MODERN MIRACLES

Many People So Consider the Wonderful Cures of

DR. E. O. SMITH
OF KANSAS CITY.

CANCER POSITIVELY CURED

Without the Murderous Knife, and Patients Cured Years Ago Are Still Cured.

The Following Testimonials Endorse Dr. Smith's Treatment.—Write to the Signers and Hear From Them Personally.

Cancer of Breast.

Greenmount, Son. Dak., March 2, '98.
Dr. E. O. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
My Dear Doctor:—It gives me sincere pleasure to inform you of the safe return home of my dear wife, who arrived Saturday, the 26th ult., perfectly restored to health and happiness.
In restoring my wife to health you have brought pleasure and happiness to our entire household, for which it is needless to say that we are truely grateful. It also gives me sincere pleasure to tender to you our grateful thanks for your great kindness to my wife while under your treatment, for which we will always hold you and your truly good wife in grateful esteem. In conclusion we can only pray that an all kind providence will bless, protect and keep you in His holy care through life, and in death bless you with a happy eternity. Gratefully yours,
JAMES and MRS. GLEVAS.
In a letter of October 1, Mrs. Gluyas says she is entirely well and in splendid health. If you are afflicted write to her about us.

A Prominent Attorney Cured of Cancer of the Ear.

Oberlin, Kas., July 27, 1898.
Dr. E. O. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sir and Friend.—I am O. K. I never felt better in my life, than since my return home whereas before that I was troubled in body and mind for several months. I am now able to hold up my end at the office and at home about the orchard. We are all well and I wish to be particularly remembered to Mrs. Smith.
Fraternally your friend,
G. WEBB BERTRAM.

Suffered 17 Years—Cured in 18 Days.

Phillipsburg, Kan., Nov., 28, 1898
Dr. E. O. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sir:—I had been afflicted for seventeen years with epithelial cancer when I applied to you for treatment. In thirteen days I was entirely cured and without the use of knife. I make this statement for the benefit of cancer sufferers, hoping they may be influenced by my testimony to go to you for treatment.
Yours Truly, N. BURTON.

Other Doctors Failed to Cure Him.

Prairie Home, Mo., Nov. 12, 1898.
Dr. E. O. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure that I state that your treatment of a cancer on my lower lip was a complete success. It was of about four year standing and for a year I had taken treatment of other doctors, but to no avail. I came to you and you cured my cancer in 16 days. I shall be grateful to you as long as I live.
Yours Truly, WILLIAM KIRSCHMAN.

Looks Like himself Again.

Dr. E. O. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Doctor:—I write to tell you we are well and that the cancer you treated on my back is entirely cured, and I am back to my old weight again. When I went to you for treatment I weighed one hundred and five pounds, now I weigh one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and they all say I am looking like myself again.
Tell Mrs. Smith that we thank her for her picture. We thank you both every day of our lives. We shall never forget what you have done for us. We have been trying to get one of our neighbors to come and see you. I told him that if you said you could cure him that he would be cured.
Your grateful friends,
MR. AND M. CULLER.
(Mr. Culler was cured of scirrhus cancer on the small of the back, that measured six inches up and down and five inches across. He has been cured for nearly two years.)

She is Sure She is Cured.

White Hall, Illinois.
Dr. E. O. Smith Sanitarium Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Doctor and Mrs. Smith:—Through the guidance of kind Providence and your skillful treatment I am completely cured of that dreadful malady, cancer. My breast is entirely healed and I consider myself cured. I would have written you sooner but wanted to be sure it was cured. I feel grateful to you both for the many acts of kindness and courtesy shown me while at your home. I felt at home there. The treatment was not nearly as severe as I supposed it would be. I will heartily recommend you when I have opportunity. My friends all think I have improved wonderfully. Please accept my heartiest thanks for all you have done for me.
Wishing you success in your noble work I remain ever your friend,
LUCRETTA HUSTED.

List of a Few Former Patients.

The following list gives names and addresses of a number of former patients whom I have cured of cancer. We ask any afflicted person who reads this advertisement to write to any or all of the names given and learn for themselves whether or not my treatment is safe, reliable and sure to cure. I do not accept your money until I have cured you. This should be guarantee sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. Do as I request you, write to my former patients and if you are convinced by their letters, write to me for any information you wish and I will cheerfully give it to you free of any cost.

Mrs. Jennie Gooding, 711 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of the breast.
Katie I. Roch, 821 Armstrong Ave., Kansas City, Kan. Cured of cancer of the breast.
L. J. Hancock, 821 E. 22nd St., for three years principal of Adams school, Kansas City, Mo. Cured of two cancers of the face.
Mrs. J. W. Shannon, 921 Ohio St., Kansas City, Kan. Cured of cancer of the breast.
A. M. Perkins, 507 E. 38th St., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of cheek, 1897.
Mrs. A. M. Klickner, 1221 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer on forehead.
M. Little, 616 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of nose.
Jas. Hannon, 1976 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of face.
Geo. Ryan, 3618 E. 15th St., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of finger.
David Urie, 722 Cypress Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of hand of eight years' standing.
Chas. H. Huntington, 2618 Rochester St., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of ear.
Mrs. Anthony Smith, cor. 6th and Elizabeth Sts., Kansas City, Kas. Epithelial cancer, situated on the end of the nose, treated August, 1899.
Frank Gilliand, 1717 Holmes St. Cured of cancer of the jaw in 1899.
Lizzie Riordon, 22d and Grove Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Cured of cancer of the ear.
Thos. L. Tucker, Gooch's Mills, Mo. Cured of cancer of face and nose.
C. S. Groom, Gooch's Mills, Mo. Cured of cancer of lower lip.
Jacob Claas, Tiegah, Mo. Cured of cancer of the face.
Mrs. Julia Nichols, Jamestown, Mo. Cured of cancer of the face.
We also refer to Rev. Phillips, pastor of the M. E. Church of Jamestown, Mo., as he knows of several cases we have cured.
J. W. Moran, Terry, So. Dak. Cured of cancer of lip, 1897.
Mrs. Eliza DaVault, New Florence, Mo. Cured of cancer of the face.
Paul Kohler, Arizona, Neb. Cured of cancer of the lip.

Dr. Smith treats Cancer, Lupus Tumors, Scrofula, Old Sores, all Blood Diseases.

Parties desiring treatment can either give satisfactory references or deposit the money in any bank, to be paid when they are ready to go home cured. Dr. Smith does not ask pay for what he does not do but cures first and takes pay afterwards. His down town office is at the north-east corner of Tenth and Main streets, where he may be consulted free of charge, from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. After these hours he can be seen at his private sanitarium, Tenth and Cleveland avenue.

Pamphlets and circulars containing letters and lists of persons cured of cancer cheerfully furnished those who apply for them either in person or by letter.

E. O. SMITH, M. D.,
Kansas City, Mo.

GEN. MILES TALKS OF ARMORED TRAINS

"The first requisite of the armored train is an armored track," sententiously declared Major General Miles, the commanding general of the United States army.

This was said by General Miles as comment upon the experiments with armored trains which are being made by the British in South Africa.

"Inside of its protected line an army can utilize an armored train to to excellent advantage," continued General Miles, "but outside of this line, of course, the suggestion is ridiculous. The main object is to protect the locomotive engineer from the sharpshooters of the enemy. A sheet of steel, properly placed, will shield the engineer from the fire of long range rifles, so that he can run his train. The passenger coaches can also be similarly protected, but this armor would be utterly ineffective against a single shot from a masked artillery battery.

"Such a shot, properly placed, would wholly destroy the train. I cannot believe that a railway train can be so swathed in steel armor as to resist battery fire. So you see that, after all, the track, and not the train, is the main thing to be looked after in war. And as an army con protect only that portion of the track within its line, the armored train can never be to the army what the armored ship is to the navy.

"I recall two important incidents of our civil war that bear pertinently on this point. General Schenck moved a part of his command out in an armored train—I do not now recollect from what point—beyond his lines, and the whole outfit was very promptly destroyed by the confederates. No harm befell that expedition until it had proceeded beyond its protected lines. General McClellan used armored trains in his movement from Alexandria to Richmond, and, as the trains were within our lines all the way, the movement was a success."

General Miles also discussed another phase of modern warfare, the advisability of the employment by the army of a railroad construction corps. There is now no such corps connected with the United States army.

"Undoubtedly," said General Miles, "such a corps would be a most valuable adjunct, but it is hardly probable that trained railroad men would be willing to join the army at the wages of enlisted men, which is only one-third that of railroad workmen. The result would be that we should have to depend upon the quartermaster's department to provide such workers. They would have to be employed like all other civilian employes, and while, of course, they would be subject, like other civilian employes, to the rules and regulations of the army while in the service, they could not be regarded as soldiers.

"In the transportation of troops and supplies by rail in time of war we would very greatly need such trained railroad men, ot only for hauling the trains, but also for repairing the track, bridges and tunnels damaged or destroyed by the enemy. We would call on the quartermaster general for them, and I dare say we could get all we needed by paying them good wages.

"Even then such a corps could operate only within the lines. The army would first have to clear the country of the enemy before the train or construction corps could be used, and then the army would have to protect the track in order that the armored trains could be run. This means that the train or construction corps would always be working behind the army, instead of in front of it. Soldiers, of course, could be utilized for the work of construction, but without previous training we could not hope to make them so efficient or their operations so prompt."

Brooklyn Life: Rule: All the world loves a lover. Exception: The District of Columbia.

"DONT'S" TO PREVENT COLDS.

We are just entering upon the season when the changeable weather makes colds especially rife.

Did we but know just what a cold is it would surely be easier than it is to secure immunity against it.

According to its natural meaning, it would seem that a cold was an affection produced by exposure to low temperatures, to cold weather. Nothing could very well be further from the truth than this. Colds are not nearly so common in very cold countries as in the temperate zone. They are not nearly so frequent high up amid the Alps as in the cities at the foot of the mountains. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, spent over two years amid the Arctic snows, with the temperature so low that most of the time the mercury was frozen in his thermometers, yet he and his men never suffered from a cold. They had been back in civilization for scarcely a week before some of his companions were laid up with grippy colds.

If we look at colds as infectious we are able to frame certain rational laws that will help us to escape them. They are about as follows:

Don't live or work in damp, dark places, where the sunlight either never succeeds in penetrating, or in such small amounts that its beneficent work as nature's great scavenger and germ killer cannot be successfully accomplished. Above all, don't sleep in a room where the sunlight and air have not had a chance to do their great work of purification during the day. Even in the summer time such places are prone to be breeders of disease germs. In the winter, when microbe life is more luxuriant, such places fairly swarm with minute organisms. Many of these, of course, are not producers of disease, but then many are.

Don't change very light clothing for heavy clothing all at once. Don't, for instance, change summer outer and inner garments for winter ones on the same day. One of the greatest mechanical feats nature performs is the keeping of the human temperature under the most varying conditions of external heat and cold exactly at the same figure. A native of the temperate zone may go to frozen arctic or torrid equatorial zones, but his temperature will not vary one-fifth of a degree from what it has always been. The sending of more blood than usual to the little vessels in the skin leads to its being cooled, and so it returns to cool the system. During the winter so much blood is not sent to the surface, and its heat is retained. Sudden changes in the condition of the skin must be avaided, or the circulation is disturbed, and with it the general health and ability to resist disease.

Don't wear extremely heavy clothing in the winter time. Its weight makes it a source of irritation to the skin, which is not merely the external covering of the body. It is not the thickness of clothing nor its weight that protects from cold, but the amount of air it contains in its meshes. Air is a good non-conductor of heat, and so helps us to retain the heat we possess. If an individual is very sentitive to cold it would be better to wear a couple of suits of lighter, thinner woollen underclothing than one very heavy suit. The layer of air between them makes them eminently protective.

Don't weth chest-protectors. Their use is founded on a mistaken notion. They disturb the normal regular circulation in the skin, and so invite danger.

We sit for hours breathing in germs at every breath. When we suddenly go out into the cold air, however, these mucous membranes lose a good deal of blood that was flowing in them just a moment before, for the cold causes contraction of all exposed blood vessels.

NEW USES FOR CORNSTALK PITH.

Nearly every one is now aware that the pith found inside of cornstalks is now used as a sort of cork lining for warships to keep them from sinking.

Corn pith has also made another contribution to warfare besides being an inside lining or life preserver for warships. One of the best varieties of smokeless powder is made with the cornstalk as its basis. It is ground up and used as an absorbent base, just as infusorial earth is employed to make dynamite by absorbing the nitro-glycerine.

It can be used in firearms of all sizes and is especially adapted to the use of the big guns on battleships. When made into powder it does not flash up, like ordinary black powder, and burn everything in sight. It can be made into sticks like a lead pencil, which, when lighted, burn like a candle, instead of exploding.

This slow-burning feature is valuable. The muzzle velocity is just the same, but there is not the same explosive element about it. Another advantage that is noted is that there are not the headaches resultant from the use of the nitrous powders. The gases liberated do not seem to be so noxious, as the chemical combination with the corn does not produce such poisonous vapors.

Lately the agricultural department at Washington has been experimenting with a new food for cattle, manufactured from the cornstalk. The whole stalk, pith and all, is ground up till it is as fine as flour. It is then mixed with blood or a low grade of molasses. Perhaps an explanation is necessary concerning the use of blood. It is only employed where it can be obtained in large quantities, as around slaughter houses, and then only the lowest grade is used, for even blood has become valuable in this commercial age. As a usual thing it is used in conjunction with a low grade of molasses, which is too poor to have a marketable value by itself.

This mixture of corn stalk, blood and molasses is then made into cakes under heavy pressure, and the product is allowed to dry. It becomes hard as bricks, and is then shipped out in ton lots. In feeding it out the cakes are broken with a hammer and placed in water, when they swell and become soft. It is an excellent food, and cattle thrive on it to a remarkable extent. A careful analysis has established its theoretical nutritive value, but the best proof is always fot, sleek cattle, and these are found wherever the compound is used.

KING OF TONGA COMING TO TRY THE X-RAY.

The South Sea Island King of Tonga has heard of the wonderful X-rays, and is coming to America to have them tried on himself.

This is the information derived from a letter received a short time ago by W. C. Fuchs, the X-ray photographer of Chicago, from Dr. Donald McLennan, royal physician to his Majesty, King George II of Tonga Island.

A further explanation of the trip may be deduced from a previous letter written by Dr. McLennan in August. He asked for skiographs of the vital organs and especially of the kidneys, saying he was planning a trip to the United States in company with a patient whose ailments needed location by the Roentgen rays. He did not explain exactly what the ailment of his royal patient is.

The King of Tonga is a young man 25 years old, who six years ago succeeded to the throne left vacant by his grandfather, King George Toubou.

The royal physician, Dr. McLennan, who is a Scotchman, as his name suggests, is the power behind the Tonga throne. The entire medical practice of the country is under his control. He is close to the youthful ruler, whose grandfather he also served, and his approval is said to be necessary to foreigners seeking concessions.

His standing with the monarch is attested by the coat of arms granted him by King George. The heraldic device shown on his letters is a circle enclosing a red cross and containing his name and degree.

Chicago Tribune: "I'm going to have it cut V-shaped," announced the petted daughter, looking over the patterns for her new dress. "If you want to show what it cast," growled the father of the family, "you'd better have it cut C-shaped."

Detroit Free Press: Mike—An' phere's O'Flynn now? Pat—Bedad, he's under the ground. Mike—Dead? Pat—Niver a bit. He's got a job diggin' coal.

Detroit Free Press: They are going to have a roof garden on a Brooklyn church." "That has something to do with the psalmist's idea of praying on a housetop, has it?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The Boers are farmers, ain't they, dad?" "Most of 'em, sonny." "Well, I hope they ain't none of 'em the kind that eat hay."

Chicago Tribune: Landlady—Well, Mr. McGinnis, I hope you had something you liked for breakfast this morning. Board—Yes, indeed, Mrs. Irons; I had a magnificent appetite.

Talk About Women.

Miss Florence King of Chicago is said to be the first woman to hold a government office in the territory of Alaska. She has been appointed commissioner of deeds by Governor Brady in Sunrise City on Cook's Inlet.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has given Principal H. B. Frissell of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute a check for $2,500 for the establishment in Newport News, Va., of a cooking and sewing school for colored girls.

A young girl, Miss Emma M. Hery, is the superintendent of the Denver public schools. She was a newspaper woman and an active member of the Denver Woman's Press club. She is a democrat and was elected on the straight ticket. Her opponent was also a woman.

Owing to the efforts of Miss Grace King, the Louisiana Historical society is to establish in the Crescent City a historical museum. The society hopes to secure for this purpose the Cabildo building, an old and historical place, now used by the state supreme court.

Miss Belle Flemming of Paul's Valley, I. T., is only 17 years old and yet she has been admitted to practice law at the bar of the United States court of the northern district of the territory. Miss Flemming has been amusing herself with Blackstone and Kent since she was 11 years old and would rather hunt up a case than go to a dance.

Queen Wilhelmina goes to bed at 11 and is up early. She makes a rapid toilet and at once rushes out for exercise in the park. She wears for these morning excursions a rough Dutch "mante," in wool, cut like those of her peasants in Friesland. She has a cup of chocolate brought to her room and then proceeds to a very elaborate toilet, helped by her two maids.

Since the report that Miss Josephine Drexel was about to renounce the world and enter a convent—a report that was promptly denied—the young woman has been overwhelmed with letters from people who would be willing to burden themselves with a part of the whole of her fortune of $10,000,000, which she would not be likely to need after taking the veil.

Miss Belle Henderson, daughter of the new speaker of the house of representatives, will be a very popular young woman in the official circles of Washington. She is well known to the intimate circle of her father's friends. She has spent much of her life in Washington, where she attended the Mount Vernon seminary. She is very musical, possessing a sweet voice and usually plays her own accompaniments. Miss Henderson is not an athletic girl. She devotes most of her time to reading and studying. She is not a devotee of society, but enjoys the old-fashioned idea of extending hospitality as well as being entertained. In appearance the speaker's daughter resembles him in her expression. Her eyes are blue, her complexion faultless and her hair a sort of chestnut brown. She is tall and graceful. She will assist her mother at all of her receptions.

Frills of Fashion.

Bolero jackets of sealskin worn with pastel blue cloth skirts make a very attractive combination.

Vivid red velvet toques, all red or toned with standing and falling black plumes, are set forth for dressy winter wear.

A rabbit carved in ivory mounted on a black stick manded with gold is one of the novelties in umbrella handles.

Gourrha aigrettes which resemble a bunch of daisies blown by the wind are one of the fashionable hat trimmings.

Pineapple silk handkerchiefs with embroidered edges are sheer and pretty. They wash well and keep us in mind of our new possessions in the Philippines.

The fleur de lis is the prettiest of flowers for the hair made in a delicate shade of heliotrope and, like everything else for that use, it has a delicate crystal dewdrop here and there.

Ermine toques are really very dainty if trimmed with black tulle rosettes with a waving black aigrette. A note of color ever so carefully chosen quite ruins the style of this especial hat.

The new bonne-femme skirt, with plaits or wider kilts stitched two-thirds of their length from the belt down, is finding great favor among the many women who objected to the flat, unadorned, undraped sheath skirt of re-

Many of the handsome guimpes and yokes added to the waists of winter gowns extend over the shoulders, forming a dressy sleeve-cap and also imparting an appearance of additional breadth. This is a distinct advantage to slender women.

Curved and pointed passenmeteries and lace appliques laid over satin or applied directly to the dress fabric, are so arranged on some of the newest costumes and evening toilets as to suggest the shadow of a coming event in the form of panniers.

A pretty bathrobe is a good Christmas gift for a man. Some swell ones are checkerboarded off in squares of pink and white or blue and white, or some other delicate shades. The white woolen gloves for country wear of white or red are also attractive gifts.

Coral has made its way into brooches big ones, some made of round bead like pieces of coral in a cluster to match studs and cuff buttons, and the 1899 form coral has taken, and other in heads, some very pretty Egyptian designs. Necklaces are in cannibalistic designs, the coral in the shape of long-pointed teeth.

Nearly every gown has a narrow belt made of stitched satin of taffeta drawn and fastened invisibly in front in the effort to secure the Parisian girdle effect which makes the back appear short and the line over the bust to the waist unnaturally long. It is these details in dress that distinguish the smart from the dowdy woman.

The muff that will accompany the costumes worn during the gay holiday season is quite large enough to hold jewelry, bonbons, roses and silimar expensive gifts. For this special purpose it is admirable, otherwise the shape does not appeal to any but the ultra fashionable woman who likes everything new, no matter how uncomfortable or undesirable it may prove.

The dress suit case has an umbrella made on purpose for it. It is an ordinary looking umbrella when in its ordinary ready-for-use condition, but when ready for the suit case it has the handle and ferrule end unscrewed and bent over so that there is only the length of the umbrella part to go into the case.

Very charming Chinchilla turbans may be evolved from good bits of fur taken from collars and cuffs and muff coverings pretty well worn. By artfully matching the scraps themselves they have quite covered light buckram shapes, and by using a trifle of lace and small clusters of flowers to hide the conspicuous seams some admirable effects have been produced.

OMAHA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

ROHRBOUGH BRO'S. Proprietors, 16th and Douglas Sts.

PROF. W. H. SADLER, of Baltimore, while making a visit at the Omaha Commercial College a few days ago said, "There are but five commercial schools worthy the name between Baltimore and San Francisco, and the Omaha Commercial College is one of them." Why is this the opinion of the leading business educator of the United states? 1. BECAUSE of its equipments and facilities. 2. BECAUSE of its comprehensive courses of study and progressive policy. 3. BECAUSE of its wise management and its success in locating its graduates in positions.

GENERAL INFORMATION. Enrollment last year 1050, students. Present enrollment, the largest it has ever been. Over 300 students placed in positions last year as book-keepers, stenographers and telegraph operators. Experienced teachers are employed. Rigid discipline is enforced. Located in the heart of the city. Employs up-to-date methods of instruction. Secures positions for its graduates. Provides every student with work for board. Educates poor boys and girls. Caters to all nationalities. Has no creed save that which applies to a successful business career. Has been run fifteen years under the same management. Fulfills its obligations and redeems every promise. It is metropolitan in character and now has students from twenty-four states of the union. Students enter any time. Work for board guaranteed. The Winter Term begins January 2, catalogue and elegant specimens of Penmanship will be sent free to anyone sending name and address. Write

ROHRBOUGH BROTHERS,
16th and Douglas Streets. OMAHA, NEB.

MODERN MIRACLES.

The Great Vital-Magnetic Healer Who Has Made Nebraska City, Neb., a Mecca For Health-Seekers.

The wonderful success of the method of drugless healing of all the chronic diseases as practiced and taught by Prof. Theo. Kharas of Nebraska City, Neb., has attracted multitudes of people from all over the United States to see him. People far and near have laid aside old fogy notions, and are being cured of apparently incurable diseases by this remarkable man. He cures by his touch all manner of diseases without using drugs or surgery in any way. He is not a "faith doctor," for his work has a scientific basis, and he teaches the method to others. He is a graduate of the American School of Magnetic Healing, Nevada, Mo. (Weltmer method), also of the College of Occult Philosophy of Calcutta, India, besides three other universities. Thousands of cures have been made and any number of testimonials will be sent as proofs if you write for them. Recorder of Deeds, Chas. C. Brant, cured of a so-called incurable case of paralysis in four days. Mrs. Sanquest, prominent Nebraska City lady, thought to be lying of neuralgia of stomach, cured in ten minutes; afterwards cured of a cancer of breast. Miss May Duncan, could not turn in bed for 3 weeks with inflammatory rheumatism; two treatments cured her.

Prof. Kharas has the remarkable ability to cure certain diseases at any distance by what he calls PHRENOPATHY, or the Kharas Method of Absent Treatment. He has cured hundreds that he has never seen—if you doubt it there's an abundance of proofs—send for them—swomn statements, too.

Two large institutions have been established at Nebraska City for the good of mankind: THE NEBRAKA MAGNETIC INFIRMARY, where the afflicted are cured of all manner of diseases; THE NEBRASKA SCHOOL OF MAGNETISM, where men and women are taught to heal the sick and afflicted in this new way. HELP WANTED—Several good, honest men and women to work in the Kharas Infirmaries which are being located all over Nebraska and Iowa. These institutions belong to Prof. Kharas and assistants are paid from $50 to $125 monthly; ex-teachers preferred.

Write for any information you want. Address either institution above or Prof. Theo. Kharas, Supt., Nebraska City, Neb., or ladies may write to the matron, Miss Emma Worman, Nebraska City, Neb. Literature, advice and questions answered free.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it. Removes Tan, Pimples, Moth Patches, Rash, Freckles, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations."—For sale by all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. *Fred. T. Hopkins*, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.

USE WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE for smoking all kinds of meats. A 75c bottle will smoke a barrel. Sold by all druggists. Write for our free book on curing meats, to
E H Wright & Co.
915 W. Mulberry St.
Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES SILK WAISTS OR SILK SKIRTS FOR 25c
Best Taffeta Silk, made to your measure, choice of color, regular $6.25 value; to advertise our goods. We are thoroughly responsible. Bank reference. Send today. Particulars free.
ECONOMY WAIST & SKIRT M'F'G CO.
534 N. Ridge Bld. Kansas City, Mo

Stammering Omaha Stammerers' Institute, Range Blk., Omaha, Neb. Julia E. Vaughan.

La grippe quickly cured by Dr. Kay's Lung Balm. Ask your druggist for it.

Dr. HENDERSON

101 and 103 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Oldest in Age and Longest Located. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 28 Years' Special Practice.

Authorized by the State to treat *CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.*

Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility. The results of youthful follies and excesses—causing losses by dreams or with the urine, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, impotence, etc., cured for life. I can stop night losses, restore sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts, and make you fit for marriage.

Stricture and Gleet Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PHIMOSIS and all kinds of **Private Diseases** permanently cured or money refunded.

BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 24 pictures; true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6 cents in stamps. You should read this book for the information it contains.

N. B.—State case and ask for list of questions. *Free Museum of Anatomy*, for men only.

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