THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. WANT AD SECTION. THE Pages 1 to 8.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

the Bank.

Security for Good Returns on

Capital Put in Farm

Lands,

with all kinds of property.

farming is unprofitable as compared with

now living in cities than was the case some

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1903.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY. LIVE REAL ESTATE TOPICS

The tugs of the harness of Niagara power

onstitute the transmission line from the

on the New York Central railroad. The

This means that the New York Central

vance in the transmission problem. It will

The cable towers are of steel and trian-

filled with cement to prevent injury to the

tubular construction from extreme heat

gular in form, the legs being hollow and

now ready to operate a vast electric

distance is 100 miles.

lectric cars.

Syrneuse

What the Dealers Are Talking About Among Themselves.

Advortise In

Best the West

OMAHA BEE

DEMAND FOR RENTABLE HOUSES EXPLAINED

Interesting Grist of Gossip Growing Out of the Particularly Active Realty Business in Omaha and Vicinity.

"The best sign of Omaha's improvement." says a well known rental agent, "is the

number of strangers who are asking for houses to rent. It bui't as it was a year or two ago, when you simply had to ask from what agent you last rented, but system, covering western and central New now a large percentage of our rentals are York, making it possible for one to travel to people who give out-of-town reference from Niagara Falls to Little Falls on or to some Omaha jobber with whom they did business out in the state. They don't The transmission of power from Niagara even know the streets and by advertising Falls to Syracuse will mark a distinct ad- the house and street number you convey nothing to them. They want to know a be the longest line on the continent, ex- great deal about the house before they go cept that of one company in California. I to look at it, so I ad ise people who have This line will be the most complete in houses to rent to put it in an agent's the world. The poles or towers on which hands; it will be rented more quickly and will be strung the power cables have al- at less expense than if the owner tries it ready been erected to the city line of himself."

"Do you know there is no more acreage property within a mile of a car line?" pursued the talker. "I mean no more cheap tracts of two to twenty acres, where and cold, the cement being a neutralizing a fellow can build a little house, plant an orchard and have some chickens, pigs and COWH.

"Some real estate men have told me they could sell every acro of ground within half a mile of a car line if they could find some big tracts to cut up. Now, isn't it time to agitate the extension of some of our car lines, so they will open up some of the unoccupied space that lies close in to the city, but is between the spokes of the present car lines? For instance, if the Ames avenue car would go west a little farther and circle around to the south to Krug park, it would open up a large area for settlement and give the north end of town a car line to Krug tem of Rochester by the Vanderbilt-An- park and Benson. The present line is overworked and very inconvenient to the people living in the north end of town, and even more so to those in Hanscom park and West Farnam districts. The park line that branch and the Auburn branch of the now stops at the southwest corner of the New York Central is now announced and a park ought to be extended southwest to Fortieth and I streets, South Omaha, opening up the country lying between the park

"I am glad to see The Bee advocating a workhouse to take the place of the local vast bastiles," said a property owner the other day. "If The Hee will keep that idea hefore the people it will help to bring about the complete solution of the court house problem. Mr. Wallace's plan, as given at other the real estate banquet the other night, was both novel and worth careful consideration. His idea was to have a syndicate purchase the court house square at a price agreeable to the county and to commandance innuence said: "In ten years locate the court house on the block bounded by Harney and St. Mary's avenue, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, placing the court house on Harney street t will have been displaced by the electric and the fall and workhouse down in the

valley on St. Mary's avenue, surrounding "The remark was received with incredulthe block with a high brick wall. The ity," comments the Brooklyn Eagle. "Even court house souare could be utilize stores and office building, (an ideal loca tion for Union Pacific headquarters), and It would enhance the value of all the surrounding property at least 50 per cent. "Until some one makes a better suggestion, I believe Mr. Wallace deserves the palm. I wish The Bee would have a symposium from various contributors as to what we shall do with the court house." ST. PAUL, Neb., March 23 .- To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago 1 noticed an account in the Bee of a controversy between a Douglas county real estate man and the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, over the question of what, if any benefit the increase in value of farm land in Nebraska, had been to the Nebraska farmer, provided the farmer still retained his land for farm purposes? The real estate man seeming to contend that the farmer was not benefited, and the Hon.' Secretary was apparently unable to offer any very lucid explanation of the fact he well knew existed. To me, it seem only the inconsistancy of attempting to solve a problem wrong end to. If the real estate man had inquired what influence had caused the great advance in the values of farm property, the benefit to the farmer of such increased value would have been apparent without the question being asked. In my experience in dealing with real "In the present outlook it would seem estate for the last twenty years, I have deas if the only purpose was that of mov- voted considerable study to the causes ing the suburban traffic by electrical for the raise and fall in the value of real power. It is merely the first step in the estate and one, among other, conclusions coming revolution. The other steps may I have arrived at, is this. That no farm not now be apparent to the general pub- land in any country ever attained at very lic, but they are clearly visible to rail- high market value until the farmers of that road men. Already the New York Cen- country were able to pay high prices for IL trai has begun the preliminary work of We never hear of a farmer coming from electrifying its western division. When Illinois to Nebraska and buying land of both ends are operated by electricity it \$100 per acre. If an Illinois farmer wants will be but a short time before the same to buy land, and is rich enough to pay power will be applied to the middle sec- \$100 per acre for it, he will buy his land in tions. When one road is wholly operated his own country at \$150 or more per acre, by electric power other roads will follow. pay his \$100 per acre down and go in debt One road will not be permitted to enjoy for the balance rather than take chanced a monopoly of the advantages resident in in a country with which he is not acquainted. Consequently, before land in "If no other advantage were secured to Douglas county would sell for \$100 to \$125 the traveling public than that of in- per acre it had to wait until the farmers of that county were able to buy it at that olution would be justified. Exemption price, and the very fact that he was and from coal dust and coal smoke would in- is able to buy it at that price is abundant crease travel. And that would be the evidence of his material prosperity. I am not personally acquainted with the conditions in Douglas county, but I am so well acquainted with the condition of the farmers in Nebraska, generally, that I do not hesitate to say that I have correctly stated the case in Douglas county. Here in Howard county, farm land has increased in value since 1902, from \$15 to \$25 per acre, to \$40 to \$75 per acre, the greater part of the increase within the last two years, and I know that I am safe in saying that this increase in value is due to the material prosperity of the farmers of this county. Nearly all of the lands that have been sold for high prices have been sold to our own farmers, or farmers from near by counties. To more forcibly illustrate my contention and at the risk of incurring some one's displeasure by using personalities, I want to cite one or two particular circumstances. The highest price that any farm has yet sold for in this county (except some small tract near town), was about 175 acres, sold by Charles Sumovich to James F. Irvine by which it can be done is not in the for \$11.275. The purchaser was born and raised in Howard county, is still under thirty years of age and his only source of revenue has been a Howard county farm.

LAND AS SAFE INVESTMENT 000, and in 1960, 5,700,000. In other words, in 1860, excluding people living in other Strange Spectacle of a Divided Church in 1869, excluding people living in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or over, we had one farm to every fourteen persons, while in Money So Planted is Better Flaced Than in 1909, on the same basis, we had one farm to every 3.9 persons. This is a fact of great importance, for it shows that our and is not going into the hands of capitalists nor into the clutches of large CHANCE FOR PROFIT AND NONE FOR LOSS owners, which would be a great detriment to the country. Teaching upon this point, What Constitutes the Basis of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture W. W. Hays recently said:

Unforescen financial changes might-turn capital to purchasing 'estates,' and other economic changes might tend to greatly increase the percentage of -Uncle Sam's acres owned by 'landlords.' Reducing the

Ownership of the land by the man who proportion of that class who manage and tills it is one of the most important factors 'work' lands which they own lowers the in the progress of civilization in this or any average living. The principal reason why other country. History has repeatedly the common farmers now hold the land is demonstrated that as a general rule, the because, by uniting their capital, their man who owns the land he farms is a labor and their brains with the making of more valuable citizen than the man who a permanent family home, they can pay so farms a rented place. This statement much for the land that the capitalist cannot should not be construed to mean that every afford to own it for lessing, nor to 'run' it man who is a renter is an undesirable at arm's length without pauper labor. Recitizen nor that all land owners are better muneration in the form of independent citizens than are the renters; it is not in- homes for families is not secured by the tend to convey such an idea. The young absent landlord and by only a few of the man with limited capital or, perhaps, with inhabitants on the large estate conducted no capital at his command often rents a by the owner. Whenever other industries farm for a few years until he is able to buy, lag capital seeks investment in landed and this is certainly commendable. There estates, and once estates, with expensive are, however, a class of farmers who rc- central buildings, are developed, it is, in main renters mainly because they are poor deed, very difficult to break them up into managers and never get enough money to- smaller holdings. European estates helt gether to purchase a farm. Others who to hold as peasants a large class of people have enough capital are afraid to invest who do not lack in ability, as shown by the their surplus, fearing that land values are | rapidity with which the rise when placed apt to decline and their holdings become on free soil in America."

less valuable in the future. It cannot be These well known facts serve to emphadenied that farm land is at times boomed size the importance to every man who above its normal market value, in which possibly can do so to acquire ownership in case a reaction is sure to follow. Sooner or land. There lies before the American peolater, however, periods of depression pass, ple a period of greater industrial struggles land values are again restored, and usually than they have ever experienced. That another increase in price follows. It is so period will not come in our generation, perhaps our children may not witness it,

but sooner or later, as our population con-Are People Leaving the Country ! . tinues to increase, competition will be-During recent years we have heard a come more severe and the struggle for land great deal about people leaving the country ownership will increase. Those who secure to take up work in the city at wages that land now, while there are still millions are more remunerative. It is argued by of acres to be had at a small cost, are some that the direct cause of this immigrabuilding wiser for the future than they tion from the country to the city is that

A Word to the Renter.

realize.

other lines of business. As a matter of fact, a greater proportion of our people are We are prone to boast of the wealth of our country, we point with pride to the years ago. In 1850, for example, when the prosperity of our farmers, we like to population of the United States was 23,000,- dwell upon the immensity of the crops we 000, only 12 per cent of the people lived in annually raise and their enormous aggrein citles of 8,000 inhabitants or over, while gate annual money value. We have good in 1890, when our population was over 76,- reason for being proud of our agricultural 000,000, 33 per cent of our people lived in prosperity, for the American farmer is the cities of 8,000 or over. These facts certainly most intelligent farmer on the face of the demonstrate that our urban population is globe. In spite of this, however, we have increasing more rapidly than our rural. more renters than we ought to have. No This, however, does not prove that farming less than 35 per cent of our farmers live is unprofitable, neither does it indicate that and work on rented land. This should land is not a good investment. We believe not be so. There is plenty of good land that land is one of the safest and best in- for sale, not only as reasonable, but at vestments for the small investor that can very low prices compared with their agricultural value. Renters should think of be found anywhere. We agree with Hon. Joremiah Rusk, who, when he was secrethe vast opportunities that are still open. tary of agriculture, in writing on American to them. They should not fail to realize farming 100 years hence, said; "What land that they can get more out of a farm of their own than out of one they rent. They will be worth in those days no man can seldom treat a rented farm as they would venture to estimate, but of one thing we their own land, and, besides, land that can all rest assured, and that is that the has been rented for a number of years, as richest inheritance a man can leave to his grandohildren and their descendants will is well known, is invariably run down and

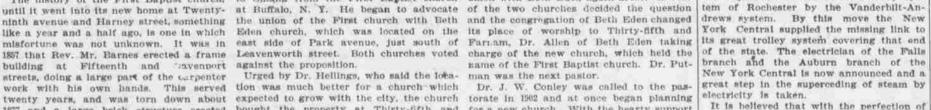
in poor condition to begin with. As a rule, the renter is a grain farmer; be a farm of many broad, fertile acres in he is largely a one-crop man. The result in that

been cut in two and will be moved this out the indebtedness. week to Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets,

ing. The history of the First Baptist church, building at Fifteenth and vavenport against the proposition. streets, doing a large part of the carpenter

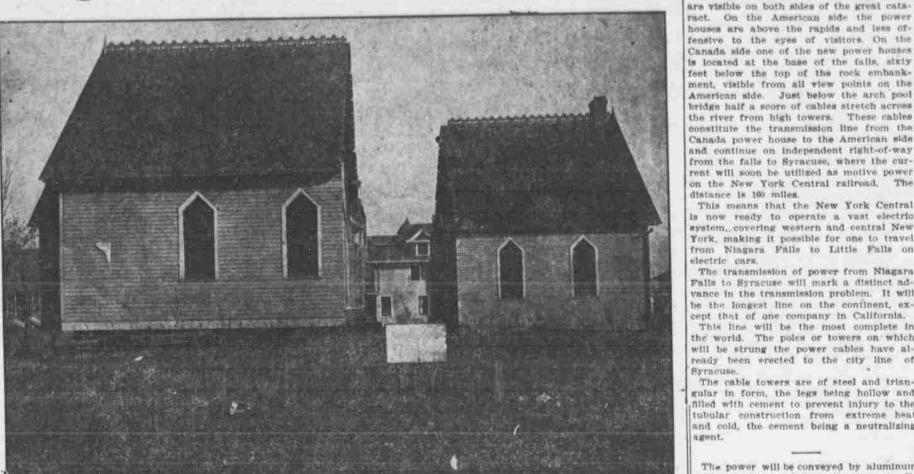
Urged by Dr. Hellings, who said the loca- man was the next pastor.

work with his own hands. This served then was much better for a church which Dr. J. W. Conley was called to the pastwenty years, and was torn down about expected to grow with the city, the church torate in 1962 and at once began planning 1877 and a large brick structure erected bought the property at Thirty-fifth and for a new church. With the hearty support In its place at a cost of \$20,000. Such a Farnam streets in 1895 and in 1896 moved a of the congregation his efforts were sucbuilding was a magnificent church home frame building from Thirtieth and Call- cessful, and in October of 1904 the present at that time in Omaha. The building if fornia streets to the lot and erected an ad- home of the church on Twenty-ninth the church placed a large debt on the dition. The whole movement was con- avenue was dedicated. Including the congregation, and for years there was a trary to the best judgment of the Baptists ground it cost \$60,000.



name of the First Baptist church. Dr. Put-





FORMER FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AT THIRTY-FIFTH AND FARNAM-TO BE TRANSFORMED INTO STORE BUILD-

rient in the transmission of electricity, and it is calculated that only 8 per cent will be lost in the transmission to Syracuse. The right of way obtained for the transmission line is 300 feet wide from Niagara river to Lockport, 200 feet wide from Lock-

great step in the superceding of steam by electricity is taken. It is believed that with the perfection of and South Omaha. the electric locomotive the New York Central will substitute electricity for steam its main line. feeder' system to the trunk lines has been formed. Passengers will be picked up at their doors along central and western New York and taken in express trolleys to

The power will be conveyed by aluminum ables, which have been found most effi-

The old frame First Baptist church build- hard struggle to pay it, until finally the of the city and of many of the members of ing at Thirty-fifth and Farnam streets. American Baptist Home Missionary so- the First church, say those of the present recently bought by N. P. Dodge, jr., hus clety applied \$16,000 and practically wiped church who were members then. It soon December 4, 1894, the church was de- made, and the church made no progress.

where it will be converted into a store build- stroyed by fire. It happened in the pas- Two or three years after the move Dr. torate of W. P. Hellings, D. D., who came Hellings went east and the question of to Omaha from the First Eaptist church union with Beth Eden again arose. A vote

port to Rochester and 100 feet wide from became evident that a mistake had been Rochester to Syracuse. The consummation of the contract for this large block of power by the New York Central was rumored immediately after the acquisition of the street railway sysdrews system. By this move the New like a year and a half ago, is one in which Eden church, which was located on the its place of worship to Thirty-fifth and York Central supplied the missing link to

The reason why the city population is increasing is not because farming is unprofitable, but because this is an age which especially favors city building. It is an age of railroad building and an age of manufacturing. In 1850, for example, our total manufactured products were valued at, approximately, \$1,000,000,000, while in 1000 their value was over \$13,000,000,000. During these fifty years there was an average increase in the value of manufactured products of 70 per cent for each decade. The amount of money paid for labor during the same period increased from \$237,-000.000 in 1850 to \$2,329,000,000 in 1900, while the number of hands employed increased from 957,000 to 5,317,000. The increase mentioned has only reference to manufacturing. railroading, mining, commerce and other industries, which draw men to the cities. have met with equal rapid growth, and this is one of the main causes of the increase in our city population.

the United States of America."

An Age of City Building.

Another factor which has contributed to the growth of our urban population is the introduction of improved farm machinery. On this account fewer people are today needed on the farm to perform a given amount of labor than was the case fifty years ago. One man can now do the work of two or three during earlier times. Furthermore, our modes of living have changed -the man in the country makes greater demand upon the man in the city than he used to. He buys his meat and he sells his cream instead of first making it into butter. His wheat is ground at large milling centers instead of in his own community. He dresses better and makes greater demand upon the city merchant for clothes, shoes, buggles and all sorts of commodities. What were considered luxurles a few years ago are now considered necessities. Many other things might be mentioned which directly or indirectly contribute to city building.

Strong Demand for Land.

Further proof of the statement that the city is not growing at the expense of the This shows an increase in prices of 90 per country for the reason that farming is unprofitable or that farm property is not good property is found in the tremendous deal more than these figures indicate and activity that has manifested itself in land to which many farmers could bear witness i dealings the country over during the last but this represents the average increase ten years. Stop for a moment and consider what the mad rush for the Rosebud land in South Dakota last summer meant Did it not mean that people had the "iand divided all the land of the republic into fever?" Did it not show that there is a five classes, according to his natural strong desire in the heart of every man fertility. The land comprised in the first to own land? The Rosebud land was not class constitutes about 17 per cent of the to be given away, but was sold at \$4.50 per agricultural land in France. The second acre, and yet 63 per cent of the land to class, about 22 per cent; the third class, be disposed of was not as valuable as a 25 per cent; the fourth class, 20 per cent, great deal of land that can be purchased and the fifth class, 16 per cent. The value from private parties at the same price of these different classes of land is shown per acro. It was generally known that in the following table, as reported in there were only about 150 good claims in French official government report for 1852 the total of 2.240 to be sold, still 107,000 The figures represent dollars per acre:

people registered in hopes of getting the coveted prize, 160 acres of land. The same funes condition of affairs has existed wherever large tracts of land have been opened up. When a large amount of Canadian land was opened for settlement a few years ago the same rush was seen, all of which goes to show that the public realizes the doing a great work for the country in higher money value per acre. bringing before their readers the wonderful siness opportunities and land bargains there are in various parts of the country.

Number of Parmy Increasing. During the last fifty years farms have which one would naturally expect, but

ne secures fairl good profits and in other years he com out behind. One-crop farming is not profit able. It is the diversified farmer who is making money. The man who raises grass and grain, feeds these products to his live stock, thus getting two instead of one profit each year, and at the same time improves his land, is the successful man, and he is usually also the man who owns the land he tills.

Land Certain to Increase in Value,

In view of these facts we would urge centers, whose experience may have led them to conclude that farming is not so prolitable as it ought to be, to look at this problem in the light that the man who owns his farm has a great advantage over the one who rents and is obliged to move from one place to another every year or two. It is not necessary to buy land that is worth \$75 or \$100 per acre. There is plenty of good land available at one-half, one-third or one-quarter of these values. There are thousands of acres available and awaiting the push and energy of young men who are willing to put a shoulder to the wheel of independent industry. It behooves young men to keep their eyes open and to seize upon every opportunity to better themselves.

If every man could see a few years into the future, as far as prices of land is concerned, thousands of farmers would be ready to buy this very moment. This we cannot do. We can, however, look into the past. We can observe what has haptwenty or thirty years, we can ascertain what land is worth in some of the countries older than our own, and from such some helpful conclusions as to the future value of farming land in this country.

Value of Foreign Lands.

In 1850 the average price of farm hand in the United States was \$11 per arce, while in 1890 the average price was \$20 per acre cent in fifty years. A large proportion of our land has increased in value a good

the country over. The French government, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of land values. acre.

Arable, Natural Vine 11/141 169 32 Fifth 28 53 This table shows that the best agricul-

countries is worth more.

tural land, which is not equal to much of value of land. The agricultural press is our land in point of fertility, has a much land in Russia which in 1860 averaged a

little over \$5 per acre was in 1889 valued at \$12.54. Land used for stock raising in The Netherlands, according to official re-

acre, while general farming land at that there are now more farms per rural in- time was worth \$113.49 per acre as an aver-



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING IN PROCEES OF DELTO LITION

The removal of the old/Young Men's President P. C. Himebaugh of the asso- torn down now to make room for the Christian association building at Sixteenth clation was the man responsible for the Brandels department store. The stone is pened in the United States during the last and Douglas streets calls to mind some purchase, and many wise heads of the as- being hauled to Twenty-fifth and Harney facts very interesting to the real estate sociation doubted the wisdom of the act. streets, where it will be used in the crecfraternity. In 1886 on the lot was nothing It was justified, however, before the deed tion of the new Wise Memorial hospital. but a small frame residence, which was was signed by Mr. Black, the association observations we should be able to draw afterward given away by the association receiving an offer of \$40,000. Today the ciation, speaking of the passing of the old on condition that the new owner would same site is costing J. L. Brandels & Sons home, said: remove it, and a big cottonwood tree, a practically \$200,000, for they gave that much

few weeks before and had adjudged the the material will just about equal the cost property, though this was unknown to the of tearing down and removal. association directors, worth \$18,000. After The old building was erected in 1887 at a some hesitation he accepted the offer.

landmark along Sixteentn street. It was to the association for the lot and building, have forescen the time when the place in that year that the association bought and the latter can hardly be counted would be in the center of the retail disthe property for \$25,000. The owner, J. P. worth anything, for it is estimated the trict and when its value would be eight Black of Chicago, had been in Omaha a amount of money realized on the sale of times what we paid for it. In fact there

cost of approximately \$75,000. It is being truth is stranger than fiction.

terms "arable land" was valued in 1903 at children is more valuable than land. It is IRISH TOLD TO STAY AWAY \$222 and what it terms "meadow land" at not easily squandered; it will afford them

\$150. By comparing these average valua- or the farmer in his old age, an independent tions with the average value of our land, home. Moths and rust will not corrupt it; \$30 per acre, we realize what the figures fire cannot destroy H, and trusts cannot We have, of course, much land monopolize it. No class of people is so that today sells for \$100 per acre and over. Independent as the farmers; upon them but we have much that can still be pur- always has and always will rest the proschased for a great deal less than \$20 per perity of the country, provided they own In studying the values given for the land they till.

foreign lands we should remember that To recapitulate: Demand for land is inthey are average figures and that without [creasing. Our population is increasing at question a great deal of the land in those a rapid rate and this is bound to cause the price of land to advance. Per rural

inhabitant the number of acres owned by Best Kind of Investment. What do these figures teach? Do they each is decreasing. It is better for the mean that land in foreign countries is country to have many small land owners than a few large holders and a large per superior to ours in point of productive-Certainly not. You say the difcent of renters. Land in the old countries, ference is due to a denser population in in spite of the fact that much of it is those countries. That is no doubt true, held by landlords, has gradually increased But will our population not soon become in value, though it is no more fertile than dense, too? Do you realize that the in- ours. It is more profitable for the farmer habitants of the United States have into own than to rent the land he farms. creased by 100 per cent every thirty years? If he owns it he is sure of getting the That our population has doubled itself benefit of increase in prices, and at the From a Russian report it appears that every three decades? If this rate of in- same time he can improve its crop-produccrease keeps up, now that there are over ing power, which it is practically impossi

\$9,000,000 people in this country, is it not a bie to do with rented land. Farming is foregone conclusion that land values are an independent business, calculated to pro bound to go upwards and travel rapidly duce the best and most useful citizens. not only greatly increased in numbers. ports, was valued in 1896 at \$213.53 per at that? Is there any escape from these For the young man, the middle-aged man and his posterity, no investment is so sure nelusions?

Free government land will soon be a to bring constant reasonable returns as an habitant the country over than there was age the country over. The average value thing of the past and the sooner a man investment in land. Therefore, no man in 1850. In that year we had in the United of all land in Belgium, according to gov-States 1.500,000 farms; in 1860, 2.000.000; in erument reports of that country, is \$236 better it will be for him and his posterify. Mother Earth while he can do so at rea-1570, 2,600,009; in 1880, 4,000,000; in 1890, 4,500. per acre. What the Belgium government No property that we can leave for our sonable prices.-Twentisth Century Farmer.

One of the oldest memoers of the asso-

"The most sanguine of us could hardly was a question as to whether it would ever be worth more than we paid."

This is plainly another instance where

People to Remain in

diroad operators who foresaw a revolu tion in motive power thought the limit should be placed at twenty years, if not a quarter of a century. The revolution meant much. Not only in their view, before this could be done, must a complete change be made in methods, track construction and organization, but influences of power, which would naturally be exerted to a continuance of oid ways and old methods, must be overturned. Yet but half of the period named by this far-seeing man hasexpired and the revolution is in progress. The work of electrifying the railroads centering at New York is under way. Already a portion of the Long island railroad is being operated by electricity, while the labor of electrifying other parts is being steadily pushed. Similar work is, being done on the lines of the New York and New Haven. The operation of the New York Central so far up as Croton is only awalting the completion of the terminal improvements in Manhattan. Though no

Five years ago a railroad operator of

ime it will be almoult to find a steam io-

comotive on the trunk lines of the east.

when lound it will be on the scrap heap.

motor.

At - present a

public announcement has been made of the fact, it is well known that the Pennsylvania contemplates the moving of its trains by electricity between Philadelphia and New York when the tunnels under the North river are completed. Now the Erie takes a stop in the same direction, while

the Delaware & Hudson is experimenting with a new style of electric motor.

applied electricity.

creased comfort and cleanliness the revadvantage gained by the company. This is not a fanciful consideration. Railroad DUBLIN, March 24 .- (Special Cablegram operatives know that increase of comfort to The Bee.)-The Rev. Father O'Brien of and convenience in their cars has been Foledo, one of the most popular of Irish- followed by such increase of receipts as

Ireland, advises the people of this country there are other advantages in the way of to remain at home instead of emigrating increased speed and sconomy of operation to the new world. There has been consider- that commend the power to railroad men. able discussion in Ireland recently over the In the whole realm of directed energy marked emigration from England to the there is not to be found such waste as colonies in general and to Canada in par- is made in the application of energy stored in coal. But 10 per cent of that energy Father O'Brien warns the poorer people is secured. Ninety per cent goes to waste. of Ireland, telling them that some of the It is true that as yet coal must be con-American cities are overcrowded and that sumed to generate electricity. But the relatively and proportionately wages paid power thus obtained is in much larger produced without the aid of the steam

power. It will not do, in view of the past, to conclude that the discovery of the means near future. As it is, however, the science of electricity has advanced to that stage when it is recognized as the most economical of efficients in power. The main thing is that the revolution in motive power

Another example is the Bange farm of 160 is in progress. The next five years will be acres, four miles north of St. Paul, that

Native Land. American pastors, who is at present in to justify the expenditures entailed. But

ticular. are no greater in some sections of the proportion than when taken directly from United States than in Ireland itself. He the coal. Thus there is a reduction of cites the cases of many of the larger cities expenses. Of course, the ideal condition and says that it is to a life of this kind will be reached when electricity can be that so many of the Irish emigrants go.

Former Banker Sentenced.

Former Banker Sentenced. HARRISON, Ill., March 24.-Thomas M. Casey, former general manager of the Bank of Balmon & Salmon of Clinton, which failed last summer catching many poor depositors, pleaded guilty here today in the circuit court to a charge of forgery, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. After receiving sentences Casey was taken in charge by the sheriff and was stated for the penitentiary this afternoon. Casey said he was anxious to begin serving his sentence. a memorable period in the history of electrical propulsion."

Father O'Brien of Toledo Advises