CHINESE MEDICINE CO.

CAPITAL, \$100,000

Achievements That Have Made Him Famous-Remarkable Suc-

Head of all Others.

Who has not heard of Dr. Chang Gee Wo? Who does not know of his marvelous cures? His reputation and fame extend far and wide as the great healer for all ailments. How many families and unfortunates bless his name for what he has done for them. Coming to Omahaa few years ago, by his remarkable success in the treatment of disease, he has built up a large practice and made hundreds of friends. The number he has cured who have been abandoned by others are legion. Could he have lasted? Could he have sustained his immense practice if he had not benefited and cured those who had placed themselves in his care? No, not for six months. And what has he had to contend against? What insurmountable difficulties have been thrown in his way? They have been such that most ordinary men would have quaited under them. Not he. His skill and indefatigable will have won the day, and at present his ability is finally recognized even by his ene-

wonder, then, that people had their eyes opened and sought the relief to be obtained at his hands. Jealous of him, and feared, he has therefore been maligned and slandered by many, but, like the luster of the diamond, his name will shine for all time, and cannot be taken from him.

WHO IS HE?

does it make where a man comes from, if he is a man, and can cure diseases that

ROOTS AND HERBS.

The doctor uses remedies that have been tested by millions of people in China through centuries, until, by years of trial, it is known what they will do for each particular complaint. Many are not known in this country at all. They are perfectly harmless in every respect.

Cess of the Chinese Doctor.

Results, Not Words. Have Given Him His Reputation—Facts for the Sick to Read—Evidences That Place Him at the

lectly harmless in every respect.

Delays are dangerous. Do not put off until tomorrow what you can do today. Call and see the doctor at once before your case becomes aggravated, or it is too late. He makes no charge for consultation or advice, but will tell you candidly what he can do for you, and whether your case is curable or not. Hundreds of living witnesses as to his success he can refer you to, and testimonials without number in his office will satisfy you as to his skill. Is it surprising, then, that he is known from one part of the country to the other?

HY do they want him to go? Is it because he has nothing to do? Certainly not. It is because his business is successful. Because he cures people and does not kill them with poisonous decoctions. He will remain in spite of all competition. Two more doctors coming to help this week.

DR. C. GEE WO

mies. Slander, arrest and race prejudice have cut no figure. His achievements, and they only, have won him fame and distinction.

Again, for a long time before be became known, his patients were those who only came to him as a last resort, mostly old chronic cases, who have failed completely to obtain relief through their doctors. While the doctor does not claim to care every one, but of all those cases he has succeeded with 95 per cent. No his hold upon his victims. What a wonderful success!

In view of the dull times at present prevailing, the doctor will make a big reduction in his prices to those who cannot afford to pay full terms, and solicits all who would take ad-The doctor is a regular graduate of China, and, by the way, what difference receive the benefit of this great opportunity.



FOR the berefit of those who live in the country and cannot afford to come to Omaha and treat, he puts up in bottles nine different medicines, each one for a certain disease. They are as follows:

DR. GEE WO'S CATARRH CURE BLOOD PURIFIER SICK HEADACHE CURE FEMALE WEAKNESS CUR B LOST MANHOOD CURE INDIGESTION CURE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE RHEUMATISM CURE ASTHMA CURE

You can get them from your druggist or by writing to Omaha. Address the Chinese Medicne Co., Omaha, Neb. All other persons afflicted with these diseases write to Dr. C. Gee Wo, 519‡ N. 16th St., Omaha, and enclose 2c stamp for reply. He will send you, free, a question blank and a book. Fill out the blank and the necessary Chinese Medicine will be sent to cure your case. Everything is sent scaled and sent to cure your case. Everything is sent sealed and free from public gaze. Persons living in Council B uffs, South Omaha or Omaha can also call at the office and get a bottle of medicine for trial. Price \$1. If you cannot call and see the doctor in person, send for a question blank.

Consultation Free.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Call Today.

RESCUED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP TO D

Remarkable Cases Abandoned by Other Doctors but Cured by Dr. Chang Gee Wo, the Chinese Physician --- Statements from the Lips of the Patients Themselves.

Omaha, Neb., April 5, 1892.

I have been a constant sufferer for many years with rheumatism and dyspepsia. and after trying all the doctors I knew of and received no help I heard of Dr. C. Gee Wo in the papers and concluded to try his medicines, which cured me in a short time. My family was also sick, but the doctor cared them all right. I have also sent him a number of friends when he cured also and of various troubles. Call on me for particulars.

THOMAS COURILLIN. Omaha, Neb., April 5, 1802. THOMAS COUGHLIN,

Omaha, Neb., April 3, 1802. To whom it may concern:

I have been suffering for several years with impure blood, and was greatly run down with general debility. Tried many doctors without avail when a friend recommended me to try Dr. Chang Gee We, and after a few months of his treatment I was cured. I give this freely and for the benefit of any one who may be sick, an i would advise them to consult the Chinese doctor. Respectfully,

R. PARKER, Jefferson, Iowa.

I desire to state that I was dangerously sick with quick consumption and abseess on the lungs and was reduced to the lowest extremity with that dread disease. I called in several doctors and could get no benefit from any of them, and they gave me up to die. I was finally advised to call in Dr. C. Gee Wo, which I did, and am now happy to say that I am completely curel and restored to my former health and vigor. I can't say foo much in favor of the Chinese doctor, and would advise anyone suffering with similar diseases to call on Dr. C. Gee Wo and be cured.

JOHN INBODY.

From Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

Dr. C. Gee Wo. Omaha, Neb.
Dear Boctor—I have your letter of the 1st inst., and in reply will say I do not think I shall require further treatment from you, as the medicine you sent has had the desired effect and has entirely cured into of my indigestion troubles and the general condition of my health is so much improved that I think I am well. Also my nervous system is all right.

Piense accept my sincere thanks for the great

favor you have done me, and rest assured I shall not let an opportunity pass to return the compliment of recommending your skillful assistance to any one needing treatment.

My friend who was taking your rheumatism remedy is also getting better rapidity.

You may publish this letter if it will assist you or help you in any way.

CHAS. STOTES. CHAS. STOTES. Mt. Ayr, In., March 2, 1822.

FOUND AT LAST.

After years of unsuccessful search for Cure, Martin Anderson Gets Cured by the Chinese Doctor---A Voluntary Testimonial.

Omaha, Net., March 15, 1882.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify that I have been a constant suffer

er for many years with entarrh, asthma and bronchial affections of the throat, and tried all the patent medicines and remedies I ever heard of, but with no success. I treated with doctors in various parts of the country, but none of them could do meany good further than giving me a short temporary resie! I suffered night and day, and continued to grow worse, neiwithstanding all the medicine I had taken. I had almost given u, my case as hopeless when I was informed by a friend of fir. C. tee Wo, the Chinese doctor, and advised to go and see him in the hope of getting reflef at least, if not a permanent cure for my trouble. I was slow in making up my mind to make such a radioal change in my treatment, as I knew a trial with the chinese doctor would bring me, but I finally concluded to give him a grad, so I called at his office with that intention. I found the doctors a clever-enterraffing gentleman theroughly posted on my condition asid it took only a very short time to convince me that he was the party I was so iong in search of. He told me my case was curable and that he could cure me, and prepared me a special treatme confidence me that he was the party I was so iong in search of. He told me my case was curable and that he could cure me, and prepared me a special treatme

vise all who want relief from their troubles to call on Dr. C. tiee Wo and they will be cured. For all partic-ulars apply or write to MARTIN L. ANDERSON. Sizi Cuming street, Omaha, Neb.

Omaha, Neb., March 30, 32.

To whom it may concern:

I have been a long time sufferer with stomach trouble and general debility and could find no relief from any of the doctors I treated with. I was so badly run down that I thought it impossible to live a month. My friends had given me up to die and I had lost all courage myself. A friend told me of Dr. C. Gee Wo, as he was cared also, and navised me to call and see him without delay, as there was no time to lose. I had tried all the doctors I could find and it he patient medicines, but without relief. I finally made up my min I to visit the Chinese doctor, and from up my mint to visit the Chinese doctor, and from that moment dates my recovery. I saccipted his terms and placed myself under his care. I am now entirely well and owe my cure to Dr. C. Gee Wo, and take great pleasure in recommending others to him, THOS, CULVERT, Northwest corner Twelfth and Farnam streets, under Iron Bank, Omaha, Neb. To whomit may concern:

I have been a sufferer for many years and have tried a great many doctors and retent medicines, but they never gave me much be p. The doctors pro nounced my case Bright's disease and hopeless. I suffered a great deal and got no relief until at the advice of a friend, I went to see Dr. C. Gee Wo, the Chinese doctor of Omaha. I took his medicine for two months and am completely cured.

I owe my care to the Chinese doctor and am thankful to him for it. Very truly, A. O. MOGEL, Oakland, Neb.

Pocatello, idaho. April 2, 1802.

To whom it may concern:

I have been a constant sufferer for eight years with a disordered stomach, blood poisoning and indigestion, and tried a great many doctors and remedies, but got no help. My case I considered hopeless. A friend advised me to carl on Dr. C. Gee Wo, which I made no delay in doing. The doctor examined me and told me be could care me, and I now stand completely cared, a living witness to his great skill as a henier of the sick, and am pleased to be able to recommend him to all suffering people.

ALF. EDE.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT LIVES

What the Candidates and Their Wives May Dream of Through Summer and Fall.

VALUE OF THE PRESIDENCY IN DOLLARS

Really Worth a Hundred Thousand a Year-A Mansion That Has Cost fwo Millions-Papered With Silk-Some Odd Things of Which People Never Hear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1 .- | Special Corespondence of THE BEE.] -A great presidential battle is at hand and the white house is the medal to be awarded the winner. For the next six months it will be the most important of all the buildings of the United States in the eyes of the public and it is interesting to know just what it is. Public men say the bouse is entirely too small, but I notice those who get in seldom want to get out, and all who are out are mighty anxious to get in. David Hill, bachelor as he is, thinks that Harrison's bed, which is six feet wide, would just suit him, and his frugal bachelor meal could be as well cooked on the great ranges of the white house kitchen as upon those of the Arlington where he is stopplog. Mrs. Harrison says the nouse ough to have double the number of rooms it has now, but she has not yet persuaded the presideat to give it up at the close of his term. and as for Cullom, McKinley, Tom Reed and John Sherman, they are boiling their brains night and day to see if they cannot get a lease of the mansion for the next four years. It is the same with the leading democratic candidates in all parts of the country. Boles of Iowa is ready to throw up his farm. Palmer of Illinois would resign from the senate, and Gray of Indiana thinks the white house would just fit him. It is the same with Grover Cleveland and he knows all about it for he spent his honeymoon there, and his wife knows the establishment from the kitchen to

What the Presidency Amounts To.

The presidency of the United States i worth more than most people suppose. They look upon the fat salary of \$50,000 a year which our chief executive gots as his sole revenue and every now and then some newspaper states that it costs all of this and more to keep up the establishment. I don't believe a word of it. Nearly every president saves money while he is in the white house and the extras which the president gets are nearly equal to his salary every year. He pays no rent in the first place, and he has a furnished house free. He has nothing to lay out on light or heat, for Uncle Sam pays his gas light or heat, for Uncle Sam pays his gas bills and he can have a wood fire in every room in his house from morning till midnight and it will not cost him a cent. He has a grand conservatory for nothing and the choicest of flowers are cut and placed in his room, and his tubles are decorated with roses in the middle of winter. The country keeps up his library and he has as many servants as he can use. He never needs to write a letter himself and his high-priced private secretary keeps the crown away from him, and he has stonegraphers and elerks at him beek and cail. He never needs to open his own door and if he wishes to share it will be strange if one of the colored hoys about the strange if one of the colored hoys about the strange if one of the colored hoys about the strange if one of the colored hoys about the the rate of the rate

his laundry has stationary tubs and patent washing machines. The cost of keeping up the white house, including the president's salary, is more than \$150,000 a year and. notwithstanding the official troubles of his position, its occupant ought to be happy.

A Magnificent Mansion. I have seen many of the fine houses of the United States, but the white house has some advantages over all and it ought to make a very comfortable home. Its rooms are all large and the ceilings of the first floor must be nearly twenty feet high. The windows are big and the house is perfectly well ventilated and though there are said to be rats in the basement there is no damp or musty smell about it. The grounds surrounding it are filled with old forest trees in which the birds are now sirging their spring songs, and the backyard, which contains many acres, is rolling and it has all the natural beauties of hill and hollow, and in the center of a wide stretch of velvety lawn there is a beautiful fountain which casts up a spray of silver and diamonds into the face of the Washington sun, and the view from the rear of the mansion is one of the finest of the United States. Looking over a beautiful park you see the silvery Potomac winding in and out of its islands of green and beyond it rise the hills of Virginia already covered with verdure. To the left the great obelisk known as the Washington monument touches the sky with the aluminium nail of its massive white marble finger and across the river are the flags of Fort Myer and the old yellow house of a rilegton where Greener Washing house of Arlington where George Washing-ton lived with the widow Custis before the white house was built.

The White House as It Is. But let me give you a description of the white house in plain commonsense words. The people really know but little about it and the pictures published of it give only its outlines. It stands, you know, in front of a beautiful park which when Washington city was a village was used as a race track, but which is now full of fine old forest trees. There is a big iron fence fully ten feet high between the front yard and the street and the driveways which lead up to the front door are of the shape of a half moon, and pavements of flag as wide as the ordinary city sidewalk run along these to the porte cochere. This pavement is well kept, but the apphalt is gracked in places and in the the asphalt is cracked in places and in the summer it almost blisters your feet under the sun. The white house itself covers about one-third of an acre. It is a long, low two-story building with a basement, which at the front is almost flush with the sidewalk and at the back is level with the lawn and forms almost a third story to the mansion. You all know that the white house is of a dezling gnastly white, but it has not that rich mellow tint of white marble and it color is produced by white lead. The building is made of sandstone and it has been painted again and again until in some places it is said that the white lead upon it is act-ually a quarter of an inch thick. The build-ing was modeled after a castle in Dublin and when it was first built it cost \$303,000 and since then about \$1,700,000 have been spent upon it so that the total cost of it today is something like \$2,000,000. This seems a great deal of money, but as you go through it you see that but little was wasted.

always closed to visitors at 2 p. m., and after this time if you have important matters and must see the president you must use the door-bell. The door-bell is of bronze and like the door-knobs it was especially designed for the white house. These door-knobs are each as big around as a base ball and they have a screaming American eagle cut into each of their brass faces. Passing these doors you come into the vestibule and this is a vesticome into the vestibule and this is a vesti-bule with a capital V. It is so big that you could turn a wagon load of hay around in it without touching the walls and the ceiling is so high that the man who drove the wagon could stand up and his head would not glaze it. At the back of it is a walt of the finest of glass mosaic. It is made of precious stones and colored glass and crystal and at night it shines like the jewels of the palace of Monte Christo. The floor is of mosaic and these beauties come out in striking contrast to some of their surroundings. There is for in-stance at the further door of the vestibule through which you pass to go up to the presdent's office, a \$2 wainut umbrells stand and the woodwork of the room you see is grained to represent black walnut and is by no means genuine. Against the wall there are a cou-ple of \$3 wicker chairs in which the messengers sit, for this room is for half the day pub-

The parlors of the white bouse are on the ground floor though there are enough rooms on the second floor to give a place for a sit-tingroom and the bedrooms are so big and so airy and have such beautiful views that any ordinary mortal could sit in them without getting the blues. Of the parlors below stairs only the east room is shown to visitors and it is here that the president holds his noon receptions. This is perhaps the biggest parfor in the United States and it is a wonder of magnificence. Its wails are of silver and gilt and in them are set eight massive mirrors, each of which is as big as the tops of two billiard tables placed side by side, and your foot sinks almost up to the ankle in the rich veivet carpet which covers the floor. This room is eighty feet long and forty feet wide and it takes more than 400 yands to carpet it. The furniture is cushioned with genuine hair and it is covered with the finest of satin. This room is now lighted by elec-tricity and there are in the neighborhood of a thousand incandescent lights in the mansion. The chandeliers in the east room cost \$5,000 apiece and each contains 6,000 pieces of the finest Bonemian glass. Historic paintings hang upon the walls and the portraits which look down at you have cost Uncle Sam in the neighborhood of \$25 an inch.

Rooms Papered With Sirk. Most of these parlors of the white house have been greatly improved since the presi-dent was elected. The blue parior has been deat was elected. The blue parior has been redecorated by Tuffany and the entire wall is now draped in a blue gray silk, fine enough to make a ball dress for a millionaire's daughter, and this silk was made at Patterson, N. J. Silk curtains hang at the windows and there is a dado about the lower part of the wall which is headened and part of the wall, which is handpainted, and the mouldings are tinged with sold. The room has the same bige tint that it had before, but under the electric light it looks far
finer than it did when Delly Madison used
to receive within it and when Harriet Lane
here held her receptions. In addition to this
is the red parior which is furnished through out in red and has fine furniture and many curious pieces of rare bric-a-brac. The green room has been redecorated and the pink of

such furnishings and the wives of the vari- 1,000 roses, and during one winter 6,000 ous candidates will not need to bring any pieces from their own homes in order to help How the Next President Will Dine. This is equally so as to the dinner table arrangements. Mrs. Harrison has improved the looks of the state diningroom and the private diningroom is good enough for any family. The state diningroom is an immense family. The state diningroom is an immense apartment and on the nights of state dinners it blazes with electric rays. It has, perhaps, the most beautiful marble mantels in America, which were carved in Italy and which have great mirrors above them. Its big table will seat fifty and Uncle Sam has supplied the president with enough china to dine hundreds and have a change of plates at

dine hundreds and have a change of piates at as many courses as you will find at the swell dinners of the Chinese. It is nice to drink out of cutglass and eat even your buckwheat cakes and sausage on Dresden plates and drink your coffee out of the finest of Haviliand cups. It was Hayes who bought the Haviland set of china for the white house and Mrs. Harrison has added to the china closet a new set of American china, which will compare with the finest products of Europe and the far east. The designs for this china were made by an American artist. Among the articles in it are an especial oyster plate service, a dozen soup plates, twelve fish plates, a dinner service of a dozen pieces with a platter and twelve plates each for the game course and the desert. There are after-dinner coffee cups and saucers, teacups, and saucers and other pieces all elaborately and appropriately decorated. The elaborately and appropriately decorated. The next president will wipe his mouth with the fivest of damask lines and Uncle Sam furnishes the napkins and tablecloths for the rulers of his nephews. The napkins used at the white house at state dinners are almost as big as tablecloths, and they shine like silk and are very heavy and thick. The glass used in the white house is cutglass and whether one wants to drink out of the water gobiet or the champagne glass, or wishes to end his dinner with a pony of brandy, he cad have his esthetic soul delighted by a vessel as white as the purest diamond and as thin as an egg shell, and as he looks into it he will see the American cage engraved upon its side. Nearly every president buys new linen for the white house and one of the pleasures of the next first lady of the land will be the shopping she can do at governwhether one wants to drink out of the water pleasures of the next first lady of the land will be the shopping she can do at government expense in repleatshing the linen and china closets of her establishment. She will not have the pleasure of doing her own marketing. That is out of fashion now, though President Harrison's grandfather used to start out every morning and walk to Georgetown and pick out the choicest cuts for his own table. The president now has a steward, and I don't suppose that either Mr. or Mrs. Harrison have any idea of what they are going to eat before they sit down at the table. The cooking is all done in the basement, and Mrs. Harrison has had the whole lower part of the establishment renovated. The hitchen is now tiled both as to floor and as to the dade of the side walls. When she came in she found that there were three rotten wooden floors placed one on top of the other, and she had these taken out and these tiled floors put in their place on a basis of concrete. The laundry in the white house is a very fine one and all of its arrangements are of the best.

A Word About the Conservatory.

A Word About the Conservatory.

sprays of the hily of the valley and 400 strings of smilax were used. Odd Things About the White House,

There are many odd things about the white house of which the people know but little and which will be interesting to the various candidates and their friends. There is a very nice billiard room down in one corner of the basement, which, if the next president can bandle the cue, will give him a fair chance to play with his cabinet when the good people think they are discussing the affairs of state, and there are no end of good wine closets which can be properly stocked for a consideration. These closets have seen good liquors in the past. It was in them Andrew Johnson k pt his favorite Bourbon and the sherry of which he was so fond. Here John Tyler stored away his Jamaica rum and the Maceira which he imported himself, trading ship loads of corn from his Virginia planta-tion for it, and it was here that Thomas Jefferson had bottled up the \$11,000 worth of champagne and other liquors which he served up while he was in the white house. Jefferson spent more on liquors than any other president on record, but Arthur was noted for his fine wines, and Andrew Jackson spent a pretty penny on punch during his admin-istration. There are many odd things about this basement, and every inch of it is marked with history. It was down here that Andrew Johnson's daughter had her dairy when her father was president, and here she made her own butter and gave her guests a drink of buttermilk fresh from the guests a drink of buttermilk fresh from the churn. At this basement door it was charged that Mrs. Lincoln peddled out extra milk of the white house, and down here Buchanan's servants ate him almost out of house and home, and gave, so it is said, some of the best porterhouse steaks to feed the stable dogs. It must be odd to rummage through the attice of the white house, and to look over the old furniture house, and to look over the old furniture used by the presidents of the past, and it is odd to go through the second floor rooms and

notice how the president does his business. The Business Part of the White House, The business part of the white house has been entirely remodeled by President Harrison. Private Secretary Halford has the the small room at the southeast corner, and the President has taken the room which Dan Lamont used to occupy, which was the office of President Lincoin. The other rooms further on beyond the one in which the cabifurther on beyond the one in which the cabinet meets are all large and airy, and they are fitted up for the living rooms of the family. In the president's business office you will find a half-dozen clerks, and you can reach out your finger and touch any part of the world. There is a telegraph operator whose key is connected with the cable and telegraph wires of the United States, and there is a clerk who does but little clse than attend to the newspapers, and the president gets his papers from everywhere. In one large room there are a number of clerks, and among these is Colonel Crook, the cashier of the white house, There is an elevator in the white house, and, all in all, the vator in the white house, and, all in all, the old mansion is packed full of interesting things.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Return of a Famous Gun. Instructions were given some time ago by Secretay Binine to General George S. Bachelor, minister at Lisbon, to make a courteous request for the return to the United States of the famous "Long Tom" gun, a forty-two-pounder, of the celebrated private armed brig-of-war General Armstrong, which played such a heroic part in the battle of Fayal with the British squadron in 1814. Infor-mation has been received at the Department of State that the king of Portugal has expressed his consent to present the gun to the United States, it now being in the Castle of Juan, at the Island of

Secretary of the Navy Tracy has or-dered a ship of war to be sent to Fayal at as early a date as possible to receive the gun. It is proposed to have it mounted in Lafayette square in this city, opposite the white house.

NEBRASKA FACTORY NOTES

Some of the Attractions at the Coming Manufacturers' Exposition.

MANY FACTORIES WILL BE IN OPERATION

Items Gathered at Random Over the State -Several Cities Boom the Cigar Business-A Paper Mill to Be Started.

From what has already been published on the subject the public generally have the idea that the coming manufacturers' exposition will surpass anything of the kind ever held in the west, and yet it is to be doubted if they more than half appreciate its full

Every foot of space in the vast building will be occupied by an exhibit of some sort or other, while the whirr of machinery will remind one of a great factory.

Besides manufactured goods those who visit the exposition will see: Two cigar factories with a force of cigarmakers rolling and finishing cigars, illustrat-

ing the method of manufacture, the different kinds of tobacco used, etc., an instructive object lesson for smokers.

A bag factory, turning out flour sacks, buriap sacks, etc., of interest to the millers who are the largest buyers of sacks, of in-

terest to ladies as being an industry employ ing women; of interest to all who buy flour A complete broom factory in operation, showing the method of handling the broom-corp, tying it onto the handle, sewing, trim-

ming, etc. Of interest to every woman who wields a broom and to every man who enjoys a tidy nome. A mustard factory showing the materials and method of combining and bottling German mustard. Visitors will be expected to

sneeze while watching the operation as an indication of respect for the strength of the mustard. Two complete overall factories. Visitors will be enabled to witness the cutting of bolts of cloth into pieces, the sewing of the pieces together into carments on machines running at lightning speed and managed by deft fingered girls, the buttons of a whole gar-ment sewed on by a machine in a minute's time and the buttonholes cut and worked in

another minute.

A harness factory turning out light and heavy harness, horse collars, etc., a most interesting branch of manufacture to every admirer of a good horse. Visitors will be expected to take the hint and see to it that their horses in the future are fitted out with

Nebraska trappings.

A job printing office turning out embossed printing, a novelty in the line of printing.

A complete shoe factory with sixty people at work, showing every step in the operation of making a shoe from the cutting of the leather to the packing and shipping of the leather to the packing and shipping of the

A shirt factory of interest to men who wear shirts and to women who make them. A box factory showing the methods of manufacture in this, one of the rapidly grow-ing industries of the state.

A bedspring factory turning out woven wire springs by means of a machine which is one of the simplest and at the same time one of the most interesting to be seen in the whole range of manufacturing.

A soap factory showing the most interesting portion of the operation of manufacturing

the world's purifier. A hat factory with a force of men turning out gents' derby hats, springing the material down from a piece large enough to cover the whole man until it is small enough to fit his

A button factory with Austrian button-makers cutting up the shells into pearl but-

tons, polishing, finishing, etc. A rew in-dustry for the west and one which, by rea-son of the methods employed, will be of great interest to all classes of people.

A corncob pipe factory showing the methods of cutting, boring and turning cobs

into pipes.

A barbed wire factory will transform common wire into barbed fence wire for which purpose heavy machinery will be in opera-

A creamery showing how cream is turned into butter by means of a separator, the modern contrivance which has done away with the old-times but the contribution of the with the old-time churn.

These are some of the complete factories

These are some of the complete factories which visitors will be enabled to see at the coming exposition. In addition to the above over 100 manufacturers will display their various products in the different stages of completion, in a way to show the methods of manufacture and otherwise instruct and entertain the visitor.

tertain the visitor.

Visitors to the exposition will see the products of the best factories of all the prominent Nebraska cities.

Nebraska City Talks Exhibit.

Why not have "Nebraska City day" at the exhibition of Nebraska manufacturers at Omaha? savs the Nebraska City News. The cost would be but little and it would give our people a chance to advertise the city and their goods at but little expense. The special trains can easily be secured and no doubt-many would be eager to embrace the oppor-tunity of visiting the metropolis.

The state manufacturers' exhibit at Omaha The state manufacturers' exhibit at Omaha is close at hand, says the Nebraska City Press. Within two weeks it will have begun, and little has peen done toward making a proper showing on the part of the industries of this city. It is a fact that no other city in the state can produce so varied an exhibit as Nebraska City. But if full justice is done us every manufacturer must take an active interest in the plan. Yet if he can not see the benefits to his own business from such an advertisement, he can not nees from such an advertisement, he can not be pursuaded. The cost of transporting the exhibit to Omaha will be nothing, and the only expense then, in case the material can be sold there, is the care necessary. But the advantage to be reaped by the city as a whole, in showing the state and the thou sands of visitors from without the state, it enterprise can not be over estimated. Acative work should be pegun at once.

tive work should be begun at once. The Cigarmakers.

It looks very much as if Omaha, in spite of her large population of smokers and her many advantages as a distributing point, is to be outdistanced by many much smaller Nebraska cities in the manufacture of cigars. Last week Plattsmouth came to the front with the announcement that she had more curarmakers at work in her factories than with the announcement that she had more cigarmakers at work in her factories than Omaha, and now comes the following announcement from a West Point paper:

"The firm of Welding, Kuntz & Kerl, cigar manufacturers, have decided to make a stock company of their institution and run it.

on a large scale. The capital stock of the company is to be \$6,000. Mr. Welding informs us that the company will employ from sixteen to twenty men the year round. It seems to us that there is no valid reason why as good cigars cannot be made here as any-where else, and by making a good cigar West Point merchants would undoubtedly patronize a home institution in preference to cuttailers."

Factory Strays.

An electric supply and contracting company has been established at Kearney. The Beatrice paper mill, at one time one of Beatrine's most important and largest manufacturing plants, which has been idle for more than a year, owing to some legal complications, is to be revived at once. Mr. R. W. Barnheisel, late of Harrisburg, Pa., has leased the property for a long term of years, has purchased new and additional machinery and expects to have the mill in operation by July 14. He will increase the capacity to twelve tons of paper per day and will employ regularly an average of thirty-five meneight or ten of which will be skilled workmen brought from the east. The mill as already fitted out is one of the largest and completest in the country, having cost originally nearly \$50,000. Mr. Burnheisel in already on the ground.