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Farmer Boys and Girls

The school of agriculture of the Nebraska university is a practical school for girls as well as boys. Girls planning to attend this year will be pleased to learn that Miss Bouton, director of the school of domestic science, will offer a course in cookery and a course in household economies especially for them. They here have the benefit of a well equipped laboratory and practical instruction. Write to the university of Nebraska for information.

The progress made in fruit growing in Nebraska has resulted from a scientific study of horticulture. The State Horticultural society realizes this and cordially welcomes anything which promises to increase the number of scientific horticulturists. Are there not many young men in our state who would be glad to make a careful study of horticulture? We advise all such persons to attend the university of Nebraska school of agriculture which opens November 11, 1901.

There are many communities in Nebraska which have come to enjoy a large measure of prosperity because of an intelligent study of dairying. Nebraska is rapidly advancing in the quantity, and in the excellence of her dairy products. Shall this industry make such development as will place Nebraska in the first rank as a dairy state? It will if the young men of Nebraska make themselves acquainted with the science of dairy husbandry. The university of Nebraska school of agriculture, which begins November 11, 1901, offers a thorough course in dairy husbandry. Young men cannot afford to miss such an opportunity to fit themselves for good positions as managers of dairy farms.

Every year the academies, and colleges of our country send forth thousands of graduates. These, for the most part, go for the enrichment of the industrial and mental life of towns and cities. It has recently been seen that schools should be established, where farmers' sons and daughters would be so trained as to make them desirous of going back to the farm and of enriching the life in rural communities. This means to apply scientific principles in such a way that farming will become a profitable, and also to seek to bring more beauty into the home. The university of Nebraska school of agriculture which opens November 11, 1901, not only gives to its students a thorough training in the principles of agriculture and in the subjects relating thereto, but it also succeeds in causing the students to love the life of a farmer, and to resolve to devote themselves to the enrichment of the life in their respective communities.

Teller Talks of Bryan

Senator Teller in a recent speech in Denver, speaking of Mr. Bryan, said: "Bryan will probably never be a candidate again, but he will never be a back number unless the democratic party falls into the hands of men like those who now control the republican party. Then he will probably do as I did with the republican party—get out of it. I know the men now in control of the republican party. They are not republicans nor democrats, but self-seeking hoodlums. I told President Roosevelt the other day that there were many good men in his party in this state, but that they were not the leaders and were not detaching the appointments in Colorado. The rank and file of the republican party are in revolt and will aid the silver forces to score a decisive victory in this county this fall."

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

FAMOUS IRISH ENVOYS

Able Deputation on Visit to the United States.

ALL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Redmond, McHugh and O'Donnell Have Come to Enlist New Sympathy and Strengthen the Old in Behalf of the Irish Cause—Move to Revive Irish Language.

Messrs. John E. Redmond, Patrick A. McHugh and Thomas O'Donnell, members of parliament, who recently arrived in New York, purpose making an extended visit to the United States with the object mainly of enlisting new sympathy and strengthening the old among the people of America generally, but more especially those of Irish birth or descent, in favor of the work of the Irish parliamentary party, says the Washington Post. They will visit most of the principal cities, particularly of the eastern states.

The deputation is a well chosen one. It contains the personified attributes which appeal most directly to the sympathies of Irishmen all the world over. Its leading member, Mr. Redmond, is the Irish party and the acknowledged leader of the Irish people. He is the first man since the memorable "split" on the Parnell leadership who has commanded the respect and confidence of all sections of Irish Nationalists. During the troublous times when the war of factions raged most fiercely between the "Parnellites" and "McCarthyites" Mr. Redmond, while staunchly supporting his old chief by the most earnest eloquence and tireless activity, was never known to use an expression calculated to create bitterness and resentment among his former colleagues who took the opposite view. This fact doubtless weighed heavily in determining the high compliment afterward paid him in his selection, though belonging to a minority, as chairman of the reunited Irish party. From the death of Parnell till the reunion he had been the leader of the Parnellite party. The tenacity with which this band held to the principles of the dead leader and the devotion they cherished for his memory compelled the admiration of many whose judgment was entirely against the policy of retaining Parnell as leader.

The chief principle for which Mr. Redmond and his followers then contended, a principle which is today acknowledged as an essential article of the Irish party's political creed, was the necessity of maintaining absolute independence of all English parties. The Irish leader is one of the most eloquent speakers in the British house of commons. He is one of the few members of that assembly whose utterances always command respectful attention from all quarters of the house. Mr. Redmond comes of an old and influential Waterford family, and he has for many years represented the borough of Waterford in the imperial parliament.

The second member of the deputation, Mr. McHugh, is a native of North Leitrim, and he has represented that division in parliament for the last eight years. He is one of the "fighting members" and has always taken a keen delight in ignoring the existence of English law in Ireland, especially in regard to his bearing on Irish politics. One result of this peculiarity on Mr. McHugh's part has been his compulsory occupation of one of his majesty's "free hotels" for three periods of six months each, the latest, but probably not the last, having been completed only two days before he started on his tour of the United States. He owns and edits a weekly paper, the Sligo Champion, in the town of Sligo and is a member of all the important representative public bodies of the town and county. He has been mayor of the borough of Sligo for six years, a distinction never accorded to any of his predecessors in the civic chair. One of his terms of incarceration was the result of a speech of his referring to a local "land grabber" and afterward published in his own paper, in the course of which he said that in other places, if grabbers dared to ply their heartless trade, they would be "hung from the nearest tree or shot down like stars in September." The "limbs of the law" interpreted this utterance as a hint to Mr. McHugh's audience to go and do likewise, so he was treated to six calendar months on the plank bed as a reminder to speak more tenderly of grabbers in future. The six months' imprisonment which Mr. McHugh had just completed in Kilmainham jail before he left for the United States was incurred by his fierce denunciation of "jury packing," a system by which men accused of political offenses have been frequently tried by a jury not a single member of whom was of the same religious or political faith as the accused. It is a notable fact that the sentence in this last case was pronounced by Lord Chief Justice O'Brien, a gentleman who in his days of office as attorney general and crown prosecutor was so noted for his leaning to the practice of "special selection" of juries as to earn for himself the sobriquet "Peter the Packer." Mr. McHugh is socially one of the best of good fellows, and it is said that the salary he enjoys as mayor was never sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by his hospitality.

The youngest member of the deputation and one of the youngest members of the British parliament is Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, representative of West Kerry, which is his native place. Mr. O'Donnell is a man of culture and ability. He commenced life as an educator, having won several distinctions in his educational course. At a very early

age he reached the highest rank of the profession of national teacher in Ireland and taught also with marked success under the board of Irish intermediate education. His brilliant advocacy of the cause of his fellow teachers both on the platform and in the press in their endeavor to obtain a living wage for arduous national services soon secured him the honor of being elected to a seat on the central committee of the teachers' organization. In that capacity he displayed an amount of manliness and pluck and of disregard for official threats which is seldom found in a man under official control. He continued a member of the teachers' committee until on his election as parliamentary representative for his native constituency at the last general election he finally threw down the birch, but he remains in parliament the faithful friend of the Irish teachers and the diligent guardian of their rights. But it is as a strenuous advocate of the revival of the Irish language among the Irish people that Mr. O'Donnell is now best known. He was always enthusiastic in his support of the movement and never lost an opportunity of conversing in the native tongue. On the very first day of his appearance in the house of commons he caused considerable amusement among some and admiration among others by his Gaelic salutation of the speaker on being introduced to that functionary. And a few weeks later when he commenced to make his maiden speech in the house in the language he lisped at his mother's knee, though he was ruled out of order, he succeeded in focusing such public attention on the Irish language movement as placed it at once within the domain of practical politics. In season and out of it he has since then kept the chief secretary peppered with questions as to the facilities afforded for the teaching of Irish under the boards of primary and intermediate education in Ireland, and the regulations on this subject made in recent issues of rules by both these boards afford ample indication of the fact that since Mr. O'Donnell became the parliamentary champion of the language movement the hitherto adverse attitude of officialdom in the education departments has been considerably modified. It looks indeed at last as if the expressive and mellifluous tongue of the Gael is to be redeemed from the limbo of dead languages. Among the names which future generations of Irishmen will revere in connection with this achievement an honored place will assuredly be given to that of Thomas O'Donnell. Irishmen in the United States who understand the language of their forefathers will have the pleasure of hearing it spoken in its native purity by this brilliant and enthusiastic young Kerry man, for it is Mr. O'Donnell's intention to address many of his audiences in the olden tongue.

MILLIONS FOR AGRICULTURE Secretary Wilson Will Ask For Larger Appropriations. The estimates for the department of agriculture for the next fiscal year aggregate \$4,789,540. This is against \$3,862,420 for the current fiscal year, showing an increase of almost a million dollars for next year. This includes \$10,000 for silk investigation, which is to be entered upon for the first time. It is to enable the department to experiment, collect and disseminate information relating to silk culture in this country. The total for the weather bureau, as submitted by Chief Moore and included in Secretary Wilson's estimates for congress, is \$1,218,000, an increase of \$109,770. There is an increase of \$113,950 in salaries and of \$28,000 for vegetable pathological work. The total estimates for forestry work are \$200,180, an increase of \$113,900, and for soil investigation \$173,000, an increase of \$82,000. These increases are to meet the expanding work along special lines.

Whale Caught at Newport.

A few days ago a twenty-one foot "bottle nose whale" was captured off Newport. The officials of the Smithsonian institute at Washington were notified of the catch, and a representative arrived and inspected the carcass. It will be photographed, the flesh will be stripped and the skeleton shipped to the Smithsonian institute.

Baseball Giveth Way to Football.

No more from vacant Corner Lotte ye hard and whirling Spout. Now shift forth to amite ye Man who passeth in ye East. No more ye Boyes upon ye Fence sette upon a horrid Howl. Considing of such words as "Slide!" or "That's a Strike!" or "Fowie!" No more ye Neighbor's Back Yard Fence is taken quite awaye. To reappair a Back stoppe on the Diamond Field next Daye. For Baseball, with its wild Delights no longer hath a Joye. Ye white lined Football Field now claims ye Time of ye smalle Boye. Ye Suite and Cappe of spotless White, unsoil'd by Stroke of Blood. Hath been Face to quilted Clothes much marked by yellow Mudde; Ye wire Maske, ye Oaken Batte, ye mighty leathern Mitts, Ye Talk of Banness and Outs and Blocks and wondrous Three Base Hitts; Ye nimble Ladd that held First Base, ye Catcher lithe and smalle. Ye Pitcher with ye Southwest paw are vanished, and all alle. No crashing sounds of Broken glass ye Householders sang; Ye white lined Football Field now claims ye Time of ye smalle Boye. Now Rachel weepeth sadly for ye Darling on ye Cote; Who found ye glorious Football Game's a Little Bitte too Hotte; Now greawesly ye Coroner doth Rubbe his soft white Handes; And count ye Cases in his Care as numbreth ye Sands; Now lively doth ye Doctor speere about from Doore to Doore, Where He ye Victimes of ye Sport, each waltering in Gore; Old Death hath been no busier since in the Dayes of Troye; Now that ye Football Field doth claim ye Time of ye smalle Boye. —Oregonian.

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SENDING WEALTH AWAY

That is What Excess of Exports Means and the Platonists Declare That It Will Make us Rich. The national republican platform says substantially that no single fact can more strikingly prove the prosperity of the country than the great excess of our exports over our imports. On the contrary, I affirm that no single fact, other than this one, can more strikingly prove our national bankruptcy and our national bondage. I admit the fact in question proves the prosperity of the millionaires and billionaires, both domestic and foreign, with whom we have to do, but it proves with equal clearness the bankruptcy and enslavement of the productive labor interests of the United States. Strange to say, under the republican order of things our excess of exports over imports is not only an excess of exports of merchandise over the imports of merchandise, but it is also an excess of exports of money (gold and silver) over the imports of money; that is, we send abroad vast quantities of merchandise in excess of the imports of merchandise, and instead of getting any money for this excess, we send an excess of money over and above the imports of money after the merchandise. So that this boasted excess of exports over imports is nothing else but a vast tribute that the productive labor of the United States pays and is compelled to pay to foreign oligarchs, all or nearly all English. The republican party has been in power since March 4, 1861, forty years and a fraction, except the two terms of Cleveland, and I admit the Cleveland term, but the principal errors of both are the same. According to the republican treasury department figures that I have in my possession, in the forty years, commencing June 30, 1861, and ending the 30th of last June, 1901, the exports of merchandise over and above the imports of merchandise were of the value of \$3,848,389,887. And in the same time, the exports of money (gold and silver) over and above the imports of the same, amounted to \$1,148,868,986. Adding the two excesses together makes a total excess of exports of merchandise and money of \$4,997,258,873. It will be noticed that

this is close to five billion dollars in amount and as four months has elapsed since the forty years of computation ended, it is certain that the total excess of exports of merchandise and money over imports of the same amounted to fully five billion dollars two months ago and more. This five billion dollars is merchandise and money is a pure tribute paid by the productive labor of the United States to foreigners, for which nothing has ever been received back to this country, or ever will be. I challenge any republican or anybody else to show that anything of the value of one dollar even has been received back, or ever will be, in return for this five billion dollars excess so sent abroad to other countries. THE GOLD STANDARD FICTION. The national republican platform says: "We renew our allegiance to the principles of the gold standard." There is no single gold standard in this country, really. What nonsense it is to talk about the gold standard, when the treasury department every month issues its report of the different kinds of money in the country, in which is specified over five hundred million of "standard silver dollars," all doing good work as money, all par with gold coin, not redeemable in gold, and not in the least dependent upon gold any more than gold is dependent upon them. The best name I can think of for this so-called gold standard that we have on hand is the clap-trap gold standard. Republicans boast of making every dollar as good as every other dollar. They do nothing of the kind. By their legislation they make the gold coins a legal tender for all debts, public and private, but make the silver dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract. Money is a debt paying power under the law, and money that is not a legal tender to pay all debts is not as good as any money that is a legal tender to pay all debts. Republicans deal in very little else but fictions, to the utter disregard and suppression of great and important facts. THE PER CAPITA FICTION. The republican national platform says: "The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today." This is an awful fiction. I have in my possession an itemized statement originating from republican authority of the money circulation in 1865, before September 1 of that year, to

amount of \$2,003,356,879.25. This statement is in twelve items, too lengthy to be published in this letter, but I will publish it in another letter in the near future, with all other needed evidence not given heretofore. The population of the United States at that time, 1865, was 34,748,000, and this with the money circulation stated above made a per capita circulation of \$57.65, just 61 cents more than twice as great a per capita circulation as is stated to be in the October, 1901, report of the treasury department. That platform statement above given is certainly an awful fiction. THE GREAT MONEY CONTRACTION. I have also in my possession a published statement of Hugh McCulloch, then republican secretary of the treasury, in his own words stating the amount that he contracted, that circulated from the 1st of September, 1865, to the 1st of September, 1867, and he states the items that he contracted, and how much he contracted, each item. And his statement of the amount of each item, as far as it goes, corresponds with the items of the full statement that I have as before mentioned of the circulation. The secretary's statement is that in that two years he contracted that circulation in the sum of \$843,508,660.28, mostly by taking in the money and issuing government bonds for it, and that the funded debt was then increased \$686,584,800. From this violent money contraction stated above, and a still further contraction to the amount of some \$400,000,000 more that followed in a slower manner for a few years, came terrible results, but it was necessary in the republican mind in order to let the clap-trap gold standard. Bankruptcy followed the order of the day. There was a great falling of prices. Wheat fell from \$2.19 per bushel in 1866 to 77 cents in 1878. The commercial failures increased in number from 632 in 1866 to 10,478 in 1878. Millionaires grew into existence fast, being nourished up by the bankrupt estates of the many who chanced to be in debt a little. British capitalists, of course, saw our exposed and helpless condition and bought from thence on, cheaply and largely, our railroads and other property that suited them. Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the national bimetallic union, in his monograph No. 11, dated 1897, says that prior to 1860, seventy-five per cent of the traffic to and from the United States was carried in American ves-

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