CHINESE MEDICINE CO. CAPITAL \$100,000.

THY do they want him to go? Is it because he has nothing to do? Certainly not. Is it 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

Has practiced medicine in Omaha for three years, and has been called to sign only five death certificates in that time, and then only was called in at the last moment when death had fixed his hold upon his victims. What a wonderful success.



THAT increases the population of our great cities and adds to their importance? Is it be-

cause people die every day and go to the grave on the most trivial pretense? No, it is because they are kept alive and cured. The Chinese nation has a population of five hundred million people---one half the population of the entire globe, and is it to be wondered at that they have the best doctors in the world---certainly not.

DR. G. GEE WO,

Regular graduate of Chinese medicine, eight years' study, ten years' practice Treats successfully all diseases known to suffering humanity. Roots, plants and herbs—nature's remedies—his medicines—the world his witness. 1,000 testimonials. Call and see him. Consultation Free. Has also constantly on hand Remedies for the following diseases ready prepared:

Asthma. Catarrh,

Indigestion. Lost Manhood,

Sick Headache, Blood Purifier, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Kidney and Liver.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS. Those who cannot call, enclose 2-cent stamp for question list and full particu-

Office, Corner 16th and California Streets, - Omaha.

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

One of the Most Remarkable Cures Ever Accomplished.-When all Hope Had Gone Dr. C. Gee Wo, the Famous Chinese Physician, Saved

"I desire to state for the benefit of all who may be afflicted with sickness or disease that Dr. C. Gee Wo, the Chinese physician of Omaha, is possessed of the most wonderful curing abilities I have ever heard of in my life, and I am not posphysician of Omana, is possessed of the most considered physician of Omana, is possessed of language adequate to express my thanks for the great benefit I have received from his medical services. I was sessed of language adequate to express my thanks for the great benefit I have received from his medical services. I was reduced to that point when death, as other doctors had exhausted all their skill and reduced to the lowest possible extremity and was given up for death, as other doctors had exhausted all their skill and reduced to the lowest possible extremity and was given up for death, as other doctors had exhausted all their skill and reduced to the lowest possible extremity and was given up for death, as other doctors had exhausted all their skill and reduced to the lowest possible from the model 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 courter, but none of them coultry, but none of them country, but none o sessed of language adequate to express my thanks for the great benefit I have received from his medical services. I was failed. He prenounced my case very serious, though by no means a hopeless one; he said my condition required the promptest and most decisive treatment and put about to relieve me in the most ene getic manner. He said if I could survive until morning he could cureme. After giving me warm applications and strengthening restoratives I soon began to perceive my condition becoming more comfortable and the disease relaxing its death hold upon me I soon quieted down perceive my condition becoming more comfortable and the disease relaxing its death hold upon me. I soon quieted down and rested until morning. In the mean time many of my friends had, retired for the night, little expecting that I would be able to great them in the morning. But they were surprised by finding me greatly improved and resting comfortably when they came to my bedside to inquire into my condition. Dr. Gee Wo, my newly formed friend, remained at my bedside at I knew a trial with the Chinese doctor would live, which surprised even my closest friends. After I got better and in a condition to talk and consult with my family, the doctor advised me to come to Omaha, as, on account of his many patients in Omaha, he could not remain any longer at my home, but volunteered to send a trained nurse to take care of me until I was able to make the trip to Omaha, and after three weeks I was able to come to Omaha and took rooms at 1708 Cass street, at Mrs. Camp's bearding house. When I left man, thoroughly noted down and are remained to red from my trouble. I was a permanent cure for my trouble. I was and rested until morning. In the mean time many of my friends had, retired for the night, little expecting that I would sow in making up my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my trouble. I was able to make it my making up my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind to make such a radical change in my mind t my home, but volunteered to send a trained nurse to take care of me until I was able to make the trip to Omaha, and after three weeks I was able to come to Omaha and took rooms at 1708 Cass street, at Mrs. Camp's boarding house. When I left home my neighbors concluded I could not live until I reached Omaha, but I arrived all right without serious injury. My friends in Omaha said I could not recover, but under the doctor's personal care I continued to improve, and after 2 months was to comvince me that he was the party I friends in Omaha said I could not recover, but under the doctor's personal care I continued to improve, and after 2 months was able to be about, when I removed to 1805 N. 19th street, where I at present reside, and will give any desired information. The doctor promised to cure me and has fulfilled his promise. I was cured and freely and cheerfully give the credit to Dr. C. Gee Wo for curing me. I am convinced of his wonderful skill and superior judgment in treating the sick. I have been cured by him and owe my very life to his skill and efforts at the last moments. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. C. Gee Wo for curing me, and prepared me a special cured by him and owe my very life to his skill and efforts at the last moments. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. C. Gee Wo for curing me, and prepared me a special treatment to suit my condition, and in two weeks I was so much better that I had the fullest confidence in the doctor's

FOUND AT LAST.

After Years of Unsuccessful Search for Care, Martin Anderson Gets Cured by the Chinese Doctor-A Voluntary Testimonial.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18, 1892. OMAHA, Neb., March 18, 1892.
To Whom it may Concern:
This is to certify that I have been a constant sufferer for many years with catarrh, asthma and bronchial affections of the throat, and tried all the patent medicines and remedies I ever doctor, and advised to go and see him in the hope of getting relief at least, if not a permanent cure for my trouble. I was

treatment. I continued to grow better rapidly and am now entirely well. I owe my cure to Dr. C. Gee Wo, and am not ashamed to admit it. I advise all who want relief from their troubles to call on Dr. C. Gee Wo and they will be cured. For all particulars apply or write to MARTIN L. ANDERSON, 3121 Cuming St., Omaha, Neb.

FROM MT. AYR, IOWA.

Dr. C. Gee Wo, Omana, Neb.: Dear Doctor: 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 ured me 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.

Please 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 by ecommending your skillful assistance to anyone needing treatment.

My friend who was taking your rheu-

matism remedy is also getting better rapidiy.
You may publish this letter if it will

assist you or help you in any way.

CHAS. STOTES.

Mt. Ayr, Ia., March 2, 1892

OMAHA, Neb., March 30, '92. 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

ability and committed my case to his I live a month. My friends had given me up to die and I had lost all courage myself. A friend told me of Doctor C. Gee Wo, as he was cured also, and advised 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 all the patent medicines, but without relief. finally made up my mind to visit the Chinese Doctor, and from that moment dates my recovery. I accepted his terms and placed myself under his care. I am now entirely well and owe my cure to Dr. C. Gee Wo and take pleasure in rec-

ommending others to him. THOS. CULVERT, Northwest corner 12th and Farnam sts. under Iron Bank, Omaha, Neb.

AFTERTWO MONTHSTREAT-MENT HE WAS CURED.

To Whom it May Concern;

1 have been a sufferer for many years and have tried a great many doctors and patent medicines, but they never gave me much help. The doctors pronounced my case Bright's disease and hopeless.

I suffered a great deal and got no relies 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 cure to the Chinese doctor and am thankful to him for it. Very truly, A. O. MOGEL, Oakland, Neb.

Mrs. F. C. Pershing says: Knowing that my life has been spared through the

skill of Dr. C. Gee Wo, the Chinese Physician, I take great pleasure in recommending him and his methods of treatment to all who may be sick or diseased. My chief difficulty was in weak lungs, from which I have suffered from the time I was 16 years old. A year ago I contracted a severe cold, after which I

had hemorrhage of the lungs and a very bad cough. "I got no relief until I called on Dr. C. Gee Wo. After ten days' treatment I noticed a decided improvement in my condition, and it was only a short time until I felt assured that my health could be fully restored. I had neuralgia through my entire system. I also had catarrh, stomach and heart trouble, and

always had a very weak back. "I have been treated by many leading doctors, but never received more than temporary relief. I now enjoy better health than for many years, and I can say in justice to Dr. C. Gee Wo that he has done for me what other physicians said never could be done.

'During my visits to the doctor's office I have witnessed some wonderful cures. Patients who were given up to die were cured by him and completely restored to health.

"I have taken a number of my friends to Dr. C. Gee Wo's office for treatment, and all of them are loud in their praise of his skill and ability in treating their "I can appreciate a doctor who can

cure lung trouble.
"I will give further information to any one calling at my residence, 2116 Cali-

GONSULTATION FREE.
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Every Day.

CALIFORNIA

Features of Berlin That Might be Imported With Profit.

BEST GOVERNED CITY IN THE WORLD

Curiosities of Street Car Travel-Murat Halstead's Experience-Suicide Problem Solved-Street Cleaning-The Virchow Demonstration.

By Mark Twain, [Copyrighted, 1892, by S. L. Clemens.] BERLIN, Nov. 20, 1891.—I feel lost in Berlin. It has no resemblance to the city I had supposed it was. There was once a Berlin which I would have known from descriptions in books-the Berlin of the last century and the beginning of the present one; a dingy city in a marsh, with rough streets, muddy and lantern-lighted, dividing straight rows of ugly houses all alike, compacted into blocks as square and plain and uniform and monotonous and serious as so many dry goods boxes. But that Berlin has disappeared totally and left no sign. The bulk of the Berlin of today has about it no suggestion of its former self. It is a new city, the newest I have ever seen. Chicago would seem venerable beside it, for there are many old looking districts in Chicago, but not many in Berlin. The main mass of the city looks as if it had been built last week, the rest of it has a just perceptibly graver tone, and looks as if it might be six or eight

The next feature that strikes one is the spaciousness, the roominess of the city. Berlin is not merely a city of wide streets it is the city of wide streets. "Unter den Linden" is three streets in one; the Potsdamerstrasse is bordered on both sides by sidewalks which are themselves wider than some of the historic thoroughfares of the old European capitals; there seem to be no lanes or alleys; there are no short cuts; here and there, where several important streets empty into a common center, that center's circumference is of a magnitude calculated to bring that word spaciousness into your mind again. The park in the middle of the city is so huge that it calls up that expression once more.

The next feature that strikes one is straightness of the streets. A result of this arrangement is that at night Berlin is an inspiring sight to see. Gas and the electric light are employed with a wasteful liberal ity, and so, wherever one goes, he has alway double ranks of brilliant lights stretching far down into the night on every hand, with here and there a wide and splendid constella-tion of them spread out over an intervening "platz," and between the interminable double procession of street lamps one has the swarming and darting cab lamps, a lively and pretty addition to the fine spectacle, for they counterfeit the rush and confusion and sparkle of an invasion of fireflies.

Compared with Chicago. There is one other noticeable feature-th solutely level surface of the site of Berlin

Berlin is the European Chicago. The two cities have about the same population. I can-not speak in exact terms, because I only know what Chicago's population was week before last; but at that time it was about a

But now the parallels fail. Only parts of Chicago are stately and beautiful, whereas all of Berlin is stately and substantial, and it all of Berlin is stately and substantial, and it is not merely in parts, but uniformly beautiful. There are buildings in Chreago that are architecturally finer than any in Berlin, I think, but what I have just said above is still true. These two flat cities would lead the world for phenomenal good health if London was out of the way. As it is, London leads by a point or two. Berlin's death rate is only nineteen in 1,600. Fourteen years ago the rate was a third higher.

Berlin is a surprise in a multitude of ways,

Berlin is a surprise in a multitude of ways, to speak strongly and be exact. It seems to

IN THE KAISER'S CAPITAL be the mest governed city in the world, but one must admit that it also seems to be the best governed. Method and system hand, are observable on every hand.

| Description the world, but one must admit that it also seems to be the two heroes of the occasion, although I was not really learned enough to deserve it. Indeed there was a pleasant strangeness in being in such company. Yet | Virghow has long been a member of the two heroes of the occasion, although I was not really learned enough to deserve it. Indeed there was a pleasant strangeness in being in such company. Yet | Virghow has long been a member of the And it is not method and system on paper and there an end—it is method and system in practice. It has a rule for everything and puts the rule in force against the poor and the powerful alike, without favor or prejudice. There are several taxes, and they are collected quarterly; they are not merely levied, they are collected-every This makes light taxys. Here th police keep coming, calmly and patiently, until you pay your tax. They charge yo 5 or 10 cents per visit after the first call. B experiment you will find that they will pres-ently collect that money. Personal Particulars to Be Provided.

In one respect the 1,500,000 of Berlin's population are like a family. The head of this large family knows the names of its several members and where the said members are located, and when and where they were born, and what they do for a living, and what their religious brand is. Whoever omes to Berlin must furnish these partic ulars to the police immediately; morcover, if he knows how long he is going to stay he must say so. If he takes a house he will be taxed on his rent and taxed also on his income. He will not be asked what his in-come is, and so he may save some lies for home consumption. The police will estimate is income from the house rent he pays and tax him on that basis.

The caim, quiet, courteous, cussed persist-nce of the police is the most admirable thing I have encountered on this side. They undertook to persuade me to send and get a passport for a Swiss maid whom we had prought with us, and at the end of six weeks f patient, tranquil, angelic daily effort they ucceeded. I was not intending to give then trouble, but I was lazy and I thought they thought I would be the one. It turned out

safe, or unsightly houses in Berlin. The result is this comely and constituously stately city, with its security from conflagrations and breakdowns. It is built of architectura Gibraltars. The building commissioners in-spect while the building is going up. It has been found that this is better than to wait till it falls down. These people are full of whims,

Sanitation Scientifically Systematic. One is not allowed to cram poor folks into cramped and dirty tenement houses. Each individual must have just so many cubic feet of room space, and sanitary inspections are

systematic and frequent.

There are abundance of newspapers in Berand there was also a newsboy, but he At intervals of half a mile on the thoroughfares there are booths, and it is at these that you buy your papers. There are plenty of theaters, but they do not advertise in a bud way. There are no big posters of any kind, and the display of vast type and pictures of actors and performance framed on big scale and done in raintow colors is a thing unknown. Unsightly things are forbidden here; Berlin is a rest to the eve. And yet the stunterer can easily find out what is going on at the theaters. All over

the city at short distances apart there are neat round pillars eighteen feet high and about as thick as a hogshead, and on these the little black and white theater bills and ther notices are pasted. One generally finds group around each pillar reading these worth importing to America. It is these that I have particularly wished to make a note of. When Buffalo Bill was here his biggest poster was probably not larger than the top of an ordinary trunk.

There is a multiplicity of clean and com-fortable horse cars, but whenever you thin k you know where a car is going to you had better stop ashore because that car is not going to that place at all. The car routes are marvelously intricate, and often the drivers get lost and are not heard of for years. Brains are of no value when you are trying to navigate Berlin in a horse car. When the ablest of Brooklyn's editors was here on a visit, he took a horse car in the early morning and wore it out trying to get to a point in the center of the city. He was on board all day and spent many dollars in fares and then did not arrive at the place which he had started to go to. This is the most thorough way in which to see Berlin, but it is also the

most expensive.
Street Car Regulations. But there are excellent features about the car system, nevertheless. The car will not step for you to get on or off except at certain places a block or two apart, where there is a

ersons may stand on each platform -the law decrees the number-and when these stand ing places are all occupied the next applicant is refused. As th re is no crowding, and as no rowavism is allowed, women stand on the clatforms as well as men. They often stand there when there are vacant seats inside, for these places are comfortable, there being little or no jolting. A native tells me that when the first car was put on, thirty or forty years ago, the public had such a terror of it that they cidu't feel safe inside of it or outside oither. They made the company keep a man at every crossing with a red flag in his hand. Nobody would travel in the car except convicts on the way to the gallows. This made business in only one direction, and the car had to go back light. To save the company the city government transferred the convict cemetery to the other end of the line. This made traffic in both directions and kept the company from going under. This sounds like some of the information which traveling foreigners are furnished with in America. To The first-class cab is neat and trim, and

has leather cushioned seats and a swift horse. The second class cab is an ugly and lubberly vehicle, and is always old. It seems any new ones. Still, if such a thing were ione everybody that had time to flock would done every body that had time to nock would flock to see it, and that would make a crowd, and the police do not like crowds and dis-order here. If there were an earthquake in Berlin the police would take charge of it and conduct it in that sort of orderly way that would make you think it was a prayer meeting. That is what an carthquake generally ends in, but this one would be different from those others; it would be kind of soft and self-contained, like a republican praying for

Streets and Street Cleaning. The streets are very clean. They are kept so-not by prayer and talk and the other American methods, but by daily and hourly work with scrapers and brooms; and when an asphalted street has been tidily scraped after a rain or a light snowfail, they scatter clean sand over it. This saves some of the horses from falling down. In fact this is a city government which seems to stop at no expense where the public convenience, com-fort and health are concerned—except in one detail. That is the naming of the streets and the numbering of the houses. Some times the name of a street will change in the middle of a block. You will not find it out till you get to the next corner and discover the new name on the wall, and of course you don't know just when the change happened iers—on all corners—there are no exceptions But the numbering of the houses—there has never been anything like it since origina chaos. The numbers run up one side of the street and down the other. That is endur-able, but the rest isn't. They often use one number for three or four houses, and sometimes they put the number on only one of the houses and let you guess at the others. A result of this systemless system is that when you are at No. 1 in a street you haven't any idea how far it may be to No. 150; it may be only six or eight blocks, it may be a couple

There are a good many suicides in Berlin; I have seen six reported in a single day There is always a deal of learned and labor ous argument and ciphering going on as to the cause of this state of things. If they will set to work and number their houses in a rational way, perhaps they will find out what was the matter.

Virchow Birthday Celebration. More than a month ago Berlin began to prepare to celebrate Prof. Virchow's seven-tieth birthday. When the birthday artieth birthday. When the birthday ar-rived, the middle of October, it seemed to me that all the world of science arrived with it deputation after deputation came, bringing the homage and reverence of far cities and centers of learning, and during the whole of a long day the here of it sat and received such witness of his greatness as has seldom been vouchsafed to any man in any waik of life in any time, ancient or modern. Prof. richmboltz' seventieth birthday is separated from Virchow's by only about three weeks so nearly as this did these two extraordinar; men come to being born together. Two such births have seldom signalized a single year ir human history.

But perhaps the fluat closing demonstra-tion was peculiarly grateful to them. This was a commers given in their honor the other night by 1,000 students.

there was nothing embarrassing about it, because loaded men and empty ones look about alike. I knew that to that multitude there I was a professor. It required but lit-tle art to catch the ways and attitudes of those men and imitate them, and I had no difficulty in looking as much like a professor

as anybody there. An Inspiring Scene.

We arrived early, so early that only Pro-fessors Virchow and Helmhoitz and a dozen guests of the special tables were ahead of us, and 300 or 400 students. It was said that there were 4,000 men present. It was a most animated scene, there is no doubt about that it was a stupendous beenive. At each end of each table stood a corps student in the uniform of his corps. Each corps has a uniform of its own, and all are of rich material, brilflant in color and exceedingly picturesque; for they are survivals of the vanished cos-tumes of the middle ages, and they repro-duce for us the time when men were beauti-ful to look at. The student who stood guard at our end of the table was of grave countenance and great frame and grace of form, and he was doubtless an accurate reproduction, clothes and all, of some ancestor of hi two or tures centuries ago-a reproduction as far as the outside, the animal man, goes, I

As I say, the place was crowded. The nearest aisle was packed with students standing up, and they made a fence which snut off the rest of the house from view. As far down this fence as you could see all these wholesome young faces were turned in one direction, all these intent and worshiping eves were centered upon one spot—the plac where Virchow and Helmholtz sat. The boys seemed lost to everything, unconscious of their own existence. They devoured those two intellectual giants with their own eyes, they feasted upon them, and the worship that was in their hearts shone in their faces. It seemed to me that I would rather be flooded with a glory like that, instruct with sincerity, innocent of self-seeking, than win a hundred battles and break a militon hearts.

There was a big mug of beer in front of each of us, and more to come when wanted. Now the performance began. The con-cented band played a piece of martial music; then there was a pause. The students on the platform rose to their feet; the middle one gave a toast to the emperor, then all the house rose, mugs in hand. At the call "One two, three!" all glasses were drained and then brought down with a slam on the tables in unison. The result was as good an imita-tion of thunder as I have ever heard. From now on, during un asour, there was singing in mighty chorus. orld

Ovation to Mommsen.

The songs were stirring and the immense cutpour from young life and yourg lungs, the crash of swords and the thunder of the beer mugs gradually worked a body up to what seemed the last possible summit of ex-citement. It surely seemed to me that I had reached that summit; that I had reached my limit and that there was no higher lift devis-able for me. When apparently the last emi-nent guest had long staken his place, again nent guest had long taken his place, again three bugle blasts trace out, and once more the swords leaped from thir scabbards. Who might this late coiner be! Nobody was interested to inquire. Still indolect eyes were turned toward the distant entrance, and we saw the silken gleam and the lifted swords of a guard of honor ploughing through the remote crowds. Then we saw that end of the house rising to its feet; saw it rise abreast the advancing guard all along like a wave. This supreme honor had been offered to no one before. Then there was an excited whisper at our table—"Mommsen!"—and the whole house rose—rose and shouted and stamped and clapped and banged their and stamped and clapped and banged their beer mugs. Just simply a storm! Then the little man with his long hair and Emersonian face edged his way past us and took his seat. I could have touched him with my hand—Mommson!—think of it!

One of the professors said that once upon a time an American young lady was introduced to Mommsen, and found herself badly scared and speechiess. She dreaded to see his mouth unclese, for she was expecting him to choose a subject several mites above her comprehension, and did not suppose he could get acounts the world that other people get down to the world that other propositives to; but when his remark came her ter-

ret stampeared.
"Weil, how do you do! Have you read liewells' last noom! I think it's his best."
The active coromonies of the evening closed

government of Berlin. He wor hard for the city as does any other Berlin alderman, and gets the same pay—nothing. I don't know that we in America could ven ture to ask our most illustrious citizen to erve on a Board of Aldermen, and if we might venture it I am not positively sure that we could elect him. But here the municipal system is such that the best men in the city consider it an honor to serve gratis as aldermen, and the people have the good sense to prefer these men and to elect them year after year. As a result, Berlin is a thoroughly well governed city. It is a free city; its affairs are not meddled with by the state: they are managed by its own citizens, and ofter methods of their own devising.

SHORTHAND LESSON.

By F. W. Mosher. LESSON 3.

Word signs .- While our alphabet is much shorter than that used in longhand, still we are unable to write rapidly enough to do practical work without appreviating many of the most common words. These abbreviations are termed word signs. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of thoroughly memorising them. The student should carefully and thoroughly commit the following list, and then write them hundreds of times from dictation, until he can write each word as readily as he could in long-

)11-(1)((61-17/11 ~--1.6.16 2006-0660086

Line 1.—So, do, take, nim, will, wav, was, have, them, your, improvement. 2.—Wholly, it, make, are age, which, object, usual, think. as, its, hus, such, this, 4.—Knows, makes, takes, comes, yours, thinks, expect, himself, subject, advantages. Answers to Correspondents.

The vowels that have been explained so ar are what are termed second place vowels When a second place vowel occurs between two stroke consonants it is immaterial whether it is placed after the first consonant When the scircle is placed at the begin-

ning of a stroke consonant, it is read before any vowel that may be written to that consonant. Read the s circle first, then read the vowel, before or after the character to which it is written, according to whother it is placed before or after it. An s circle that is attached to the end of a stroke is read after any vowel that may be written to that conso

nant.
We are teaching the Graham system.
There is no charge for the course. By theroughly studying every lesson, and sending in your work each week for examination, a crough knowledge of shortnand can be ac-We cheerfully answer all questions pertaining to shorthand.

Preserve your lessons and review them Address all communications in care of Not So Bad After All.

E. V. Wood of McKee's Rocks, Allegheny county, Pa., in speaking to a traveling man of Chamberlain's medicines said: "I recommend them above all others. I have used them myself and know them to be reliable. I always guarantee them to my customers and have nover had a bottle returned." Mr. Wood had hardly finished speaking, when a Wood had hardly finished speaking, when a little girl came in the store with an empty bottle. It was labeled, "Chamberlain's Pain Balm." The traveler was interested, as there was certainly a bottle coming back, but waited to hear what the little girl said. It was as follows: "Mamma wants another bottle of the readilesses she was it is the pottle of that medicine; she says it is the best medicine for rheumatism sheever used. 50-cent pottles for sale by druggists.

L. BOWDER

25 OZS. FOR 25°.
ABSOLUTELY PURE - JUST TRY IT.

Dr.Downs





A GENCINE MCROSE Kindestis Kindest signification of the microbe or germ. Put up and retailed in \$3.3 in 11.5 saes, the latter 14 callons. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price or \$6.0.0. Wellsus a goar anter tocare. The public trade and Jobbers supplied by the Kinster Prog. Company, Omaha; \$6.3.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES PREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any suf-GONDRRHEA, GLEET AND LUCDERRHEA CURED

in 2 days by the French Remedy, entitled, The King. It dissolves against and is absorbed into the inflamed parts. Will refund money if it does not cure or causes stricture. Guatlemen here is a reliable article. \$1 pickage or 2 for \$1 by mail prepaid. Snow, Lund & Co. Omaha. U Freque want IDEA IN ADVERTISING

Omaha Advertising Burrow, N. Y. Life



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