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THE BEST KNOWN OPERA SONGS

Arranged for Piano Solo, with words, so that they may be used as Piano Arrangements or as Songs with Piano Accompaniments.

- 281 Anvil Chorus, from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
- 282 Ave Maria, from "Cavaleria Rus.".....Mascagni
- 283 Bridal Chorus, from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
- 284 Flower Song from "Faust".....Gounod
- 285 Gipsy's Song, from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
- 286 Heart Bowed Down, "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
- 287 Home to Our Mountains, from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
- 288 How So Fair, from "Martha".....Flotow
- 289 I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls, from "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
- 290 It was Not So To Be, from "Trumpeter of Sakkingen".....Nessler
- 291 Love Song from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
- 292 Lullaby, from "Erminie".....Jacobowski
- 293 Lullaby, from "Jocelyn".....Godard
- 294 O Thou Sublime, Sweet Evening Star, from "Tannhauser".....Wagner
- 295 Once Again I Would Gaze "Faust".....Gounod
- 296 Over the Summer Sea, from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
- 297 Pilgrim's Chorus, from "Tannhauser".....Wagner
- 298 Prayer, from "Freischutz".....Weber
- 299 Soldiers' Chorus, from "Faust".....Gounod
- 300 Spirit of Light, from "La Favorita".....Donizetti
- 301 Then You'll Remember Me, from "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
- 302 Though to Heaven From Sorrow Flying, from "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti
- 303 Toreador Song, from "Carmen".....Bizet

POPULAR COPYRIGHT MUSIC

The following is an elected list of popular Vocal and Instrumental compositions by well-known composers:

VOCAL

- 304 Bye Bye Sweet Heart (March Ballad).....Wood
- 305 How'd You Like to Be My Beau.....Phil Burt
- 306 I've a World of Love in My Heart for You.....Phil Burt
- 307 Sing Love's Old Sweet Song Again.....Ellis
- 308 Vision of Eden (Sacred Song).....Monnett
- 309 When Everything was Sunshine.....Wood

- 310 When First I saw the Light in Your Eyes.....Wood

INSTRUMENTAL

- 311 A Trip to Niagara.....Cornish
- 312 At Sundown (Reverie).....Wilson
- 313 Bubbles (Novellette).....Greenwald
- 314 College March Medley.....Hawley
- 315 Colonial Medley.....Fitzpatrick
- 316 Dance of the Butterflies (Schottische-Caprice) Nat Wise
- 317 Dance of the Goldenrods.....Fitzpatrick
- 318 Dance of the Stars.....Richmond
- 319 Dance of the Midgets.....Greenwald
- 320 Dreaming (Waltz).....Aguero
- 321 Excelsior Medley.....Hawley
- 322 Home Guard.....Greenwald
- 323 Falling Waters.....Fitzpatrick
- 324 Fernande Waltz.....Lomez
- 325 Let 'Er Go (March).....Wood
- 326 Loving Hearts (Tone Poem).....K. Reiser
- 327 Love Thoughts Waltzes, Greenwald
- 328 Meditation.....Kimball
- 329 Moonbeams on the Lake.....Fitzpatrick
- 330 National Echoes (March).....Ellis
- 331 Plantation Medley of Southern Airs.....Snow
- 332 Royal Medley (March).....Snow
- 333 Shower of Roses (Reverie).....Bessie May
- 334 Sweet Meditations.....Kay
- 335 Twentieth Century Woman, March.....Morris
- 336 Yankee Notions.....Richmond
- 337 Whoop 'Er Up (March and Two Step).....Will Wood

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Baltimore and Bryan

An editorial in Memphis Commercial Appeal: Colonel Henry Watterson of Louisville, editor of the Courier-Journal, tells Major Hemphill, once editor of the Charleston News and Courier, now an editorial correspondent for the New York Times, what he thinks of the Baltimore convention and what he thinks of Bryan at the Baltimore convention.

We already know what Colonel Harvey thinks, and while what Colonel Harvey or Colonel Watterson or Major Hemphill thinks amounts to little as to affecting the fight that is on, yet their views are interesting as showing how far they got out of touch with men and things as they are.

Colonel Watterson regrets the attitude of Bryan at Baltimore. He thinks his conduct was bad taste. He thinks that Colonel Bryan violated all the canons of political and social decency when he denounced Ryan and Belmont and other apostles of predatory wealth. And Bryan's throwing over of Clark and going to Wilson is held to be political treachery.

When Bryan made his first attack on Parker as temporary chairman the majority of the convention was against him. When Bryan recited the reasons for his attack on Parker the delegates could find that they were true by merely looking around the convention hall.

The reactionaries—the old order fellows—held all the passes. While they were not great in numbers, their controlling force ran into every delegation. They were ready to show their power at the psychological moment—when an active, shrewd minority could be able to control a situation.

Bryan lost his fight upon Parker, not because he was wrong, but because possibly a hundred delegates thought that the action of the national committee ought to be sustained because it had always been sustained. The precedent men beat Bryan and elected Parker.

But Bryan in his first attack uncovered the enemy. He made them come out from behind their breastworks and show themselves. He unmasked their concealed batteries. When Bryan started after Ryan and Belmont by name he did not confine his attack to these three men alone—Ryan, Belmont and Morgan.

If the personal influence of Ryan, Belmont and Morgan had been the only reactionary forces in that convention Mr. Bryan might have ignored them. But Ryan, Belmont and Morgan were types of a numerous class. It was not so much of a protest against them as individuals as against what they represented, and they did represent big business and privilege. They stood for the old-fashioned, but very dangerous, doctrine of "letting well enough alone." When the "well enough" is year by year forcing conditions in America that are becoming intolerable.

Privilege is democratic or republican as the occasion demands. Mr. Root represented it in the republican convention; Mr. Parker, a very estimable gentleman, was its ideal at Baltimore.

The convention knew that Ryanism was not in favor within the hall, but the people of the country did not know that it had lost its grip on things at Baltimore. It was up to Bryan or somebody else to let the country know that big business did not control at Baltimore; for if this

publicity had not gone out, then, indeed, would the road have been easy for Mr. Roosevelt's third party. To the four corners of the country Colonel Roosevelt's adherents would have proclaimed that the enemies of the people had captured both parties; and on the face of it they would have had a good case.

Colonel Bryan may not have used the "by your leave" method. Heroic measures were necessary. If the canons of good taste were in the way it was Bryan's duty to kick them out of the way. It was a crowded hour at Baltimore and there was no time for standing on ceremony. To one hearing Colonel Bryan denouncing Morganism, Ryanism and Belmontism—Ryan and Belmont sitting in front of him—the incident shocked, but the thing had to be done.

We can not have a battle without having some shocking sights. There is always more or less blood in a successful shooting affray. It was up to Colonel Bryan or some other democrat to shoot and shoot quick, or else the democratic party today would be beneath the contempt of patriotic Americans.

It was necessary for some one to throw over Champ Clark. His nomination would have resulted in the defeat of the democratic ticket. Clark himself would not have brought about the defeat. Men and "isms" that Bryan denounced had enlisted under his banner and his victory at Baltimore would have been their victory. Their victory at Baltimore would have brought about defeat for the ticket in November. Mr. Clark did not fall in bad company, but bad company fell in behind Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark's so-called friends brought about his ruin.

If they had succeeded in nominating him the entire progressive element of the democratic party west of the Mississippi river would have bolted to Roosevelt.

It is not fair to charge Bryan with seeking the nomination for himself. His own conduct made his nomination impossible, and he knew it. Mr. Bryan stated a few moments before casting his votes for Wilson that he was not seeking the nomination and that he knew what he had done and was doing was making his nomination impossible, and he further said that if he had been seeking the nomination his friends would have known it months before.

Mr. Bryan may have brought about the victory of Wilson. We doubt that even he could have secured Clark's nomination.

Colonel Watterson, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hemphill can be of material assistance in securing a democratic victory if they give more attention to the work at hand and less to discussing whether they are right or wrong, a question that is entirely academic to everybody but themselves.

Mr. Watterson and the Courier-Journal can do much toward keeping Kentucky in line, and he should be able to influence a few votes for Marshall in Indiana.

If every leading democrat and every democrat who thinks he leads will remember that the democratic issues this year are bigger than any man or men in the party and will set out to secure a victory for these issues they may then be of some valuable service to the nation.

THE LIMIT

"Why did you give your parrot away? The poor bird meant nothing by its profanity."

"I could stand its profanity, but it was learning to imitate my neighbor's rusty lawn-mower."—Kansas City Journal.