

# Granite and Hardware

The McCord-Brady Co. of Omaha, large wholesale grocers and jobbers, are discontinuing their household hardware department. We purchased large assortment of the most desirable lines, first class goods and of the highest grade qualities. The prices are unusually low; prices net you a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. It will pay you to visit this sale often the next ten days.

<b>Tea Kettle</b> "Royal" Gray Ware No. 7 for.....39c No. 8 for.....49c No. 9 for.....59c Seamless white lined, No. 8.....75c	<b>Cutlery</b> Twelve 3 piece Carving Sets at one-third less than regular. 2 piece Carving Sets—wood handles, a set.....25c Iron handle knives and forks each.....3c Universal Food Choppers special 75c, 95c and.....\$1.39	<b>Coffee Pots</b> Royal Grey 2 quart.....25c 3 quart.....35c Rome-Nickel Plated 3 quart.....50c 4 quart.....75c	<b>Laundry Supplies</b> Horton Rotary, \$6.50 style.....\$4.95 Monarch rotary, \$10 size, for.....\$8.95 Wash boards.....10c and 25c Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, a set.....95c Iron Frame Ringers, special.....\$1.45 5-year Guarantee Wood Frame Ringers, \$5 grade for.....\$3.45 \$10.00 Economy Fireless Cookers for.....\$7.95
<b>Skillets or Fry Pans</b> 8 and 10 inch size—"Acme".....10c No. 7 and No. 9 Steel Skillets.....25c	<b>For 3c Each</b> Granite Spoons, Iron Handle Knives and Forks, shelf paper, coat hangers, toothpicks, Fairbanks Soap, Asbestos mats, paring knives, etc. Value up to 12c, for, each.....3c	<b>25c Counter</b> Large Granite Kettles—8 to 12 qt. size—sauce pans, coffee pots, steel skillets, dust pans, corn poppers, 2-piece carving sets, values up to 75c, choice for.....10c Roller Skates, wood wheels, pair, 39c Iron wheels, pair.....58c	<b>Ten Cent Counter</b> Granite Sauce Pans, 2 qt. Buckets, Kettles, Water Dippers, Pie Plates, Soap Dishes, Iron Fry Pans, Coal Shovels, Butcher Knives, Aluminum Mugs, Wire Strainers, Salt and Pepper Shakers, etc. Values to 30c, choice for.....10c
<b>Rice Boilers or Double Cookers</b> Seamless 1 qt. size.....45c 2 qt. size.....60c 3 qt. size.....65c	<b>Curtain Stretchers</b> Stationary Pins, set.....85c Adjustable Pins.....\$1.75		

<b>Bread Boards</b> Bread Boards, nicely finished, small size.....35c Large size.....75c	<b>Unusual Values in Glassware</b> One Car Fruit Jars Yet To Be Sold Mason Jars—Pints, 60c a dozen; quarts, 65c a dozen. 1 gallon, 85c a dozen. Jelly Glasses, covered or uncovered, each.....2c Thin Glass Tumblers, Cream Dishes, etc., 6 for.....25c Stem Glasses, fine cut Star Tumblers, Ice Cups, etc., choice for.....12c Glass Oil Lamps, Glass Water Bottles, Gas Globes, each.....10c
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## MILLER & PAINE

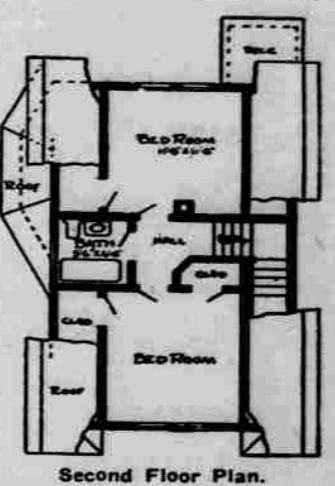
**THE AMERICAN HOME**  
 Wm. A. Radford  
 EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

up to the demands of modern civilization. Houses built after this design look very well when made of cement and it often happens that a cement house can be built in a village or country place as cheap or cheaper than wood. When sand and broken stone can be easily gotten together the cost of mixing and putting the materials together in the mold is often less than the carpenter work on a frame house, but this

A small story and a half or cottage house of five rooms is shown in this plan. It is 22 feet six inches wide by 30 feet in length, and may be built with or without a cellar or plumbing. However, at the time of building, a cellar under a small house like this does not cost a great deal and no modern house these days should be built without water and gas pipes and electric wiring.

Gas is being carried in pipes along thickly settled roads in the country. Almost every village having an enterprising population has a gas plant and many country homes have private plants of their own. Improvements in the manufacture of gas have gone ahead so rapidly of late that it is not necessary for any person, no matter how remote from large cities, to do without this wonderful modern convenience in housekeeping.



You can have a good satisfactory water supply both upstairs and down by simply putting a good force pump in the well, or cistern, with a little piping and with a tank sufficient for a day's supply. You can have a more elaborate system for more money, but the point I wish to make is that no one need do without a water supply under pressure if they really want it.

Such houses as this may be built for very little money. It is difficult to estimate for different localities because prices vary more than half, but I have known just such houses to be built for \$1,000 and finished up in a way entirely satisfactory to the owner. You can make it as more elaborate as you want to, but generally the object in building a small house is to make a

comfortable home for a small family at a moderate cost and that is what this design is intended for. After you become thoroughly tired of paying rent and decide to build for yourself, if your family is small and you can manage with two bedrooms, then study this plan over carefully. It is very compact, has three comfortable rooms down stairs and two good well

again depends a great deal on circumstances. It is often desirable to build the cellar wall of cement whether the house itself is built the same way or not. The lower part of the wall may be built without an outside form if the ground is firm enough to maintain a perpendicular cut long enough to mix the cement and shovel it in. In such cases it is only necessary to put up temporary boarding to form the inside of the wall up to the grade line. Then stakes may be driven and boarding placed inside of them to build the wall from the grade line up.

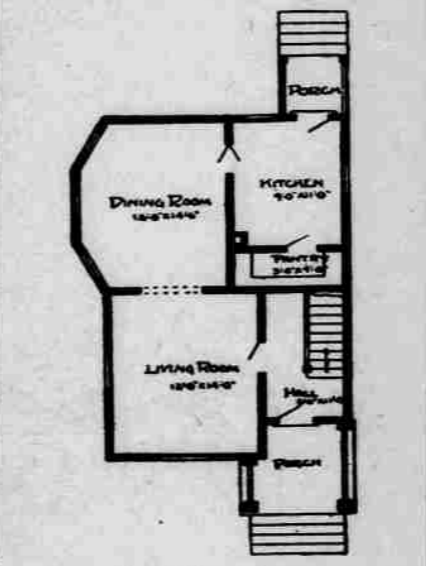
The way to get rid of Cannonism is to get rid of Cannon. Before Illinois could get rid of the infamous Allen law, Joe Cannon and his brother grabbed off a rich slice of the pickings that the Allen law meant to provide.

When this upper portion of the mold is boxed in it is easy to tack in



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mouldings to give the cement any markings desired. In such cases the cement that goes next to the outside planking is made a little richer, and is sometimes plastered on with a trowel before the backing is filled in.



Cement construction is gaining in favor very fast and there are men now in almost every community who have at least a working knowledge of how to put the materials together and to do a satisfactory job. A foreman with two or three unskilled helpers will soon build a good cellar wall of concrete that will harden and improve with age.

lighted bedrooms upstairs, with a bathroom between them opening off from the hall. You can have as many clothes closets as you want by building them under the low part of the roof in the sides of the bedrooms, in space that is not otherwise utilized.

When the portrait was finished, the millionaire looked at it closely, and then said with a frown: "Not bad, Mr. Sargent; not at all bad, but you've left out one most essential feature."

In designing this little house the cost has been kept down as much as possible by making it very plain and leaving out all unnecessary furbelows that cost extra without giving proportionate returns. Such houses are very much in demand on large farms. If farmers would build houses like this and place them in nice locations near the highways they would have less difficulty in securing good farm help. One reason why men object to farm work is that their living accommodations usually are about a hundred years behind the times. This is unnecessary. It is time for farming communities to wake

up to the demands of modern civilization. Houses built after this design look very well when made of cement and it often happens that a cement house can be built in a village or country place as cheap or cheaper than wood. When sand and broken stone can be easily gotten together the cost of mixing and putting the materials together in the mold is often less than the carpenter work on a frame house, but this

### FROM THE CENTER OF THINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—(Special Correspondence)—Mr. Bryan's "fortune" continues to work a lot of people. County Assessor Miller of Lancaster county is daily in receipt of letters asking him about Mr. Bryan's assessment, and he has been compelled to get on mimeographed replies in order to keep up with the correspondence. Chairman of republican committees are the most numerous inquirers. This year's assessment rolls show Mr. Bryan to be possessed of taxable property in the amount of \$7,000. About twenty per cent of this is charged up to the Commoner. The Commoner has no printing plant, its tangible property being confined to a couple of safes, a dozen typewriters, a few desks and tables and three or four rugs. The two automatic mailing machines are operated under lease. Something like thirty tons of print and wrapping paper are kept on hand. Replying to "Joe" Cannon's charge that he is a millionaire who made his million selling "wind and ink," Mr. Bryan at Olney, Illinois, last week, took the public into his confidence and told all about his private resources. He calculated that he was possessed of property worth perhaps \$125,000, but in order to be well within the mark said he would call it \$150,000. He then told how he made it and asked Speaker Cannon to take the public into his confidence and explain how he had become a millionaire on a salary of \$5,000 a year every year since 1861, with the exception of two years. It is generally admitted that Cannon will be kept busy dodging Mr. Bryan's speech during the rest of his campaign for re-election.

The fact that Mr. Taft has decided to take the stump—or more properly speaking, take the rear platform of a train—recalls some of the bitter and sarcastic things said about Mr. Bryan in recent campaigns because he makes speech-making tours. In the old days, when the railroads could haul train loads of Republicans on passes to the republican candidate's door, it was easy to get crowds out to cheer. Then the republican organs could point to these visiting delegations as evidence of "enthusiasm." That sort of thing is no longer possible. So it is that Mr. Taft has felt the necessity of making a tour. Last Friday's papers, noting that both Bryan and Taft were on the stump, intimated that it might yet be possible to engage the two candidates in joint debate. With a unanimity that was remarkable the democratic campaign managers and the democratic papers welcomed the possibility. But despite all their boasts of Mr. Taft's remarkable and hitherto unsuspected abilities as a stump speaker, the republican managers sidestepped the suggestion. The democrats of the country would like nothing better than to see and hear Bryan and Taft discussing the issues from the same platform.

The trickery of the republican managers is well evidenced by their attempt to stem the rising tide of opposition to Mr. Taft on the ground of religious belief. While it is admitted that a man is entitled to freedom in his religious beliefs, it can not be denied that religious bias always cuts more or less of a figure in politics. Mr. Taft is a Unitarian, and the republicans are scared to death lest the orthodox churches throw their influence against him on that ground. In order to combat this supposed danger the republican committee is sending out thousands of

little circulars explaining the Unitarian belief. The first page of the circular bears the following: "Should Unitarian belief bar its disciples from the confidence of Christian men and women?"

On the inside pages appears an article from the pen of Dr. John Chadwick, an eminent Unitarian divine, and printed in the Universal Cyclopaedia, page 28, volume 12. This is the exact way the first paragraph of Dr. Chadwick's article appears in the republican committee's circular: "Unitarianism—in theology, the doctrine that God exists in one person only. \* \* \* Ever since thinking man has been in the world there have been speculations about the cause of all things—its nature or action or the mode of its existence."

Note the asterisks in that paragraph. They denote the omission of some words. Here are the words omitted from Dr. Chadwick's article on Unitarianism: "THIS INVOLVES THE DENIAL OF THE TRINITY AND THE DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST."

Cheerfully admitting that Mr. Taft and his Unitarian brethren have a right to their religious beliefs, way was it deemed necessary to make an attempt to deceive the people by omitting one clause concerning the Unitarian belief that is of most interest to the people at large? If this is not a plain attempt at deception, what is it?

In this connection it might be well for people interested in this phase of the campaign to turn to the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians and read what Paul has to say about it.

And of interest in this same connection is a little story about the late Robert G. Ingersoll—a true story, because the writer heard it: In 1876 Col. Ingersoll made a republican speech at Champaign, Ill., and the next day took a train for Bloomington on the L. B. & W. Ry. It was a local train and jammed with people returning from Champaign. Col. Ingersoll sat in one coach, and in the same seat with him sat a Christian minister who was a personal friend. Opposite sat another Christian preacher and the writer, then a small boy. Col. Ingersoll and the minister at his side engaged in a good-natured discussion of religion, and as many passengers as could, gathered around and listened. Finally Col. Ingersoll exclaimed:

"Now, Elder, let's get right down near home. Can you tell me one good thing that Christianity has done for the state of Illinois?" "Pardon me, Col. Ingersoll," said a lady who sat across the aisle, I can tell you one good thing Christianity has done for our state."

"I would be pleased to hear it, madam," said Col. Ingersoll with a polite bow. "It prevented you from becoming governor of the state."

And for the next ten or twelve miles nothing was heard but the clatter of the wheels across the rail joints.

That religious beliefs always cut a figure in political results may be demonstrated by reference to the campaign of 1880. Garfield, the republican candidate, had been a minister in the Disciples church, and while in congress often occupied the pulpit in the little Disciples' church in Washington. Indiana is one of the states in which this church is strongest in numbers. When the democratic committee began attacking Garfield's character the membership re-

sented it as an attack on one of their ministers. The result was that Indiana was carried by Garfield, and the Disciples' vote is what turned the scales.

The Nebraska republican state committee has arranged to have Myron T. Herrick of Ohio speak in Lincoln soon, and his speech will be devoted to opposing the bank deposit guarantee plank of the democratic platform. As soon as the announcement was made the democratic state committee arranged to have Senator Owen of Oklahoma speak, on the same day if possible, in support of that policy. It is in no violation of confidence to say that if the republican committee wants to make it a joint debate between Herrick and Owen there will be no difficulty so far as the democratic committee is concerned.

On Labor Day 3,000 union workmen in Lincoln paraded the streets. When the parade passed under the Taft banner on O street there was not the ghost of a cheer. But when the parade went by the Lincoln hotel, the front of which is ornamented with a huge portrait of Bryan, the cheers were loud and long. Several unions paused in the line to give three cheers for the next president."

Of course this is only a straw. At Youngstown, Ohio, one of the chief centers of the steel trust and the Tube trust, 10,000 steel workers paraded before Taft. But the steel and tube mills declared a holiday "on pay" and the employees were given to understand that they were expected to parade. At the central point of the parade an enthusiastic republican spectator shouted: "Three cheers for Taft!" But the cheering was desultory. Then some one in the line shouted: "Three cheers for Bryan," and immediately thousands of men were cheering, waving banners and flinging their hats in the air. The Associated Press did not report this, but the local papers did.

First, the republican managers derided Bryan because he dictated some speeches into a phonograph. Then they quit deriding him because Mr. Taft proceeded to do the same thing. Then the republican managers declared that Bryan was "playing the demagogue by appealing to the church vote with his lecture on 'The Prince of Peace' and his letter on 'Missions.'" They soon quit that, for Mr. Taft felt called upon to dictate to a phonograph a very nice speech on "missions."

For a long time the republicans "pointed with pride" to the fact that their presidential candidates were dignified and remained at home instead of gallivanting about the country and denouncing Mr. Bryan for his "vicious harangues." They have changed about, and now are boasting about how Mr. Taft is making good as a rear platform orator.

For a long time the republicans pointed out that Mr. Bryan had had but little legislative experience and was therefore without the experience necessary for a chief executive. They suddenly quit when it was pointed out that Mr. Bryan had twice as much legislative experience as Abraham Lincoln had before he was elected, and that George Washington had absolutely none before he was elected.

upwards. The sugar trust has just added another twenty cents per hundred pounds to the price of its product. Presumably the sugar trust has seen to it that its schedule shall be included among those to be "revised upwards."

The way to get rid of Cannonism is to get rid of Cannon. Before Illinois could get rid of the infamous Allen law, Joe Cannon and his brother grabbed off a rich slice of the pickings that the Allen law meant to provide.

The way to get rid of Cannon is to elect a democratic house.

The Financial Age, published in New York, says of the guaranty of bank deposits: "Mr. Bryan's financial scheme of guarantee of bank deposits—which is not his originally, but an appropriated idea—is doubtless good in times of piping peace in country districts, but it isn't of great consequence as an issue, for any state has a right to adopt it, and while we don't think much of it as a panacea of banking ills, the republican party will no doubt accede to the wishes of the people if they ever demand it as a large majority."

But how big must a majority be before the republican bosses acquiesce? Does anyone doubt that a huge majority of the people have been demanding tariff revision for six or eight years? Does anyone doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people demand popular election of senators? Yet the republican bosses have steadily refused to even consider tariff revision—until "after election," and the republican national convention by a vote of ten to one turned down a plank favoring popular election of senators. The party dependent upon the protected trusts for a huge portion of its campaign funds will not revise the tariff in the interests of the consumers. And naturally that same party's bosses will be a long time in seeing a majority in favor of a law that is opposed by the great banking firms whose members are inextricably mixed up with those same tariff protected trusts and industries.

### NOTED PORTO RICAN DIES.

Francisco Mariana Quinones, Statesman is Mourned by Populace.

Francisco Mariana Quinones, one of the leading figures in Porto Rican history, died at San Juan Monday. He was born in 1830, and after having traveled and studied in Europe for a number of years, took up his residence in New York, but remained there only a short time. He returned to Porto Rico and showed such deep interest in the welfare of the island that his name obtained prominence in the black list of those whom the Spaniards considered "suspicious." Notwithstanding this, he was one of three commissioners at a conference in Madrid in 1866, in which he strongly urged the abolition of slavery, which result was attained in 1873. Senator Quinones was elected a member of the Spanish cortes and afterward was president of the provisional autonomous government. After the occupation of the island by the Americans he was elected to the legislative assembly and was the first speaker of the house. Later he was elected by both houses historian of Porto Rico.

### PAINTER AND MILLIONAIRE.

P. A. B. Widener, the Philadelphia capitalist, in whose gallery examples of the painter Sargent's best work are to be found, told at a dinner in Devon a Sargent story.

"A millionaire of coarse extraction went to Mr. Sargent's Tite street studio," he said, "and had his portrait done."

"When the portrait was finished, the millionaire looked at it closely, and then said with a frown:

"Not bad, Mr. Sargent; not at all bad, but you've left out one most essential feature."

"Mr. Sargent bit his lip to hide a smile. "Excuse me, sir," he said, "but I thought you wouldn't care to have the—er—warts reproduced."

"The millionaire, purple with rage, shouted: "Confound it, sir, I'm talking about the diamond rings and pin—not the warts."—Rochester Herald.

### STOPPED IN TIME.

Little Bob, who for some months had invariably ended his evening prayer with "Please send me a baby brother," announced to his mother that he was tired of praying for what he did not get, and that he did not believe God had any more little boys to send.

Not long afterward he was carried into his mother's room very early in the morning to see twin boys, who had arrived during the night. Bob looked at the two babies critically, and then remarked: "It's a good thing I stopped praying, or there'd been three of them."—Delineator.