

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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SEPTEMBER SUNDAY CIRCULATION, 47,889

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.: Dwight Williams, circulation manager, says that the average Sunday circulation for the month of September, 1915, was 47,889.

Thought for the Day. Think for thyself, one good idea had known to be three ones, is better than a thousand gleaned from fields by others sown.

Please take note that it is still far side. Twenty-one years of Ak-Sar-Ben is another example of where age does not wither.

With "Billy" and Ak-Sar-Ben doing team work, Omaha ought to be just irresistible this coming week.

According to the report of that convention of "drys," "Brother Charlie" Bryan is not only riding on that water wagon, but insists on driving it himself!

To our friends and patrons who have helped make this special Ak-Sar-Ben edition of The Bee such a fine number we want to express appreciation and thanks.

But what became of those 600 delegates whom Governor Morehead appointed and commissioned to represent Nebraska in the Farmers' National congress?

All quiet at the state house! No new interchange of courtesies between the governor and the treasurer, and no feminine hair-pulling match for several days.

No, inquisitive stranger, Omaha has not rented the space between the court house and the city hall for a lumber yard—merely putting up reviewing stands for the Ak-Sar-Ben parades.

It would seem that no great harm would be done if Dr. Dumba's place were not filled at once, and an efficient charge d'affaires were to carry the messages back and forth as temporary ambassador.

In re-electing Mayor Rolph for a second term, San Francisco recognized and rewarded merit. Mayor Rolph has a record of welcoming speeches which, pinned together, would belt the continent with vocal diamonds.

The policy of watchful waiting as applied to Mexico was publicly and officially discarded by the president some weeks ago, but it will take a microscope to discover a difference in the policy that has been substituted for it.

The new buildings going up in Omaha impress the stranger mightily with the progress and activity of the city, and more particularly with the confidence of our own people in Omaha's future. Confidence is the cornerstone of every new structure and every new business venture.

Another place where the odious fee system survives is in our insanity board. There is no good reason why the county attorney, or one of his deputies, should not serve as the legal member of the board without extra cost to the taxpayers. And why should the examining physician's stipend be based on the number of mental wrecks sent to the asylum? Here is a chance for an over-due reform.

Three Years Ago. This Day in Omaha. Word came by wire of the erection of Nebraska into a separate diocese of the Catholic church with Bishop O'Connor as bishop. The apostolic residence is to be kept in Omaha, and the diocese will be under the arch-diocese of St. Louis, over which Archbishop Kenrick presides.

A meeting of the homoeopathic physicians decided to establish a free dispensary at 1420 Dodge street. Those interested in the enterprise being Drs. O. B. Wood, C. G. Sprague, W. H. Hancock, C. M. Dismore, R. W. Connell, W. H. Parsons, H. A. Worley, Mrs. Breckenridge and Mrs. Barroughs.

Brigadier General J. E. Smith has been appointed by the commander-in-chief of the union veteran army of the United States to be major general in charge of Nebraska, and to establish headquarters as soon as practicable in Omaha.

Mrs. L. M. Niles and Mrs. C. W. Drake and daughter of Cincinnati, who have been the guests of the Misses Niles, have returned home.

Miss Tony Metz and Miss Clara Schroeder are back from a visit in Denver.

The latest wrinkle in church entertainment is a "mission social," held as an innovation at the residence of John W. Day, by the ladies of the Seward Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Ak-Sar-Ben's Twenty-First Reception. King Ak-Sar-Ben XXI will enter his capital city this week, the event marking the attainment of manhood majority by an institution that has carried the name of Nebraska to the four corners of the world. It is a season of relaxation and rejoicing, the people are in mood for the holiday and all conditions invite participation in the fun. Ak-Sar-Ben is a joyous and a jovial ruler, whose reign has been marked by an era of steady growth and uninterrupted prosperity.

While at first conceived as an Omaha institution, Ak-Sar-Ben soon outgrew that, and for many years has been recognized as part of the life of the state. Omaha foots the bills, but the people of Nebraska all share in the benefits, and this is as it should be. Nebraska and Omaha have moved upward and forward together in the twenty-one years since Ak-Sar-Ben was born, and are still going on to greater and better life. The part of Ak-Sar-Ben has had in this advance beyond calculation, but its influence is undoubted, and it means more for the future than it has for the past.

Therefore, "All hail to Ak-Sar-Ben XXI."

Great Britain's Plea in Avoidance.

Earl Grey, foreign secretary for the British government, has just entered a plea in avoidance in the case pending between his government and the United States concerning the unwarranted interference by the British neutral overseas commerce. His note does not answer the point raised by the United States, nor does it contain facts to justify the policy adopted by the Allies in the order in council, promulgated in February of this year. It was to be expected that the trade of the United Kingdom would decrease in some regards, and in none would it increase as rapidly, or to the extent of that of the United States. Entrance into the war precluded any possibility of British shippers engaging as extensively in foreign trade as they might if their country had remained at peace with the world.

The crux in this case, however, is the right of neutral nations to traffic freely between themselves and between the unblockaded ports of nations at war. The British government is among the signatories to the Declaration of London, which specifically sets forth the conditions under which such traffic may be carried on, and the provisions of which are contravened by the order in council. If Great Britain has any complaint to make regarding the disposition of goods shipped from this country to Scandinavian countries, or to Holland, it is against those countries. In the American meat cases, recently decided, the president of the admiralty court of Great Britain held that surplus shipments to European neutrals afforded only presumptive and not conclusive evidence of enemy destination. Even were it adopted as conclusive proof, the point is still against the British, for it does not justify interference with American trade in order to prevent the Scandinavians or Dutch from trafficking with the Germans.

To admit the British contention on this point would be at least unneutral on part of the United States and such action is out of the question. We are seeking only the rights of neutrals, and must accept no less as a satisfactory settlement.

Disappearing Differences.

Have you wondered at the passing of the "Way Down East" type of play—the kind where the farmer is something of a joke? Maybe the answer is that he isn't the joke he used to be. We notice he drives the same kind of auto you do, and sometimes we suspect he has more money in the bank. These things make a big impression on town-folk playwrights—Collier's Weekly. The thought here suggested could be easily elaborated in many ways, for, in a word, it merely calls attention to the fast disappearing difference between farm dweller and city inhabitant once so sharply accentuated. It is not only that the farmer drives the same kind of auto that attracts our attention—or rather fails to attract our attention—but that he dresses in the same kind of clothes, enjoys the same household comforts, reads the same books, magazines and newspapers, keeps in as close touch with current events, sends his children to the same schools and colleges, and travels almost as much for business and pleasure. Perhaps the farmer does not go to the theater as often as the city man, but if he did he would enjoy the same sort of shows, so that the play which makes the farmer a "joke" would be still less popular. Conditions of town and country life could not be so noticeably equalized without bringing closer together the type of farm habitant and of city dweller.

The Rising Cost of Money.

The conclusion of negotiations for the Anglo-French credit loan in this country draws attention to the rising cost of money due to war. A marked tendency in that direction was noticeable for several years before the war, and many high-class securities were advanced by steady pressure from 3 1/2 per cent to 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. War's pressure far outruns ordinary economic forces and already has set a new high level of money cost.

The 6 per cent which the credit loan will net investors is not extraordinary as war loans go. In the second and third years of the civil war the government issued bonds and treasury notes bearing 6 per cent, and the necessities of the last ten months of that war forced the government to pay 7 per cent. Japan paid 6 per cent straight, exclusive of discount, for the greater part of its borrowings during the war with Russia. The daily cost of these wars, though considered staggering at the time, are trifling compared with money cost of the present gigantic struggle.

Up to September 1 the war has added \$17,000,000,000 to the debts of the nations engaged. This means a monthly wastage of \$1,300,000,000. As the struggle broadens and grows in intensity the cost is bound to increase and the demand for money will drive the cost upward.

No one can foresee the end of the war or estimate the financial wastage it will entail. When the end does come the demand for money is not likely to diminish. Enormous amounts of capital will be needed to restore destroyed property and revive the industries and activities of the country swept by armies. All these forces work for the benefit of the money-lender. The United States cannot wholly escape the effect of the financial pressure in Europe, which clearly foreshadows an indefinite era of dear money.

News Reviews and Interviews

By VICTOR ROSEWATER. This is part of a magazine article pertinent to a now again live subject.

WHEN the national committees convene each city bidding for the convention presents through its spokesmen cogent arguments why it should have the preference. Most of these arguments relate to the physical well being and convenience of the delegates and convention crowds, and the proper equipment for the expedition and the transaction of the business which they will be called. For with the vast expansion of the country and its growing population the national convention of today has become a mastodon proportions as compared with the petty size of the early years. Each convention of the two great parties now consists of approximately 1,000 delegates and 1,000 alternates, while the officers, press correspondents, special guests, spectators and camp followers are estimated from 50,000 to 100,000, of which at best only a small part can actually be witness to the proceedings.

First—Though there is properly no first nor last—the railway facilities to bring the vast army together and take its constituent parts to their homes after the close of the convention are absolutely essential. No one-road town could funnel folks in that number in and out with satisfactory promptness in the allotted time.

Second—After the delegates and crowds are assembled they must be decently housed and fed; they must be permitted to sleep, eat and drink and pursue cleanliness and seek amusement. The convention extends at least over the greater part of a week, but is in session as a rule only a few hours each day. Even if all the strangers were able to attend, which they are not, they would have to be provided for when the convention is not in session. It is the hotels and restaurants, refreshment places, baths, theaters, etc., that must be in requisition, and the city best supplied with these facilities will usually be overtaxed.

Third—A suitable and safe convention hall must be available. National conventions have been held in times past in all sorts of meeting places—ball room, opera house, armory, exposition hall, wigwag tent and coliseum. Of late, however, more exacting requirements have been met—an auditorium of fairly first-class construction, capable of seating the 2,000 delegates and alternates on one floor level, and of holding altogether from 15,000 to 20,000 people, with not impossible acoustic properties, within walking distance of main hotels and easily reached by street car, would answer description. In 1884 the convention that nominated Cleveland was held in a tent pitched on Chicago's lake front. In 1890 the Auditorium in which Kansas City was to house the democratic convention burned a few weeks prior to the date, but a new and more commodious building was at once erected in its place and ready at the appointed time.

Fourth—The crowds on the floor and in the galleries are not the only ones attending the convention; the whole newspaper reading public throughout the length and breadth of the land and over seas encircling the globe wherever civilized nations exist, are present by proxy in the person of their newspaper representatives. The proposal has even been advanced in all seriousness to shut out all the spectators except the newspaper reporters in the interest of expediting business, and for the protection of the delegates from outside influences, and of relying on the press to disseminate accounts of what is happening as minutely and graphically as need be. Whether this doubtful expedient is ever adopted or not, the proper accommodation of the press gallery is fundamental; it would be useless to hold a convention, write a platform and nominate a presidential ticket unless the news of it could be gotten out.

Fifth—Financial safeguards for the legitimate expenses of the convention must be provided. As the convention city reaps the profits of money spent by delegates and visitors, so it is expected to foot the bills. The customary way is to raise a guaranty fund and deposit it to the credit of a local treasurer authorized to meet obligations as they arise. For 1908 Denver put up \$100,000 for the democrats, as did also Baltimore in 1912, while Chicago insured without limit whatever outlay might be necessary for the republicans—said to have called for about \$75,000. The range of expenditure covers hall rent, music, decorations, tickets, printing, badges, salaries of paid employees and personal expenses of officers in charge.

Sixth—Sentimental and political reasons may be urged for a particular convention location. The republicans went back to Philadelphia in 1900 to celebrate the completion of the first half century of the party's existence in the same place where the start had been made. The democrats fixed upon St. Louis for their convention in 1904 in order to enable those attending to take in the Louisiana Purchase exposition at the same time. Political considerations, however, are factors in the choice much more often, upon the theory that one city may be better for a particular candidate than another or that the award of the convention may help bring in the electoral vote of the state thus favored, or at least serve to ally factional differences and encourage the party leaders to unite in a more vigorous onslaught on the political enemy.

To what extent these expectations are actually realized is a decidedly open question. The democratic convention of 1890 went to Charleston, while the lowering clouds of civil war were gathering, with the hope and design to permit the southern slave states to control, and yet it quickly split on the rocks and both wings found it advisable to adjourn to Baltimore to finish their work. To the fact that the republicans assembled that year in Chicago instead of in a city east of the Alleghenies is undoubtedly due the nomination of Lincoln instead of Seward. The Cincinnati convention in 1860 named Hayes after Blaine was beaten out largely because of local Ohio surroundings and Harrison likewise enjoyed an advantage of proximity to home folks in the Chicago convention that nominated him in 1888. The choice of Chicago for the last republican convention was hailed as a victory for "the allies" against Taft, who had no prospect of support from Illinois, but it did not prove to be so.

Neither is it possible for the convention location to be definitely measured in electoral votes. Although the republicans favored St. Louis in 1900, Missouri went democratic as usual, but when the democrats held their convention there in 1904 Missouri, for the first time in over a third of a century, went republican. The competition for the republican convention in 1908 lay between Kansas City and Chicago, and had there been any assurance that the electoral vote of Missouri would certainly have been cast for the democrats, the decision would certainly have been reversed, because one regarded Illinois as even debatable. Colorado, it is true, gave its vote to the democratic ticket after the democratic convention had been held in Denver, but the relation of cause and effect is uncertain. Where the nominating conventions of all the great parties are brought to the same city it goes almost without saying that they would naturally neutralize one another, so far as appreciation and reciprocity in the form of gratitude votes are concerned.

Twice Told Tales

Proof of Great Love. This topic having turned to the question of love, this appropriate anecdote was recalled by Maurice Costello, the actor: John Henry and Maude Marie were engaged to be married. One evening they attended a dance, and during a restful moment amidst the popular maccha palms he gazed at the dear one with much devotion. "Sweetheart," he finally asked, "do you really and truly love me?" "Why, of course I do, silly," was the prompt rejoinder of Maude Marie. "Haven't I danced with you six times already this evening?" "Yes," slowly admitted John Henry, "but what proof of your love is there in that?" "The greatest kind of proof," replied Maude Marie. "You would realize it if you only knew how you dance."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Boston Transcript: If Dr. Hills would like to know how to combine preaching with money-making why doesn't he ask Rev. William Sunday?

Springfield Republican: There are many old men leaders in the walks of peace as well as at the heads of the great European armies. Rev. Dr. Aaron Edward Ballard, president of the famous Ocean Grove (N. J.) camp meeting and also of the Pitman Grove meeting, has just had his salary raised after forty-two years in the first named office. He is in his 84th year. Only a year ago he spent eight weeks with a broken leg in a hospital.

Philadelphia Record: Rev. Charles Fluke, D. D., of a Protestant Episcopal church in Baltimore, about to be consecrated coadjutor bishop of central New York, was once a newspaper reporter. He worked on three New York papers. Bishop Burch of New York is also a graduate of a newspaper office. The late Bishop McLaughlin of Chicago was in early life a successor to "Artamus Ward" on a Cleveland paper. Dr. McColl of the Second Presbyterian church in this city is another reporter who has advanced to high honors in his own communion.

New York World: In Plymouth church, was Dr. Hills' life work. The far timber wilds he could know only by report of agents. In Brooklyn was the task and the great opportunity that he knew at first hand, with his own eyes and ears his sole informants. To stand in that high place, to be the moral leader of his great congregation of highly intelligent citizens in no mean city—was not that a career big enough and fine enough for any man? Dr. Hills' profession? When a clergyman divides attention between church and speculation one interest must suffer. If both do not suffer in the end his friends may call him fortunate.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Suspicious are often worse than facts. Nothing flatters a fool so much as asking his advice.

And every Sunday is decoration day with the fair sex. A man is apt to feel girlish when he is making his maiden speech.

Every man knows worse of himself than he knows of other men. A good cook should be at the head of every provisional government.

Happy is he who lets himself owe no man and lets no man owe him. No man ever lived long enough to get even with this world of ours.

It sometimes happens that a woman's hair is a bit of fiction founded on fact. The real secret of many a man's success lies in doing a thing and talking about it next week.

The girl who doesn't use slang may be more attractive than the one who does, but she is less numerous. Every time a woman injects an exclamation point into her conversation she gathers momentum for a fresh start.

When a small boy begins to wash his face without being told he is passing through the ordeal of his first love affair. Many a woman who doesn't object to cigar smoke before marriage draws the line at a pipe before the honeymoon has begun to slump the slumps.—Chicago News.

TABLOIDS OF SCIENCE.

A German scientist has succeeded in curing cancer in lower animals by injecting into their blood solutions of the salts of tellurium and selenium. A French doctor, who has investigated the matter, states that men employed in the Paris sewers are as healthy as the average person and no other 800 men in the city are so free from zymotic diseases.

Japanese scientists are searching for an explanation of an apparent relationship between the frequency of earthquakes at Tokio and the amount of rainfall and snowfall in other parts of the empire. One-seven-hundredth part of a grain of radium will thoroughly fertilize a ton of soil, and causes grain to grow with great rapidity. Where this experiment has been tried, it has been noticed that all the leaves become very dark. Radishes and carrots raised in this soil grow to six times their usual weight.

Once a bullet finds a lodging in the body it can now be localized in a few minutes by means of the X-rays and quickly extracted. "It is all done in a few minutes," says an expert. "Five seconds for a wound in the hand, thirty seconds for one in the foot and ten to fifteen minutes for a wound in the abdomen."

Captain Eugene Bourasse, a military officer in Montreal, who in private life controls a clothing store, states that the war has caused among his patrons an average expansion of chest measure from thirty-six to forty inches. This is true not only of those in active service, but of all the citizens. He explains it on the ground that all the men are mentally and physically preparing for service now or in the future.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Cleveland will start the second week of the new year with an auto show. Philadelphia's public charges last year cost the city \$282,000 in the single item of coal.

The wet and dry question will have a try-out at the polls in Minneapolis, next Tuesday.

Lawrence, Kan., is entertaining the Society of American Indians, full-bloods and half-breeds.

The new state capitol at Salt Lake City is about finished, and the scattered state officers are moving in.

Four hundred business men of Kansas City were called to court last week, charged with neglecting to pay their occupation tax when due.

Thirteen years ago the borough of Brooklyn went into court to save \$24,000 on the cost of a disposal plant. The city won, but the litigation cost \$129,000.

The Associated Charities of Des Moines has requested 150 citizens to underwrite the society's winter work to the extent of \$12,000. Last year's guaranty amounted to \$10,000. San Francisco exposition managers, anticipating bad weather during November, are laying by a "rainy day" fund. The treasurer sailed 8th during September and expects to raise it to \$500,000 by the end of October. New York had barely recovered its breath from the shock of the street cave-in when a second shock came into view and dashed a multitude. It was a feminine fashion show of six willow gazelles clad in what dainty people call "bifurcated nether garments." In a simpler word—panielotes. Persons of both sexes literally fought to get next—the mean things.

People and Events

Frank Kurtz, a Pittsburgh motorman, is one of luck's favorites. He stuck to his post when his car, empty, jumped off a bridge and commensated to the railroad tracks, ninety-two feet below. He escaped with two fractured ribs.

Mrs. Eliza Buck of Brooklyn, N. Y., unintentionally showed she had the needful talent for a first rate policeman. Armed with a feather duster she chased a sneak thief six blocks, raised several tops on his crownsheet, and turned him over to a policeman.

Two Chicago lawyers unable to agree on the split of office expenses involving \$10.40, went into court and played the game in the usual way. In some inexplicable way they were stuck for \$12 at the finish, but they left the county holding the sack for a \$36 jury and a \$19.00 judge.

Singing folk songs, whistling snatches from the opera and counting up to twenty are among the accomplishments of 20-month-old Ellen Donahue, baby daughter of Melville J. Donahue of Detroit. To show her neutrality, due to the influence of a German nurse in a Celtic family, little Ellen sings "Mother Macbrree to the stirring refrain of "Fleg, Adler, Fleg."

While recuperating from the strain of a \$50.00 breach of promise trial W. Stanley Nawlath of Lynn, Mass., champion amateur basket ball player, participated in a mock trial and was sentenced to marry Miss Freda Olsen, the young woman plaintiff in the real trial. The joke was taken seriously, the engagement of the couple is announced and the judgment will remain in the family, minus costs.

For the second time Chicago banququeted a distinguished lord last week. Lord Reading, a member of the Anglo-French commission, was the guest of honor. Lord Coleridge, British chief justice, was the guest on the first occasion and Emory Stora the toastmaster. The dinner was delayed some time because an unpaid tailor filed a lien on the banquet. When at last the estates and drinkables were disposed of Mr. Stora started the post-prandial oratory with this remark: "Gentlemen," he said, bowing to Lord Coleridge, "so far as I know this is the first time the Lord's supper has been seized."

MUSINGS OF A CYNIC.

An iron will needn't necessarily be a pig iron one. Many a man has capital ideas with other people's capital.

Many a man who lives to a ripe old age is still pretty green. All flesh is grass, which is more than can be said of all widows.

You can't make head or tail of some people till you toss them. Life is full of uncertainties, even to people who expect the worst.

Even when they stand in their own light, some people stand pat. Don't hide your light under a bushel. Use it to conceal your faults under.

The man who has his nose to the grindstone doesn't always sharpen his wit. Many a fellow paints the town who wouldn't even whitewash his own fence.

You never can tell. Many a man has starved in a garret who wasn't a genius. The command, "Thou shalt not kill" is applied by most people to their own chances. The only time some people aim accurately is when they throw bouquets at themselves.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Miss Flinchy made all her money in letters." "She doesn't look literate." "The letter she won a breach of promise suit with 'em."—Baltimore American.

Pullman Porter—Next stop is yo' eta tigh, sah. Shall I brush yo' off now? Morton Morse—No, it is not necessary when the train stops I'll step off.—Judge

"I have a dreadful row every time I ask my husband for a little money." "Your system is all wrong, my dear. Ask him for a lot of money. Then he'll be glad to compromise on a little."—Boston Transcript.

"Good heavens, John, what made you pick out such an ugly woman to send home? She scared the baby almost into fits." "Just did what you told me, Maria. You said you wanted a plain cook and I got you the plainest one to be had."—Baltimore American.

KABIBBLE KABARET. DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, WHAT IS THE PROPER TIME TO SAY 'GOODNIGHT' TO YOUR FIANCE? SOON AS HE TELLS YOU THAT HE THINKS TWO CAN LIVE AS CHEAP AS ONE.

"Al right behind there?" called the conductor from the front of the car. "Hold on," cried a shrill voice. "Wait till I get my clothes on!" The passengers craned their necks expectantly. A small boy was struggling to get a basket of laundry aboard—luck.

A RETURN.

Seven pleasant miles by wood, and seven miles along the country road that wound uphill and downhill in a thin, red line. Then from the forehead of a hill, behold—Lying below me, sparkling ruby-like—The village and quaint old gables, roofs of thatch.

A glimmering spire that peeped above the wood fire. The sunset lingering orange-red on all. And nearer, tumbling through a mossy bridge. The river that I knew! No wondrous peep into the feary land of Oberon. Its towers, its glow-glowm lighted colonnades.

Could weigh upon the city wanderer's heart. Will peace so pure as this! Whir, yonder stood. A fledgling's downward flight beyond the wood fire.

The errand old manse, endeared by memories. Of Joan, the daughter of the minister; And in the cottage with the painted sign. Hard by the bridge, how many a winter's night.

Had I with politicians, sapient-eyed, Discussed the country's latest news. The very sign before the smithy door. The barefoot lassie with the milking pail. Facing and looking backward from the bridge.

The last rook wavered homeward to the wood fire. All seemed a sunset picture, every tint unchanged. \* \* \* There came a rural music on my ears—The wagons in the lanes, the waterfall. With cool sound plunging in its wood-fire.

The rook and the windy rookery. The shouts of children, and far away The crowing of a cock. Then over the bridge. I bent above the river gushing down. Through mossy boulders, making undergrowth. Green-shaded pools, where now and then A trout.

Sank its ripple of its own quick leap. And like some olden and familiar tune. Half-hummed aloud \* \* \* Troublously, faintly, came the buzz of looms.

Premium Demonstration Sale. The Great Majestic Range. Beginning Monday, October 11th, we will show the Great Majestic Range in actual operation. We will show you the range running at baking heat using a stove pipe made of common wrapping paper, proving thereby that the Majestic conserves the fuel and that the products of combustion do not escape up the chimney. With each range ordered during this exhibition week, the Majestic factory will give an \$8.00 Set of Kitchenware Free. The range will not cost you a penny more. You don't even have to take it at once. Simply place your order and make a small payment to hold the range. Remember, the Majestic is the only range on the market made from Genuine Charcoal Iron. You're tired of the way steel ranges go to pieces, are you not? Well there's only one remedy. Buy the Majestic which contains no grey iron or steel. Made entirely from charcoal and malleable iron. Come in and be shown. Your visit will be appreciated whether you buy or not. Remember the date—week October 11th to 16th. JOHN HUSSIE HARDWARE CO. 2407-9 Cuming Street Douglas 1116 "If you buy it of Hussie, it's right."

Andre Maquarre. Solo Flautist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, writes as follows concerning the MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. I have watched with much interest the constant growth of the Mason & Hamlin Piano as an artistic instrument, until, today, I believe it is not only unequalled, but that it surpasses anything the world has yet seen in artistic piano construction. Your great invention, The Tension Resonator, is undoubtedly a factor in your remarkable achievement, and I heartily congratulate you on the new artistic standard you have set. (Signed) ANDRE MAQUARRE. A. HOSPE CO. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.