sound,' 'healthful,' etc.?"

Mr. Wilson made the same objection to the use of the words: "Impure," "unsound," "unhealthy," etc., wherever they qualified the inspection throughout some of the articles of the report. There would be no objection, said Mr. Wilson, to a sanitary regulation as strong as practicable. He admitted that the names of their products did not describe the character of the meat. Another article named "Brown" was simply a beef steak. Representative Lorimer said that "Brown" contained beef, pork, potatoes, carrots, etc.

"As a matter of fact," asked Representative Scott, "is anything you put up called potted chicken which is not chicken?"

"No, sir, our potted chicken is made entirely of chicken, and our potted turkey is made of turkey."

At this point the committee adjourned until morning.

Text of Wadsworth Amendment.
The Wadsworth substitute for the Beverage amendment, which has been in the course of preparation for some days, was made public today. The substitute differs from the amendment of the senate, first in that it leaves the matter discretionary with the secretary of agriculture; it omits the adjectives used in description of meat for human food, these adjectives being "sound," "healthful," etc. The substitute provides that the courts shall review any grievances to the matter of the enforcement of the regulation when applied to it. It places the cost of inspection on the government instead of the packers. It exempts the preservative requirements as to food intended for export and simplifies the common carrier provision by allowing railroads to accept for shipment goods marked "inspected and passed," without the further restriction that the common carrier may refuse to take the shipment, if the packing is intended for export from which it comes in unsanitary.

So far as Mr. Wilson representing the packers, had covered the Beverage amendment in his testimony before the committee, it was apparent that the Wadsworth substitute met the exact objections he raised regarding the Beverage amendment.

Club Women Act.
ST. PAUL, June 5.—The Federation of Women's Clubs took a hand in the pack-

The Weight of the World

and its civilization rests on the strong shoulders of the three great beer brewing nations. Herein is overwhelming evidence that the continual use of rich barley brews like

Gund's Peerless Beer

develops muscle, might and mind. Dr. Chas. S. Grady, Grantwood, N. J., says: "I believe the moderate use of good malt beer, the product of barley vegetable or cereal ingredient, is beneficial to adult persons and is certainly a food."

The popularity of "Peerless" is due to its commanding superiority. It has a splendid fragrance and most delightful flavor, because it is brewed—and has been brewed for half a century—by the celebrated Gund Natural Process—a peculiar process that retains in a most wonderful degree the aroma and strength of the grain and the hop.

Won gold medal at St. Louis, 1904—and diploma at Paris, 1900. Contains but 3 1/4% of alcohol—enough to promote digestion. Is a fine family beer. Try a case delivered at your home. Telephone, write or call for a trial order.

Peerless is sold at all restaurants, buffets, cafes, hotels and places of public resort.
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CHICAGO ENFORCING ITS RULES

Building Inspector Causes Packers to Comply with Ordinance.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Building Commissioner Bartzen and twelve deputy building inspectors went to the stock yards today to make an inspection of every building in the place. The commissioner declared before leaving the city hall that he would compel the packers to correct every violation of the building ordinances that might be found.

The first place visited was the hog plant of one of the large packing houses and it was found that the stairways and fire escapes were not sufficiently ample for the number of employees, and the owners of the plant were instructed to put from one to two stairways in all the buildings of the plant. They promised to do so at once.

Commissioner Bartzen personally went to the hog killing department of one of the large packing houses and described the conditions he found there as "filthy and dirty." He characterized the room as

"a dirty hole, unfit for the uses to which it is put."

From the hog killing department he went to the portion of the plant where cattle are killed and dressed. Here the walls were covered with calcimine scarcely dry. After going through the building the commissioner left for his office in the city hall. He said before leaving the stock yards that there is not a modern building in the entire district devoted to the packing industry. The majority of them, he declared, "are dilapidated, filthy and unfit for such use as is made of them."

He directed that the general public to visit their plants and by means of a personal inspection satisfy themselves regarding the purity and wholesomeness of their products and the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the buildings. The invitation is extended to everybody in the United States and particularly to the residents of Chicago and vicinity.

Appendix Kept Busy.

Your appendix is kept busy warding off the dangers of constipation. Help it with Dr. King's New Life Pills. 25c. For sale by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

"THE WORST DISEASE IN THE WORLD"

Contagious Blood Poison is the worst disease in the world; not only those who contract it suffer, but the awful taint is often transmitted to innocent offspring whose lives are blighted and bodies diseased because the virus of Contagious Blood Poison has been allowed to remain in the family blood.

The first sign of this disease is usually a little pimple or blister, then a red rash breaks out, the mouth and throat ulcerate, the hair comes out, copper colored spots appear on the limbs, back and breast; and as the disease more thoroughly pollutes the blood, sores and ulcers form and if the trouble is not checked the finger nails drop off, and the soft bones of the nose and head are destroyed.

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after years, and posterity is born with a rich, pure blood supply. Book with complete instructions for home treatment and any medical advice desired will be given without charge.

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COMPRISED of the best malted barley, the choicest Bohemian hops, sparkling Artesian water, and brewed in one of the most modern and scientifically managed plants in the United States, Storz Beer is pre-eminently the best. It has won honors wherever exhibited because of its high quality and purity, and is today recognized as the leading beer of the west. Insist on having Storz Beer. It means health, good cheer, and true temperance in your home. Order a case today.

HIGH GRADE BOTTLED BEER

Every Woman

is interested and should know the MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new "Whirling Spray" for the treatment of all diseases of the female system. It is a scientific preparation, and is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the female system. It is sold by Druggists and Dealers.

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If you have a disease or weakness peculiar to the pelvic region, your condition calls promptly for the best treatment the medical profession affords. Of this fact you must be thoroughly convinced when you stop to consider how many different doctors you have consulted, and how many bottles of worthless medicines you have taken. We have no fault to find with the man who employs such inferior treatment, for that is his privilege, but the money he thus expends would go far toward securing a cure for himself that is safe, rapid and permanent. We have long studied and thoroughly mastered in-fringe-diseases, and not a single failure or unpleasant result has been reported to us. Other physicians may treat men, but we cure them, cure them to remain cured, and this fact we are prepared to prove to the entire satisfaction of any man sincerely interested. Our fees are as low as they can be consistent with high grade treatment.

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