### SOME WARDS OF THE STATE

Wreck Left by "Economical" Fusionists and Effect on Institutions.

PUBLIC PROPERTY SADLY NEGLECTED

Republicans Have Placed in Splendid Condition All the Institutions and Reduced Cost Below the Poynter Figures.

(Continued from First Page.)

from three to four feet of mud and fith were found in the bottom of caon. The mattresses were so rotten that the superintendent had to replace them throughout, and one of the first things he did was to purchase ninety woolen blankets, as those in use were absolutely unfit for use. Bed clothing had to be bought for every bed. The old beds were so filthy and worn out that it was necessary to throw them away. The tableware had to be bought outright, as there was not sufficient for the use of the pupils. The entire institution had to be overhauled and repaired. Today there is not a better institution anywhere. All necessary repairs have been made, new furniture has been bought and the place has been made comfortable and sanitary.

### Kearney Industrial School.

The Kearney Industrial School for Boys was the building which was in such a condition that when the republicans took charge of it they had to prop it up while repaired it. The institution was in this condition when the fusonists turned it

The industrial building and barns needed new roofs, painting and general repairs.
The cow barn was rotted away and unsanitary. It was too far gone for repair.
The hog house was unsanitary and had to be generally overhauled.
The greenhouse had to be rebuilt.
The boys' mattresses were worn out and many of them had been filled with straw.
The bedding was in the same condition.
Carpets and furniture were worn out and had to be replaced.
Floors in all the cottages were worn out, especially in the lower stories and base-The industrial building and barns needed

scially in the lower stories and base-

ments.

The dishes had almost all disappeared and necessitated a new outfit, and in the boys' dining hall no linen was used at all. The inmates were fed on tin dishes.

Equipment of all kinds almost worthless and little of it.

A shortage of books of all kinds.

Fences, corralls, pastures, all run down, and the latter covered with rubbish of all description.

Everything about the place was run necessary for the republicans to prop it up bring the institution up to its present condition the republican administrations have

had to do this:

Administration Building—The building has been completely overhauled. Every window in the building had to be taken out and new sills and bases put in and stones under each window reset and recut in order to get the proper stant to keep out the rain. In the second story new hard-wood floors have been laid in the dining room, kitchen and chapel. All rooms have been repapered and painted and floors have been laid in the library, hails, officers' room and living rooms. A shower bath has been put in the basement and equipped with six baths. The building has been painted inside and out and the walls have been repainted.

Industrial Building—The building—has been reroofed and painted. In the basement, where the boys' kitchen is located,

been reroofed and painted. In the base-ment, where the boys' kitchen is located, the walls have been comented and calci-mined and the ceilings painted. A new co-ment floor has been placed in the vegetable room, A twelve-foot hot water tank has been installed. In the laundry a new floor has been laid, the walls cemented and cleaned. In the second story the boys' din-ing room has a new hard-wood floor; the walls have been painted and cleaned. From the walls of the employes' rooms the paper was taken off and the walls have been painted.

Grade or Family Cottages. There are the

Grade or Family Cottages-There are five se buildings and all have been re-and repaired. Hard-wood floors been laid in the basement, school hails and dormitories. The plumbing in these cottages had to be repaired

Boller House and Heating Plant-One new 100 horsepower boiler has been installed three old boilers have been reset and rethree old bollers have been reset and re-paired and the heating system entirely overhauled. A new water tank sixteen feet by sixty inches has been installed and all work is done by steam. The exhaust from the engine is conducted into the heating system, so that no heat is lost. Green House—This building has prac-tically been rebuilt. A twelve-inch hollow wall has been built around it and an inde-rendent hot water plant has been invisibled

endent hot water plant has been installed

New Buildings—One cow barn 30x40 feet, with a capacity to stable twenty-five cows in the basement and storing thirty tons of hay in the main barn. A new hog house \$4x100 feet; a chicken house 12x100 feet. The carpenter shop has been equipped with individual work benches and each boy has a set of tools. The printing office has been equipped with new type and all other equipments to make it a first-class office. The tailoring and shoemaking departments have been equipped with new machines and all necessary apparatus. New uniforms

worn by the university students. Tables is all dining rooms have been supplied with linen and good hotel chinaware in place of the tin dishes The schools have been supplied with a full list of text books and have been graded. A well equipped band of fourteen

pieces has been organized and practices twice a week. All of the old board walks have beer taken up and cement walks have been laid. with twelve-inch curbing. All crossings like everything else with which the are of cement, making a total of about fusionists had anything to do. It had not 15,000 square feet of cement walk which has

been laid. A new storage room 40x60 feet, with a ints which were in such condition when the fusionists released them that it was necessary to pull all the pipes and clean

pumping. The entire farm has been fenced. new corrails built, new feed boxes cor structed, until now the place is a model

Hastings Asylum for Insanc. The Hastings asylum for the insune will be recalled as the institution where the fusionists in their mad desire to keep down the "per capita" and make big salaries allowed the inmates butter twice a week only and meat three times a week. It is the same institution where there was not then a single rocking chair, and now there are It is the same institution where the fusionists allowed the weeds to grow twelve feet high without cutting them, Here is what the republicans have done to make this institution what it is:

The first and most important improve-ment was the construction of the north annex for the accommodation of 200 male patients. This is a fireproof building and admitted to be one of the best structures admitted to be one of the best structures in the state.

A large dairy barn accommodating 100 mileh cows has been built a haif mile southeast of the institution and near the same location a slaughter house, feed yirds and hog house have been added. Under the fusionists, the feed yard and the slaughter house was in the immediate-rear of the main building. This removal has made the place more saultary and has added much to the general appearance of the rounds.

The old sewer, which emptied near the dininistration building, has been replaced y a larger one a half mie in length, which as also added much to the sanitary contion of the institution. The plumbing is here. on of the institution. The plumbing been renewed throughout the entire

building.

During the last three years three new wards have been added for the accommodation of patients, which, with the annex, has increased the capacity of the institution from 650 to 1.099. Three new boilers have been added to the boiler rooms, to-

just been completed.

A new farm cottage for the accommodation of twenty or twenty-five male patients is almost completed; a vegetable cellar, 24x50 feet, has been constructed; four large porches have been built, and dark and dingy pinces in the buildings have been lighted up with windows. A modern operating coom has been added to the male sick ward. In place of the two large dining halls as small dining hall has been constructed for each ward, which is the plan recognized by the best authorities.

Four years ago the lawn consisted of five acres, all run down. At present the patients have a lawn fully twenty-one acres in area. The heavy iron bars and screens, which were so offensive, have been removed and replaced by lighter and less offensive window guards, which are just as safe. A mile and a quarter of brick walk has been laid within the institution down and so badly in need of repair was grounds, and just at present the superthe main building that it was absolutely intendent is completing 10,000 feet of manufactured stone walk through the front temporarily pending permanent repairs. To lawns. The republicans have laid one and one-half miles of cinder walks around the institution. Five thousand fruit and shade trees have been planted during the last four years and are doing well. Two large green houses are under course of construc-Several miles of new fence, which the fusionists let run down, have been rebuilt. The garden in connection with the institution has been increased from fifty acres to 140 acres. During the last four years 110 acres of alfalfa have been put in. Four crops this year have produced 250 tons. A system of water works has been other improvements have been made during the last four years until now the institution is surpassed by none of its kind in the country.

Institute for Feeble-Minded.

The mismanagement of the fusionists seemed to reach its climax here. When they left everything that was not nailed building had cracked and the mortar had dropped from between the brick in many there in piles for the unfortunate inmates modate the students. to scramble over, as best they could. It took two years hard work to get it in any republicans took charge there was not a nates? foot of permanent sidewalk on the entire numerable loads of cinders have been deposited on the place from which walks

have been constructed. When the fusionists turned over what was left of the institution no farm was connected with it. Today the institution has a farm of 225 acres dotted with horse barns, a granary, corn cribs, hog houses and sheds for implements. When the fusionists were forced out the institution boasted of six cows and four horses. Today the institution has flifty-five head of have been supplied the boys similar to those cattle, milks thirty head of cows and owns

eight head of fine horses. To make the institution habitable the republicans had to repair throughout the main building. The girls' cottage was left by the fusionists just as it came from the builders, with the inside rough and unfinished. The rough plastering was calcimined and the place made decent. The hospitals and the boys' cottage No. 2 had just been completed, but the inside was

een finished nor made habitable. All the old boilers have been reset and me new one installed. A vegetable cellar twelve-foot basement, is under course of is being built of brick and cement. It will construction and will be used for storing hold about 2,500 bushels of vegetables. A farm products. This structure is of cement | cold storage building has been constructed, and the upper story will be used as a green house and a blacksmith shop. Huna drill room and symnasium. The water dreds of fruit trees have been set out, where before there was not a one.

When the fusionists has charge of the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City it the joints. A new engine room 20x40 feet was a case of the blind leading the blind has been constructed and a thirty horse- Men who knew practically nothing of the power gasoline engine has been installed work for which they had been called alto run the electric light plant and do the lowed the institution to run down to such

an extent that the school work was little less than nothing. The tower over the main building, which was damaged by storm two years before the republicans took charge, had to be repaired after "tad fusionists had been jarred lose. The bulld ings had not been painted for years, to

gether with a general overhauling of the institution. Soldiers' Nome at Milford A thorn in the side of the fusionists is

the great care with which the republicans have looked after the old soldier. Five years ago it was no uncommon sight to see a load of coal dumped out on the ground in front of the Milford home and remain there until it was used. This little incident might not be of much moment, but just goes to show the slipshod way the fusionists had of doing things. A well kept lawn with flowers in bloom was unknown to the fusionists. The home has een overhauled thoroughly since the reand cleaned, new bedding has been bought, flower beds have been set out, permanent walks have ben laid and a modern, well equipped hospital has been built. The location of the home is ideal and the buildings have been made to conform to the location. And what has been said of the Milford home is also true of the Grand Island home. At both places the soldiers and sailors dependent upon the state really have a home. Some New Buildings.

The Hospital for Insane at Norfolk and the state penitentiary at Lincoln, both of which were destroyed by fire because of the fusionists, have recently been discussed in the public press. The new buildings. Among the additions made was one 25x55 feet, to the engine room; 24x48 feet, to the carpenter shop; one 25x48 feet, to the laundry building. The machinery in the laundry building. The machinery in the laundry building had been renewed throughout. A new bakery with two large ovens has just been completed.

A new farm cottage for the accommodations and ashes has grown a most beautiful and substantial and substantial for the buildings. The machinery in the laundry building had been renewed throughout. ashes has grown a most beautiful and substantial structure surrounded by a magnificent farm and beautiful grounds. The warden has even gone so far that no longer is the striped suit the rule, but the exception, a gray suit being given to the prisoners for good behavior. The Norfolk hospital has just been rebuilt and is said to be

a magnificent structure. Lincoln Bospital for Insane. Owing to the destruction of the Norfolk pospital, the Lincoln Hospital for the Insane had been crowded to such an extenduring the last few years that its improvement and its conduct has been short of the marvelous. So crowded has been the institution that it has been necessary to put the patients two and three in a room and even in the halls, so it is not surprising that just when the pressure was about to be relieved typhoid fever should break out, Notwithstanding the condition of affairs he superintendent has found time to make of it one of the model institutions of the country. New trees have been set out, a been bought and the place has been overnauled and renovated from basement to over the broad acres and the store houses are full to the brim from the magnificent un-down, dilapidated institution where

The Girls' Industrial School at Geneva is now in first-class condition and free installed and the institution boasts of a from scandal; the Home for the Friendless thoroughly trained fire department. Many at Lincoln has really become what it was intended to be, and is no longer a free boarding house where parents could get rid of their children. Children who are inmates and helpless are given the best medical attention.

scandal was as prevalent as insanity.

Educational Extensions.

As a result of alleged "extravagance" the state, something the fus places. On the inside the plastering had dreamed of. The university campus has fallen, and no one swept it out. It was been dotted with new buildings to accom-

Of course these improvements have all cost money and lots of it. Therefore the kind of shape and now it is one of the question is, has it been worth the price? state's model institutions. Even the Would it have been better to allow the campus was as barren of trees, as the institutions to decay and fall to the ground, prairies of long ago. Today there are as the fusionists did, or has it been bet over 3,000 shade trees on the lawn, planted ter to repair and keep them in shape and by the present superintendent. When the furnish a home for the state's unfortu-

Under fusion rule, a stream of relatives place. Today over 5,000 square feet of and friends were fed at the expense of the brick and cement walks and over 1,000 feet state, while at one institution three rooms of cement floors have been laid and in- were set aside free of charge for the use of a country newspaper.

The searchlight has been on the institutions during the last four years and not a single charge of corruption has been filed. The fusion press calls it extravagance.

UNREST IN ST. PETERSBURG Printers, Ship Yards Employes and Other Workmen May Strike This Week.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.-The storm center of political and labor agitation may next week be transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg, where the printers and the employes of several large establishments are now debating the question of a strike. A strike of printers has been declared in the government of Saratoff and no newspapers are being printed. A bomb was thrown today, but there were no fatalities.

The printers of St. Petersburg will hold a general assembly tomorrow at which delegates from Moscow will be present. It will be determined by the assembly whether a strike shall be called. The employes of the big Baltic and Nevsky ship yards are on the verge of a walkout. A majority of the Petersburg workmen are apparently desirous of continuing work, but if a strike is declared they are apt to be forced through sympathy or intimidation to join

Work has been resumed in a number of factories in Moscow and others will reopen on Monday, but the strikes of the printers and in some of the factories may drag on for several weeks with a constant liability of minor disturbances between the police and the workmen.

ADMIRAL TOGO AWAITS SHIPS Every Woman Should Know the Secret of Beautiful Hair Japanese Welcome British Admiral and Prepare to Receive William

Jennings Bryan. TOKIO, Oct. 14-Admiral Togo landed from his flagship at Ise bay today and proceeded direct to the Great Ise temple to worship. He will stay in the bay until joined by the other ships of his squadron

and then proceed to Tokio for the naval review, October 22. Vice Admiral Noel, commander of the British squadron, was joined here today by Lady Noel and their daughters, who were met at the railroad station by Japanese naval officers. The women drove to the British legation in an imperial carriage. The garden party given by Prince Arlugawa at the Shiha palace yesterday

was a great success. The approaching visit of William J. Bryan to Japan is welcomed by the papers here, which copiously recognize his political career.

in honor of Admiral Noel and his party

Boy Dies as Result of Accident.

The body of F. C. Gibbs, a boy of 7 years, was sent to his home at Bloomfield. Neb., from the parlors of Heafey & Heafey Saturday morning. He died at St. Joseph hospital Friday from the effects of an accident while riding to school. He fell under the wheels of a wagon and his right leg was crushed. He was brought hore for treatment and was operated on at the hospital, but it was impossible to save his life. Boy Dies as Result of Accident,

### WAR IS OFFICIALLY ENDED

Rulers of Japan and Russia Sign Treaty Made in America.

OFFICIAL NOTICES ARE EXCHANGED

Japan's Message Sent by Mediam of the United States and Russin's Via

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The emperor of Russia and the emperor of Japan today signed their respective copies of the peace treaty, thus officially ending the war. Raron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, called at the State department today and publicans have taken charge. Fences have saw Secretary Root. While he had no offibeen rebuilt, the building has been plastered | clal advices on the subject information had reached him to the effect that the emperor of Russia had early in the day affixed his signature to the copy of the treaty drawn at Portsmouth and engrossed vellum at St. Petersburg. It was not ecessary for the ambassador to convey this information officially to the State department, for, according to the plan arranged yesterday, the Russian Foreign office was to advise the French government of the act of signature and that government in turn was to advise the Japanese government.

A few minutes after noon Minister Takahira appeared at the State department with the inadequate fire protection furnished by a message stating that the emperor of the fusionists, have recently been dis- Japan had signed the treaty at Tokio. A cablegram was immediately sent to Spencer Eddy, charge d'affaires of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, who was instructed to inform the Russian Foreign office that the emperor of Japan had performed his part, and so both copies of the treaty having been duly signed, and each of the great nations lately engaged in hostilities, having been officially informed of the fact, the Russo-Japanese war, which began February 8, 1904, with the attack by Togo's fleet upon the Russian ships at Port Arthur, terminated officially today, October 14.

Little remains to be done to meet the fficial requirements. At a later date, probably in the course of a month or two, copies of the treaty will be actually exchanged, probably in Washington, by the Russian ambassador and the Japanese minister or charge, for it is possible that Minister Takahira will before that occurrence have gone to Japan on a leave of absence. There is nothing for this government to do in the way of proclamation. The Aurora, Jemtchug and the Oleg, constituting Admiral Enquist's squadron at Manila, and the Lena at Mare island, which have been interned for months, may probably now be realeased whenever the Russian government sees fit to make the repairs. Although the ships have been undergoing extensive repairs to make them seanew barn has been built, more ground has worthy, it may be some time yet before they are ready to sail.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.-The treaty turret. Fine herds of cattle new roam of peace was signed today, though the representative of the Foreign office refused to make any official statement on the subject. yield. This has been developed from a The treaty, engrossed on parchment with the French and English text in parallel columns, was sent by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to Peterhof, where the ceremony of signing took place.

The time of the official notification of the ratification of the treaty has been changed and will take place tomorrow afternoon. The treaty may be published Monday morning in the Official Messenger.

TOKIO, Oct 14.-5:30 p. m.-It is confinew normal schol full of students is operat- its ratification will have been exchanged. down was taken away. The walls of the ing at Kearney and twelve junior normal PARIS, Oct. 14.-The following official of financial institutions-agrarian banksschools are in session in as many parts of statement was issued here this evening: His majesty the emper

signed the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan. He charged the ambassador of Russia in Paris to communicate this fact to the knowledge of the French government and to request it to inform the Japanese

BODIES FOUND AFTER FIRE Man Supposed to Have Set Blage Expires with His Infant Daughter.

closet beneath a stairway in a three-story firemen had extinguished a fire which is thought to have been of incendiary origin occupants of the house leaped from win-

The firemen incline to the bellef that the supposed incendiary was Kantrun and that slans are equally eager to sell out. Polish his object was suicide. He had quarreled landowners for patriotic reasons have with his wife.

BURLINGTON TO OPERATE LINE Great Northern to Turn Cut-Off Over

When Completed. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 14.-The Journal says: The line from Sloux City to Ashland. which is to connect the Great Northern and Burlington railroad systems at Sioux City, will be operated by the Burlington. This means the formal entrance of the

Burlington into Sloux City. News reached Bloux City from St. Paul oday that the Great Northern would complete the construction of the line and build the terminals in Sloux City and that the Burlington would operate the cutoff and that the terminals would be occupied by

Bible Study at Tabor.

TABOR, Ia., Oct. 14 .- (Special.) -- There will be a Bible study institute held at Tabor college next week. Tuesday and Wednesday, October 17 and 18, for the colleges of this district. This will include Amity college, College Springs; Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo.; Western Normal college, Shenandoah, and Doane college, Crete, Neb. Mr. R. A. Hadley, state secretary of the Young Men's Christian associations of lowa, will have charge of this institute and will be assisted by Mr. Tener, the president of the Ames college association. when the great advance movement in Bible study was carried on there. Tuesday evening will be a public session, when an address will be given by some prominent speaker. Wednesday will be given over to conferences for the association members. Dr. Allen, the new professor of pedagogy at Tabor college, will have charge of one of the discussions. The purpose of the institute is to arouse interest in Bible study among the young men of our colleges.

Federal Building at Laramie LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 14-(Special.)-The cornerstone of the new federal building to cost about \$90,000, has been laid with the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic fraternity. The address of the day was delivered by Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Newcastle. The university cadets the children of the public schools, the mail carriers, the city police, the Imperial Milltary band and the Masonic grand lodge

Thomas Heafey Very Low. P. C. Heafey of the firm of Heafey & Heafey wishes to state for the benefit of friends who may be concerned that his brother, Thomas Heafey, lies very low at the Mercy hospital in Council Bluffs. News of his death may come at any moment. Thomas Heafey was burt in a railroad wreck between Lincoln and Red Cloud in June, 1863. The injuries have developed morbid affections of the spine and heart which are thought to be beyond hope.

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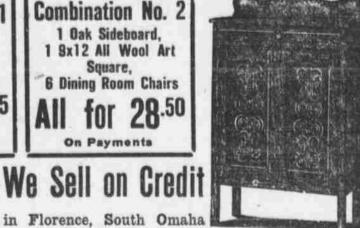
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This Kitchen Safe 3 Kitchen Chairs 1 6 ft. Extension Table

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(Continued from First Page.)

indeed, wholly banished from the schools, And under the new regulations the Poles have no right to parcel out and colonize | third and fourth generations, become land purchased from their own compatriots or from German owners. How Polish nobility, and are absorbed by the different are the conditions created by the Polish society. From whatever standpoint recent ukase in the nine "western govern- the question be regarded the conclusion ments" of the Russian empire. Here, in- must be reached that Polish predominence deed, by virtue of the ukase, the Polish mi- has been restored in the nine governments, nority has by one stroke been placed in the and that if new laws remain in vigor for ascendant, with the result that Russian two generations the development of nalanded property, great and small, may be dently expected that the treaty of peace expected soon to change hands in favor of anxiety of the Prussians. with Russia will become effective on Mon- the Poles. As the new ukase permits the day or Tuesday next, when the notices of peasant of Russian or other extraction to SORROW FOR IRVING'S DEATH sell his freehold to Polish peasants, a class in the management of which the Poles of much devierity, will not fail to spring up in order to take advantage of the new possibilities.

In the nine "western governments" the the land owners on the largest scale, and most of the small rural freeholds belong to Lithunian, Little Russian, White Russian and Black Russian peasants.

Poles Return from America. The towns except for a few Russian officials are inhabited chiefly by small Jewish traders and money lenders, while CHICAGO, Oct. 14.-The charred corpse the Poles fill all of the liberal professions. of Joseph Kantrun. 25 years old, and his The reflux of Polish emigrants, who, re-3-months-old child, Anna, were found in a turning from America, invest their savings in small farms is already great, and it tenement, 672 Jefferson street, today after may be safely predicted that they will come to reinforce the Polish ranks in the nine governments and displace the Russian During the fire a number of panic-stricken peasant. As to the great landed property it must be noted that Polish and Great Russian estates are alike mortgaged to the utmost limit, and that both Poles and Rusuntil now held fast to their property, and only sell their land to Russian newcomershitherto the sole class of legal buyerswhen there were no means of conveying it to a Pole or of selling to a Pole who through connections or corruption had a 'pull" with the government. Up to 1865, after a Russian domination of seventy years in the nine governments, only one great landed estate out of seventy had passed from Polish to Russian hands; even today, after forty years of pronibitive laws, districts where 43 per cent of the great free hold estates is owned by Russians are very rare, while districts where 75 per cent still remains Polish are numerous. Under the new ukase the great Polish landowners will now find difficulty in disposing of their encumbered estates. Thousands of the younger sons of the wealthier families of Polish extraction in the nine provinces, form at present the flower of the technical professional men of Russia; they are to be met with everywhere, from Dneiper to the Amur, as directors, station-masters, constructors of railways, surveyors, engineers in governcent or private stations and managers of factories. Those who belonged to the gentry left their country, taking their portions in money and leaving the land to their elder brothers so as to avoid splitting up the estates. From ancient times in Poland all prosperous men of business have had a propensity to retire as country quires to the homes of their youth, or, at least, to settle their sons and sons-in-law on a family manor. The demand for Polish land in the nine governments from this class of would-be buyers and from

> May Remove All Restrictions. The consequence is obvious-a rise in the price of Polish land and a corresponding fall in the price of Russian land. Consequently the Russian great landowners in the nine governments will be the first to petition for the repeal of those articles of the last ukase which forbid them to sell or to let land to a Pole. A strong movement is already going on for a thorough repeal of all restrictions on dealings in landed property. In a few years the immigration of new Polish landowners will be followed by an emigration of the great Russian landlords, and as the Polish purchaser always brings in his train a number of Polish hands and officials, the process of Polish home colonization will commence precisely where it was arrested 199 years ago. At the same time, by establishing themselves in the nearest town, the Polish vendors of land will swell the ranks of schools with the teaching of the Polish language will certainly basten in those provinces a process which may already be observed on a large scale in Galicia and it in the "For Exchange" column on The even in the Vistulaland-the Polonising of Bee want ad page.

the rich manufacturers of the Vistula

provinces will be much greater than the

the Jew. It must be noted that notwithstanding a strong anti-Semitic feeling on the one hand and the Zionist movement on the other, the Polonized Jew shares largely and sincerely in the national life, and that, in the greater centers especially, as at Cracow, Lemberg, and Warsaw, these Jews, in the second, or, at latest, in the Roman Catholics, inter-marry with the

Eminent Actor Mourned by People of Great Britain of All Classes.

LONDON. Oct. 14.-The body of Sir Polish and the great Russian nobies are Henry Irving will reach London at 3:20 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will be conveyed here in a funeral car attached to the regular train from Bradford, accompanied by his sons, Henry B. and Lawrence and Bram Stoker and the other members of his business staff and personal friends. Immediately on its arrival the body will be taken to Mr. Irving's resi-

dence. Notwithstanding the requests that no flowers be sent several magnificent designs have arrived and have been given a place Flags were placed at half mast on many of the theaters in London and the afternoon and evening performances in the theaters throughout the country closed with the orchestras playing the dead march. At the Queen's Hall concert the orchestra played Chopin's funeral march, the vast

audience standing. Ellen Terry, who is playing at Birmingham, is reported to be completely prostrated with grief and did not appear at tonight's performance.

A meeting will be held in London at which a proposition for a national memorial will take shape. It is extremely probable that Sir Charles Wyndham will propose the endowment of a national theater lrving's name.

Seldom has the death of a public man in England called out such an universal expression of sorrow that has followed the tragically sudden death of Sir Henry Irving at Bradford last night. Appreciations, histories of his career and stories of his many-sided activities fill the newspapers. His last words on the stage as the curtain was rung down. on the death of Becket, "Into Thy hands, Oh, Lord. Into Thy hand," were practically the last he uttered, as he never spoke after his collapse in the hall of the hotel, where he died. Members of the company now recall that Sir Henry showed signs of exhaustion and overstrain during the last week, which did not attract particular attention at the time.

During the performance of "The Bells at Bradford Thursday the veteran actor delivered many passages seated instead of his customary fredom of movement on the stage. Once or twice last night toward the close of the performance Sir Henry was seen to support himself on the stage, but in response to the recalls of the audience he appeared before the curtain and acknowledged the cordiality of his reception. Flags are half-masted over the town hall and other public buildings at Bradford today and telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the country. Ellen Terry was greatly distressed at the news. She said:

"I know all this has happened as he wished. He worked to the very last in full possession of his faculties. It rejoices me that he finished his evening's work. His last words on the stage were, Through night to light. Into Thy hands, oh God, into Thy hands. "His last expressed wish, the wish of his

life, was for a municipal theater where everything would be of the first ordewhere the standard of true drama as distinguished from miscellaneous entertainment would be successfully upheld. A realization of this wish would be a fitting monument to him."

Sir Charles Wyndham, manager of the Criterion theater, is taking the initiative in summoning a meeting of actors and managers to decide what action shall be taken perpetuate the memory of "The Chief." Suggestions are heard in some quarters that the burial take place in Westminster Abbey in poets' corner, where lie the bodies the Polish municipal population. The of Garrick, Mrs. Siddons and other theatrical celebrities.

If you have anything to trade, advertise

(Continued from First Page.)

finds himself forced into a quarrel with the native population of India over the purtition of Bengal, and the home government, instead of standing by him, as might have been expected in his quarrel with Lord Kitchener over the attemps to make the government of India more centralized and to inject more iron, elects to sustain Kitchoner as against Curzon. The friends of Lord Curzon say that for a long time past tional forces in Poland will justify the he has been between the devil and the deep sea, and without very much shore room either, and that he feels that in leaving India he is not leaving India for India's good; that he is not even leaving India for the empire's good; but that he is leaving India for Curzon's good, no matter what the future may have in store for him

Simpson Passes Restless Night. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 14.-Ex-Congressnan Jerry Simpson shows no improvement today. He passed a restless night, suffering several choking spells.

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the price of the fancy grades of Pianos, we recommend such wellknown Pianos as the Hallet, Krell, Sterling, Mathushek, Cable Nelson, Hospe, Burton, Whitney, Heinze and Cramer Pianos. This line of Pianos has been so long in use by our good people that further comment would be

superfluous, but we will again remind them that our Ten Year Guarantee goes with every Piano we sell. Wen you can buy good Pianos from the oldest established house. with full security and perfect con-

fidence, at prices that are posttively a saving of no less than \$50 and up to \$100, you have no excuse buying elsewhere. Brand new Pianos are selling for \$145, \$165, \$185, \$225, \$245

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