NEWS OF THE BUSY HOME BUILDERS

CEMENT IS MORE POPULAR I

Use of Concrete in Building Grows

Every Day. OMAHA MAN HAS A QUAINT HOME

Reverts to Ideal of a Bygone Time and Models His House on Lines of Roomy Comfort.

Local dealers in cement report a probable decrease in the price of this important building commodity. The price at present is 32, the same as it was a month ago. Failure of the railroads to furnish cars has kept down the supply, which under normal conditions might have been much larger at this time. Dealers are looking for lower prices in the spring because of an increase in the output and a greater competition among the rival manufactur-

The use of cement in Omaha has in creased by leaps and bounds, taking the place formerly occupied in many parts of house by lumber, which is now snubbed to a considerable extent because of the price. Lumber has been going up and cement has been coming down. At the present time, because the market is declining, no one is buying more than is absolutely needed for present building

A house being completed by an Omaha business mun in the west part of the city extent was also effective in curtailing is to be the most pronounced example of building operations in the leading cities. Very much weight in a review of the gencrected in Omaha. This man comes of a seventeen and increases in thirteen. The well known family of some colonial prominence. From this ancestry he thinks he ket was naturally felt most keenly in the gets his taste for the colonial style of arch. larger cities and these have experienced was an increase of % per cent, Buffalo 52,

"There is nothing so comfortable as the houses our forefathers built and lived in." said this man. "They didn't live so fast believed, is now beginning to feel the effect then as we do now and they had discovered the true secret of comfortable living. In these days of rapid living and fads people have tried to improve on the styles Washington, which has never figured to a of a hundred years ago. But to my way of thinking they have made a notable failure in their efforts. I have copied as nearly as possible the rooms of the house my great-grandfather lived in as they have been described to me traditionally.'

The kitchen of this house is of large proportions. The ceiling is raftered and the rafters are not polished and varnished but rough hewn and exhibiting all the pristine beauty of the sturdy timbers of which they are made. There is a fireplace, made of rough brick, roughly laid. It looks just as though grandfather, who was a good hand at all kinds of jobs, had built it with his own hands. Above the fireplace is a mantel and on the wall above which hangs a kettle.

An old cupboard occupies much of one side of the kitchen. The lower part of this the owner wishes put into his building. But tion consists of half a dozen shelves on which are plates, pewter ware and brass kind of wood most easily worked and on

The furniture is all in keeping. The expense to the owner. chairs are Dutch or Windsor in their lines, the rockers being broad and comfortable looking, and the other pieces being built to give the greatest comfort.

Home made rugs cover the floor, which is made of rough hown plank, the man who owns the house declaring that he is not afraid of running an occasional silver through his shoe soles. He turns up his nose at polished floors and kindred evidences of an effete and effeminate (these are his words) taste in the modern citizen. The charm of the whole house cannot be denied. When one is within he can almost sec the spirits of the revolutionary fathers hovering about the rooms and rejetcing in the fact that their good taste has been admitted and an attempt made to give it a renalssance in the modern day.

"Merely because it is winter is no reason why those who have gardens should manufacturer cannot cut all his logs of neglect them or overlook them," said a equal length. Think a moment; a tree scheme, if it is properly conceived and ex- saw. There is forty feet of the boll free ecuted, is a thing of beauty in the winter from limbs. This may be cut into one as well as the summer. Trees and shrubs sixteen-foot, one fourteen-foot and one tenshould be planted which retain colors the foot log. It may be cut into one sixteenyear round. Nature has provided plants foot and two twelve-foot logs. It may be seemingly for the very purpose of bright- cut into four ten-foot logs or it may be ening up the winter landscape. Evergreen trees are always beautiful. In the winter, foot log. Now many consumers of lumber capped with snow, they are especially a pretty sight. If such plants, for examwillows and cranberries are planted, they background of a pine or spruce tree. Nature has provided various blue, black or purple berried plants which can be worked logs as he would have an eight-foot left lumber. into the color scheme with a beautiful re-

F. M. Hamling, the tile man and dealer In plain and fancy fireplaces and mantles, reports a continued boom in the market for these commodities and appurtenances of modern economical as well as artistic homes. The renaissance of the fire place he gonsiders a good sign from every standpoint. It is a sanitary agency as well as a thing of beauty in a house, for there is no better means of ventilation than a fireplace in a living room. The use of tiling for the fronts of fireplaces as well constructing mantels has ingreatly. They are practically indestructible. They are germ proof. They can be washed with as little harm to them us a piece of chinaware. Moreover, they are made in all colors and designs and beautiful patterns can be made by a skliful tile mason. There are many examples of this ciass of work in new Omaha homes and in not a few old ones renovations have

been made by means of ornamental tile. No one would guess that there was any such thing as a financial flurry judging from the report of the Omaha building inector for November. The permits issued in November of the present year numbered 106. In the same month last year only 100 permits were issued. The total value of the buildings for which permits were issued in November of this year was E91.765. For the same month in 1906 the total value was \$337,175. For the first eleven months of 1905 the value of the buildings for which permits were issued was \$4,953,380. For the first eleven months of 1907 the total value was \$1,256,868.

Grou that Was Grou-

It was my good fortune the other day to wander through one of the giant tank steamers of the Tidowater Pipe Line com-The chief mate did the honors pany. The chief mate did the honors. This "little" boat carries only 8,000 tons of oil across the Atlantic. The mate treated. He wanted to give away the ship. Great old Dutch generosity. It was the first time I ever tasted grog. He filled a quart glass with eight lumps of sugar, a plat of scalding water and nearly a pint of rum. When a man drinks that mixture he wants to go on deck and battle with leaders for ten hours. Gregi-New York Press.

Building Operations for November

Building for November shows a decrease sestimated cost of \$20,015,140 for the month of 30 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. Official re- ing \$38,841,871 for the corresponding month ports from thirty of the principal cities to a year ago, a decrease of 1,874 buildings Construction News shows that during the and \$8,832,731, or 30 per cent. The figures month permits were taken out for the con- in detail are as follows: struction of 5,811 buildings at an aggregate

just closed, against 7,685 buildings involv-

The second secon	1907		1906			
CITY. No. o		No of	1100	Gain.	Loss	
Bldgs	. Cost.	Bldgs.	Cont.	96	KE.	
New York, including Manhattan and Bronx 18		256	\$ 5,968,995		- 55	
Brooklyn 40	9.319.195	676	4,894,489	- 22	123	
Chicago 49	2,205,150	740	4 563 900	30	51	
Philadelphia 72	1,159,005	1.010	2.012.615		43	
Philadelphia	1.119.887	949	688, 949	21	746	
Detroit 260	1,408,450	310	799, 200	95		
Beveland 47	970.916	661	800 097	- 2	25	
Dieveland	826,000	197	548,500	52	-41	
St. Louis 45	789 186	660	2.351.071	949	66	
St. Paul	682,200	994	586, 780	17	60	
Minneapolis 90	615,315	0 315	549,130	12		
Incinnati 9	519,683	168	200.440	22		
		461	1,276,985	90	70	
Washington	901 705	100	257,175	- 10		
Atlanta 280	974,990	214		10	- 24	
Rochester 13	744 900	183	371,770	18	1185	
Allegheney 2	224,563	43	221,491	10	1.0	
ndiananolis 10	163.255	100	484,197		63	
ndisnapolis 19 Frand Rapids 5	189,387	91	379 400	18.5	11	
New Orleans	151,741	91	115,000	2.0	82	
Cacoma	150,250	112	277 015	14.4	12	
Stewarts who was	180,200	112	123,280	10	320	
Sirmingham	128,624	126	142,782	10	20	
		126		38	10	
Coledo	200,441	30	163,050	199	10	
outsville	55,478	204	110,749		65	
Journal of the state of the sta		204	150,725	5.5	155	
Davenport	34,000	30	27,000	32	10	
Pueblo	14,900	5	15,700		. 5	
		24	13,438	100	22	
Ouluth 8	56,065	190	132,586	39	56	
Total	\$20,015,140	7,685	\$28,841,871		20	

admirable old-fashioned type yet Of the thirty cities there are decreases in heavy decreases. The decrease in New York was 24 per cent, Brooklyn 53, Chicago 51, and Philadelphia 42. St. Louis, it is per cent. of the fair in addition to whatever influence the panic in the money market may have had, as the falling off is 66 per cent. remarkable extent in the building operafalling off of 62 per cent. Otherwise the time.

lecreases are at remote points in which

The flurry in the money market which (the granting of a permit for one building either way, and therefore does not have eral situation.

Some of the cities of moderate populainfluence of the pinch in the money mar- tion continue to make a very gratifying report, including Detroit, in which there Cincinnati 33, Milwaukee 31, St. Paul 17, Minneapolis 12, Omaha 10, and Cleveland 8

It is believed that the worst has hap pened and that the situation will show recovery from now on. Interest in projects concerning the development of which it was thought at first there might be some delay, resulting in their being indefinitely tions of the country, shows a decrease of deferred, has now been revived and it is 70, while Indianapolis. in which construc- also believed that a number of people who tion has been upon an unusually active have been expecting a decline in the cost scale because of necessity as a result of of materials will now go ahead with work the heavy increase in population, shows a they have had in contempation for a long

Economy in Use of Lumber

who use lumber to drop into the habit of over the limb, he has reduced the grade using certain grades and lengths, whether this hangs a musket, two or three sabers, it be in the line of economy or not. Cona powder horn and other colonial relics. tractors who agree to build a house for of desirable length and grade before reach-At one side of the fireplace in a corner a certain amount of money and who fur- ing the forks of the tree. stands a grandfather's clock. In the fire- nish the material themselves, study the is provided with doors, but the upper por- when the contractor does not furnish his own material, he frequently insists on the

of placing considered.

building in hand, taking into consideration true of widths. the labor required.

being about equal.

made of this. A strong plea is entered. however, for the builder to co-operate with his workmen in an effort to secure economy in the use of lengths and grades. The "The garden or yard just felled is being measured off for the cut into two fourteen-foot and one twelve-

There is a tendency on the part of men which, is not a desirable length. If he cuts of practically all of the lumber coming from that log from clear to common and made it impossible to secure another log

By careful attention it is possible for the place is an old-fashioned crane, from question of length, and waste as little as manufacturer, without sacrificing his inpossible. They are, however, usually bound terests, to secure more of one length than has not been a great deal less than a year dwelling in a house of vision, in the magic by contract of furnish certain grades which another, but only to a limited extent, and an ago. Those who must borrow to buy circle of illusion-the Indian summer. The excessive and continuous demand on the have naturally given up the idea of secur- charm that has pervaded all our neighpart of the consumer for a certain length ing property this year and will save dur- boring earth and made our landscape will eventually make it necessary for the ing the winter, which will make their what our life would fain be, full of se the lengths causing him the least labor.

Now this means, very often, unnecessary expense to the owner.

True economy means the use of the wood costing the least possible money to manufacturers to charge more for that loans smaller next spring. One real least spring. One rea manufacturers to charge more for that loans smaller next spring. One real estate rene repose and fortunate response, is all give good service where utilized, the work with the least waste, the consumer should cumstances, they would have sold about with the sunshine and haze that have surinsofar as possible use the proportion of the same number of homes, but would True economy means the use of lengths lengths produced by the mill for in the long have disposed of them to customers securcutting to the best advantage, not gen- run this will mean economy. What is ing loans instead of to cash purchasers. erally, but specifically applying to the true of lengths is also, to a lesser extent. The financial situation has made the cash

> Economy in grade is more important still. True economy means the use of grades The writer has no patience with the man, costing the least money to give good service who, after howling himself sick about the in the part of the building where used, awful cost of lumber and saying there is the labor of utilizing the different grades no money in building, rushes off and buys estate market is feeling the money strin and pays for No. I common yellow pine for gency, which started in the larger busi-Real economy may be practiced in the sheathing when No. 2 common is just as ness centers and spread to the smaller selection of the kind of wood to be used serviceable and costs less money. Every towns and cities. Prices have not gone in certain parts of the building but in this day men are buying and putting into their down, nor are they likely to fall in such short article no further mention will be buildings material of high grade when a substantial cities as Omaha, but the exlower grade would answer every purpose treme difficulty of borrowing money, aband cost less money. Knots do not injure normally high interest rates and commis dimension or boards at all if placed so the sions, have made things quiet, piece is not weakened. The lasting quality is not affected.

to do so has had a strong influence in rais- collect. ing the standard of price on average sales as only about 20 per cent of the log run product at the mill will grade into the upper grades.

Then again, in the market for lumber, insist on sixteen-foot lengths even when it whether you build a house, barn, corn crib does not cut to advantage and results in or fence, make a study of lengths and money was pientiful a month ago in Spople, as scarlet berried alders, red branch a waste of material. The manufacturer grades best suited to the work in hand and kane. Scattle and Portland. would supply the wholesaler and through buy accordingly. Your own best judgment make a gay showing against the green him the retail dealer with the lengths and that of your lumber dealer will result wanted, if possible, but cannot cut the in economy not only to yourself, but to all forty-foot length into two sixteen-foot engaged in the production and handling of M. N. DODDS.

> Another Attack of Fever Traced to the Christiansen Bros.

> > Dairy.

case traced to that source.

Dr. Connell says that unless some changes a probability of an increase in typhold summer.

ONE MORE CASE OF TYPHOID fever next summer by reason of files going

into the houses from outside vaults and carrying the germs of disease with them. to close all vaults in those parts of the city connected with sewers. He does not question his power to do this under the Another case of typhoid fever, traced sanitary regulations of the state and city,

by the city health commssioner to the but to accomplish the purpose he must have are very high. This condition is not true Christensen Brothers' dairy, at Fifty-first more money at his command than that ap- in Omaha, where investors are buying 5 and Dodge streets, has been reported. This propriated last year. He hopes the division per cent mortgages on city property, but is the case of Charles Cunningham, 2539 of the general fund between the depart- the money is scarce, especially with the Seward street. This makes the twelfth ments next year wil be made in such a way building and loan associations, who have that he can employ inspectors enough to not advanced interest rates, but simply enforce all sanitary laws, including those explain frankly that it will be some time are made in conditions of the city there is regulating the cutting of weeds during the



APARTMENT HOUSE BUILT BY J. C. ROOT AT THIRTY-SECOND AND PA CIPIC STREETS.

Reports Show Extreme Quiet All Over the Country.

MORTGAGE MONEY IS SCARCE

Many Borrowers Forced to Walt Until Next Spring Owing to Stringency Which Has Cut off Supply.

Conditions of the real estate world in ities of the west.

western business said: "Cities along the Mileouri river are favored with excellent realty conditions. There is a marked improvement in general business and the crops have been good. The farmers are The country districts have outgrown the cities and the latter are enjoying activity n real estate incident to a much needed nlargement. Many houses and business buildings are in the course of erection. There are few vacancies. Mortgage money s abundant at reasonable rates."

Just a month later a careful canvas of the situation from correspondence of Omaha real estate dealers with dealers in other cities uncovers the fact that condiions vary according to the locality Duluth reports much improved conditions affected the larger cities to the greatest may change the percentage very materially in the realty market, the demands for all classes of property being normal and good. Minneapolis has felt the effect of the nonetary situation, which has killed the business to a large extent in the Twin cities and their environments. Sloux City reports business more quiet than at any time during the last two years, and large purchasers of city property are squirming under the load. George C. Call, owner of large tracts of land within the city limits, and who is spending money laying out new additions, said in a recent meeting of the Real Estate exchange, "I have not a cent invested in bank stock and cannot longer be classed as a banker. I have all my money in Sloux City real estate and that is what worries me.'

> demand for city property, but reports an active demand for farm lands to actual and the deal was made by George & Co. farmers at prices higher than ever before

The conditions in Omaha have been influenced largely by the fact that mortgage money is scarce and hard to get. Loan and building associations were never stronger, but the stringency has cut off their incomes and what money they are receiving is being paid to those who contracted loans before the 'lid" was put in position by the national banks.

keeping up the market and the demand gone-then we know that we have been purchasers loosen up in Omaha and cut which stray here and there eloquent aldown the number who have been buying legrettos of the central theme of endless with borrowed money.

Throughout the United States the real

In the New England states small sales amount to practically nothing. Employes The writer believes that the constant dis- are being discharged and factories have inclination of the consumer to accept and closed down. Vacancies are occuring in use lower grades of lumber when possible rented properties and rents are hard to

> San Francisco reports an improvement in real estate during the last month, white Portland reports stationary conditions. Seattle reports excellent conditions, but mortgage money is scarce. Mortgage

Stagnation reigns in the eastern Atlantic states, but builders are reporting materials cheaper than before the quiet season and every effort is being made by homescekers to build at this time. In the far west, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, the newspapers and real estate papers report that conditions are the same as during the last few months and the entire area is To change this condition the doctor desires enjoying real estate prosperity. This is particularly true of Denver.

Along the Ohio river mortgage money can be secured, but the rates of interest before they can take care of the loans which they have contracted. Private

soney may be secured in Omaha at the same rates asked at any other time during the last year, and there may be those found who are willing to loan it on good city property, but do not care to be bothered with the monthly payments, which have been a growing favorite with borrowers for home building. For that reason the private money is not always available. but those who wish to borrow for pay ment in one, three or five years find little difficulty in securing private money at

reasonable rates of interest

Among the first real estate exchanges of the United States to endorse the plan for a national organization of Teal estate men was the Omaha exchange. The movement Princha are not different from reports of was started in 1850, but the panic at that becomber in other cities, where, as a gen- time aflowed a good thing to go by deeral thing extreme quit prevails, and dur- fault. It is asserted by real estate men ng the past week a number of sales have that such will not be the case in the een made in Omaha which would indicate present movement, and that the organbetter condition in Omaha than in other imation, which will be born under bright stars next spring, will be a success. Among the organizations of real estate men which A month ago the report compiled for have endorsed the movement are: Directors of the Real Estates exchange of St Paul; Realy Estate exchange of St. Louis; Detroit Real Estate board; directors of the Boston Real Estate and Auction board; directors of the California Realty associrosperous and farm lands are readily sold. ation; the Milwaukee Real Estate exchange and the Real Estate Exchange of Balti-

> Florence is to become the beauty spot of Omaha suburbs. As Dundee is the "city" looking residence district, Florence will be the "country seat" as the place is being divided into tracts, which will always re tain the rural appearance. It will be distinctly a suburb of country homes and nothing of the crowded residence suburb. One of the sales the past week was a ten acre tract which Maurice Terkelson bought of F. A. Brogan for \$150 per acre. Mr. Terkelsen has announced that he will build country home at once.

Mrs. Augusta E. Chrisman of California sold the regidence at 924 North Twentyseventh avenue the past week to D. G. Russell, through Payne & Bostwick. The onsideration mentioned was \$2,000.

Jergen Rahn sold the two-story brick flats at Twenty-fifth and Erskine street to Mary Cummings for \$3,400 during the week and Dr. L. C. Ellis sold the lot and new home at Twenty-fifth and Franklin streets to Estella E. Fead for \$3,200.

Mrs. Anna A. Wareham sold the lots at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and Council Cass streets during the week to Bert B Bluffs report conditions better than a Booth and Henry Lanfenburg, who will month ago. Kansas City has had little erect two-story brick flats in the spring

> PIPING OFF INDIAN SUMMER Prose Poet of New England Smites His Blooming Lyre and Then Some.

When dun clouds streak low along the sunset horizon; when the dews grow frosts, and the moon dips and floats in snow mist, far up; when there steals into the senses, as in the precious early morn ing sleep, an apprehensive shiver, that But there is a tendency in Omaha to buy warns one that the sweet dream is even nomes and those who have the cash are now vanishing, and at a sound it will be rounded them. Quick with delicious quality. All Saints and All Souls began the rich flonata of nature now in its last movement-the adagio of the autumn, in life, whose finale is prophecy, for

-yet the end is triumph; hark! the wings Of singing seraphs sweep the aspirant

Surely this has been a memorable fall n our region of mid-New England. None so dull as not to recognize and reserve in memory this season of beauty. The spring flowers, in the bright way they have of answering to the familiar mellow warmth, are not wanting to the wonders of the season. Year by year the asters and goldenrods ripen and wither and scatter their seeds, but there are young plants that feel the invitations and bloom beneath the protection of the copses and the sheltering nooks of the fields. The hepaticas, which sometimes forget the fall, and begin their harbinger beauty on the edge of the spring, even in February, are now to be found in their exquisite delicacy smiling at the southing sun, as it retreats, thankful for its veiled rays on Baltimore rock hillsides. For the music of the season we have only chickadees, the faithful ones; yet now and again there chirps asolitary cricket beneath the warm stones of the grassy mounds of the pastures. the wild field and forests. Everything to of dreams and their cause, its own, and only those familiar with rambling days in the midst of farewell know, as Thoreau did, how superior is the wild apple, be it sweet or sour, or even crabbed, to all that culture can do

for the orchard's pride In all this beauty, this sweetness of nature's heart, breathes and blesses the divine life, that riddle never to be solved, but ever to be enjoyed, for it is in these manifestations that God himself is expressed, with more comforting fullness than in the contradictory and disappointing nature of man-the crown of all life at his best, and the sure culmination here or cons hence, of the purpose of the earth's evolution. The old creeds are right in that-that the end of all things is "to glorify God and enjoy Him forever."-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

WYOMING NL THUH Philadelphians Rough It on the Ranch Where Wister Wrote "The

Virginian."

With many heads of deer, antelope and

ANY OPEN FLAME BURNS THE OXYGEN

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ringing a bell for a servant when they wanted any attention, they got busy and attended to their own wants. The servant problem has not yet reached the section of Wyoming in which Mr. Lovering's ranch is located, the reason being that there are no servants. When you want dinner you cook it, and you apply the same method in fulfilling any other desire you may have.

Mr. Lovering's ranch is eighty miles from Lander station, upon the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It covers 2,000 acres of ground, and has an elevation of 7,000 feet. Situated upon it is a fine warm. house of logs and plaster, which, with its open fireplaces and large rooms, proved an excellent habitation. The house posessesses a sentiment in-

terest by reason of the fact that Owen Wister wrote the first part of his famous novel, "The Virginian," within its walls,-Philadelphia Inquirer.

DREAMS AND THEIR CAUSES Professor Tells How Psychologists Are Now Regarding Them.

At one of the theaters in Baltimore last week a man in a prominent sont fell There are numerous little files, too-we do asleep. In the dream theater he probably not love the files in summer, but now saw a performance as interesting as the they come to us with a confiding pos- one going on around him, for he moved session of life, and none repels them, his arms and shook his head and seemed The ants have not ceased their industry to be wholly wrapped up in whatever was and beneath the wild apple they luxuriate occupying his mind at the moment. The in the fallen fruit-and that fruit as- incident aroused some curiosity in the mind sumes a pleasing quality in this air, and of one of the spectators of the double in the open its tang has a stimulating show, and yesterday Prof. James Mark heartiness, which one can not bring home Baldwin of the Johns Hopkins university with him, for the wild apple belongs with | was asked to tell something of the nature

"While there are many questions connected with dreaming which have not been satisfactorily answered," said Dr. Baldwin, "psychologists are pretty well agreed as to the general nature of dreams. They consist of a series of images impressed on detached portions of the brain, and not as in our waking moments, on larger areas, which would enable us to view the thing we are dreaming of in its relation to the facts of our past experience. Consequently the most absurd things do not appear at all absurd in our dreams. "There are two diametrically opposed the-

ries to account for this dream actionone that it is caused by a rush of blood to the brain and congestion there, the ther that it is caused by the absence from the brain during the repose of sleep of the ordinary quantity of blood. Both are true, probably, the one causing one kind of dream, the other another.

"Motion of the various parts of the body as of arms and legs, is caused by stimu lation of the various areas of the brain. When we consider the ordinary workings of the newcous system the wonder is not that there is as much movement during sleep as there is, but that there is not

with many heads of deer, antelope and mountain sheep as proof of their prowess as hunters, a party of six young society men and women of Philadelphia have just returned from three months of roughing it in Wyoming. The party were the guests of Mr. Gilpin Lovering, upon his ranch near Dubols, Wyo.

Bronzed and healthy looking, the returning young people, by their appearance, gave full corroboration to their tale of riding scores of miles over rough roads lying for hears in wait for deer and camping out on traits upon which men have only begun to make an impression.

When the party reached Mr. Lovering's ranch, which is eighty miles from the nearest railroad station, they began a life very different from that they had led in their own luxurious homes. Instead of

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Omaha Loan and Building Ass'n. G. W. Loomis, Pres.

G. M. Nattinger, Sec'y.

W. R. Adair, Ass't Sec'y.

owever, has been proved by observation of them during sleep, and there is some ground for the theory that everyone dreams, the images presented to the brain being stronger or fainter, as the case may ba. Some of the animals dream, especially those of the higher order, which is not surprising when we consider the similarity of their brain formation to that of the human being. It is a common o for a dog, for instance, to move and even

bark in his sleep. "Some writers have attempted to establish a telepathic theory regarding dreams to prove that they are due to the influence of one mind upon another, but nothing of that sort is accepted by psychologists. Others have attempted to show that the range of subjects connected with dreams is very limited, but they haven't proved their case, either. One man said once that no one ever dreamed of things in motion. That, to me, is absurd. Another said we never dream of music, but that is not true. "We usually dream of things familiar

to us, although they may appear in unfamiliar relations. Prof. Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, formerly of the Johns Hopkins, made a very interesting inquiry into the dreams of deaf-mutes and he established the fact that persons born deaf and those who became deaf at an early ago never dream of hearing. I think the age he gives is seven years. "There are several phases of this quation which have not been investigate

thoroughly, and I do not know of anyour who is working on them at this time."-Bultimore News,

Buried Money in the Hog Lot. There is at least one man in this country

whose confidence in banks has been retored. This man appeared at the First National bank in Indianapolis with greenbacks to the amount of \$507, or rather