Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Anyone Can Now Cure Themselves at Home Without Pain, Danger, Operation or an Hour's Loss of Time from Work.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are wearing themselves with trusses and in momentary danger of death from strangulation Dr. W. S. Rice, 456 L Main st., Adams, N. Y., will send free trial of his famous method that has saved so many lives and made so many men, women and children well and strong and productive members of society. It is not to be laughed at, but to be investigated by the truth. It will cost you nothing and will establish you in a short time without loss of time from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering man and woman shall know the wonderful truth that rupture can be cured, and he therefore extremely sends, prepaid by mail, his method, absolutely free, and you can make a free trial of it. Write today without fail, as you cannot afford to miss this free and generous offer.

M. K. LYMAN.

Mr. M. K. Lyman, a highly esteemed citizen of Delray, Fla., says: "The Dr. Rice method is a remarkable cure. I had an old rupture that baffled everything, but in three weeks time was entirely cured, and I have remained sound and well ever since. I heartily recommend Dr. Rice to every sufferer." Do not fail to write at once for the free trial, which has cured thousands at home without pain, danger or detention from the day's work. Write at once, if rupture sticks, and before the heavy work of spring begins you will be cured, sound as a dollar.

Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 456 L Main st., Adams, N. Y., and you will never regret having done so.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

Report Shows an Increased Number of Patients.

St. Mary's Infirmary, at No. 1536 Papin street, has just finished its fiscal year, and shows by its annual report a marked increase in every department. The sisters in charge of the infirmary are going to build a hospital for consumptives in the southern part of the city, near River des Peres. Following is the report for 1899:

Number of patients	1,96[illegible]
Patients paying full rate	[illegible]
Patients paying in part	1[illegible]
Charity patients	[illegible]
Sex of patients:	
Males	1,1[illegible]
Females	[illegible]
Religion of patients:	
Catholic	1,1[illegible]
Protestant	[illegible]
No religion	[illegible]
Hebrew	[illegible]
Social condition of patients:	
Single	[illegible]
Married	[illegible]
Widowed	[illegible]
Discharged well	1,[illegible]
Discharged improved	[illegible]
Discharged unimproved	[illegible]
Died throughout the year	[illegible]
Remaining January 1, 1900	[illegible]

Nationality of patients: United States, [illegible]; Ireland, 30; Germany, [illegible]; England, 5; Austria, 3; Canada, 3; Russia, [illegible]; Switzerland, 1; Sweden, [illegible]; France, 6; Syria, 6; Italy, 2; Poland, 2; [illegible]mark, 3; Holland, 2; Norway, 2; Newfoundland, [illegible]; Wales, 2; East Indies, 1; Spain, 1; [illegible].

The Sisters also nursed 156 patients in 146 families.

In presenting the annual report of work at St. Mary's Infirmary, the Sisters of St. Mary call attention to the fact that, while the total number of patients treated in the past year has been larger than ever before, the proportion of charity patients has been considerably larger, bearing the same ratio to the total number as in former years. This is correspondingly large, fairly gratifying to the Sisters of the institution. This should be particularly financial aid this year to these patrons and supporters who have extend their charity through whose liberal tinance of their work was made possible. To moreover, presents and supporters the Sisters many outside friends and pray for the continued prosperity to the good wishes. The Sisters, themselves in their compliments to the physicians who have sent patients to the hospital to be treated by them in the private rooms.

Boys' $2.50 and $2.00 Suits and Reefers $1.29 and 89 cents. Clearing sale, Globe, Seventh and Franklin avenue.

WATCH YOUR KIDNEYS!

They are filters for the blood and need the closest kind of watching. As the blood in its circulation through the body passes through the kidneys, its impurity is left in the kidneys, which in turn empties the secretions into the bladder in the form of urine. If the kidneys become clogged, and a perfect filtration prevented thereby, the result must be one, or complication of two or more, of the following diseases:—Rheumatism, Diabetes, Gravel, Congestion of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or the fatal Bright's Disease. Dr. Holtin's Kidney Tablets, a remedy of unquestioned curing powers, is guaranteed to cure any of the foregoing diseases, excepting Bright's Disease, which is generally incurable. However, Dr. Holtin's Kidney Tablets have been known to even cure the latter disease in its advanced stage, although we do not guarantee it.

Even Healthy Kidneys Need Cleansing Now and Then.

The large amount of injurious acids contained in the common American beverages consumed by the average person alone is enough to clog up the kidneys of an entire regiment of our able-bodied soldiers. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." One week's uninterrupted treatment with Dr. Holtin's Kidney Tablets taken every three or six months will promote the filtration of the blood, check the over-secretion of urine, and drive all diseased germs out of the system. It will prevent any weakness of the kidneys or bladder turning into disease, and will extend the life of the average man ten years.

WATCH YOUR BACK!

Watch for the first signs of Lame Back, Pains in the Loins, Scalding Urine or Urine of an Unnatural Color—sometimes accompanied with a Headache, Sudden Weakness, Chills, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

Accept none of the many substitutes, but insist upon receiving only

DR. HOLTIN'S KIDNEY TABLETS,

PRICE, 25 CENTS AND 50 CENTS.

A 50-Cent Box contains nearly three times more than a 25-Cent Box.

Prepared only by

THE HOLTIN CHEMICAL CO., 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, New York.

For sale by F. V. Johnson, Mgr., 518 Olive st.; Johnson Bros., Broadway and Franklin ave.; Rabuteau & Co., 714 N. Broadway; Bartlett's, 3201 Chestnut st.; Friedewald's, 4100 Finney ave.

MONEY FOR BOODLE CAMPAIGN NEEDED.

Chairman Hanna in a Hurry to Obtain the Fund Guaranteed by Philadelphia.

POINTED TALK TO THE MAYOR.

Says the National Issues Will Be the Retention of Philippines and "the Prosperity of Working People."

The Republic Bureau,
[illegible] and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Chairman Mark Hanna says the National Republican Committee must have money at once in order that a boodle campaign may be inaugurated forthwith. The Democrats, he says, are aggressive and their efforts must be offset at every point.

Hanna went to Philadelphia with other members of the Executive Committee to arrange details for the convention. He made it clear to the Quakers that the $100,000 offered by them for locating the convention in their city was wanted at once.

In an interview with Mayor Ashbridge of that city this morning, Hanna gave out the most important details of the coming Republican campaign that have yet come from an authoritative source. Speaking as the responsible head of the party's management he declared: First, that the national issues will be the "prosperity of the working people of the country," and, second, "the retention of the Philippines."

He declared that the Republican party was in pressing and immediate need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign, and continued:

"It must be begun without a moment's delay. The Democratic party has agitators at work throughout the West, and the Republican campaign committee finds it necessary to meet them at every point."

The occasion of these significant utterances by Hanna was his visit to Mayor Ashbridge's office in company with the local committee, which has in charge the raising of the $100,000 fund which was pledged by the citizens of Philadelphia for the use of the Republican committee in return for the selection of Philadelphia as the place for holding the next National Republican convention. [illegible] bringing of the [illegible] to a head, Senator Hanna said to the Mayor:

"Mayor Ashbridge, the object of my visit to you today is to ascertain how quickly and how surely the money of your city's guarantee fund can be raised and put into the possession of the National Committee for immediate utilization. It has been reported that the Mayor of Philadelphia and the projectors of the movement, which brought the National Convention to your city were at variance."

Mayor Ashbridge assured him that such was not the case. Senator Hanna expressed his gratification and proceeded with his explanation of the condition of national political affairs.

"Your city has undertaken to raise $100,000 for the Republican campaign fund. I must press upon you the exceeding importance of the immediate furnishing of at least a portion of this money. The coming campaign will be an exceedingly vigorous one and it will be upon two questions—the question of the prosperity of the working people of the United States and the question of the retention of the Philippines. The Democratic party is already at work on the former question throughout the Western part of the country. It has engaged numerous labor agitators to foment among the working people of the entire West as much dissatisfaction with existing conditions as lies in their power. The Republican campaign management is now meeting the agitators on their own ground by the employment of men to counteract their influences.

"Our men are the better in character and of higher standing, but the Democrats have supplemented the work of its labor agitators by the distribution of a great quantity of campaign literature. We need Philadelphia's campaign fund of a hundred thousand dollars in order to distribute at once literature which shall counteract the effect of the Democratic campaign material. I say to you that $1 of campaign funds to-day is worth $5 three months hence.

"The Democrats are bent upon making a most bitter campaign. Their efforts are being extended eastward. Only by the utmost intelligence and credulity can the really prosperous condition of the United States be made continually apparent. Now is the time for the merchants and manufacturers and bankers of this country to get their armor on."

The Philadelphia men assured Hanna that they would pay at once the $100,000 promised for holding the convention in Philadelphia.

MASONS INSTALL OFFICERS.

Portrait of Benjamin Lynds Commemorates a Record.

St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, held last night at Masonic Temple the annual installation of officers. Last year St. Aldemar Commandery surpassed the world's record in degree work. In one meeting it conferred the Red Cross degree upon a class of forty-six, and thirty-nine others have taken the same work during the year.

To commemorate this achievement it occurred to members of St. Aldemar that a painting of the central figure of the year's victories would be most fitting. Benjamin Lynds was the eminent commander in 1899. Unknown to him, an order was given to Professor Paul E. Haing of Upper Alton to make a portrait of him. Yesterday afternoon the portrait was hung on the walls of the commandery hall at Seventh and Market streets.

The newly installed elective officers of St. Aldemar Commandery are: Eminent commander, Doctor G. W. Carson; generalissimo, William M. Porteous; captain general, M. E. Vickroy; senior warden, Frank P. Jones; junior warden, Herbert W. Powers; prelate, William P. Hancock; treasurer, J. A. Smith, Jr.; recorder, W. P. Rickart. They were installed by Eminent Sir William Y. Bean, acting grand commander; William H. Chaney, acting grand marshal, and Charles A. Rosebrough, acting grand prelate.

DEMOCRATS DISCUSS AN EARLY STATE CONVENTION.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON THE QUESTION.

Decision Will Be Rendered When the State Committee Meets Early in March.

There is a good deal of talk about an early State convention. Some [illegible] ruffle, usual price [illegible] ing that the convention for the nomination of delegates to the national convention and for the nomination of State officers be held at the same time, and the judicial convention at a later date, others think that the convention for the nomination of State officers should be held about the usual time, which would be about August.

All these matters are being discussed with a good deal of vigor, for they will have to be determined at the approaching meeting of the State Committee, which will be early in March. Under the law, the committee will be obliged to make provisions for at least two conventions, and, if it is deemed advisable to select delegates to the national convention prior to the holding of the convention for the nomination of State officers, then there must be three conventions.

Several members of the State committee have expressed themselves in favor of an earlier State convention than has been the rule in the past. Usually, these conventions are held about the middle of August, when the weather is excessively hot. Those who advocate an early convention say there is no reason why so late a date should be selected, as the State campaign between candidates has now really been on for the last six months, and, it is believed, no one is likely to gain or lose much by prolonging the canvass.

John A. Knott, who is a candidate for Secretary of State, stated to a Republic representative that he was not in favor of an early convention, or any departure from old customs in this respect. He said that the candidates would do a great deal to arouse enthusiasm among the voters prior to the holding of the convention, and, for this reason, he thought it would be a good idea to let them go ahead with their canvass.

J. T. Bradshaw, editor of the Chillicothe Constitution and member of the State Committee, said that he had heard a good deal of talk in favor of an early convention, and thought that an earlier date than August would be generally approved. Much, he said, would depend upon the date of the national convention.

Ben Brady of this city, member of the State Committee, said he was not particular as to the date of the convention for the nomination of State officers, but he wanted to be understood as opposed to holding the convention at a time when excessively hot weather may be expected. Mr. Brady believes that he can about call the ticket now that will be nominated, and that a convention earlier than usual would probably save a good many candidates considerable money.

One difficulty in the way of holding the State convention at the same time delegates are elected to the national convention would be the inability of the former to adopt a platform touching national issues, for should the convention go ahead and make a platform of its own, it might later find itself at cross-purposes with the declarations of the national convention on some issues. But those who advocate the double convention say that it need not adopt a platform, but refer that matter to the judicial convention, which would have the same power in the premises as the State Nominating Convention.

It is expected that the meeting of the State Committee will be held at Kansas City prior at least to March 10. A number of committeemen have notified Chairman Cook that they think the meeting should be held at Kansas City, and although Mr. Cook has not said so, it is the general understanding that he will name that city as the place of meeting in his call.

There is going to be the biggest kind of a contest between rival cities for the conventions. As usual, Jefferson City and Sedalia are sparring with each other, and it is expected that Springfield, St. Joseph and probably two or three other cities will present claims at the meeting of the committee. If it is decided to hold three conventions, it is expected that the committee will endeavor to scatter the prizes.

DEFENSE PLEADS INSANITY.

State Closed Its Case in the Holmes Murder Trial.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 13.—The prosecution finished its presentation of testimony in the murder case against Mrs. Carrie Holmes, on trial at Brownwood, last night, and the defense began introducing testimony to-day.

The lawyers for Mrs. Holmes started her defense on the theory of insanity. Mrs. M. H. Standlee, a resident of Portland, Ore., and mother of Mrs. Holmes, testified in behalf of her daughter that she knew of no unhappy relations between her and her husband, Walter Holmes, whom she is accused of poisoning. She denied that her daughter had ever made such a confession to her.

Mrs. Standlee testified that Mrs. Holmes had been in bad health for several years and that at times she considered her mentally deranged. Other witnesses for the defense testified to her good character. No effort was made by counsel for Mrs. Holmes to upset the theory of the State that she had given her husband poison. They indicated that the poison might have been administered by mistake for medicine.

The last witness the State introduced last night was Mrs. Mary Turner, a friend and neighbor of Mrs. Holmes, who testified that Mrs. Holmes confessed to her that she had murdered her husband and that she loved J. F. Hamlin. Letters were also introduced from Hamlin to Mrs. Holmes, full of expressions of love, in which he called her "Dear Carrie," and in which he insisted that he must have her for his wife, and would be willing to wait five or ten years, if necessary. It is believed the taking of testimony will end by Monday night.

DOCTOR MULHALL'S FAREWELL LETTER.

Wrote That He Took His Life Believing He Could No Longer Help His Family.

SUICIDE IN THE PROFESSION.

Subject Discussed by Physicians and Some Prominent Cases Recalled—Self-Destruction in Europe.

Have I been a coward? Perhaps; and, therefore, I deserve not even my body a pang of praise. If I could, be living, help my family (and it will be said that I could), I would live.—Extract from Doctor J. C. Mulhall's letter to Doctor Lofode Bremer.

"Doctor Mulhall was one of the bravest men I ever knew," said Doctor Frank R. Fry, the eminent neurologist, yesterday. "He had no idea of fear, as it is commonly understood. But a physician views his own maladies in a different light from a layman. If the latter is told that he has an irremediable disease, he may realize in a general way, the fact that he will gradually grow more and more helpless, with death to come at last. The physician sees it all in detail. He knows how the malady will develop, what hours and days of torture await him, while his powers fail and the struggle for life will become daily more feeble; how at last there will come a time when he will be a heavy burden upon those whom he loves while his continued illness eats up whatever property he may have accumulated, and poverty stares his family in the face. I do not wonder that under such circumstances a physician sometimes decides that it is better to end all by his own hand. That Doctor Mulhall knew how his act would be regarded by many people is clearly shown by the extract from his letter. He was not afraid of public opinion in other things, and this fearlessness extended even to choosing the manner of his death. How much his act may have been influenced by a disordered mind, I cannot say, of course. I think there are very few cases where a suicide is perfectly sane. He may be rational in everything else, but on the one point of self-destruction he has a mania."

The death of Doctor Mulhall by his own hand has aroused much discussion among St. Louis medical men, who recall the suicides of other distinguished local practitioners. The most recent was that of Doctor Thomas O. Summers, a former army army officer, who was at the time a lecturer in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Failing health and financial troubles, due to the fact that his pensions had fallen away to almost nothing during his military service, were the causes. He left letters explaining the reasons for his act, and an exquisite little original poem as a sort of farewell to life. Every detail of preparation was carefully made and he shot himself as he stood in the lecture-room, where he had daily addressed the students.

Another medical man who committed suicide was Doctor Walter B. Coles, who was for years a colleague of Doctor Mulhall in the faculty of Beaumont Hospital Medical College. He was a man of fine sensibilities and an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining to his special line of work. In the summer of 1891, just after returning from a fishing and hunting trip to the Gravois Creek River, he shot himself one day while he was alone in his office. Like Doctor Mulhall, he was the victim of an incurable disease and decided to end his life at once rather than become a burden to his family.

Many men who are to-day actively engaged in the practice of medicine will remember Doctor Charles Pope, one of the founders of St. Louis Medical College, and a lecturer there for many years. One of the things he was always careful to impress upon the students to whom he lectured was what he considered the best method of suicide. His idea was, if one wished to end his life, that the best way would be to cut the throat, very low, so that the knife would sever the evening and arteries of the neck. Death would be almost certain to followed before any assistance could be rendered. He afterwards put his theory into practice while he was in Paris, France. His work was done so well that he was dead almost instantly. The case attracted wide attention at the time.

Talk about these suicides has started a discussion as to whether physicians are given to self-destruction than men in other callings. In foreign countries, according to the meager statistics obtainable, the profession ranks next to the army in the proportionate number of suicides. In America, where conditions of life are so different, it is probable that there is not so great a relative number of suicides among them, because the profession is not so badly crowded as in Europe. Opinion on this point is very much divided among St. Louis physicians. Doctor John P. Larew of No. 3939 Morgan street thinks the number of suicides among medical men not greater than in other professions.

"They look at death very much as other people do," he said. "The fear of death itself is just as keen and lively in a physician as in anybody else. True, his work makes him familiar with suffering, and, to a certain extent indifferent. But when the matter concerns himself or his family he shows very quickly the human side of his nature. He may be more philosophical about it than another man, but he is in no greater hurry to go out into the unknown than other mortals. I doubt whether he ever does voluntarily, unless he is at least temporarily insane."

Doctor Henry J. Scherk, whose office is in the Century building, thinks that self-destruction is the most natural thing for a physician, who knows he has a malady which cannot be cured.

"He becomes so familiar with sickness and death," he said yesterday, "that he comes to regard them merely as a matter of course. When the physician realizes that his case is hopeless the most natural thing in the world for him is to devise some way to put an end to his suffering by ending his life. If he believes in a hereafter that fact does note deter him. After all, there is much truth in the contention that it is the right of a man to die."

Boys' $4.00 Suits and Reefers $2.89. Clearing sale, Globe, Seventh and Franklin avenue.

Frank Kuntz Assigns.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13.—Frank Kuntz, a dealer in groceries, assigned to J. R. Edwards to-day for the benefit of creditors. His liabilities are about $600, while the stock is estimated at $500, which will pay all creditors.

NEWSPAPER MEN SHOT IN A QUARREL.

F. G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen of the Denver Post Injured, the Former Critically.

W. W. ANDERSON ARRESTED.

Says He Was Attacked and Used His Revolver in Self-Defense—Difficulty Occurred Over the Packer Case.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 13.—Frederick G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, proprietors of the Evening Post, were both shot in their office at noon to-day by W. W. Anderson, a prominent local attorney. It is not believed that either was mortally injured. Both were able to walk to carriages that carried them home. After the shooting Anderson walked out of the office unmolested, but was later arrested. The exact cause of the shooting is not known. Anderson went to the editorial rooms of the Post and entered the office of Bonfils and Tammen. Polly Pry, a well-known newspaper woman, was also in the room. It is understood that Anderson objected to something that had appeared in the Post, and demanded retraction, and that Bonfils and Tammen both attempted to put him out of the office. Then he commenced to shoot.

As he was leaving the post office, the lawyer said that Bonfils and Tammen both attacked him, and that he used his revolver in self-defense.

Tammen and Bonfils say that Anderson walked into their office and commenced shooting without more ado.

"Anderson came in and commenced shooting at once," said Tammen. "He shot Bonfils and then came after me. He followed me up and hemmed me in one of the corners. Polly Pry jumped in front of me and tried to shield me. She save me from being killed, although she could not protect me from being shot."

Anderson fired five shots. Two of them are said to have wounded Bonfils, one in the side and the other in the arm. Tammen was shot in the shoulder, the bullet going into his breast. The physicians, from their hasty examinations, declared the wounds were not dangerous, although a closer examination might show them to be otherwise.

Attorney Anderson, whose condition shows that he had been roughly handled, refused to talk when seen at the police station. It is learned that the proprietors of the Post and Anderson quarreled over the Packer case. Anderson had been employed as an attorney on behalf of Packer, known as the Cannibal, who is serving a term in prison, and for whom the Post has been endeavoring to obtain a pardon. It is said that Anderson had been thrown down by Tammen and Bonfils before he fired a shot.

John F. Carroll, managing editor of the Post, made the following statement in regard to the causes leading up to the affair:

"The Packer case was at the bottom of the difficulty. Anderson, who was Packer's attorney, believed he could open the case again on the ground that Packer had been convicted in a State court, whereas his crime had been committed on a Government reservation and that consequently he should have been held to trial by the United States authorities. The Post agreed to help him to reopen the case on these grounds if he would consent to let I. N. Stevens, the Post's attorney, direct the case. To this Anderson agreed.

"'Polly Pry' visited Packer and discovered that Anderson had secured $5 from him, to be used in the prosecution of the case.

Later Packer revoked Anderson's authority to act as attorney for him. Anderson's actions naturally incensed Mr. Tammen and Mr. Bonfils, and they sent for Anderson. They charged him with false representations and a quarrel ensued.

Both of the wounded publishers are resting comfortably to-night. Mr. Tammen's injuries, though painful, are not dangerous. Mr. Bonfils's condition is critical, one bullet having lodged in the neck in the region of the great bloodvessels and nerves.

A WORD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A WELL-ORDERED, SPIC AND SPAN HOUSE IS A COMFORT. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO GET IT?

YES!!! USE STAR CLEANER

STAR CLEANER WILL CLEAN AND POLISH YOUR FLOORS.
STAR CLEANER WILL POLISH SILVER, BRASS, NICKEL, TINWARE.
STAR CLEANER WILL LATHER IN HARD OR SOFT WATER.
STAR CLEANER LEAVES THE SKIN SOFT AND SMOOTH.
STAR CLEANER WILL MAKE CUT GLASS BRIGHT.
STAR CLEANER WASHES DISHES OUT OF SIGHT.
STAR CLEANER MAKES MAID LAUGH OUTRIGHT.
STAR CLEANER IS HOUSEWIFE'S DELIGHT.
STAR CLEANER HAS NO EQUAL.
STAR CLEANER IS THE BEST.
STAR CLEANER! TRY IT.

BUY IT.

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FREE FROM ACIDS, LYE AND CAUSTIC.

I AM THE ONLY STAR.
I AM THE ONLY BAR.

GROCERS SELL ME AT FIVE CENTS A CAKE.

THE BELL MANUFACTURING CO.,
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WEAKNESS AND VARICOCELE!

CURED BY

DR. BENNETT'S ELECTRIC BELT.

DON'T GIVE UP because drugs have failed to help you regain your natural vigor or cure you. There are thousands of men who have been cured by

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt.

It is the one means of renewing wasted vitality. It simply charges the nerves and vital parts with electricity while you sleep. When you get up in the morning you feel that something has been added to your powers—there is a new feeling, new energy, ambition to hustle and to enjoy life.

Has soft, silken, chamois-covered SPONGE electrodes that cannot burn and blister, as do the electrodes used on all other makes of belts. This is my exclusive patent; no other belt can use it. My belt is a positive cure for Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and General Debility; restores Parts, cures Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Constipation, Dyspepsia, all Female Complaints. It can be renewed when burned out, as no other belt can.

CALL upon or WRITE me to-day—secretly confidential—do not delay, delays are dangerous—get symptom blanks, books and literature. Book of Testimonials, Consultation and advice without cost. My ELECTRICAL SUSPENSORY for the cure of the various weaknesses of men is given FREE to every male purchaser of one of my Belts. Sold only by

DR. A. BENNETT ELECTRIC BELT CO.,

810 OLIVE STREET, (SECOND FLOOR) Opposite POST OFFICE,

Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 until 1. ST. LOUIS, MO.