

DR. MCGREW

Office open continuously from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CHARGES LOW.



SPECIALIST

In the treatment of all forms of DISEASE. Aids in the treatment of MEN ONLY. 26 years' experience. 15 years in Omaha.

VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE.

A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED IN LESS THAN 10 DAYS, without cutting or loss of time. THE QUICKEST AND MOST NATURAL CURE that has yet been discovered. CHARGES LOW.

SYPHILIS In all stages and conditions cured, and every trace of the disease is thoroughly eliminated from the blood.

WEAKNESS "BREAKING OUT" on the skin or face or any external appearance of the disease whatever. A treatment that is more successful and far more satisfactory than the "Hot Sulphur" treatment and at less than HALF THE COST. A cure that is guaranteed to be permanent for life.

OVER 20,000 CASES CURED. RECTAL DISEASES Dr. McGrew's treatment has cured what all others had failed. Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all chronic diseases of the rectum. Immediate relief and a permanent cure is made without cutting or pain. The cure is quick and complete.

CHARGES LOW Consultation free. Treatment by mail. Medicines sent everywhere free from cost or brokerage, ready for use.

NEW ZEALAND WAGE WORKERS They Ban the Government Because They Have Sense Enough to Vote Together.

Frank Carpenter's letters from New Zealand are exceedingly interesting. A large part of a recent one was devoted to describing the condition of wage-workers. After telling how they got control of the government he gives a conversation with the secretary for labor who is a regular cabinet minister.

"I asked as to the feeling between labor and capital. Mr. Tregear replied: 'I think it is very good. As I told you, we have not had a strike for seven years, and there are no indications that we shall have any in the future.'

"The government has enacted certain factory laws and our arbitration and conciliation acts remove the possibilities of strikes."

"Give me some idea of your factory laws, Mr. Tregear," said I. "These laws regulate the building and management of the factories. They require that the buildings be well ventilated and that the machinery be so protected as to preserve the life and health of the employes."

"And are all factories inspected?" I asked. "Every one of them," replied Mr. Tregear. "We have a chief inspector and 163 local inspectors. The country is divided up into districts and each is under the charge of one of these inspectors."

protection of women and children in the factories." Mr. Tregear continued. "We have women inspectors who go from factory to factory to investigate the condition of the women. According to law no woman or boy can be employed for more than forty-eight hours in a factory. No boy under 14 or girl under 18 can work in a glass factory, nor can any girl under 16 be employed in a brick or tile works or any place where any dry grinding in the metal trade or the dipping of lucifer matches is going on. This is to protect the health of the girl."

"Up to what age do you keep your children out of the factories?" I asked. "We do not allow any to be employed under 14 and all under 16 must have passed through the fourth grade of the public schools. No woman, and no boy or girl under 18, can be employed for more than four hours and a half without an interval for meals. We provide that all the meals shall be taken outside the work rooms. This is to prevent any work being done during meal hours."

"How about wages, Mr. Tregear? Are any of your people paid in orders on stores?"

"No, we have strict laws as to such matters. The payment for labor in goods or articles furnished by the employer or supplied on his premises cannot be brought forth as a set-off, nor can the employer sue his clerks for things so bought. Workmen must be paid in money, and at least once a month, if they so desire. In absence of written agreements those engaged in manual labor must be paid weekly, and if not so paid they can attach all money due or thereafter to become due to the employer on the work. The wages of those who receive less than \$10 per week cannot be touched for debt and where a man goes bankrupt the wages of his clerks and workmen for four months preceding the preferential claims on the estate."

I here asked Mr. Tregear to give me some idea of wages in New Zealand. He handed me a government report, from which I have deduced the following: "Farm hands with board get from \$12 to \$20 per month and without board from \$1 to \$1.75 per day. Shepherds receive from \$250 to \$350 per year, and shearers about 5 cents per sheep. The sheep shearers have their union and regulate wages."

"Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters get from \$2 to \$3 per day, and plumbers and painters about the same. Saddlers are paid from \$1.75 to \$2.50, shoemakers from \$2 to \$3. As to common every-day laborers, they get from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day of eight hours. Engineers receive from \$2 to \$3 per day, tailors from \$1.75 to \$2.50, butchers from \$5 to \$8 per week and compositors from \$10 to \$15 per week."

In dry goods stores clerks are paid from \$7.50 to \$20 per week; grocery clerks receive from \$7.50 to \$15 per week and bakers about the same. The wages vary in the different provinces of New Zealand, the highest being paid in the gold fields.

The government has a minimum wage for certain classes. According to the law every man who works in the factories must receive something. It is impossible to retain an apprentice merely for the privilege of learning a trade. Young people under 18 years of age must be paid at least \$1 per week if they are girls and \$1.25 a week if they are boys, irrespective of overtime, and by the factory act no 12 for overtime cannot be less than 2 cents an hour.

The labor department has its employment bureaus at Wellington and at 200 other places, covering all parts of New Zealand. At these bureaus those who want work and those who want workers register and the government brings the two together. This is not only as to factories, but as to domestic service and farm hands. From these bureaus the government gets many of its employes for the public works and in some cases it advances money to laborers to take them to their new places of employment. In one year more than 2,000 men obtained work through these bureaus and of this number more than 1,100 were married and with their families represented a population of almost 5,000.

New Zealand does all it can to prevent sweating or house industry at starvation wages. There are laws against taking work home from the factories, and the employer who allows his workmen to do so is subject to a penalty not to exceed \$50, while the workman himself can be fined \$25. All work done for factories outside the factories by other parties must be recorded and also the names and addresses of the persons by whom said work is done, together with the amount paid for the same. Any one

who gets work from a factory is not allowed to sublet it under penalty of a heavy fine. He must do the work himself or have it done by his own workmen on his premises. A label at least two inches square must be put upon all goods made outside the factories showing just where the goods were made and how. The failure to affix such labels is liable to a penalty as high as \$30 for each offense, and the removing them after having been affixed up to \$100.

No Canadian Trusts

"Canada's tariff stands as a warning to trusts wherever they come from," said the Hon. William Mulock, postmaster-general of the dominion government. Mr. Mulock is in England on route from Australia as Canada's official representative at the inauguration of the new commonwealth.

Referring to the report that the Morgan steel combine covets the Canadian iron industry, Mr. Mulock continued: "Our tariff laws provide a ready and effective cure for the appetite of manufacturing concerns, individual or corporate. Whenever they produce a commodity and try to encroach on the general good of the community by throttling trade or manipulating prices the dominion cabinet has the authority immediately to place that commodity on the free list. This has acted as a powerful deterrent in the past and would be unhesitatingly used in the future."

SPECIAL SALE

- High Grade flour per sack.....\$ 95
Full patent..... 90
17 pounds granulated sugar..... 1 00
3 cans standard tomatoes..... 25
4 cans corn..... 25
2 cans imported peas..... 25
3 pounds maple sugar..... 25
6 pounds hand picked navy beans... 25
5 pounds prunes..... 25
6 pounds dried peaches..... 25
9 bars Silver Leaf or Santa Clause soap..... 25
Crackers by the box per pound... 05
Good potatoes per bushel..... 40
Highest prices paid for country produce in exchange for groceries.

J. W. MUSSETTER 231 North 10th

NOW IT IS BOON'S DISEASE.

Teeth Loose Because Mastication is Almost a Lost Art.

Mastication is rapidly becoming a lost art, and, although we have become hardened to the fact that three-fourths of the dyspepsia is due to this cause, it might surprise some of us to know that the early decay of teeth and disease of the gums are occasioned by this same lack of maxillary exercise.

A disease of the gums, called Riggs' disease, which is every day becoming more common, is caused almost entirely by want of proper mastication. Twenty-five years ago this trouble was not considered of any importance by the dentist, on account of its rare occurrence. Today it is giving more care than the decay of the teeth, as he is frequently consulted by patients who have full sets of natural teeth which are quite loose in the jaw.

London's Water Supply for 1900. London has been figuring on its needed water supply in 1900, with anything but pleasing results. Royal commissions and experts have estimated the population of the city by that time at anywhere from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000, and 12,000,000 is commonly regarded as the minimum, although one statistician has lately advanced the theory that a limit of growth will be reached at 8,000,000.

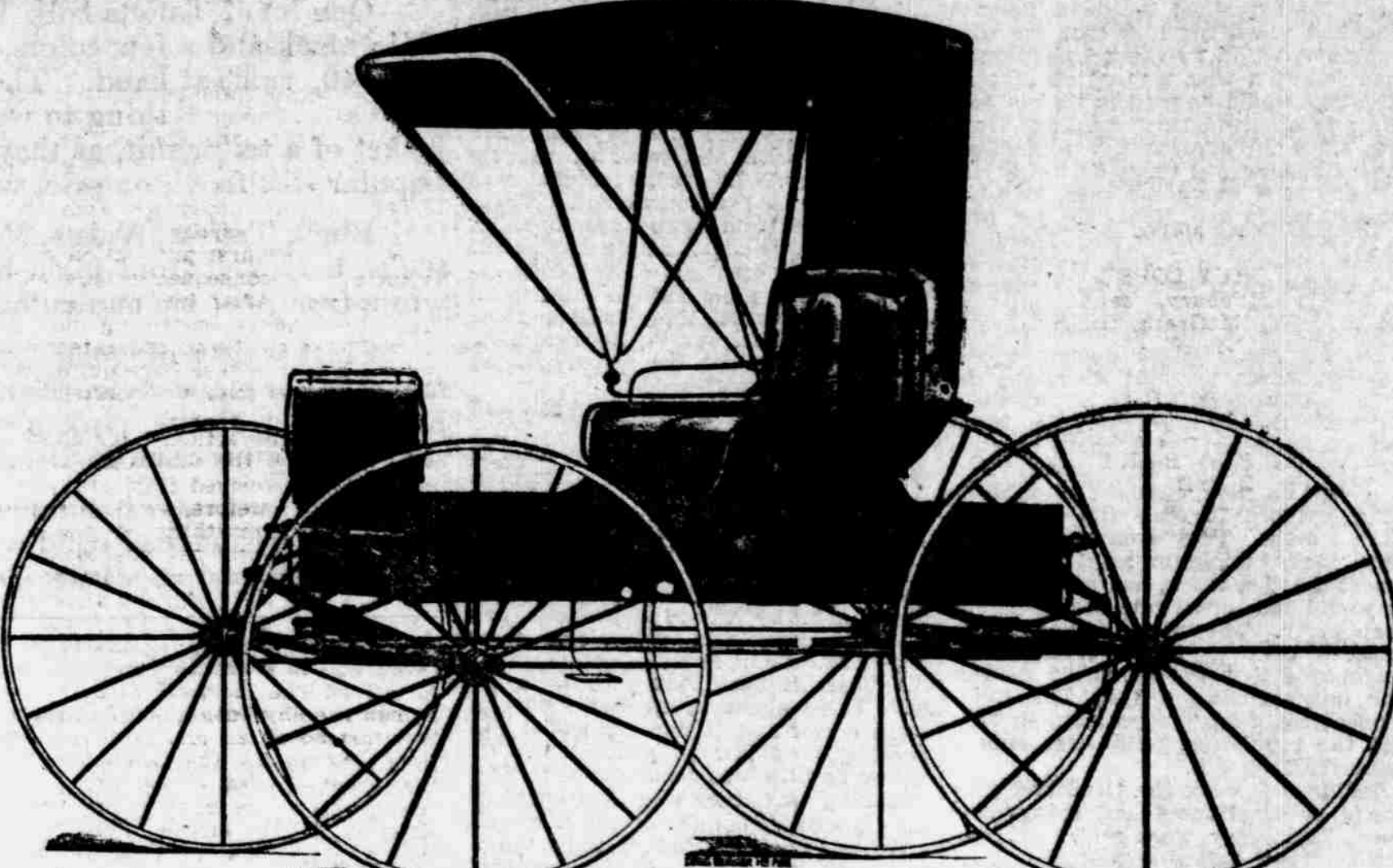
Boring for Oil in Texas.

Col. J. M. Guffey's oil well, near Beaumont, Tex., has induced speculators to bore five holes in that vicinity. This field will not be developed by experienced oil men because they will not pay the prices asked for land. The Standard Oil company is trying to lease land on rentals with the expectation that some day when the oil fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Kentucky are exhausted it can operate the Texas fields profitably, but at present it does not wish to pay any fancy prices.

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

128-130-132 North 13th Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

No. 23-Capital Top Buggy



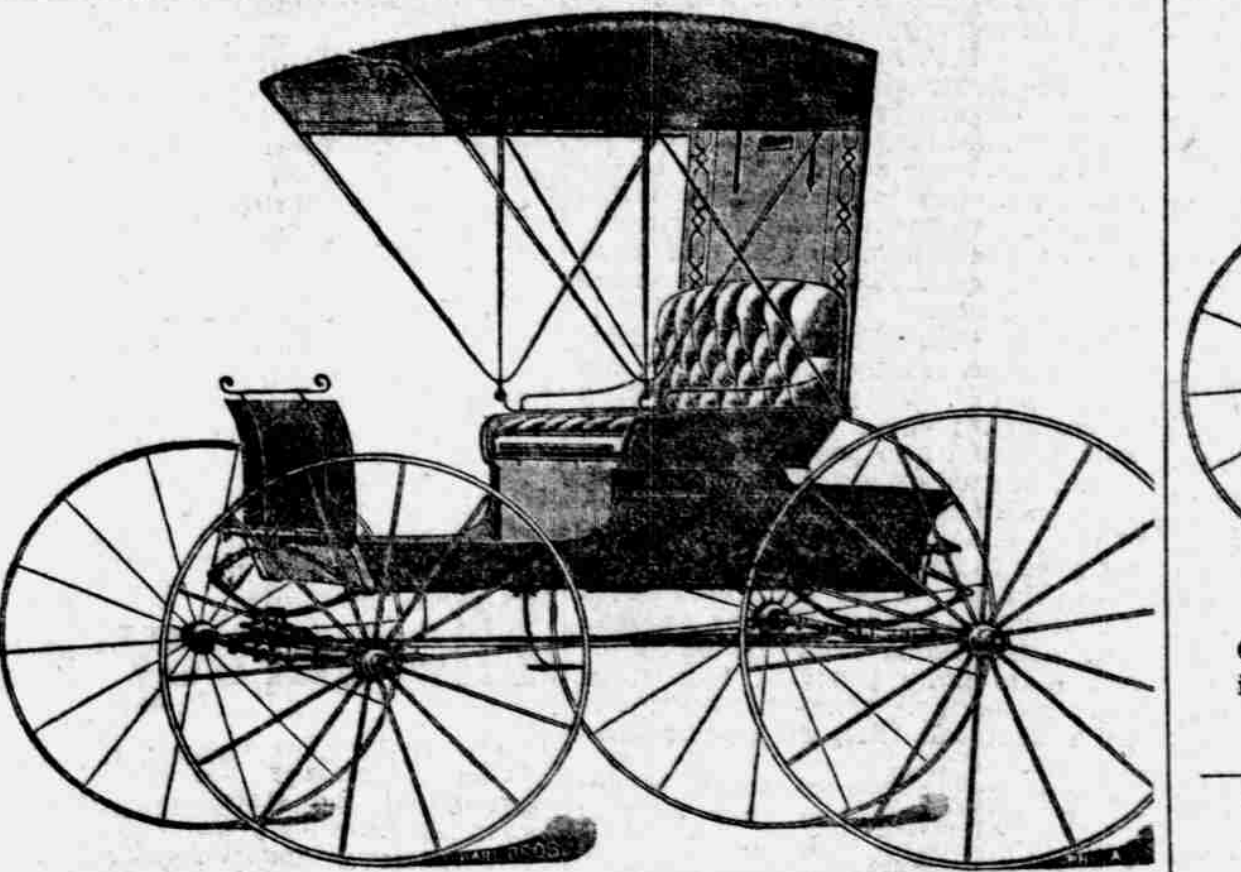
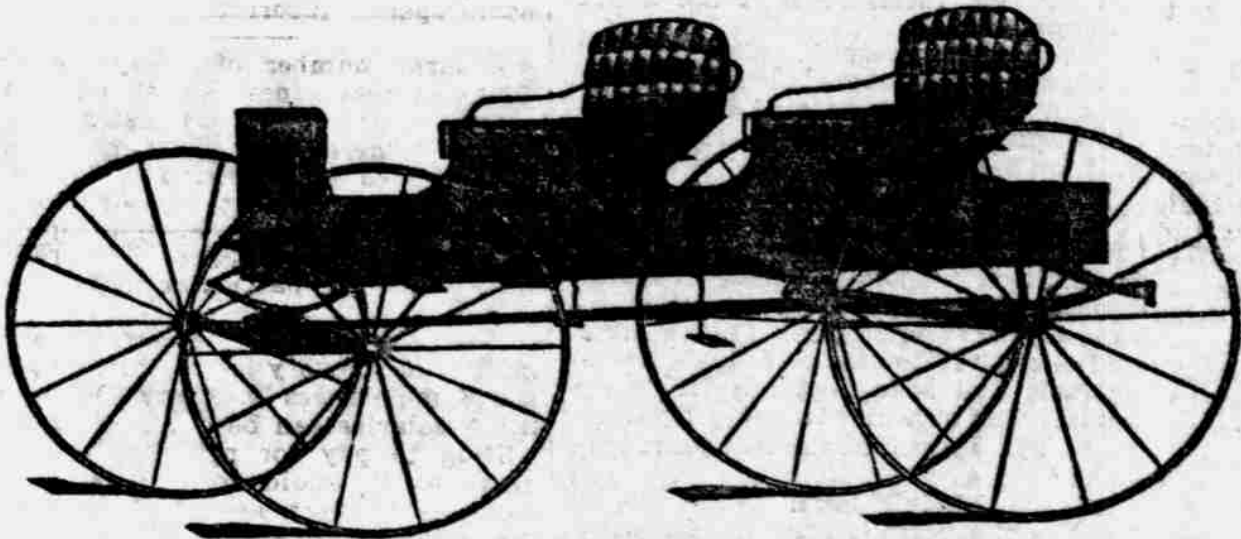
The above is a cut of our Capital Grade Top Buggy. This buggy we had made for our special orders. It is made strong and durable; the iron on the running gear is all wrought iron and hand forged. Our guarantee for one year goes with every buggy sold by us. Has genuine leather trimmings and quarter leather top, dust proof axle; Price \$60

and wool only. No cotton or union cloth used, including head lining, back stay and back curtain linings, and is guaranteed not to fade. Cushions and backs are made of heavy cloth, whip-cord or leather, plain. Pattern as shown in cut, or we can furnish the pleated pattern. Spring back and spring cushion in either plain or pleated. Tops are made of first-class quality of leather quarter with 28-oz. rubber back, containing all linings non-fadeable. Bow sockets 4 bows of second growth ash, front valance of first-class leather. Good carpet and use carpet, wrench, washers, side curtains, storm apron—a and a first class pair of shafts sent with each buggy.

Our painting is elegant and of first-class workmanship. Body black, green or dark Brewster green; striping three lines of gold. Prices as described above.....\$60.00 With pole in place of shafts added..... 2.00

Cloth and leather the same in trimming, as good cloth costs no less than leather.

Capital Spring Wagon, No. 40



No 8 Capital top buggy with full rubber heavy top. A first-class job at a low price.

Price Complete \$47.00

Body long and roomy. Seat raised and body of one piece. So constructed as to make it the strongest and most durable of any high grade vehicle. Panels are of poplar and sills and framework of ash. Seat one inch wider than regular buggy. Six seat irons extending down seat full length and corner irons. Two more irons on our seat than the average buggy.

Back of solid panel and detachable, or can detach top, leaving back on Gear made of thoroughly seasoned hickory; full reach irons; genuine Dayton fifth wheel.

All braces are hand-made, wrought iron. Axles, steel, double collar, fash-tail, substantial steel, and swaged. 15-16 by 1 inch; apparently very light. Axle caps are glued on, making the axle perfectly smooth. All clips and bolts used are genuine Norway iron.

WHEELS—38 and 42 inches high, Savin patent, fully bolted between each spoke. The tires are by hand; wheels are f jellow in width and 1/4 inch deep, making a very strong, durable wheel, and is strictly first-class hickory. All spokes are split from the timber—not sawed—leaving them all straight grained.

SPRINGS—36-inch, best grade, oil tempered steel; very soft and pliable; three leaf in front and four leaf in rear.

TRIMMINGS—All cloth used in the construction of our vehicles is wool, and is guaranteed not to fade.

Cushions and backs are made of heavy cloth, whip-cord or leather, plain. Pattern as shown in cut, or we can furnish the pleated pattern. Spring back and spring cushion in either plain or pleated.

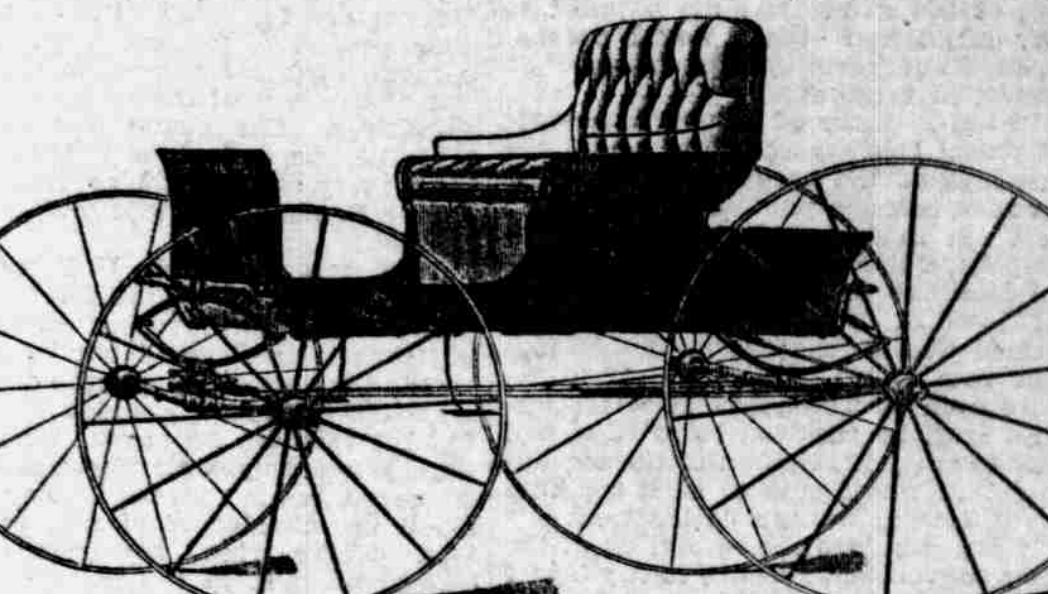
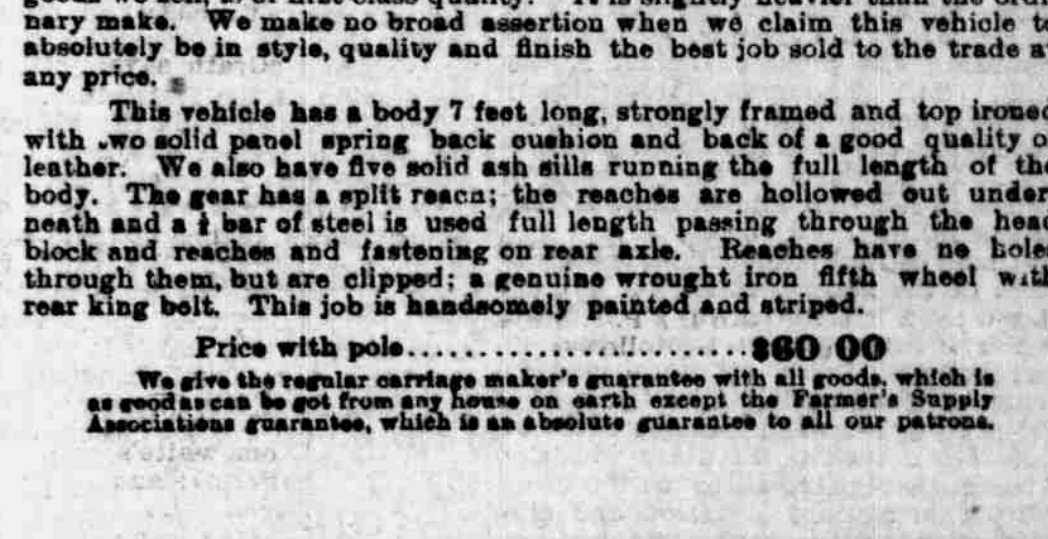
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Cloth and leather the same in trimming, as good cloth costs no less than leather.

Capital Spring Wagon, No. 40



Our No. 8 Capital Royal Wagon fully guaranteed for one year. This is one of the finest road wagons sold in the state at any price.

Our Price Only \$35.00

Full lines of Harness, Wagons, Hardware, Furniture and Carpets. Write for prices.

SPECIAL "HE SHAVES GREAT MEN"

"ATTENDS UPON THE PRESIDENT"

"JOHN W. DABNEY is the Special Barber of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF TWO SCORE OF OTHER PUBLIC MEN."

There are three sets of official portraits in Washington, the Executive, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, but the Dean of this corps is, of course, the man who attends the President, looks after his hair and keeps the Executive scap in good condition. Dabney is an artist in his line.

The President sits in an ordinary easy chair while Dabney shaves the hair and a hair usually required to properly dress Mr. McKinley's head and shave him.

He enjoys the operation, chats entertainingly, and after his head has been rubbed and scalp treated as Dabney only knows how to treat it, the President expresses his satisfaction, and goes about his arduous duties refreshed and contented.

Then Dabney makes the rounds of the houses where he is daily expected in his duties that require him to care for the hair of ladies of fashionable families.

Since his appointment as the White House Barber three years ago, Dabney has had many calls, not only from prominent officials but from many ladies, wives of Cabinet Officers, and others in Congressional and Executive Social Circles, whom he has attended for the most part of his life.

He has been a student of his profession and refuses to use any of the numerous so-called remedies for the scalp with which the market is flooded. He uses his own Shampoos, Tonics, Depilatory, etc., which are compounded by himself.

This secret is zealously guarded by him, but he proudly asserts that the ladies of Washington Society whom he treats regularly and whose hair he keeps in order, commend him for the excellence of his work.

Mme. SARAH BERNHARDT'S "Beauty Doctor" (Caissarato) Says:

"I should not hesitate to recommend the Use of Some Good Depilatory for a Woman Whose Face is Disfigured with Hair of an Exaggerated Growth."

THE ELITE DEPILETORY

Compounded by Prof. JOHN W. DABNEY, is a depilatory which he has used for many years in his confidential treatment of Ladies embarrassed by a superfluous growth of hair on the face, neck and arms, and he has been very highly commended for it, not only for its harmless effect on the skin, but for its wonderful efficacy in removing exaggerated growths of hair.

THE ELITE DEPILETORY has never been placed on the market before this year. All communications addressed to this Company will be held absolutely confidential. Orders mailed in plain boxes, with full instructions as to its proper application. Send for a bottle of the ELITE DEPILETORY at once. Price, \$5.00 per bottle.

DABNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY LABORATORY, 1008 F ST. N. W. ORDER DEPT., 1009 F ST. N. W. (AGENTS WANTED) WASHINGTON, D. C.

Helen Kellar's Progress.

Helen Kellar, the deaf and blind, but no longer dumb student, who is now in her freshman year at Radcliffe college, has been promoted in the English composition class, on account of her extraordinary progress. In her class there were forty students, and above the work of all these, that of the deaf, dumb and blind girl has stood pre-eminent.

Prospective Royal Heirs.

Three European royal courts are looking forward with great expectancy to the arrival of heirs, the prospective mothers being the emarina of Russia, the queen of Italy and the queen of Servia. The czar has been so badly shaken up by his recent illness that this is regarded as the last chance for an heir to the Russian throne. Prayers are offered throughout the three nations that the newcomers may be boys.

Lady Barrister Wins Case.

Mlle. Chauvan, the young French lady barrister, has made her first appearance in the Paris courts. She appeared as counsel for a pointsman who was charged with neglect of duties in connection with the railway accident at Choisy-le-Roi. She argued that the amnesty law applied to the case, and the court decided in her favor.

Huguenots' Allegiance to Edward.

The French Huguenot refugees, who have met in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral ever since 1550, when a royal charter of liberty to worship was granted to them, have sworn allegiance to King Edward VII. Their pastor, the Rev. Jean R. Barnabas, preached a memorial service for her late majesty, Queen Victoria, and then, according to ancient custom, the oath of allegiance was taken, the pastor, with uplifted hands, making the solemn declaration, to which the people responded "amen."

Essayist's Collection of Cats.

Agnes Repplier, the essayist, has a remarkable collection of cats, only one of which, a prize Angora, is alive. Some of the others are relics of ancient Egyptian rites, and others again are souvenirs of Holland, Switzerland and Japan. Miss Repplier says that the reason the cat is not more generally extolled for fidelity and intelligence "is partly her own fault—she is so uncommunicative."

Forest Reserves in Arizona.

The government has created some large forest reserves in Northern Arizona, and promulgated rules for their spoliation and to preserve them from fire. The principal lumber mills of Arizona are situated at Flagstaff and Williams, in Coconino county.

Andrew Carnegie's House.

Andrew Carnegie's residence to be constructed in Fifth Avenue, New York, will be a novelty in the line of close-packed houses fronting that famous thoroughfare. Mr. Carnegie has gradually been acquiring the whole block on which he proposes to build. His house will be erected in the center of the lot thus obtained, and will be surrounded by spacious lawns and walks. It will be the only house in "Millionaire's Row" so set off.

For German Soldiers in China.

Walderees's German soldiers in China, or a part of them, are to try a new sleeping bag invented by a German manufacturer. The bag is just the length, breadth and thickness of a man, with a little to spare. It is pulled up over the head and tied in place. There are small air tubes for breathing purposes, all covered with mosquito netting. Rain can't get in, bugs can't get in, snakes can't get in. In case of a night assault the inmate can get out, but not in a great hurry.

Morning & Berge, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. First Notice is hereby given that on the first day of March, 1901, the undersigned in accordance with the laws of Nebraska, formed themselves into a corporation to be known as the College View Bakery. Successors. The principal place of transacting business by this corporation shall be in the vil-

lage of College View, Lancaster County, Nebraska.

THIRD. The nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be a general baking and bakery business, both wholesale and retail, including baking, manufacture, handling, selling, and buying such articles of food and goods and merchandises as are generally manufactured and handled in that line of business, and perform all other acts and things incident and necessary in the conducting of said business.

FOURTH. The amount of capital stock of said corporation is the sum of \$200, fully subscribed, \$100 of which is paid up, and the balance shall be paid within five years from the date of incorporation.

FIFTH. The corporation shall commence business on the first day of March, 1901, and end on the first day of March, 1906.

SIXTH. The highest amount of indebtedness and liability of which this corporation can at any time subject itself is the sum of \$100.

SEVENTH. The officers of such corporation shall be president, secretary and treasurer, and a board of directors.

BERTHA PERRY.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER



WITH TEN DAYS FREE WEARING. The only electric belt in the world that gives the genuine and only guaranteed relief. THE ONLY ALMOST MITHRIN compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, applications and remedies fail. GUARANTEED CURE for more than 20 ailments. ONLY \$2.00 PER WEEK for 10 nervous diseases, weakness and dizziness. For the sample needed, send 2c. to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.