by a Member of Parliament.

stone's Conversion to Home

Rule-Public Affairs.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Irish member of Par-Hament, and editor of the London Sunday Sun, recently prepared and published in the Chicago Tribune the following as his personal reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone and as an estimate of the great Briton's

character: "It is nearly thirty years since I saw Mr. Gladstone for the first time. I had just come to London, with \$20 in my pocket, and while going through all the agony of looking for work had, like most Irishmen, felt that I must pay a visit to the House of Commons. This was in the year 1870. Mr. Gladstone was then prime minister, and at the head of the most powerful administra-

tion he ever led. "Those were the days before dynamite had entered into the political struggle, and It was much easier to get admission to the galleries of the House of Commons then than now. The view which one has from the strangers' gallery is not good, but I was quite happy.

"It will strike your readers as curious, but the first impression I got of Mr. Gladstone was somewhat disappointing. I was a young Irish idealist and something of an without an appearance of intrusion to get at Virish ascetic at the time, and I had formed | the table at which the old man sat, and even from the photographs of Mr. Gladstone an in private conversation and in the rather cultrely different impression from that of the man as he stood in the flesh before me. I had imagined him a thin man, with a thin, ascetic face; in fact, I had expected to look on a medieval saint rather than on a man of flesh and blood. Mr. Gladstone's face was a great deal fuller than I had expected. and the voice, deep, sonorous, above all things virile, struck me as that rather of and vigils, which my untrained imagination and a profound nature. Indeed, I think you had expected to see. And yet there was felt this omnipotence of the voice of Gladsomething that seems to me strangely alike stone more in private than in public. in the impression I formed of Mr. Gladstone the House of Commons.

as a member of the reporting staff in the press gallery of the House of Commons I "The first time I ever met Mr. Gladstone had abundant opportunities of hearing and at dinner was at the house of an old friend seeing him. It was not, however, until I of his, the late Sir Charles Foster. Sir entered the House of Commons, in the year Charles Foster was a specimen of many 1880, that I had an opportunity of seeing him such friends, men who had entered Parliaat quite close quarters; and even after that ment at an ancient period and had kept up It was one year before I ever had an op-portunity of personal acquaintance. In old man long after he had become the most those far off days there was, as everybody potent force in the politics of the world. remembers, a fierce and bitter struggle between the Gladstone ministry and the Irish me next Mr. Gladstone at dinner and I was party, led by Parnell, and the two sides more than delighted at the honor. used to glare at each other from their "I found that Mr. Gladstone's conversa benches in a way that it is almost tragic tion was quite unaffected. He took the same now to recall. Mr. Gladstone, of course, interest in small things as in big; did not was the chief object of our attack-next seek to monopolize the talk; in short, was to Buckshot Forster; and we did not spare simple, easy, natural and modest; just what him. Nor did Mr. Gladstone spare himself one would expect from so great and fine when severe measures had to be taken nature. against us. The forty-one hours' sitting in | "Not long after this, however, I had the session of 1881, during which we kept fine opportunity of seeing and studying him the House of Commons at bay and which from near. It is now nearly ten years ago wound up with a coup d'etat that has pro- and yet it seems but yesterday. This is how foundly changed the whole rules and sys- it came about: tem of the House of Commons, was one of the occasions when I remember seeing an extraordinary proof of Mr. Cladstone's res-

## The Final Charge.

as crossing Palace Vard with colleague to go to the Westminster Palace thusiastic body, and they always make there for the night, for we knew the end was near and that some striking action crossed the yard I saw the figure of Gladstone approaching the private entrance to the house, which is always taken by ministers, and I was immensely struck with the sight of this septuagenarian with his throat and mouth covered with a big comforter so as to prevent the danger of cold from all alone, rapid, erect, with a look of grim determination on his face.

"I knew that the Irishmen were doing nothing but their bare duty, but I could not help feeling some wish that the duty did not involve such fierce antagonism between us and that stately and resolute old man, who was giving so strong a proof of his energy and vitality, and whose intentions to Ire land, we always knew, were as good as his lights and his circumstances permitted.

'As the years passed the ferocity between the Gladstone government and the Irish members continued, and it was the Irishmen voting with the tories who put Mr Gladstone out of office in 1885. I well remember that famous night-it was the night of June 8-and I especially remember the air and conduct of Mr. Gladstone. We had been fighting his government for five long years and the fight had been one of the flercest in parliamentary history. Member after member of our party had been imprisoned; Parnell had spent six months in jail; there had been an outburst of violence, followed by a crop of executions, and, in short, we had made up our minds that the long-sought and prayed-for hour of vengeance had struck great rival. Disraeli, and, although I knew at last, and that we had the fate of the Gladstone government in our hands. When the to speak of him with great dispassionatenews began to circulate that the government had been beaten-news that always circulates before the actual figures are given-a thrill of delight ran through the Irish benches-men began already to cheerand when at last it was known that Gladstone was beaten there rose on the air the wildest shout of triumph I have ever heard in the House of Commons

Remarkable Composure. "That was the night when the late Lord Randolph Churchill climbed like a school boy on one of the benches of the house. and, taking off his hat, waved it wildly. Throughout ail this cyclone it was remarkable to notice Mr. Gladstone. He had naturally a flery temper, a characteristic that accounted for some of the many awkward scrapes into which he got in the course of

traordinary way on the night of June 8, to old man's face curled up into a thousand which I am alluding. In the midst of the wrinkles, a smile of infinite merriment came

CLADSTONE IN PUBLIC LIFE tempest he kept on writing on a blotting pad the nightly report which he had to send to the queen of the proceedings of the house. his triumphant enemies.

"He could not speak for more than thirty seconds, if not longer, so loud was the tumult. Throughout it all he remained quite impassive. Just once he dropped his eye-Development of the Filibustering lid as if he were communing with himself, and wished to show how little he recked of the tumult around him; and then when he answered the question put to him it was in a low, even voice in which there was not even the smallest indication of a tremor.

> "As time went on and when it was clear that Mr. Gladstone had definitely done with coercion, the relations between him and the Irish members were of course different, and he and they often had meetings and conversations. But it was not always easy to have a conversation with Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. He was a man who above all men perhaps that ever lived had a constant and incessant sense of the value of time.

> "The process of dividing in the house i rather lengthy-sometimes it takes as much as fifteen to twenty minutes, and this was far too large a space of time for so busy a man as Gladstone to allow to go unused The result was that nearly always he sat down at one of the writing tables which are scattered through the division lobbies and employed the time in writing a letter or in finishing the dispatch to the queen or in some other work. If he were not at work in this way he utilized the time in getting some information from a member who had something to say,

## A Thrilling Voice

"I used occasionally to manage if I could low tone which Englishmen employ in such conversations it was impossible to keep from being thrilled by the sound of that magnificent voice of the great liberal leader. There was never any voice like it in my experience-except perhaps the voice of Salvini. It was not merely that it was strong and virile, as I have already said, but that there was such extraordinary sweetness and richness and emotion in it; the emotion of a the man of flesh than of the man of fasts strong and a composed but also of a serious

"Often have I heard the whole house at that moment and the impression I got thrilled with an interruption which the old on the last occasion I heard him speak in man would make in the speech of an opponent; it was a thunder crash or the boom "For many years afterward I saw Mr. of artillery across the floor of the House; Gladstone constantly—at political meetings it always excited attention and often led to at which he used to speak, and afterward a demonstration either of assent or of dan-

"Mr. Herbert Gladstone was the president for that year of the Liberal association of Chester. Though the town of Chester is so near the home of Mr. Gladstone and though "In the bleak early morning, after a long it has some strong liberal traditions, it has night of work and sleeplessness and anx- been conservative for some years past. The iberals are, however hotel to rouse Parnell, who was asleep great fight and there was a strong desire that the year of office of Mr. Herbert Gladstone would be signalized by a special out was going to be taken against us which burst of enthusiasm and work. Mr. Herbert required the presence of our chief. As I Gladstone requested me to speak at the meeting at which he was to make his appearance as president and I consented. As I was so busy at the time as the editor of an evening newspaper, as a member of the House of Commons and as a platform speaker, I was unable to start for the meet ing until the morning of the day on which the keen morning air. He walked along it was to take place and I had a good fourteen hours' journey from London-if not more-before I got to Hawarden castle. I

was there some little time before I saw any member of the family, but I remember well the old coachman who took me to the castle. "With his wistful face he spoke of Mr. Gladstone as though he belonged to him. It was one of the proofs of the nobility and winningness of Mr. Gladstone's character that he was always able to inspire almost passionate attachment toward him in those who were brought nearest to him. "After a time I saw Mr. Gladstone, an

then he invited me to take a walk over the extensive grounds of Hawarden castle. He was then well on toward 80 years of age. but I pity the man who thought it was altogether an easy task to keep up with him "Now and then he would pause to point me out some ruin or point in the landscape, or to wipe his brow. It was one of the many signs of his great vitality that his skin always worked easily; for that reason he loved warm weather. Well, we talked of all kinds of subjects. Among other things, we discussed Mr. Gladstone's he did not like his opponent, he was able ness, and even with some admiration of

## some of his qualities. Concerning Political Rivals.

"The year I speak of was 1887 and Disraeli had been some years dead and this may account to some extent for the dispassionateness of tone, but still it was rather remarkable. One of the things he said was that previous to the Berlin treaty he had said of Disraeli that he was the most picturesque figure in English parliamentary history except Lord Chatham, but that after the treaty of Berlin he withdrew the qualification and would put Disraeli as the most

interesting figure without any exception. "There were some allusons to Mr. Cham-berlain and there was a curious and unforgettable look came over the old man's face when I mentioned that name. I said that his long career, but as years advanced he what people most admired in his treatment had schooled himself into great self-control. of the member for West Birmingham was "That composure showed itself in an ex- the manner in which he ignored him. The

indeed, when he was asked some question he did not entirely arise, but, half standing and half leaning, with the letter in his hand and the blotting pad, he stood up to face

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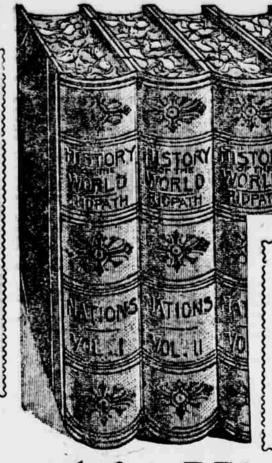
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with huge and palpable delight.

lain, though he made an indirect and deadly | that was going on, allusion to him which told immensely,

"In the evening Mr. Herbert Gladstone and his mother and myself went to the meetwife and the illustrious husband; and their only the opening of another campaign, for it Then another pause for his final efformations are part not only of their own his- was a strong pronouncement against the This method is said to be very effective. tory, but of the history of their country, pretensions of the House of Lords. Her affection for her husband was so all-

ness characteristic of the young when talking of their parents, or perhaps, to be more accurate and fair, with the deprecatory tone "I have to go back to the first night I saw der the care of the Jesuits, as are which modesty compels one to sometimes Mr. Gladstone, nearly thirty years before, of the churches on the islands. accurate and fair, with the deprecatory tone At once Mrs. Gladstone burst in with: 'O. he had a beautiful voice, Herbert!' and then she told how coming back to London after her meeting and her betrothal to Mr. Gladstone in Rome, she heard somebody singing in a drawing room, and before she knew who it was, exclaimed: 'What a beautiful voice!' The owner of the beautiful voice was her future husband, whose accomplishments as a singer were up to that

## time unknown to her. Magnetic Power.

"Of course, I had a good many opportuni ties of seeing Mr. Gladstone during his last Parliament. Then as for many years previously I had to write a weekly and often a nightly chronicle of the proceedings of the House of Commons. In those chronicles Mr. Gladstone always figured largely. In deed, if one only watched him it was not

necessary to pay attention to anything else. "He had a strange power of attracting and concentrating attention on himself; not by any pose, not even delfberately, by none of the small tricks of stage management by which small beings are sometimes able to make themselves the center of the stage, whether on the boards of real or fictitious life, but by sheer force of his dominating personality and supreme attractiveness.

"It was part of his extraordinarily rich endowment from nature that he was as remarkable physically as he was intellectually. always thought him the handsomest man in the House of Commons. The magnificent head, nearly twice the size of an ordinary man's; the beautiful white hair; the large finely chiseled features; the piercing and flashing dark eyes, made the more remarkable in their coalike blackness by the deadly but beautiful pallor of the wonderful complexion and the fine skin; the broad shoulders, the erect walk, the atmosphere of abounding vitality-all these things made up the most remarkable combination of physical strength and beauty I have ever seen in a human being.

"And then his activity was so incessant that it was difficult for anybody else to make any figure. He answered all the questions which could be put; he listened to almost every word of debate; he was nearly always on the watch; he was the center core and pivot of the whole assembly. "When you add that his face was as mobile

an April sky; that anger, enjoyment, in-"It had a good deal of opportuneness at terest, boredom-all these inner emotions that moment, because Mr. Gladstone was were represented on his face as rapidly and just about to go to Birmingham and invade as faithfully as though his countenance was the territory of the arch enemy of home rule. the mirror of his soul-you will see how in-The statement was not without effect, too, tense was the interest which he inspired for in all his speeches at Birmingham he and how easy it was, looking at him and never mentioned the name of Mr. Chamber- listening to him, to understand everything

Farewell Speech. "I well remember the evening of his last speech in the House of Commons. After the ing in Chester. It was in some respects the shy manner of Englishmen, there was no most interesting part of a day eventful in preliminary approuncement that it was to my life, for I was able in this journey to get | be the last speech. On the contrary, there a glimpse into the relations between the was every indication that the speech was

"Somehow or other I got the impression Gladstone's farewell to the House of Com-"I have heard that your father had a mons had arrived. The impression was conthe son. He answered with the lukewarm- Scotchman, supposed to be cold-blooded. I the regiment was made too late. observed that his eyes were full of tears and that there was a tremor in his voice.

adopt when speaking of a near relative, and to recall to the reader how the grace of Mr. Gladstone's pose struck me. So it was on this night of nights. There was ing, and the structure is of a bluish tint nothing strained in his voice. Mr. Gladstone was always at his best when he spoke of which have recently been made with prefect composure and when he had his voice, his gesture and his mind under was ordained to the priesthood of the Episgood-by. I am told by another member of the House of Commons, however, who was present, that before he left the house the old man got up and stood on the step of the school, a place he still holds. old man got up and stood on the step of the speaker's chair, and, putting his hand over American Bible society, which has just his forehead, took a long, last look at that been made public, 1,362,273 bibles assembly, in which for sixty years he had sent out by the society last year, been so prominent a figure. It was his wist- bringing the entire issue during the asco-

> time you have a to be of rheumalism try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application relieves the pain. Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, had been troubled with Theumalism in his shoulder for over six months. At times it passed him company to the property of the passed him company to the passed him company pained him so much that he could not raise his arm. He finally concluded to try Cham-berlain's Pain Balm and was greatly pleased with the prompt relief which it afforded. A few applications affected a complete cure.

# RELIGIOUS.

communicant members of Protestant

The Jesuit order is said to number 14,251 members; 6,000 of these are priests who paper was delivered. Certain loyalists of read mass, and 4.416 are students or novi tiates. Of the twenty-two provinces Germany is the strongest and Spain next. A missionary from Uganda stated recently five years ago 400 natives in that country were converted, four years ago 800,

and last year nearly 7,000. Father Thomas Ewing Sherman of St. Louis, son of "Old Tecump." has accepted the position of chaplain of the Fourth regiment of Missouri militia, which will be ment, Missouri volunteers.

three years ago 1,600, two years ago 3,400

The ringing of the peal of bells belonging to the new German Protestant church at Jerusalem on Easter Sunday created a sensation in the Holy City, as they are the first Protestant church bells which have yet been heard there.

It is stated that the settlement of a na-

into his face and he enjoyed the statement and as changeable as an inland lake under tive-born American in a London Congregatits imposing home. At any rate there was a tional pulpit has just occurred for the first lithographic establish time. Rev. Dr. Isaac C. Mezerve, who has when the war closed. time. been for more than twenty years pastor of a church in New Haven, has that honor. Some time ago the Rev. Theodore J.

> odist church in Brownsville, Pa., to go to work in a rolling mill, soon became a boss of the local branches of the Amalgamated citizens of Richmond or of Baltimore. Association of Iron and Steel Workers in It is stated that the French preacher has this pulpit custom in the churches. comes the exordium, after which he

Shaffer resigned the pastorate of a Meth-

his seat for the communion and preaches head number one. Then he his seat for rest and preaches number two. A recent christening at Camp Ramsay, where the Minnesota volunteers have been

persuasive, so innocent, that it came out in that the long expected and solemn hour of mustered, was performed by a private in the every word.

Gladstone's farewell to the House of Com-Minn. He was the rector of an Episconal church at that place and entered the ranks good singing voice in his youth, I said to firmed by the fact that when I spoke to a because his application for the chaplaincy of The Roman Catholic cathedral is the finest edifice in the city of Manila. It is un-

twelve years in building, and cost \$1,000. The very finest and hardest woods in Rev. Ernest Voorhis of this city.

perfect control. The speech, indeed, was copal church in 1889, and some time after, not to be distinguished from other speeches; for conscientious reasons, voluntarily with-there was nothing to indicate the coming drew from the ministry, has lately been canchically restored to the priesthood by Hishop Potter. For nine years Dr. has been one of the masters in the Cutler

ciation's eighty-two years up to 64.581,613 copies. Of last year's books, 622,135 were distributed at home, 574,880 of this latter number being sold and the remainder being sent out as grants. The total sum vested in the books was \$165,294.

## ISSUE OF "REBEL" MONEY. Notes Now Cuoted at Face Value Printed in New York.

It is pleasant to hear, says the Richmond Dispatch, that though the confederacy has been dead these thirty-three years some of its notes and bonds are worth their face value. Those particular issues were It is estimated that China now contains printed by a great engraving and printing house in New York and were put forth while churches, with 20,000 more applying for Montgomery, Ala., was the seat of governmembership. We presume that no great quantity of this

the north made it very "hot" for the printing company in question when they found that the company had done the work for the "rebels," and they caused the printing to be stopped. Hence the rarity and consequent high price of specimens of the issues

in question. lishment within the bounds of the confederacy and the best our government could do was to make a contract with Hoyer & Ludwig. lithographers here, for the printing of their notes and bonds. This firm long occupied the upper floor of the building at the southwest corner of Broad and Ninth streets. From there it moved, we think, to the upper floors of the Bosher building, which occupied the lot upon which the Chamber of Commerce has since erected

first lithographic establishment in that building

For the last year or two of the war, however, most of the confederacy's engraving and printing was done at Columbia, S. C. Numbers of the artists, engravers and printers were brought from England, runand has just been elected president ning the blockade. Others, however, were One of these Richmonders was Arthur

Dabney, who in May, 1864, having a furlough to visit his home here, fell in with the Richmond Blues, who were returning from a campaign in South Carolina. The Blues found the enemy occupying the turnpike between Petersburg and Richmond. and with the entire regiment were ordered to attack. Dabney was in the Blues' ranks as a volunteer, and was the first man killed on that victorious day.

At the close of the war only the fractional notes were being printed here. For these the confederacy had accumulated a PRIVATE diseases of Men and women large stock of pink paper, that was destined never to be used as designed. The paper and the presses, etc., were all

seized and confiscated by the federal authorities, and the building at the corner of Ninth and Main soon thereafter became a newspaper office. First it was occupied by the Republic and afterward by the aminer. The editors and reporters of both those journals for a long time had dealt out to them as "copy" paper some of the paper that had been bought for the 50-cent note issue of the confederacy. The presswork on those notes was done on a fine double-cylinder press, which having come into the possession of the Examiner was disposed of by that paper to the Charleston News and Courier.

Not only was the work of printing mor of our notes and bonds transferred from Richmond to Columbia, but our Treasury department established in that city a bu reau, where hundreds of young women were employed in signing the names or the treasurer and register. Many of these women went from Richmond and remained in Columbia until the war was over. And here it may be remarked that it was the confederacy that first instituted in Richmond the practice of employing women clerks. Previously it was the rarcat possible thing to see a girl occupying a cierical

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## Hammer Toes. Portland Times: Another one came into

the room. He passed muster at first all right. "Take off your shoes." Off came the fellow's shoes and it was found he had hammer toes. "You'll never get through with hammer es." said Captain Baker. "Never in the

tees," said Captain Baker. "Nev world," repeated Captain Hogan. "I'm sorry for you," said Captain Baker, and the boy's face grew to be three feel

longer as he spoke. "Hammer toes, what's them?" he asked. "I never heard of hammer toes before. They don't bother me none. I can walk ten miles quicker than any man in this room." hammer toe cut off if you want to get through," said Captain Baker.

left the room quickly and without further remark. Perhaps he intended to get the hammer toe amputated. Hammer toe is the at the tips.



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"Hammer toes, what's them?" he asked.
"I never heard of hammer toes before They don't bother me none. I can walk ten miles quicker than any man in this room."
"The only thing you can do is to get that hammer toe cut off if you want to get through," said Captain Baker.

The boy's face grew a shade paler and he left the room quickly and without further remark. Perhaps he intended to get the hammer toe amputated thammer toe is the name given to toes which turn downward at the tips.

The don't bother me none. I can walk ten mediate action of over 5.000 remedies. With eighteen years of experience and over eight years of that time in Omaha has given him a reputation backed up by thousands of teatimonials in curing EVERY CHARACTER of disease, whether CHRONIC OR OTHER. WISE. Dr. C. Gee Wo guarantees a cure in every case or the money will be refunded to the tips.

The only thing you can do is to get that hammer toe a shade paler and he left the room quickly and without further remark. Perhaps he intended to get the hammer toe amputated thammer toe is the hammer toe amputated thammer toe is the family of the company of the

