NEWS OF THE BUSY HOME BUILDERS

PUSH BUILDERS TO LIMIT

Many Projected Buildings Sold Before Foundations Are Laid.

FOYER HALLS FAMED BY CUPID

Lack of Privacy for Cooling Ones Given as Reason for Abandoning Them for Old Style Parlors.

And still the homes of Omaha increase by leaps and bounds, as fast as the architects and builders can do the work. The week was marked by a decisive step in this direction taken by Hastings & Heyden, who took out permits for eighteen new houses at a total cost of \$41,000. These houses range in size from a four-room bungalow being built in Monmouth park to a splendid modern residence in Kountze The latter is built on the very latest architectural lines at a cost of \$5,000. One of the houses will have a ce ment plaster exterior. This type of house has long been in vogue in Europe and ! rapidly attaining to popularity in the cast. It is just being introduced in this part of the country.

One of the number is a brick flat of two apartments, being built in Home Place addition, at Sixteenth and Lake streets. Said one of the firm in speaking of this "We find the demand for new houses to be greater than the supply Nearly all of the houses we have built have been sold before being completed Buyers examine the construction of the bouses and in a number of cases we have sold houses before the foundation was

"It is very noticeable how much better the houses are being built at the present time than they have been heretofore. Houses today are almost invariably piped for gas, wired for electricity, have combination fixtures and are modern in every respect.

Comes now a real estate man and leading builder and says foyer halls are "going out" and the old-fashioned parlor chiefly responsible for this change. The foyer hall is all very nice for the family all together. But when Jane grows up, puts on long dresses and receives young gentlemen callers then the foyer hall is an abomination. It is too public and open to be suitable and the entire family's presence is not desired on all occasions. The stairway winds up from the foyer parlor in this type of house and the grown-up stater and her beau were apprehensive of small brothers or sisters hanging over the banister in the evening. This openness of the foyer hall has brought it into disrepute and the observing real estate man says the tendency now is to do away with them and return to the oldfashioned parlor.

The Egbert residence on Twenty-fifth avenue and Harney street has been bought by Mrs. Martha Ish for \$3,500. L. B. Clough has bought a residence just completed in Bemis Park for \$5,500. It is located at Thirty-eighth street and Lincoln avenue.

The National Roofing company has taken the contract for slate roofs on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy station at York and the Chicago & Northwestern station at Nor-

ing lot last week and will lay it out as a

A handsome set of electric fixtures are being placed in the Moore apartments at should be regulated by law." Twenty-seventh and California, American Electric company is doing the work.

"People who are contemplating building of the quality of the article they get," said an Omaha maker of the blocks. "There is a vast difference in the material. The block which is made with the wettest mixture is the best. There should be about one part of the best brand of Portland cement used to not more than four parts of sand. And the blocks, after they are molded and have set, require to be 'aged' for at least thirty days before they should be put into a building. Insurance companies do not give cement blocks a very high rating now for the reason that many people use them ig-norantly and the result is that when there ta a little fire the blocks crack. This is because the block is made too thick. The best many women and girls are employed the brand is the thin interlocking block, which year round making flags. It appears that is not much more than two inches through, but is provided with arms at each end which lock into the wall and give greater rigidity. If a wall is built with solid blocks the making of a flag 18 by 24 feet; now it they are bound to crack with the application of heat to one side. The block is a slow conductor of heat and the one side tends to expand under the influence of heat so rapidly that it cracks."

George Brennan has bought the fermer home of George Sumner at 709 Georgia avenue, for \$7,500

Land near Omaha and within the suburban home district is selling now for \$600 an acre. Mary D. McArdle has bought from Claus Slevers ten acres of ground on the Dodge street road west of the Elkhorn tracks for \$6,000. There are extensive improvements on the place, which accounts some degree for the price paid.

Omaha home builders continue to turn their eyes and thoughts toward the sim-Witness the number of houses being erected down on the shores of Cut-Off lake. The colony down there, both on the Red and Gun club side and on this side is receiving almost daily additions. Roy Harberg and John and Walter Scren-

The mineral water business has for The nineral water bisiness has for many years been a specialty with our nem. We buy our waters direct from the prings or if a foreign water, direct from the importer. We are thus able to make the lowest possible price, and to discolutely guarantee freshness and genuineness. We sell 100 kinds. Write for catalogue.

SOME MINERAL WATER PRICES Manitou Water, dozen, \$2.00; case, 50 uarts, \$7.00 Boro-Lithia Water dozen, \$2.50; case, l quarts, \$8.50; Neh-rok Lithia, dozen, \$2.00; case, 50 Crystal Lithia Water, 5-gallon jug. \$2. Rubinat Serre (Spain), bottle, 35c; doz-ldanha Water, 4

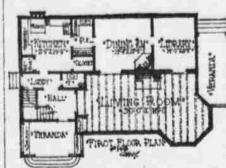
Idanha Water, dezen, \$2.50; case, 56 guarte, \$5.50. (Saratoga), dozen, \$2.00; case, re Distilled Water, case, 12 ty-gals,

5-gal, jug Crystal Lithia, \$2.00. Allowance for return of empti-SHERMAN & MCCONNELL DRUG CO., Cor. 16th and Dodge. OWL DRUG COMPANY. Co. 16th and Harney

A Twentieth Century Cottage



The picturesque home which we illustrate this week is one in which the architect has allowed himself to depart from the conventional designs and originates a home that presents some interesting innovations. After passing through the reception hall we enter the large living room, which is made doubly attractive by the corner bay



window and the fine fireplace in the center of the room. The veranda at the end of the house would make an ideal summer is coming in. Cupid, says this man, is resting place if screened in. The library and dining room open off the living room direct and are connected with a good kitchen by a fine large pantry. A rear stairs to the landing from the kitchen

> sen are planning a house which they expect to build on the Rod and Gun club grounds in the near future. It will cost upwards of \$500. It is to be larger than and will be rectangular in shape, without any additions on the outside.

Six apartments for the S. D. Mercer company. Forty-second and Izard, are being fitted up with a fine line of electric fix- This is Only One Advantage Which tures by the American Electric company.

'I think Omaha would do well to have what they have introduced into certain German and Italian cities," said an Omaha man who travels extensively and observes closely. "I refer to the 'art jury." as they call it. This is a city institution consisting of one painter, one sculptor, an architect and a member of the park com-When any building is to be erected the plans must be submitted to formity with the civic beauty of the city, this jury first and if they are not in conor if a building of a certain plan would Fred Paffenrath is enlarging the grounds not fit into the architectural scheme of any given spot, the jury vetoes the plans and Marcy street. He purchased an adjoin- and then the building cannot be erected. We have illustrations in Omaha of places where a whole neighborhood has been spoiled by the erection of an unsightly building. It is really a matter which

George Palmer has bought a ninetyfoot lot on the west side of Fortieth street, south of Harney street, for \$5,000. This houses of cement blocks should take care is about \$56 a front foot. Mr. Palmer will build a home on the lot next spring.

> Installation of fixtures for the George E. Barker company at Nineteenth and Harney is being pushed by the American Electric company.

INDUSTRY OF FLAG MAKING Thousands of Skilled Hands Employed in Making "Star Spangled Banners."

Three-fourths of the American flags are nade in New York City, where a great within the last ten years great changes have come in the process of flagmaking. Before that time ten days' work went into can be done in ten hours. Thousands of operatives, again mostly women, are busted making the necessary cloth; great presses print the flags of the cheaper kinds. In the construction of those of fine material the first thing is to cut the stripes from the red and white silk, or silk and wool bunting. This is chiefly done by machinery, though operatives with shears are employed in all factories, particularly in putting together the most expensive, made of pure silk. It then passes into the hands of skilled sewing machine operatives, who new these stripes together at the rate of 2,400 stitches a minute. The machines are run by electricity, the task of the operatives is to guide the stripes so that they never vary and never skip stitches. Any one who examines a flag can't but notice how fine and close the stitching is. While the stitching is guided by hand, this is not the case with cutting out the stars. The hand cannot be sure that every point will be cut alike, and accordingly the stars, even in the most expensive flags, are cut by dies. They are placed with necessarily great precision, by hand. The stars are arranged in six rows and their position must not vary the sixteenth of an inch Once placed they are basted by hand and then stitched on the machine as solidly as the stripes. When all placing and sewing is done the flag goes to the finishers, who head it-that is, sew strong canvas bands along the edge next the staff where the flag flies. In the corner of these bands are eyelets. When not attached to staffs or poles, rope is run through these strong eyelets to lower or raise the flag. The flag is now complete, and must be carefully

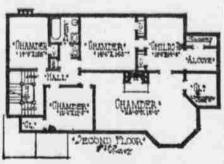
cleaned and inspected before it is packed for transportation. The smallest printed muslin flag is 14; by 5 inches, the largest 40 by 70 inches. One large establishment that makes a specialty of making the smallest sized muslin flag turns out 57,000 a day. The muslin from which they are made comes in great rolls that contain from 600 to 2,000 yards The greatest demand for flags is each. from New England, the central and western

The Minister in Texas. Rev. Abraham C. Ruebush, a Methodist minister, in Texas, & years of age, has

could be provided, if desired Three good chambers and a bathroom and a fine Jarge front chamber with child's room opening off of it are finished

on second floor. One or more could be finished in the attic, if needed, and ample room would be left for storage purposes.

If you intend to build it will be money wel spent for you to send for the book, "Twentleth Century Cottages," as it contains numerous ideas and floor plans of up-to-date homes. It will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of 25 cents. Address all letters to Home Building Department, care The Omaha Bee, Omaha,



CONCRETE COMES TO STAY

Permanent Place.

This Material Possesses Over Any Other in the Market.

As a building material-in fact, the material of the future-concrete has made remarkable strides. The construction of the Carpenter building, which is now nearing completion, at Ninth and Harney ordinary interest. When Haarmann Brothers found their business increasing so fast cure any cracks or other defects. that larger quarters were necessary and a permanent home of their own desirable, they put the stamp of approval on conmaterial most satisfactory

for their purposes. 5 to 10 per cent over other kinds of building material. This, however, is offset in many ways-the low rate of insurance being no small factor. One of the arguments used against concrete, especially in the larger cities where real estate values are increasing rapidly, is the difficulty of tearing down the concrete walls and pillars. As ground values increase, smaller buildings must be razed to make room for the skyscraper. Brick buildings can be torn down with little labor and in many cases the brick used again. Stone can be removed without much trouble, in fact, anything which presents a grain or weak spot in any part. Not so with concrete, which has no grain or weak spot. This, after all, is a strong argument for con-

It is not probable buildings now being constructed in Omaha will be torn down for many years. Another objection to concrete is the cost of form work. No doubt hundreds of people who stop to watch the construction on Farnam between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets marvel at the immense quantity of lumber used for forms and for bracing. Heretofore lumber has

Buildings for Many Years.

crete.

been used almost exclusively. The fact that forms must be left from two to three weeks and that the lumber must be cut to fit each floor makes it practically a dead loss. Recent material advances in the price of lumber makes it necessary to secure permanent or adjustable forms of other material. This problem of forms is worrying the concrete contractor more than any other. Any new invention which will serve to reduce the cost of form construction should be welcomed.

It may be a matter of surprise to the people of Omaha to learn that the problem has been greatly simplified, if not actually solved, by an Omaha inventor. W. E. Owens, a practical concrete worker, has conceived the scheme of making forms of concrete which will remain permanently as the exterior of the pillar or wall, entirely eliminating the cost of building and removing the lumber forms and of dressing the concrete surface after the forms are removed.

Thin Concrete Blocks.

Mr. Owens has invented a machine for the manufacture of thin concrete blacks to be tled together with a special reinforcement-manufactured by the same machine. The blocks are made with the face up. the mould being filled and tamped with wet concrete. The machine is small but strong and weighs less than 200 pounds. machine, without extra attachments. makes Laives, quarters, three-quarters, etc., and any kind of faceplate can be used. Blocks can be made as rapidly as they can be carried from the machine. The plan is merely to build a retaining wall of these thin blocks tied together with his special covered with concrete. This will give a smooth outside surface of any desired kind. smooth, rough or tooled, to be filled in the center with common slush filling. The side walls, together with the slush filling and reinforcing, because one solid, compact mass. The advantage lies in the fact that the retaining wall costs no more than the lumber form and can be built as rapidly. It will always present a finished appearance and is permanent, giving ample time for the filling to properly set.

Patents covering the machine and reinforcing company

IMPORTANCE OF RIGHT PAINT

Finishing House.

SERIOUS ERRORS EASILY MADE

Perplexing Problems to Be Solved in

Blistering, Peeling Off and Too Thick and Too Thin Coating Must Be Carefully Guarded Agninst.

In the finishing of new houses, the painter oday meets many difficulties that were unknown only a few years ago, and he is compelled to solve many perplexing probems in some of which he cannot be guided altogether by experience, because he has and no past experience along these lines e guide him to the correct solution. Not the least of these difficulties comes from the quality of the wood and of the plaster that will be found in most new houses. Only a few years ago, a man who wanted build himself a good house expected the siding to be clear white pine, free from sap and unsound knots, and thoroughly seasoned. Such siding could scarcely be ound in the market today, no matter what price one were willing to pay for it. Instead of this we get an inferior grade of pine or of other lumber which was scarcely used at all a dozen years ago. The wood is full of sap, imperfectly seasoned, or at best only kiln dried to expel the moisture, leaving the sap acids in the pores of the wood. Hard in some places and soft in others, the planer does not make a smooth even cut, but in places merely compresses the wood, and practically burns the surface till it becomes hard and non-absorbent, while in other places the natural texture is left. On such a surface the paint will sink in and dry dead in spots, while in other places it will lay on the surface and retain its gloss. To add to the difficulty of the painter, the contractor is so anxious to get the knots, dark streaks and other defects which the wood contains, overed up and hidden from his customer, that he insists that the painter shall work ipon the same scaffold with the carpenters, and prime the house, bit by bit, as is erected. Serious Mistake to Make.

No greater mistake than this could be made, for the paint - which is usually applied in an entirely too heavy coat through mistaken ideas of economyserves to seal up the sap in the lumber, only to work, destruction to the paint later on. Moreover, painting the house before it is plastered, especially in winter time, is almost certain to cause blistering or scaling of the paint. If the paint is of such a composition that it dries to form an elastic paint film, then it will blister; while if it dries to form a hard and brittle paint film, any of the houses now on the take side As Building Material it Has Gained as most mixed paints containing zinc white do, then it will crack and peel off. For in plastering, tons of water are carried into the house. In order to dry the plaster INSURANCE ON IT IS WAY DOWN quickly, stoves are placed in the rooms and often kept at a red heat. The moisture is driven out through the clapboards and cannot well help raising the paint surface into blisters or cracking it off altogether. This could be largely prevented by waiting until the plastering is entirely finished before beginning to paint the house. . Indeed, if the owner could be induced to let his house stand for at least two months before any paint at all is applied, he would secure a much better and more durable job of painting, because the rain would soak out the sap acids and render them harmstreets, has been watched with more than less. Suppose some of the boards should split, it would do no harm, for putty will Many Use Too Much Paint.

Many people attempt to paint a new house with two heavy coats of paint. On the modern lumber this cannot be done and get satisfactory or even The cost of concrete is estimated at from half-way satisfactory results. Three coats are needed. It is necessary to use a primer that is mixed very thin with linseed oil, with a little of the best turpentine drier, and there should be a sufficient proportion of pure turpentine to carry the priming coat into the wood and give it clinch. The pigment should form a very thin film on the surface of the wood, and it should be well brushed into the wood with a six-naught (6-0) round or oval brush to get best results. Unfortunately many painters seem to think that it is priming if they smear on a coat of any odds and ends of color that the shop may contain, no matter how long it has been allowed to stand and grow fatty. No part of the whole work of the painter requires more careful attention than the priming, because it is the foundation upon which the paint superstructure is to be erected. Unless the priming be right the whole of the painting will be wrong. Ochre for Priming.

> Ochre is largely used for priming, or at least we might say that a material sold to the painters as othre is used. This stuff can be bought, by the barrel, in the dry state, for about 2 cents a pound. Such ochres are obtained from the so-called paint mines that we so frequently see mentioned in the newspapers as wonderful discoveries, but, in addition to being of inferior grade, they frequently are adulterated with the cheapest grades of barytes. The painter will put some of this stuff in a tub or barrel, pour oil over it and allow it to soak for two or three days. He then stirs the mass, as well as he can, with a paint paddle, puts some of it in a pot, adds more oil, stirs it around and starts to prime the cedar window frames. This same tub of ochre is allowed to stand all through the erection of the house. It is drawn on from time to time for the material for the priming, as it may be needed Of course, this paint is continually growing more and more fatty by exposure to the air, and when the perch columns are to be painted, usually about the last thing, they are smeared with a sticky mess that will never thoroughly dry, but will remain soft and tacky to cause blisters. Every here and there little lumps of othre that have not become incorporated with the oil, will be brushed out upon the surface of the It is small wonder that such a priming coat will surely cause subsequent coats of paint to peel, throwing off all the paint lown to the priming.

Good Results Impossible. Good results cannot possibly be obtained by the use of an ochre priming of although some £5158 character. painters claim that a class erly thinned as wanted, will make good priming cost on the inferior wood that is now found everywhere. Nevertheless, we cannot recommend other in any reinforcement, which is a piece of metal form and advise the painter to stick to film had grown thick enough on the house a priming of pure white lead mixed with light lead color-about one pound of lamp black to the hundred of white lead will usually be ample. A good othre priming will cost as much as a white lead priming, thinners

Painting may be done at any time of the year, provided the painter adapts his ma-

MARVEL WROUGHT IRON FURNACE EXCELSIOR all CAST IRON FURNACE

If you have made up rour mind to install the cheapest furnace money will buy, don't figure will buy, don't figure upon a Marvel or Excei-cior. If you want the very best that money can buy and which will cost only a few dollars more than the cheapest, let us talk furnace to you. furnace to you.

We can cut your fuel bills into and save you enough in five years to pay for your entire furnace job. One customer (Shenandoah, Iowa) says \$16.50 was all it cost him during winter of 1996.7 pay for your entire firmace job. One customer (Shenandoah, Iowa) says \$18.50 was all it cost him during winter of 1996.7 for fuel. For purely selfish reasons y you cannot ntract without further vestigating our line of

Furnace work of all kinds. We remodel and reset furnaces, supply all necessary parts and if your furnace has not given the best of satisfaction in the past, consult us regarding it.

OMAHA STOVE REPAIR WORKS

Electric Light and Combination Fixtures

Our knowledge and experience of the fixture business is at the service of our customers and the public always, at the same time we are quite willing to concede that our customer often has plans and ideas, and therefore we endeavor not to force our advice on our customers, nor do we install fixtures with out the order from the property owner.

We are not merely "dabbling" in the fixture business but are here to stay as long as good workmanship, straight business dealings and first class material and honest prices are in demand.

Before placing your order for fixtures, call and examine our stock; get our prices and advice if you wish it. We have always insisted that our work was our strongest endorsement. If in doubt, ask any of the following:

H. F. Curtis, Park Ave. Apartment. J. J. Sherlock, 10th and Arbor. M. Kellner, 25th and Woolworth. Walter Moise & Co., 14th and Har-S. D. Mercer Co., 6 apartments. Creighton School of Pharmacy, 14th

and Davenport, Geo. E. Barker Co., building, 19th Harney, Has A. D. Cook, 2 spartments.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO.

Tel Douglas 1481.

.. Best Building Material..

Our Concrete Blocks are permanent; present an artistic appearance; require no paint; are not affected by weather; do not disintegrate, rust or rot; are made any color, any style facing; neatly finished; thoroughly seasoned. Get our esti-

NEBRASKA CONCRETE RE-INFORCING COMPANY 4005 Leavenworth Street Telephone Harney 436

BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, CRUSHED ROCK, SAND, BRICK AND SEWER PIPE.

Get Our Quotations Before Placing Orders Elsewhere.

Phone Douglas 317

1805 Farnam St.

.....GOOD ROOFS.....

Carey's Flexible Cement Roofing; Asphalt Gravel Roofing; "Barrett Specification" Pitch and Gravel Roofing. 'Phone Douglas 871 for Special Salesman to Call

SUNDERLAND ROOFING AND SUPPLY COMPANY, 1006-8-10 Douglas Street.

DELAY NOW-

in installing your furnace may mean serious inconvenience later on We handle the "Perfect" line of furnaces-built of best boiler plate, rivited together air tight to prevent escapement of dangerous gases—the most sanitary and economical furnace on the market. Get

THREE 'PHONES COX 914 FARNAM ST. COX

EDWIN C. BENNETT & CO. Electric Steel Conduit and Raceway Experts ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING ENGINEERS Tel. Douglas 3816 SPECIFICATIONS 1609 Farnam St.

Moreover, there is usually less dust in the the newly applied paint. In summer nights there is a mugginess in August that will often take the gloss off paint. The spring is the next best time next to the fall, but there is more danger from showers or from dust. In winter painting can be done, provided the air is dry and there is no frost on the surface. At any time of year the surface of the woodwork should be absolutely dry. The paint should be well brushed on, using three thin coats in proference to two heavy coats. Allow plenty ftime between coats, especially in sum of time between coats, especially in summer, and proportion the quantity of dries tion. There is then no difficulty in painting at any time of year. An extra coat of paint in summer time is no special advantage. Peeling Off of Brick

There is sometimes difficulty with paint flaking and peeling off from a brick house, first as was the case with one that has been high painted several times, always with good ochre ground, in oil, and prop- results, until two years ago some amateur gave it two coats of a mixed paint, which was reduced with boiled oil. Four months later the paint began to peel off in large flakes. The probability is that the paint to begin to lose its hold, or, at any rate enough pure lamp black to produce a the oil had perished. If a priming coat of white lead with an extra amount of raw oil and some turpentine had been given the runs as follows: oil would have given life to the old paint and bound it to the brick. Instead of this so there is no economy in using it. Pure, a mixed paint composed citiefly of gine raw lineseed oil, pure turpentine and the white and mert pigments was applied, the hest turpentine driers should be used as natural tendency of such a paint being to perish in the manner described.

This perishing was hastened because boiled oil was used for reducing the paint. terial to the weather conditions. The best While boiled oil appears to dry quickly, it just become the father of a son. This is forcements have been applied for and a season, however, is the full, because the dries only on the surface, the body of the Ruebush's twenty-eighth working model is now being constructed at sun is not hot enough in the day time to film remaining soft and tacky. But the He has twelve boys and sixteen the yards of the Nebraska Concrete Rein- cause the fresh paint to blister, and the probability is that instead of its being paint film dries more slowly and uniformly. genuine kettle boiled oil that was used, it

was raw oil overloaded with driers, which fall than in the summer time and less would have added another tendency to chance for sudden showers that will injure | crack. So it is small wonder that the paint perished in the manner described. Indeed. there is apt to be more or less dew and it would have been remarkable if it had done so. There is but one remedy, to remove the old paint with scrapers and wire brushes, or if that is not sufficient, use a paint burner, and begin all over again, using a white lead and linseed oil priming coat. Or if the walls are to be painted red, use a good Venetian red, ground in linsced oil, thinned with pure linseed oil and a little drier as a first coat. After the priming has dried, putty up any defects with a pure whiting and linseed oil putty that has been colored with Venetian red. For the second coat use one-forth pure white lead and three-fourths Venetian red, thinned with two parts linseed oil to one part of turpentine, and as much drier as may be needed using the best grade of oil drier only. For the last coat use pure Venetian red, pure linseed oil and drier. This gives a gloss coat. For a flat brick effect buy one of the prepared flat brick reds in paste form, thinning it with pure turpentine. It may be well to mention that should there be any dampness in the bricks, from any cause whatever, as for example, from a leaky gutter, there is nothing that can prevent the paint from scaling.

How Labouchere Ducked. Henry Labouchere, the English publicist

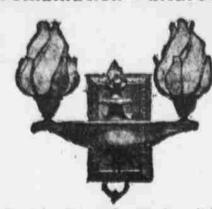
and parliamentarian, says an exchange, ne day met a deputation of woman suffragists in the lobby of the House of Commons. His own version of the encounter

They all talked at the same time. After stening a few moments I said; 'Ladies, though your arguments may not persuade me. I am particularly susceptible to female beauty, and I am afraid this may influence know. my judgment if I stay longer.' The comliment was enough, and they all, I think, felt that my heart was in the right place. if my judgment was not."

Pointed Paragraphs.

Laziness is often mistaken for patience. Men may be as deceitful as women in

Gas, Electric **Combination Fixtures**



n buying fixtures for your home it is the utmost importance that you have a advice of persons actively engaged in fixture business. the fixture business.
Did you ever stop to consider that the selection of fixtures (usually put off till the last) has more to do with the appearance of the home when finished than almost any other item?

Don't make the mistake of waiting till the wiring is agreed upon before seeing us.

Doing business on a large scale, we can Reep our stock up-to-date and are in a position to offer lower prices than any other house in the city.

MAKE SELECTIONS WOW!

Goods Delivered When You are Ready A Thousand Artistic and Useful Fixtures

Always on Hand

Burgess-Granden Co.



we remind you that it is time to begin to save. The "laid off" or "laid up" day is coming and you will find yourself unpre-pared unless you now crystalize your thoughts into action and open the saving

account.

We pay 6 per cent on amounts of \$1.00 or more. Shares are issued on which \$1.00 or more should be paid each month or week and dividends are credited semi-annually on the account at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

No safer or better system of saving exists than ours.

BUILDING ASS'N. S. E. Cor. 16th and Dodge Sts. Loomis, Pres. G. M. Nattinger, Secy. So. Omaha, Opp. Post Office

OMAHA LOAN AND

Don't experiment Use only



For Old or New Ploors, Furniture and Woodwork. and Woodwork.

Wears like Coment—Dries over
night with Brilliant Gloss. Contains
no Japan or Shellac. Write at once
for Free Booklet, Color Card and
Ligt of Dealers.

Prial Can Free (send 19c to pay
postage). Enough for a Chair, Table
or Kitchen Cabinet.

Address:

"FLOOR-SHINE" Co., St. Louis, Me. Sold in Omaha by Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

National Roofing Co. Estimates Purnished on Share Tile and Ghavel Boors AND ROOPING MATRIALS. Sic-11 Ware Block, H H Omaha

BRANCHES: Co. Bluffs, In. H. D. Frankfurt

ARCHITECT

Telephone Red 3791 Room 51, Douglas Block

> HOT WATER HEATING

-room house\$200.00 -room house\$250.00 to 9-room house ...\$300.00 JOS. W. MOORE Tel. Web. 3848. 1542 N. 18th St.

> Look for the Name On the Sidewalk If It's "Grant"

Then It's Guaranteed. JOHN GRANT. 536 Bee Bidg. 'Phone Doug, 7242.



There is nothing more unsatisfactory han an unkissed kiss. No man is as dangerous as he thinks some woman thinks he is. If a man sleeps in church he doess't necessarily dream of heaven. When the star boarder marries the land-lady he becomes a fixed star. Perhaps faint heart ne'er won fair lady secause it is partial to brunettes. When a mother tells the truth about her children she whispers it to herself. Many a man would rather lie when asked for information than say "I don't

When a married man doesn't find fault with his breakfast it's a sign that his wife is away from home.

A woman's spotian has reached the limit if when she walks out she imagines that all the men going in the same direction are following her.—Chicago News.

The Bee Want Ads Are the Best Business