

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

All the Time. Face Mass of Sores. Could Not Sleep at Night. In Misery. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment 3 Weeks and Was Cured.

1945 Bridge St., Indianapolis, Ind.—"I feel that I must write and tell what Cuticura Soap and Ointment have done for me. The eczema first broke out in pimples all over my face and itched and burned all the time. My face was a mass of sores. I could not sleep at night and was in misery all of the time. I tried everything I heard of but was not helped any. At last I saw the advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for some. I only used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for about three weeks and was cured. Now my skin is as clear as it can be." (Signed) Miss Wills Fields, Apr. 8, 1912.

BLACKHEADS AND PIMPLES

2428 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled with blackheads and pimples for over a year. I had them on my forehead and chin. They were very large and came to a head and were very disfiguring indeed. I used most everything without help until I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me entirely." (Signed) Miss Irene Brignole, Apr. 16, 1912.

FREE TREATMENTS

As Explained Below, Read Carefully.

A few permanent residents of Omaha, three physicians among the number, have established a Public Dispensary in Room 338 Bee Building, for the benefit of all citizens of the city and suburbs who may need the services of experienced doctors. They have purchased and put in the Dispensary a large stock of drugs necessary for carrying on the business, also have electrical and other appliances to assist the action of medicines in relieving diseased conditions.

It is the intention to establish this Dispensary as a permanent institution which will give to all who come and have a consultation with one of the doctors, and the proper medicine described for the case, without subjecting the patient to exorbitant fees usually charged by physicians for consultations, and drugs, and for attending the prescriptions.

The price to everyone is fifty cents, medicine included. It costs more than ten dollars a year to maintain and conduct the Dispensary, and the small amount that each one pays will assist in its maintenance.

They have procured an expensive Oxy-aline outfit that generates electrical ozone which has proven in other cities to be beneficial in connection with the prescribed medicines in all chronic diseases, especially nervous troubles, cardiac conditions, asthma, incipient consumption, impoverished condition of the blood, such as anemia, also useful in rheumatic and blood diseases of all varieties, and many other diseases too numerous to mention. Three free Oxy-aline treatments will be given to any person whom the consulting doctor decides that it will help, come and try it without any expense whatever.

Every one who needs medical attention is invited to patronize the Dispensary, and the proprietors make this universal offer, that if any one comes to the dispensary and receives examination and medicine, or other treatment that may be necessary in the case, if they are not perfectly satisfied, they may return and receive their fifty cents back.

Thus far a great many have availed themselves of the Dispensary treatment, and all have been well pleased, and when future medical attention was necessary, they have returned and recommended the Dispensary treatment to their friends.

This business is conducted upon honest and a legitimate line, and is devoid of all quackery and humbug methods, and no effort is made to bamboozle or fool anyone.

If the reader or any friends are not well and need attention, give the Dispensary one trial and you will be satisfied the same as others who have patronized. No mail order practice will be accepted. Hours 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, Room 338 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Violins Complete with case, bow and extra strings at \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00, \$105.00, \$110.00, \$115.00, \$120.00. Write for Free Catalog of Musical Instruments. A. HOSPE CO., 1518 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

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Queer Feature of Easter in Mexican Capital

(Copyright, 1913, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

MEXICO CITY—After the sorrow of a Lenten season, bathed in the bloodshed of the revolution, Mexico City will celebrate Easter Sunday as the gayest day of the year. There will be a great bull fight in the Plaza de Toros, the theaters will have matinee and night performances and Judas will be hung again and again by the children and grown-ups in all parts of the city.

This hanging of Judas is a regular Easter celebration. It was originated by the Indians, who have a chance to vent their rage upon the traitor to Christ, and it is still so used in the more ignorant back districts, although in the cities it has become a mere show for the children.

Here at the Mexican capital images of Judas, made in all shapes and sizes, are peddled about the streets in advance of the celebration. They range in price from a few cents to several dollars, the larger ones being often filled with fire-crackers and other explosives, which go off and blow Judas to pieces.

These Judas figures are made as ugly as possible. They have ropes attached to them and they are dragged about the streets. They are knocked about this way and that until their owners think they have sufficiently shown their disgust and contempt. They are then taken up and hung. Sometimes a rope is stretched across the street, from the second-story windows of the houses on the opposite sides, in such a way that Judas hangs from the middle, and at others a flag staff is put out with Judas at the end of it. Both children and grown-ups mob the effigy, throwing stones at it or pelting it with mud.

Some of these Judas figures are stuffed with candles and presents for the children, but in such cases they are usually hung inside the paltos or courts of the houses where the little ones can keep the sweets for themselves. There are also merchants who hang Judas above their stores, the figures being filled with petty articles of one kind or other. When the explosion occurs, the contents are scattered over the sidewalk, and the crowd fights for them, the whole serving as an advertisement for the establishment which furnishes it.

Lent in Mexico.

Easter Sunday is very popular here on account of the rigid way in which the Mexicans observe Lent. During that time all festivities are prohibited. The church will not perform the ceremonies of marriage, and all of the women put off their fine clothes and wear only black. Even the churches are clad in black and the gorgeous altars have sable mantles over their beautiful decorations of gold, silver and lace. Every good Christian is supposed to go to church, and all of the women and the Indians do so. The church bells ring from morning till night, and they awaken me before daybreak by their din.

This continues until Palm Sunday, when the Indians bring in palms by the thousands and crosses, woven of palms, are everywhere sold. Some of these crosses are from six to ten feet in length and some so small that you can wear them in your hands. Some are not more than two inches wide, being made of the finest fibers of palm. Others are of the whole leaves and often a single large palm cross will sell for \$5. These palms are blessed by the priests and are carried home to be tied to the front balconies, there to remain until the next Palm Sunday.

Good Friday has its own special services, and in the afternoon and evening of that day the churches will be dark and the worshippers will engage in silent prayer. The last of the ceremonies occur Saturday morning, when the choir will sing the "Gloria" to organ accompaniment. At the same time the black draperies will be stripped from the altars and the bells will be rung. After this the gaudies will commence and Easter will practically begin.

The Government and the Church.

The Mexican government now insists that there shall be absolute separation of church and state. It prohibits church processions throughout the country. No one is allowed to wear clerical garb on the street, and you do not see monks with tonsured heads, wearing sandals and long gowns, or nuns or sisters of Christ clad in black as in some others of the Spanish American republics.

This great break between church and state originated before the time of President Juarez, but it was first made effective by him in 1857. At that time all of the church property was confiscated and all of the members of the religious societies, from the Jesuits to the Sisters of Charity, who taught in the schools and served as nurses in the hospitals, were sent out of the country. For a while even the ringing of the church bells was prohibited by law, and all religious parades outside the churches were forbidden. Since then many of the priests and nuns have come back. The priests have taken charge of their churches and a large number of the educational institutions are now again conducted by the nuns, although their work is kept in the background.

The long gown and clerical hat are not seen on the streets, but one can easily tell the priests by their suits of black cloth, their high cravats, straight collars and tall silk hats, while the nuns are easily known from their black gowns and the somber shawls which they wear over their heads. As to the religious processions, they have been practically abolished. A priest who defied the law not long ago was arrested in his clerical robes and cast into prison. The archbishop of Mexico recently called attention to these laws and forbade the encouragement of the superstitions of the Indians, which led them to have fantastic dances and shows during Lent, including imitations of the crucifixion and

Sure Way to Remove Freckles and Eruptions

(From Fashion Record.)

Some women have skin of such texture they occasionally are annoyed by the sudden appearance of freckles, slight eruptions or fine lines. March winds usually play havoc with skins of that kind. In such cases one will procure a cream of common mercuric iodine at a drugstore, apply this before retiring, like cold cream, she can easily overcome the trouble. When the cream is washed off next morning, flaky skin particles come with it. The entire cuticle is removed in this way in about a week, with all its defects. No pain or inconvenience attends this simple treatment. In case of wrinkles which sink beneath the outer skin, a solution of salicylic acid, dissolved in kerosene, which makes a face bath which is wonderfully effective.—Advertisement.



The Puebla Cathedral

the celebrations of the punishment of the enemies and executioners of Christ.

Church Superstitions.

Nevertheless, I doubt whether there are any people more superstitious than the Mexicans. The Indians here were converted wholesale at the time of the conquest, and their religion, which is still mixed with that of the Aztecs, I am told that they have difficulty in keeping them from decorating some of the relics of the National museum, which have come down from the days of Montezuma, and that there are many places away from the cities where the passion play is still celebrated. It is not long since many of the churches had a ceremony of washing the beggars' feet.

This occurred on Holy Thursday, when twelve of the oldest beggars of the parish were given seats near the altar. An attendant then brought water in a basin, and the priest, taking off the sandals of the beggars, rinsed and cleansed their feet. After this he anointed them with oil and they were then permitted to depart and go on with their begging. This ceremony was very like the washing of the feet of the twelve apostles, which is celebrated by the Greek church every Easter in front of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem. I have seen the latter ceremony, but in that case the Greek patriarch and his assistants did the washing and it was the feet of priests and not those of beggars which were washed.

At the Shrine of Guadalupe.

One of the best places to see how earnest the Indians are in their worship is at the shrine of Guadalupe, situated about three miles from the cathedral of Mexico City. The place may be reached by street cars. I have spent several days in moving about through the thousands of Indians who come there to worship. The shrine is based upon a miracle, said to have been performed by the Virgin Mary, about 400 years ago. It was one bright December morning when Juan Diego, a poor Indian peasant, was on his way to worship at a church farther on, that he crossed the rocky and hill where the shrine is. As he reached it he was confronted by a beautiful woman, who told him that she was the Virgin Mary and that she wished the Mexican people to build a church on the spot where she stood. Juan was commanded to report this to the bishop. He did so, but was disbelieved.

The next day he came again and again the virgin met him and told him her son and reported to him to have the church built. She then said that she would give him a sign to show the bishop that he was telling the truth, and bade him go to the top of the hill and bring back an armful of roses which grew there. Juan knew that the hill was a rocky desert, and covered only with cactus, but he went and lo, it had changed to a bed of beautiful flowers. He took down the cloth from his shoulders and filled it and the virgin told him to carry the flowers to the bishop. Juan did so. He repeated his story and spread the flowers out on the ground. At the same time he held up his mantle, and lo, the portrait of the virgin was to be seen painted upon it.

It was then known that a miracle had been performed and the news went far and wide. The bishop decided that a church should be built, and with the money that rolled in was erected the Guadalupe cathedral, which cost more than a million dollars. This was generations ago. The sacred picture reposed for a time in the cathedral in Mexico City, but later on it was brought to this church, and it may now be seen on its altar. I have a photograph of it which was recently made by Walter, the American photographer of the Mexican capital.

Thousands of Pilgrims. Every pilgrim knows of the shrine and the pilgrims come by the hundreds of thousands to visit it. The railroad officials tell me that the travel to it materially increases the receipts of the roads, and that it is a traffic asset worth several hundred thousand dollars a year. I wish you could see the Indians as they crawl up the hill on their knees to visit the spot where Juan found the roses. I should like to take you into this mighty cathedral and show you the altar of marble and bronze which cost more than \$200,000, and at the same time have brought out the crown of the virgin, which is studded with jewels, worth at least \$500,000 in gold. The crown is of gold and it weighs thirty pounds. It is about three feet in diameter.

Another spot at Guadalupe where the praying always goes on is in the Chapel of the Well back of the cathedral. Here is a spring of sulphur which boils and

bubbles below the pavement within its walls of wet stone. The waters contain sulphur, magnesia and potash and they smell like old eggs. There is a crater over the well, and upon it are copper dippers, fastened to chains, which the pilgrims tie down to draw up the water. There are no individual cups and the mixtures of 10,000 different mouths are mixed together upon the rims of these cups.

But suppose we go into the church. It is filled with Indians, girls and boys and women and men, all on their knees and all holding candles, the flames of which make a smoke so thick that it half hides the altar. There are candles burning about the altar, and outside are dozens of peddlers who sell candles and rosaries. The candles are all sizes, from that of your finger to that of your leg, and they range in price from 10 cents to several dollars.

Another favorite shrine of Mexico is at Amecameca, on the slope of Popocatepetl, and there are others scattered here and there over the country. Indeed there is scarcely a crossroads which has not a chapel of the one kind or other, and you will find no village which has not its chapel.

A Country of Churches.

Although the Mexican government has said that the Roman Catholic church shall not rule, the officials realize that it has a strong hold on the people, and it is only a few months since the administration begged the archbishop of Mexico to assist in restoring order. The secretary of Fomento asked that the pope be requested to issue a decree to that end, and in the Catholic churches throughout the country a special mass for divine intervention was celebrated. At the same time the papal father celebrated mass and joined in the prayers for the restoration of peace.

The Mexican people are really Catholics and the great majority of them believe in their religion. I am told that there are 11,000 churches and chapels in the republic and I find a cathedral in nearly every city I visit. The church is supposed to be enormously wealthy. At the time of the confiscation it had property amounting to \$300,000,000 and it then owned almost 2,000 estates which were valued at millions. It had more than 22,000 lots here in Mexico City, which alone were worth over \$100,000,000 and it had property scattered here and there throughout the republic. When Juarez put the law of confiscation into effect a great part of this property was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, but it is said that those who bought picked the disfavor of the church and that many took over the properties and held them in trust so that the church got them back. Others gave to the church the difference between the auction price and what the property would have sold for under other conditions and in this way the church has regained much of its millions. By the new law marriage was only valid through a civil contract, and no well-to-do woman in Mexico will consent to a wedding unless she is also married by the church, and no priest would give this blessing to a family who had acquired church property unless some restitution was made. Today the ownership of the church is such that the party in favor of holding together the great estate in Mexico is known as the church party or Catholic party, and there is no doubt but that the church has enormous wealth in one form or other.

Churches Worth Millions. I do not know how much has been spent in church building in this republic, but the sum must run high into the hundreds of millions. The Catholic religion came here just twenty-five years after Columbus discovered the new world, and the early Spaniards prided themselves on their support of the church. A goodly share of all the gold and silver that was taken out of the mines was donated to religion, and every cathedral was a treasure vault filled with ornaments of silver and gold. There is a church at Chihuahua which was built through a tax of 25 cents on every pound of silver produced in that neighborhood, and this church cost \$60,000. In Zacatecas the cathedral was erected out of a tax levied on the silver mines under the city, and its income was so great that Europe was decorated it. It has a font of solid silver, which cost more than \$5,000, and in Spanish times the church was ablaze with gold and silver candelabra and with cloths of woven gold. Another church in Zacatecas had an altar of gold, and one at Queretaro had a gold altar which was burned by the French. The Spaniards gave their jewels and gold to decorate the cathedral at the Mexican capital, and

Hanging Judas in Mexico City



Hanging Judas in Mexico City

they presented ornaments worth about \$2,000,000, while the cathedral itself cost an equal amount to build.

There is a cathedral at Puebla which cost \$1,300,000 and in which \$100,000 has been spent on the altar. It is said to be the most beautiful church on the continent. Guadalupe has a cathedral costing about 300 years ago. It has been almost destroyed by earthquakes in the past, and it may go down again by the earthquake, which are now common in that vicinity. The dome of that church was once shattered by lightning and when a thunderstorm comes up they now ring the bells to ward off the lightning, although they have lately put up lightning rods for the same purpose. The church has towers which are 200 feet high and which are illuminated by electricity. It has many fine paintings, including one by Murillo, known as the "Assumption of the Virgin."

Protestantism in Mexico.

As to Protestantism in Mexico, it has never gained any great hold, although a number of the different sects have their missionaries here. The Baptists are represented by the American Baptist Home Missionary society and by the foreign missionary board of the Baptist Church South. The Presbyterian church has many church buildings and it has day schools and boarding schools and a number of missions. The Methodist Episcopal church has 140 congregations, fifty day schools, six high schools and one theological school. It has a number of native preachers and teachers and it claims to have about 12,000 adherents. There are also Episcopal missions, but altogether the foreign missionaries are only several hundred and the members of their churches are comparatively few.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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By Valeska Suratt

ONE pimple tells just as much of the condition of the blood as a hundred would. Once they begin, they repeat themselves over and over again. The use of blood tonics is common, but it must be remembered that most of these "tonics" are nothing more nor less than "system" tonics. What one needs is a thorough blood cleanser. To show the remarkable efficacy of the blood cleanser I give you here, I have seen innumerable cases where young and middle-aged women had been afflicted for years with these troublesome outbreaks, and after using many of the tonics publicly recommended, had used this with complete success inside of a month's time. I have never seen a return of the trouble after its use. It is very simple, absolutely safe, and wonderfully efficacious.

Dissolve twelve ounces of granulated sugar in one-half pint of water, add one ounce of salarone, and mix the whole together thoroughly, then add more water to make a pint. Salarone is a liquid which you can get at the drug store by the ounce. Get it in the original package. Take one or two teaspoonfuls of this mixture three or four times a day, with a little water if desired.

CAROLINE G.—No, the bust cannot be developed safely in a lasting way by the use of mechanical contrivances. They are furthermore dangerous. This is the formula: In a half pint of cold water, dissolve two ounces custone and half a cup of sugar, all well mixed together. Of this, take two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day in a wine-glass of water, after your meals. The custone will cost you one dollar at the drug store.

POOR ATTEMPT—For superfluous hair (light or heavy) and even on the tenderest skin, this is superb and dissolves hair almost like magic. It is made of simple salifu solution. This you can get at the drug store for one dollar. Apply it with the finger tips to the superfluous hair, keep in the hair moist with it for two or three minutes until it has been dissolved. Then wipe it off with a damp cloth and wash the skin.

HONORA H.—As a blackhead remover this is unsurpassed. First wash the face with hot water and soap. Then sprinkle some borax generously upon a sponge made wet with hot water. Then rub well for a few minutes on the parts of the skin which are affected with blackheads. You should be able to secure the borax at any druggist's for fifty cents. Never pinch or squeeze out blackheads.

MRS. A. M.—The skin can be made as pure and pinky white as the petals of a rose, and the hands and arms as well, with every freckle and spot gone. Let half a pint of water come almost to a boil. Add two tablespoonfuls of one ounce of salarone, and it is all dissolved. Then let it cool. If the cream is too thick to pour easily from a bottle, thin it down a little with more hot water. Hold a wet towel to the face several times for several minutes. Rub the cream on the entire face. Then wipe off with a soft cloth. Then apply again and let it dry on the face. Repeat this again at night. This treatment will let you have zintone for about fifty cents.

MAUD N.—Bald spots can be made to fill out and the hair grow wonderfully in a short time by the following formula, which will positively stop the hair from falling out. Mix half a pint of alcohol with half a pint of water. To this add one ounce of beta-quinol. Shake thoroughly, and then it will be ready to use. If you prefer, you can use imported bay rum instead of the water and alcohol. The beta-quinol you can get at almost any drug store for more than fifty cents. This formula should be applied very freely to the scalp for a few minutes all over. Rub the tonic thoroughly into the scalp with the finger tips.

Never omit the use of a shampoo. Never use soap on the hair. Epsom, which you can get at any drug store for twenty-five cents, is unsurpassed in its action in ridding the scalp of every particle of sebum and foreign matter.

RUTH D.—A difference of 5 or 10 years can be made in your appearance by the use of this formula. It rejuvenates the skin wonderfully, removing in a really astounding way all wrinkles, deep lines, crow's feet and sagging eye lids. For all these the following formula is absolutely unequalled. Four half a pint of hot water, add one ounce of beta-quinol, and place the bowl in a pan of water over a slow fire. To this add two ounces of opol. Stir until it is dissolved and starts to cream. Then remove from the fire, slowly add two tablespoonfuls of glycerine, and continue to stir until it is cold. Epsom may be obtained for no more than fifty cents at any good drug store. This cream should be applied very liberally and thoroughly rubbed into the skin until it has disappeared. The cream will not grow hair or more than keep the cream in an air-tight jar or bottle.—Advertisement.

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