

CHILD SAVING INSTITUTE.

Movement for Adequate Buildings for Conducting the Work.

This statement is made to the general public for the information of those who may be in a position to assist in meeting the present necessities of this organization. The home is without adequate buildings and facilities to take care of the homeless and dependant children in positions of distress, needing shelter and temporary care.

For several years past the present buildings have been inadequate to meet the demands. The old buildings can only accommodate comfortably about 400. The number appealing for admission has been so large, hundreds have been refused admission who need temporary assistance. In spite of the small quarters the Institute has sheltered and fed and provided for 2,371 children the past 11 years. During the past 12 months 341 homeless and dependant little ones have been cared for and 40 of these are on hand today.

Cottages have been rented for two or three years past in the neighborhood of the Institute in order to accommodate children and nurses and helpers and on account of having these additional rooms near by the Institute could shelter more children. The average number on hand daily during the past summer has been from 50 to 60. The old buildings are in such a dilapidated condition that extensive repairs are absolutely necessary unless the home can enter at once upon the work of constructing new buildings.

The Board of Trustees has been planning a new building for about four years, but on account of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. the Auditorium, the various hospitals of the city and other building enterprises the matter has been postponed from time to time until the present. Now the managers of this Institute feel that the time has come to launch the enterprise. They are assured by the leading business men of Omaha and by friends in the country districts that the Child Saving Institute has the right-of-way, an open field and the sympathy and approval of the general public in the enterprise to construct a suitable building for these dependent little ones.

The Trustees look to the country district for a large amount of help, to bankers, merchants, professional men and the farmers because this Institute belongs to the whole district for hundreds of miles in every direction from Omaha. A few years ago a message came from Sidney that the father of a large family had broken in health and that he was unable to do anything for his wife and eight children and that the county had assumed the burden of his case for the rest of his life. Almost immediately following this information came the word that the poor mother of the children, who had been washing to support them and struggled against poverty, had suddenly collapsed and died leaving a baby and seven little brothers and sisters. This appeal from the citizens was responded to and a representative of the Institute sent by the

next train to bring in the eight little children and provide homes for adoption for all of them.

During the past summer a message came from Louisville to come for two little girls, left absolutely homeless because their mother had died and the father was an invalid and there were no relatives or friends to take care of the children.

Less than a month ago three little children were received from Blair, Neb., whose father was dead and whose mother was sick, with the hope of living not more than four to six weeks longer. There were no friends or relatives to care for the little ones and they were sent to the Institute.

Telephone messages have often been received from Blair, Tekamah and other towns in Nebraska and from towns across the river in western Iowa to come at once to receive little children thrown out homeless and destitute and such appeals have always been answered.

It is the policy of the Institute to find good Christian homes for children as soon as possible and it is usually found that two or three months time is required in which to carefully investigate homes by personal visits and to make arrangements for placing the children. The matter of final adoption is carefully looked after and watchful care exercised over the little ones until they grow up.

Another department of the work of the Institute is to rescue children from vice and immoral surroundings and to prosecute cases in the courts when necessary to protect those who need it and in cases where the parents show themselves absolutely unworthy of keeping their children they are sometimes taken from them by legal proceedings and placed in good homes.

It is also the policy of the Institute to assist parents to keep their children, believing in all cases where this can be done parents and children should be kept together. Temporary assistance is therefore often given in the care of little children to help the mother tide over a hard place until she can reach a position of self-support. Efforts are made to re-establish broken homes and to assist in the reconciliation of husband and wife by holding out the encouragement that they can have their children a little later and that they ought to live for their children, and the efforts of the workers have been crowned with success in scores of cases.

Now the Institute has become so well known throughout the community and the volume of the work has so increased that it is impossible to meet the demands without larger buildings and suitable buildings for the work. A building of this kind will cost about \$50,000 and to secure the proper grounds and to furnish and equip the building will cost nearly \$25,000 more, making an outlay of \$75,000 required.

The managers of the Institute are the following well known business men: George F. Bidwell, president; Guy C. Barton, vice-president; C. W. Lyman, treasurer; K. C. Barton, secretary; Rome Miller, chairman of executive board; H. J. Penfold, W. S. Wright and Arthur C. Smith.

Necessaries of a Millionaire.

What is a million sterling today? Fifty years ago a millionaire was an object of universal curiosity. But in order to "startle" people today one needs a few country and town houses and estates, stables full of horses, garages full of motors, a luxurious yacht and an aeroplane or two.—Paris Gaulois.

Has High Position in China.

Sir Walter Hillyer has been appointed expert adviser to the Chinese government. Sir Walter was born in China of English parents and is a learned linguist. Li Hung Chang once said that he spoke and wrote Chinese as well as the most highly educated mandarin.

Work in Minute Fractions.

The human heat sense cannot realize a difference of temperature beyond one-fifth of a degree; but the barometer, an instrument 200,000 times as sensitive as the skin, notes a difference of a millionth of a degree. A galvanometer flexes its finger at a current generated by simply deforming a drop of mercury so as to press it out of a spherical shape into that of an egg.

A Novel Compliment.

His wig blew off, and was captured and returned by a nice young lady to whom the gentleman acknowledged his obligation with: "A thousand thanks, my dear. You are by far the most successful hair restorer I ever tried."

No Expense to Be Spared.

"When my uncle comes to town," said the young man, firmly, "he shall be properly entertained. He shall never say that I did not do him well. He shall have everything that his money will buy."

Herodias and the Whirlwind.

The learned Jacob Grimm, who collected much folk lore for his Teutonic mythology, says that in the earlier half of the nineteenth century the whirlwind was in Germany still accounted for by the dancing Herodias whirling around in the air.

British Pride.

British hypocrisy is gradually disappearing. Until a few years ago most Englishmen fancied that to be born in the United Kingdom was to be a paragon for all the virtues.—Brussels Le Sol.

Anti-Fat Diet.

Fresh fish boiled or broiled chicken, game, lamb or mutton, lean beef and veal (all sparingly), eggs poached on toast or broiled, lettuce, spinach, asparagus, celery, watercress, onions, radishes, white cabbage, olives, ripe fruits of the acid varieties one glass of pure water or one cup of coffee or tea without cream, milk or sugar, sipped slowly after meals.

Hard to Do.

One of the hardest things for a husband to do is to arrange it so that the nights he comes home late to supper his wife is also late in getting it ready. If this were possible, a great deal of unpleasant conversation would be spared.—Detroit Free Press.

What Country Dwellers Need.

A third of our population is urban; the rest is more or less rural. What the country dwellers need to make them happy are religion, education and material prosperity. The farms cannot employ as many laborers per acre as they did before the coming of agricultural machinery. Therefore they must either raise fewer children or export some of their population to the cities.—Harper's Weekly.

Long Arm of Enterprise.

There will soon be not an inch of land unexploited from the poles to the equator, but the world will, nevertheless, remain the wide world as of yore for merchants and capitalists, who will be the only possible colonists in the future.

Juvenile Ignorance.

"You ought to know better, Johnny," said Mrs. Lapsling, reprovingly, "than ask me what the difference is between courage and bravery. They are pusillanimous terms and mean the same thing."

To Melt Iron in a Moment.

Heat a piece of iron (a poker will do) to white heat, then apply to it a roll of sulphur. The iron will immediately melt and run into drops. This experiment is best performed over a wash bath of water, allowing the melted iron (really sulphide of iron) to drop into the water.

The One Exception.

You can never be perfectly certain of anything in this world except that, when you are alone in the flat and are taking a bath, some one is sure to ring the bell.—Judge's Library.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

Dance to Mark Social Debut of Ethel



WASHINGTON.—The date for the coming out dance of Miss Roosevelt, the president's second daughter, has been set for Monday, December 28. While this will mark her debut into the social life of the younger set, as has been announced before, the first state dinner she attends will really mean her formal debut. This dinner will be the first cabinet dinner of the season and will be given shortly before Christmas.

Though the announcement sent out from the White House describes the entertainment as a "small" dance, the number of invitations will not fall far short of 1,000. The dance will be held in the East room of the White House, and, according to present intentions, will follow the plan adopted when Miss Alice Roosevelt came out, that of dispensing with the cotillion.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt have maintained that entertainments given to the young members of their family should be as personal as possible. When Miss Alice Roosevelt made her debut even the first assistant secretary

of state was not invited, and, in general, that rule will be followed this year. Miss Roosevelt is only 18 years old, and the guests will probably be the youngest assemblage of the kind that ever gathered in the White House.

The fact that the dance will be given during the holidays means that a special effort will be made to have on hand Miss Roosevelt's school friends from New York and the college mates of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Her brother will come to Washington for the occasion, and Miss Christine Roosevelt and Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, cousins of the debutante, are also expected.

In all, about 200 young New Yorkers will be invited. At least that number was present at Miss Alice's debut, and the president has been careful that his children should not weaken their affiliations with their New York friends. Young Theodore will bring with him a number of his Harvard college mates, and perhaps one or two of the friends he has made since going into the carpetmaking business. The list of those to be invited is almost completed, and the invitations will be sent out very shortly.

The debut of Miss Roosevelt is expected to introduce a very gay winter at the capital. Since the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Congressman Nicholas Longworth in 1905, the White House has been voted a dull place by young people.

Blase Bachelors of National Capital



THE man question is the most serious proposition a fashionable girl in Washington has to contend with.

Trouble No. 1 is, there aren't any men. Trouble No. 2 is, the men that there are—that's good Irish—are so spoiled to death they are a negligible quantity.

Said a religious young woman in the innermost clique the other day: "Conditions in Washington are fierce where male creatures are concerned. Men have no obligations—no responsibilities. They seem to think they are conferring a favor on the opposite sex by simply existing. Of course, for many a long day they have absolved themselves from the duty of paying dinner and party calls—it was kind enough in them to come in the first place—but half the time they don't even answer your notes of invitation.

We girls have discovered that the only way to clinch the men when we really must have them at our affairs, is to catch them on the telephone before they have time to dodge. Extort a verbal promise that they will come, and to facilitate things offer to send a carriage for them as well. You might add a bunch of American beauties besides," the girl laughed sardonically, "and a handsome souvenir to boot."

"In ancestral days," the young woman went on, "I believe it was the privilege of the 'beaus' to pay all the expenses of the spree when they took the girls to balls and rooms. Not so in 1908. It's a Thanksgiving day to a girl if she can corral a partner for the cotillion, even when she pays her own subscription fee and supplies her own carriage and flowers. It takes money to be a girl nowadays. For example, one can't be anybody and not be a member of the Sixty Couples Cotillion in Washington. Tickets for each occasion are three dollars apiece, without counting the extras.

Texas Doctor a Picturesque Figure



PERHAPS the most picturesque figure at the International Tuberculosis congress, in session here lately, was Dr. A. J. Beall of San Marcus, Tex. Dr. Beall is 85 years old, has been a practicing physician in Texas for more than half a century, and, because of his long record and his fidelity as a practitioner, is one of the best beloved men in the Lone Star state.

Dr. Beall's trip to Washington was intended to be the closing and crowning feature of his career. When he returns to his home at San Marcus, so he told his friends and patients before he left, it will be as a man retired from active professional pursuits—a private citizen.

The esteem in which the veteran

physician is held by his neighbors is attested in a way by the fact that he was urged to make the trip to Washington by and at the expense of his friends in and near San Marcus. The fund to pay the expense of the trip was not contributed by any one philanthropically inclined person, but by the entire community. The money was raised by a popular subscription.

The doctor came to Washington on the special train of the Texas delegation, and during the week was an interested, as well as an interesting, participant in the proceedings and demonstrations of the congress.

Another enthusiastic Texas delegate was Dr. W. T. Jones of Fort Davis. The day before Dr. Jones left his home at Fort Davis to come to Washington he rode horseback 45 miles into the country to see a patient. The round trip was 90 miles. The following day he rode 60 miles to the railroad station, where he joined the other delegates bound for Washington. The doctor, being used to such experiences, was not greatly fatigued by his two trips through the country.

Here's a "Bughouse" Job for Some One



A "PREPARATOR" is now wanted by the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture to assist in making the bug business profitable to the government or to be rural communities. The ruralists have found that they had a legal excuse to advance the price on eggs because the bug crop was cut short by the dry weather, and there were no bugs for the chickens to eat.

So the preparator is to prepare bugs or chicken feed and other uses. At the civil service examination to be

held soon embryo preparators will be required to assemble ten specimens of lepidoptera that will be furnished them and the one who succeeds in matching the dissected pieces of the ten bugs will be entitled to the price, which is a position at \$50 a month and board yourself or beat the landlady.

Those who fall in the examination will be entitled to admission to the bughouse on the proper presentation of credentials. Another examination will be held for applicants for the position of aid in the division of insects of the National museum. This department pays better salaries than the department of agriculture, as the salary is \$75 a month. The government also wants a chief for the cattle and grain investigation laboratory.

The bureau of corporations, department of commerce and labor, wants special examiners at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,500 a year.

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THE REMEDY WAS EASY.

The doctor had told her she had no organic trouble and the cure rested with herself. She had doctored and drugged for years, so, learning this good news, she determined to try a new plan.

Here is what she did: She cut out all medicine. She stopped dieting; that is, she tested things till she found those that agreed with her, and ate of them freely.

She ate slowly, laughing and talking much in the process. She gave up violent exercise, but took a brisk walk each day.

She took a cold sponge bath each morning, going back to bed for five minutes afterward before beginning to dress.

She gave herself massages of the abdominal, chest and throat muscles for five minutes, morning and evening.

She stopped overstraining her mind. When her head or eyes began to feel tired she rested them.

She neglected to worry and cultivated her amusing friends. In a month she was well.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Has Done Good Work in Japan. Miss Elizabeth Russell, who founded the Kwassut girls' school at Nagasaki, Japan, in 1879, celebrated her seventy-first birthday a short time ago. She is still connected with the school, where she does the work of three people. Beginning with a handful of girls, the school has grown until at present the enrollment is considerably more than 100. It numbers among its graduates some of the best known women in the Japanese empire, several of whom traveled many miles to show their respect and gratitude to their old teacher at her birthday.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Australia's First Theater.

The first recorded production of a play in Australia took place in June of the year 1789. It was called "The Recruiting Officer." The proceeds of the first pay night (some \$20) went to the family of a man who had been drowned. In January, 1796, a rough and ready playhouse was opened and the public had to pay one shilling a head for admission. The payments were made in kind, wheat, flour or rum taking the place of the usual currency.

The Silkworm.

The silkworm, which spins or produces silk threads, was a native of China. For thousands of years the Chinese would not allow the eggs of the silkworm to go out of the country. About 550, two monks are said to have brought to Europe a few eggs hidden in their canes. Now it is quite domesticated and has been so long fed by man that the female is as nearly motionless as if she had no wings, and the male merely flutters without leaving the ground.

SAYINGS OF SAGES.

The essence of generosity is ever in self-sacrifice.—Taylor.

In all things it is better to hope than to despair.—Goethe.

Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self.—Spurgeon.

Never yet very miserable.—London.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and industry.—Mitchell.

Adversity borrows its sharpness from our own impatience.—Bishop Horne.

Omaha Directory

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The Carat.

This tiny standard of weight, although not one person in a million ever makes practical use of it, possesses great prestige because of its connection with diamonds and other precious stones. But how many readers have any clear idea of the weight represented by a carat. In England it is customary to reckon 15 1/2 carats to the ounce, Troy. This makes the carat equivalent to 205.3 milligrams, or 3.1683 grains. An attempt is now being made to secure general recognition in all countries of a metric standard carat of 200 milligrams.

Advancement in Turkey.

The new Turkish minister of education says: "We have compulsory education at present, but we lack primary schools. We shall establish them. We shall develop the existing higher education. The study of history will now be allowed. We want a regime of liberty, and particularly of liberty of the press, even with all the evils it means, for it is a necessary evil."

California's Trees Very Old.

The great trees of California, it has been said began life before the earliest dawn of Chinese history, and at the time of the deluge were older than the art of printing from type is today. Prof. Charles E. Bensey, however, contends that even 2,000 years is a great over-estimate, actual ring count of a tree 25 feet in diameter having indicated only 1,147 years.

Bad Climate for Furniture.

China is a bad place for furniture. In the summer months it is so damp that furniture put together with glue falls apart and drawers stick, while in the dry months furniture goes to the other extreme and often exhibits cracks half an inch wide.

Australian Country Homes.

In the Blue mountains, three hours from Sydney, are many beautiful country houses, mostly bungalows with wide verandas all round, where Sydney people fly in February and March to get away from the heat of the city by the harbor.

Peru Adopts Standard Time.

By a decree of the government of Peru, issued by President Pardo, the time of the seventy-fifth meridian west of Greenwich was on July 28 adopted as the national standard time for the whole of Peru. The meridian is only a few minutes from that of Lima, and runs almost exactly through the middle of the country. All timepieces throughout Peru will now coincide with those in the United States where eastern time is kept. Peru is the first South American republic to adopt the world standard.