O'Donahoe-Redmond Co.

THIS WILL BE ANOTHER WEEK OF

SENSATIONAL PRICE CUTTING

.....AT OUR.....

GREAT REMOVAL SALE

MORE ADDITIONAL BARGAINS FOR MONDAY.

THE MOVING SALE IN OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Every garment in our Cloak and Suit Departments will be sold at a very great reduction during our Moving Sale.

Specials for Monday's Sale.

New Ladies' Coats—Long Coats, semi-fitted and full box styles, in black, tan, brown and new plaids. Prices—$12.50, $9.90, $7.95, $7.50 and..... **6.95**

LADIES' NEW SILK SUITS AND DRESSES.

We are showing an elegant stock of new black and white and fancy checks and plaids, also plain colors. Selected to sell at $35.00—Monday, at..... **25.00**

Ladies' New House Sacks—Fine fleeced cloth, Oriental and Persian patterns, regular 75c quality—Monday, at..... **50c**

Ladies' Lingerie Waists—All white, lace and embroidery trimmed, former prices 75c, $1.00 and $1.25—Monday's sale..... **39c**

COLORED DRESS GOODS—NEW ARRIVALS.

Choice lines in the new blues, greys, greens, browns and reds, all the new weaves and shadings. Prices range from $2.50 down to..... **50c**

The new Jasper Grey Checks, Fancy Plaids, Overplaids, in regular plaids and plain mixtures—Monday special, at, yard, only..... **1.00**

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

46-inch Chiffon Panamas, worth $1.00 yard—Monday special, at, yard..... **75c**

48-inch Black French Voile, never sold at less than $1.25 yard—Monday special, at, yard..... **1.00**

NEW FALL SILKS.

New 27-inch Maxine Dress Silk, high lustre, possesses that peculiar softness which is the latest finish. Comes in all the new fall shades (wear guaranteed.) A regular $1.25 value, Introductory Sale Monday, yard..... **95c**

THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BLACK TAFFETA EVER HEARD OF.

Our 27-inch Oil Boiled Black Taffeta, made expressly for us (wear guaranteed); soft chiffon finish; sold regular at $1.39—on sale Monday, at, yard..... **79c**

25 PER CENT OFF ON PATTERN CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Now is your opportunity to buy Table Linens and Napkins. All our fine German, Scotch and Irish Linen Pattern Cloths, with napkins to match, at **25 per cent off.**

20c HUCK TOWELS FOR 15c.

50 dozen Linen Huck and Rubdry towels, worth 20c, this sale Monday, each..... **15c**

40c TURKISH TOWELS FOR 25c.

50 dozen extra large Turkish Towels, double warp, worth 40c, this sale, each..... **25c**

25c TEA CLOTHS FOR 15c.

250 dozen all Linen Tea Cloths, size 20x30, regular price 25c—Monday while they last—each..... **15c**

MONDAY'S SPECIAL IN LACES AND EMBROIDERY.

This lot consists of short ends of Allover Embroideries and Oriental Net Laces, in 1 to 4 yard lengths, worth 50c to $1.00 yard—perfect goods—Removal Sale price, a yard..... **35c**

$1.25 WAIST PATTERNS 49c.

White Batiste Waistings with fancy embroidered fronts, 6 to 10 inches wide, collar and cuffs, material enough warranted to make any size waist to 44, sold all season at $1.25 each—Removal Sale Price, each..... **49c**

Special Announcement—We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that Miss M. Hayan will assume the management of our Alteration Dept. from Monday, the 10th.

WE WILL SOON MOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING, CORNER SIXTEENTH AND HOWARD STREETS.

O'Donahoe-Redmond Co.

VISITORS to the Dry Goods and Cloak and Suit Depts. in the BENNETT STORE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $600,000.00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

STATEMENT SEPT. 4TH, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Time Loans		$ 5,284,356.98
Banking House		125,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		200,000.00
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer	$2,670,972.44	
U. S. Bonds	200,000.00	
Other Bonds	460,441.75	
Call Loans	1,301,139.55	
Cash	1,658,541.43	6,291,095.17
		$11,900,452.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	391,935.36
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	10,708,516.79
	$11,900,452.15

OFFICERS AND DDIRECTORS.

HERMAN KOUNTZE, President. J. A. CREIGHTON, Vice President.
W. A. PAXTON. S. M. ANDREESEN. T. L. DAVIS. W. S. POPPLETON.
F. H. DAVIS, Cashier. C. T. KOUNTZE, Asst't Cashier
L. L. KOUNTZE, Ass't Cashier.

We Furnish Kountze Bros.' Foreign Circular Letters of Credit, Buy and Sell Foreign Exchange and Issue Travelers' Checks.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS IN BASEMENT.

Depository of the United States, State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, City of Omaha.

LOST

"I'm a lost dog; please put a want ad in The Bee and find me."

N. B.—When you lose anything, don't cry; put a want ad in The Bee and get it back.

Telephone 238.

80,000 Real Circulation.

ICE TRUST INVITES A WAR

Draws Attention of County and City Legal Departments to Its Tactics.

SLABAUGH RESUMES HIS INVESTIGATION

Mayor Dahlman Suggests the Mild Method of Throwing Driver in Jail, Ice in Gutter and Smashing Wagon.

County Attorney Slabaugh is busy looking up the law in connection with the refusal of the Omaha Ice and Storage company to deliver ice to Mrs. C. L. Ransom and to Mrs. C. W. Eckerman, who testified in police court against that company and who held one of that company's coupon books which had been duly paid for. Mr. Slabaugh is not yet prepared to say just what he will be able to do in the way of prosecution. He said he wanted to be sure of his grounds before proceeding. As to there being any ice trust, he repeated his former statement that up to date he has not enough evidence to warrant a conviction on that score, and just what can be done with a company which refuses to sell its product to a former patron, is also an open question, he declared.

Mayor Dahlman will cause condign punishment to be visited upon the ice company which repeats the offense of refusing to sell ice to any one customer who has been short-weighted and appears against the company in police court. The mayor's remedy is to throw the driver in jail, destroy the ice and break up the wagon. If the people are prompt in telephoning him of the cases and the police are real shifty in getting to the place before the drivers get away some real results may be obtained and the ice question become a back issue.

Dahlman's View of It.

The mayor's statement dictated Saturday morning, follows:

"Sometime ago I had an ordinance prepared and introduced which was passed by the council and became a law, making it a penalty for any one who refused to give full weights of anything sold to the consumer. A few days ago C. W. Eckerman and C. L. Ransom, both citizens of Omaha, filed complaints against a certain ice company for failing to give them the number of pounds of ice they paid for. They were prosecuted by the city prosecutor and convicted and fined. They appealed the case, which they had a right to do. But after this trial they refused to deliver ice to these people. They complained to me. I took the matter up with Assistant City Attorney Dunn, and had him investigate the laws to see whether there was any way that we could compel these people to furnish ice to those that were willing to pay for it. He did not find anything on the statute books that covered cases of this kind, but he was of the opinion from other investigations made, that there might be a case made against these people under the anti-trust law. This would mean a long and hard fight, and by that time the ice season would be over. So I have concluded to adopt this remedy: That hereafter when people complain of being short-weighted on ice in the city of Omaha and will file a complaint the same will be prosecuted by the city prosecutor without cost to them and, if convicted, and they then refuse to furnish the people that make complaint ice, if they have the money to pay for it, and will telephone me, I will instruct the chief of police to send a policeman out there and take charge of the driver, wagon and ice, and I will further instruct him to throw the driver in jail, throw the ice in the gutter and smash the wagon.

"I hope that the men engaged in the ice business will not force me to take any action of this kind, but I will promise them now that we will try it once and see how it works."

Slabaugh Wants Testimony.

County Attorney Slabaugh, in his investigation of the case, is endeavoring to get hold of Douglas Armour, the man who struck out from the employ of the John Doe concern with a wagon of his own and began selling ice at 40 cents a hundred. Armour made bold declarations about what he would do and tell, but now he has dropped from public view. The fact is he is out of business, according to his partner and according to the people in Dundee and the West Farnam street whom he supplied with ice. He has not been around for over a week and these people, most of them, are patronizing the Ryan company, which has not gone quite to the limit of the trust prices. Armour bought his ice, as a matter of fact, from the People's Ice company at $5 a ton. At the same time others were getting it from the same concern at $4 a ton. One of the firm was asked one day why Armour had to pay more and this was the reply:

"He is talking too much to The Bee. We have to fine him just $1 a ton for breaking into print. If he would keep still he could get it for $4 a ton, too."

Armour's friends say he could not stand prosperity, though had he kept his head he might have reaped a rich harvest, for "things were coming his way." Before he quit, however, he raised from 40 to 50 cents a hundred, saying the people who were supplying him had raised.

HOW THE FIRES START

Smokers More Careless Than Children in Using Matches—Holiday Outbreaks.

Fewer fires are caused by children playing with matches than by careless smokers, who throw away burning matches after lighting cigars, pipes, or cigarettes. This is what the official figures show, as they appear in the report of the fire commissioner. Where only 244 children in all Greater New York caused fires by amusing themselves with matches and flame, 404 cigar, cigarette, and pipe smokers—almost twice as many—accomplished the same unfortunate results.

There are lessons for the housekeeper as well as the householder in the comparative showing of the various causes for fires, as stated in the report. To the credit of the smoker be it said that, on a basis of the estimated smoking population of the metropolis, only one man in about 4,000 sets things afire. Yet, out of every hundred fires, the firemen have laid the blame of at least five at the door of the careless devotee of nicotine. Perhaps there is some consolation for the smoker in the fact that one person in 500 is credited with starting one of the 7,750 fires which occurred in 1905.

In the household, the range, furnace, and heating pipes are shown to be well worth watching. From stoves alone 519 fires are reported to have sprung, and done some $100,000 worth of damage. Chimney fires, from defective flues and similar causes, formed almost 6 per cent of all the fires, while sparks from stoves, stove-pipes and chimneys caused 2 per cent more.

More than 6 per cent of all the fires in the city, the records show, were due to the use of gas in one form or another. Of these almost half were "curtain fires," caused by the blowing of curtains against jets. Lamps were responsible for a little more than 2 per cent of all the fires, and candles a trifle over 3 per cent. Less than 1 per cent were caused by electric wiring for lights, power, and heat; only 75 of the 7,750 fires being reported as due to electrical sources. Only 25 fires are credited to the gnawing mouse and the match.

The comic paper joke of Bridget and the kerosene can is practically unsupported by the report of "Kerosene oil; carelessness with, in starting stove fires, 4." This is next to the least cause for fires, viz., "Rekindling of previous fires, 3." The greatest source of fire is "Matches; carelessness in the use of, 757."

The holiday season of Christmas and Fourth of July are fruitful ones for fires. Fourteen fires were started from Christmas trees last Christmas, and bonfires, firecrackers and fireworks were held responsible for almost 9 per cent of the year's fires.—New York Post.

ANOTHER WEBSTER LETTER

Unpublished Playful Epistle Written by the Great Daniel in His Early Days.

The Boston Transcript reproduces two heretofore unpublished letters of Daniel Webster, one of which, under date of November 30, 1804, was written to Thomas W. Thompson, Esq., Salisbury, N. H., and addressed in Webster's own youthful handwriting. This was before the day of envelopes or postage stamps, and the letter contains the name of the person addressed only on its outer side. The other, a decidedly playful letter, was written earlier the same year and addressed to Miss Ellen Thompson of Newburyport.

After Daniel Webster's graduation from college in 1801 he studied in the law office of Mr. Thompson, but needing funds he interrupted this study to teach in the academy at Fryeburg, Me., for some months. He did not go to Boston to study for admission to the bar till 1804, when he left Salisbury "for the last time," i. e., as a place of residence. He refers in the playful letter to this fact; and the letter, written in 1804 (to Mr. Thompson of Salisbury), asking for a certificate, etc., shows that in this sense he had then left Salisbury for the last time." This indicates that the two letters were written about the same time, that is, one in July and the other in November of the same year. Mr. Webster was not married until four years later. These letters came into the possession of Mr. Parker Noyes, whose first wife was Miss Ellen Thompson, to whom the more playful epistle was addressed. Mr. Noyes, owing to ill health, retired early in life from the practice of law to his farm in Franklin, N. H., where for many years he was the neighbor, as well as the friend, of Mr. Webster, whose farm in Franklin is now a state orphanage. The letters have come down in the family of Mr. Noyes, and are now in the possession of a grand niece of his second wife, Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball, who now resides in Portsmouth, N. H.

The letter to Miss Thompson reads:

July 12th.

Ellen:

Do you think you have charity enough to forgive me for detaining the enclosed letter in my hands a whole fortnight? What do you think has been the cause of this? Negligence or accident? or was it done on purpose to give me an opportunity of writing this by way of apology? Form your own conjecture—I can't explain.

Well, Ellen, I am a free, single, untied man again. I have passed thro' the whole drama of matrimony, & must say, on the whole, it is not so bad as one would expect. Am now a widower, in weeds.—As soon as my mourning is cast off, I am resolved to apply to Mabel, Elen & Phebe to get me married again—a good deal stronger. I left P. in good health & fine spirits—she did not appear to look round on E. A. as her abiding place. At Fryeburg I was told by such as I suppose knew, that it was quite certain that she was to be an inhabitant of that village.

Tomorrow I leave here for Boston, & place of his nativity without some little consider myself as leaving Salisbury for the last time. One does not quit the regret; however unpleasant, it is still home—& home, though there should be a thousand disagreeable things about it, has a strong hold on the heart. The regret which I feel on this removal is not a little heightened by the consideration that it puts it more out of my power to cultivate the acquaintance of the Newbury P. folks. I always wish to nurture every little plant of friendship which offers, in time, to produce pleasant fruit. But 'tis the misfortune of our kind, often to be removed from the opportunity of cherishing a begun & much valued acquaintance. I never think of this allotment of human nature without sighing. Mr. & Mrs. Thompson & children are all in good health. There is nobody else here whom you are concerned to know about. If there should be such a person, I believe he is very well.

Adieu—

Why will not Mabel & Elen consider as a friend D. WEBSTER.

P. S. When you write to P. give her the love of a divorced husband.

MENACE OF CANNED MUSIC

Machine Made Article Fearfully and Wonderfully Made, and Then Some.

Right here is the menace to machine made music! The first rift in the lute has appeared. The cheaper of these instruments of the home are no longer being purchased as formerly, and all because the automatic music devices are usurping their places.

And what is the result? The child becomes indifferent to practice, for when music can be heard in the homes without the labor of study and close application, and without the slow process of acquiring a technique, it will be simply a question of time when the amateur disappears entirely, and with him a host of vocal and instrumental teachers, who will be without field or calling."

Then what of the national throat? Will it not weaken? What of the national chest? Will it not shrink?

When a mother can turn on the phonograph with the same ease that she applies to the electric light, will she croon her baby to slumber with sweet lullabys, or will the infant be put to sleep by machinery?

Children are naturally imitative, and if, in their infancy, they will hear only phonographs, will they not sing, if they sing at all, in imitation and finally become simply human phonographs, without soul or expression? Congregational singing will suffer also, which, though crude at times, at least improves the respiration of many a weary sinner and softens the voices of those who live amid tumult and noise.

The host of mechanical reproducing machines, in their mad desire to supply music for all occasions, are offering to supplant the illustrator in the class room, the dance orchestra, the home and public singers and players, and so on.

There was a time when the pine woods of the north were sacred to summer simplicity, when around the camp fire at night the stories were told and the songs were sung with a charm all their own. But even now the invasion of the north has begun, and the ingenious purveyor of the canned music is urging the sportsman, on his way to the silent places with gun and rod, tent and canoe, to take with him some disks, cranks and cogs to sing to him as he sits by the firelight, a thought as unhappy and incongruous as canned salmon by a brook trout.

In the prospective scheme of mechanical music we shall see man and maiden in a light canoe under the moon upon an Adirondack lake with a gramophone carolling love songs from amidships.

Shall we not expect that when the nation once more sounds its call to arms and the gallant regiment marches forth, there will be no majestic drum major, no serried ranks of sonorous trombones, no glittering array of brass, or rolling of drums? In their stead will be a huge phonograph. How the soldiers' bosoms will swell at the thought that they are being led into the strife by a machine!—John Philip Sousa in Appleton's.

If you have anything to trade advertise it in the For Exchange column of The Bee Want Ad page.

Direct Representatives

.....OF THE.....

Factory

SEE US BEFORE BUYING

Remember We Are Western Headquarters for the

Edison Phonographs and Victor Talking Machines

The New 1906 Models from Ten to One Hundred Dollars.

SEE THIS GREAT OFFER

NOTHING DOWN — We offer to sell you an EDISON or VICTOR TALKING MACHINE on the condition that you pay for the records only, and begin to pay for the instrument 30 days later.

WE PREPAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES ON ALL RETAIL ORDERS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

50,000 New Records to Select From

FREE CONCERT DAILY

New September Records Now on Sale

Easy Terms — Note Our Offer

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

Nebraska Cycle Company

COR. FIFTEENTH AND HARNEY, OMAHA

GEO. E. MICKEL, Mgr. 334 Broadway, COUNCIL BLUFFS. 'Phone B618, 438 N. 24th St., SOUTH OMAHA

BOARD HONORS ROSEWATER

County Commissioners Adopt Resolution on Death, Paying Him Tribute.

CONFIRMS PLAN AS TO CHANGE OF ROOMS

Judge Troup's Office Will Be Transferred to Court House in Old Scavenger Department Rooms.

The county commissioners, at their regular meeting Saturday morning, adopted resolutions on the death of Edward Rosewater. The resolutions were presented by a committee, consisting of Kennard, Solomon and Ure, who were appointed by Chairman Bruning at a meeting of the board a week ago. They are as follows:

Whereas, A distinguished citizen of Omaha, one identified with every movement for the upbuilding of the city, county and state, and known throughout the land for ability and success in his chosen field of labor, has been called to his final reward, and,

Whereas, The Board of County Commissioners of the county which was his home for forty years, of whose history he is no mean part, wishes to make public record of its appreciation of the value of his life and achievements; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Edward Rosewater the county, state and nation have lost a man of great energy and ability, a citizen of intense loyalty and a servant of untiring industry, whose career is marked by substantial monuments of his faith in the future of the city, county and state; and,

Resolved, That this board extend to his family its sympathy in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the permanent record of the proceedings of this board, and that an engrossed copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Plan for Removal Confirmed.

The board by unanimous vote confirmed the plan of the court house and jail committee for the use of the rooms vacated by County Treasurer Fink and his staff when they moved to the city hall. Under this plan the equity courts of Judge Troup and Day will be moved from The Bee building to the court house and will be placed in the old scavenger department room and the room now used as court room No. 4. Court room No. 4 will be moved into the old county treasurer's office. The former bookkeepers' room will be occupied as private office by the judge using the scavenger rooms across the hall. This plan will not require any changes in the arrangements of the rooms. The board will open bids next Saturday for the repairing of the rooms.

Mr. Ure introduced a resolution, which was passed, calling a meeting of the county board and the heads of departments in the court house to talk over suggestions for changes in state laws to be asked of the next legislature. Mr. Solomon voted against the resolution because it contained an appended list of suggested changes formulated by Ure. Mr. Solomon opposed making suggestions until the meeting was called, when everyone present might offer ideas.

No Grading Bid Yet.

No bid has been received for the grading of West Q street, which was the first work ordered under the inheritance tax law, and the board decided to extend the time for making bids until next Saturday. A new advertisement was ordered inserted.

Only one bid was received for the electrical display at the court house during Ak-Sar-Ben week. It was submitted by the American Electrical company, which proposed to install the usual display for $140 and add festoons of electric lights and Japanese lanterns for an additional $60. No action was taken on the bid.

The resignation of Miss Augusta Cooper, superintendent of nurses at the County hospital, was received and accepted and the board authorized the County hospital committee to present her with a brooch similar to the one given to the graduating class of nurses at the commencement exercises. Miss Cooper will leave in a few days for the east, where she has accepted a position.

The question of raising the salary of Frank Dewey, deputy county clerk, to $125 was settled by appointing him custodian of the voting machines at a salary of $25 a month. His present salary, as deputy clerk, is $100 a month. The board was of the opinion some one ought to be employed the year round to look after the machines, and Mr. Dewey has considerable to do with them now. It was decided to make him responsible for the machines and give him a salary authorized by law for the custodian.

WALKING TOURS BY MAPS

A Government Atlas Which Shows the Topography of the Entire Country.

While the majority of the people who visit greater fields and pastures new in summer select the conventional hotel or boarding house, where they may exist with all the comfort of home, as it is put in the language of hotel circulars, there are many who sigh for a change from the euchre parties, the plazza gossip and the trivial things that go toward making up a day in the average summer resort. To such, if they have time in plenty and strength as well, a walking tour or journey a-wheel, or, perhaps, by carriage, is a pleasant change, and the advantages of a vacation spent in such a way are manifold.

Whether the destination be the wilds of Maine, the White mountains of New Hampshire, the Berkshire hills or the rolling hills of Vermont, many charming places may be found far from the whistle of the locomotive and to all appearances removed a great distance from the outer world. Happy is he who starts on such a journey, knowing not where he may go, simply exploring the country at his own sweet will, by use of the topographical maps which the government of the United States is so busily preparing and constantly perfecting.

Complete and accurate maps of the coasts, rivers and land surface are prepared by the United States geological survey, three scales being used. This work was begun in 1882, and now one-fourth the total area, including Alaska, has been mapped. The largest scale is one mile to the inch. Another scale shows two miles to the inch, while the third and smallest shows four miles to the inch.

According to this, a map of the United States would necessarily be of great size, since the distance from New York to San Francisco is 3,000 miles, so for convenience in printing and surveying, these maps have been reduced to sheets of atlas size. The dimensions of the maps are 18½x21¾ inches, and the map occupies a space 17½ inches in height and 11½ to 16 inches in width. Great care is taken as to detail, and on these sheets are shown the important features of the country, such as water or drainage under one heading, relief under another and culture under a third.

Water, the first division, includes seas, lakes, rivers, ponds, large and small streams, canals, swamps, etc., the signs denoting these features being in blue. The small canals and streams are in blue water lines and the larger lakes, streams, seas, etc., in blue water lining.

A rounded eminence is shown by elliptical contours, and as a guide to the eye every fifth is heavier than the four preceding, while on it figures are given showing the exact elevation above sea level. One may, with but little experience, soon become able to tell from one of these maps the exact contour of the country, its character as to grade of road, where there are swift streams and where marshes abound, where good views may be obtained and the amount of energy required to mount the eminences according to their height.—New York Post.

He Knew.

"Here is an account of a bureau that was recently established for the purpose of providing speeches for women to deliver. What are you laughing about?"

"The idea of anybody writing speeches for my wife to deliver. That's funny."

"Is your wife a speaker?"

"Yes."

"Well, wouldn't her audience appreciate it if her speeches were more carefully prepared?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"I'm her audience."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Scale Crooks in Jail.

D. T. Bishop and W. H. Clifford, alleged scale inspectors, were each sentenced to spend thirty days in jail Saturday morning. Bishop and Clifford took apart the scales of A. Kaplan, Burt and Twentieth streets, last Thursday and then requested $1 for their services in placing the scales in working order once more.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Newton Moore, the new premier of West Australia, is a Congregationalist.

Through the efforts of Bishop Allen of Mobile, Ala., mass is now being celebrated in Tuskegee Institute for Catholic inmates.

The old Methodist chapel that was the original Glasgow terminus of the Greenock and Ayr railways is now a motor car garage.

Rev. Luther T. Townsend, D. D., formerly a professor in Boston university school of theology, has been elected president of Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Marquis de Treveloc, vicar of St. Michael's church, Bournemouth, England, recently received the degree of doctor of literature at Alfred university, Alfred, N. Y. The marquis has just been appointed president of the Great Britain division of the International Sunshine society.

Bishop Warren A. Chandler of Atlanta, Ga., is about to start for the far east to be present at the Methodist conference in China, Corea and Japan.

Rev. Joseph Aulino, priest of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley at Orange, N. J., has applied to the apostolic delegate for permission to take out a patent upon an invention by means of which, he says, the navigation of the air will be accomplished.

Rt. Rev. Joseph Weber of Lemberg has been appointed by the pope as bishop for the United States to look after the welfare of the 3,000,000 Poles in America. Bishop Weber is now in Rome making his novitiate in the Resurrectionist order. As soon as this is completed he will come to America and make his headquarters in Chicago. The bishop is a Pole, a doctor of sacred theology and an extraordinary linguist.

A new method of itinerant preaching has been tried in France. Pastor Delattre, from Roanne (Reformed Church), in company with Pastor Sainton of the Baptist church in Paris, visited with an automobile the departments of Loire, Rhone, Aller, Saone et Loire, within a radius of about ninety miles. Pastor Delattre writes: "During nearly two months, from our automobile, we have been able to preach the gospel on market places, from fair to fair, distributing thousands of tracts and selling no less than 2,900 copies of the New Testament."

Plans have been completed for the celebration of the centennial of missions in China, which is to be held in Shanghai for ten days, beginning April 15, 1907. In this celebration all the missionary boards and societies, American and European, which have work in China, will be represented, and some of the American organizations are to send special representatives to China for the purpose. Among these may now be mentioned Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, general secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions, and Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop. These are to represent the Episcopal board and are to start in a few weeks on a trip around the world, visiting Episcopal mission station, and will so time their trip as to be in Shanghai for the centennial celebration.

Old St. John's church, Portsmouth, N. H., which is to celebrate its 100th anniversary next year, stands on the site of a less pretentious building named Queen Caroline's chapel in honor of a queen of England. In recognition of the honor the queen sent to the church a communion set, which is still in use, and two chairs, one of which is serviceable yet, the other having been destroyed by fire. Perhaps the most interesting of all of the queen's gifts was the "vinegar Bible," still to be seen in the church. This was a Bible published in the year 1717, in Oxford, by John Baskett, the king's printer. The printer made a blunder in setting up the "Parable of the Vineyard." Forty copies of the Bible with this mistake in them were printed before the error was discovered and rectified.

A church for children, with children constituting the official board, a child organist, children its officers, its deacons, ushers and congregation, is the plan of Rev. Harry A. King, pastor of the Oakley Methodist Episcopal church in Kansas City. Mr. King would have the children's church organization as perfect as in any congregation, following the forms and discipline laid down by the general conference for the churches formed by adults. In Rev. Mr. King's monthly children's sermon, preached at the Oakley Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning, his text was "The Two Fishes," from the story of Christ feeding the 5,000 with the five loaves and two fishes taken from a child's basket. Following the sermon each of the children was given a candy fish as a reminder of the sermon.

Coffee is a risk—

POSTUM NEVER!