

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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2.....	36,850	18.....	36,800
3.....	36,900	19.....	37,800
4.....	36,300	20.....	37,500
5.....	36,800	21.....	37,680
6.....	36,800	22.....	37,550
7.....	36,500	23.....	37,780
8.....	37,830	24.....	37,400
9.....	36,100	25.....	37,100
10.....	36,800	26.....	37,100
11.....	36,500	27.....	37,540
12.....	37,700	28.....	36,820
13.....	37,600	29.....	37,080
14.....	37,630	30.....	37,640
15.....	37,730	31.....	37,900
16.....	37,780		
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GEORGE B. TRACHSEL,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of October, 1908,
M. T. WALKER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Any bets on the election of a Cuban president?
Only forty days till Christmas. Count them yourself.

In this kind of weather the merciful man is merciful to his horse.
Banker Morse declares that he is a pauper. Who got the money?

Jack Frost must be traveling in a cushion-tired airship these days.
This gun-toting business seems to know no east, no west, no north, no south.

That extra session of the legislature never will be missed if it fails to materialize.
Mr. Bryan's next trip will be to Mexico, but he will not take Roger Sullivan along with him this time.

An Illinois man got a bride on an election bet, but it is too early yet for him to tell whether he won or lost.
President Castro of Venezuela serves notice on the powers that he is not tired of his job. Well, everyone else is.

Minister Wu may get into trouble for his failure to supply his rulers at home with his recipe for living 200 years.
The advantage of the foot ball score is that it does not make us wait for the slow motions of a canvassing board.

"Will it be the same old Cannon?" asks the Chicago News. Well, efforts to spike it have not yet been successful.
The simplified spellers have opened headquarters in Europe. They have a rich field in the Balkans and in Russia.

With strictly fresh eggs selling at 40 cents a dozen, the thrifty farmer's wife will sell them before they are hatched.
Missouri republicans have passed the examination and received credentials entitling them to enter the electoral college.

Mr. Roosevelt has also demonstrated that it is easier for a president to become editor than it is for an editor to become president.
The number of candidates after Senator Platt's shoes leads to the suspicion that the old senator must be built on the centipede plan.

Being well versed in the scriptures, Mr. Cannon will remember that admonition about "Beware the snare of the Fowler"—of New Jersey.
Another American banker has come back from Honduras to stand trial. Life in an American prison is evidently preferable to life in Honduras.

Howard Gould says he cannot live comfortably on \$400,000 a year. Lots of folks would be willing to live uncomfortably on a tenth of the amount.
Mrs. Howard Gould says that \$200,000 a year is a reasonable income for a woman. A reasonable woman should be able to worry along on that amount.

John Hays Hammond has expressed a willingness to accept a place in Mr. Taft's cabinet. It is very thoughtful in Mr. Hammond thus to lighten the labors of the president-elect.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

The letter of President Roosevelt made public last week, deprecating the injection of the religious issue into the recent presidential campaign has met with general approval. According to good authority this letter was written by the president during the heat of the campaign, but was withheld from the public until after the election in order that it might not be used to stir up the religious issue which it was intended to deprecate. The argument of the president is absolutely unanswerable and no one could make clearer the dangers which would beset the republic if religious tests were to be applied in determining fitness for office.

The most remarkable thing about the undisguised effort to make political capital out of religion in the recent contest is that at no time did Mr. Bryan publicly denounce it. While it may be true that the official part of the democratic campaign management in inciting religious prejudice was confined to the circulation of Mr. Bryan's address on "The Prince of Peace," the democratic candidate was to have been the beneficiary of some of the most vile and vicious attacks on Mr. Taft's religious affiliations. These attacks were made in the interest of Mr. Bryan on the stump and through leaflets and circulars, and were never disclaimed by him or his representatives. The failure of Mr. Bryan to repudiate the distasteful work of these political jackals and to declare openly that religion should have no place in politics disclosed a weakness which must have disappointed his friends and reacted against him.

It turns out, fortunately, that the American people recognize the fact that Mr. Taft's strong religious character is thoroughly attested by practical works of Christianity, and that the particular church he attends or denomination to which he belongs counts no serious figure with the broad-minded thinking people. The dismal failure attending the attempt of the democrats to make a religious issue against him should effectively prevent resort to any such plan of campaign in the future.

INTERNATIONALISM OF EDUCATION.

In his annual report to the trustees of Columbia university President Nicholas Murray Butler declares that "the rapidly growing internationalism of education is one of the interesting phenomena of our times." He goes on to say that "while each nation reflects in its educational system its own political and social types and ideals, yet each is now willing to confess that it has much to learn by the study and experience of others. The interchange of professors, followed as it has been by the interchange of secondary school teachers between Prussia and the United States and by the visit under the auspices of Alfred Mosely of 300 American school teachers to Great Britain, all testify to the desire to study foreign educational conditions and to the usefulness of the results of such study."

President Butler aptly emphasizes what is becoming evident to careful observers of the educational uplift throughout the world. Educational standards are rising in every civilized country and the facilities for popular education have increased more in the last fifty years than in all time before. The dependence of higher education on the general level of rudimentary education has been thoroughly demonstrated and the co-operative idea greatly strengthened both as between secondary and higher instruction, and as between educational institutions of the same class in different countries. The preliminary step toward internationalism of education was the interchange of students and the next step the interchange of instructors. These transmutations are bound to result in correlation of both methods and subject matter. There are no geographical lines in the world of knowledge and the lines of geographical demarcation in the educational world are likewise being rapidly blotted out.

THE TOBACCO TRUST DECISION.

The decision of the federal circuit court in New York that injunctions dissolving the American Tobacco company should issue is the most important ruling yet made under the Sherman anti-trust law, even though the finding has been suspended pending a final appeal to the supreme court of the United States. The New York court's finding is based on the supreme court's interpretation of the Sherman law as laid down in other cases, and the federal authorities are thoroughly confident that it will be sustained by the highest judicial tribunal.

The Tobacco trust is composed of some sixty different corporations which for nearly nineteen years have been united in one great organization for the control of the tobacco trade of the United States. The company is capitalized at \$180,000,000 and owns \$20,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 stock of the British-American company through which it conducts its export business. The company pays a regular dividend of 10 per cent and so far this year an extra dividend of 25 per cent has been declared. The company claims that these dividends are possible because of the efficient organization by which the cost of production and distribution are kept down to the minimum. The tobacco raisers, however, allege that the enormous profits, amounting to nearly \$50,000,000 a year, are possible only because the trust has destroyed competition in the purchase of raw material.

The charge of the tobacco raisers is apparently borne out by the situation in Kentucky and other tobacco producing districts where the growers

have been compelled, in a mistaken idea of how their rights might be secured, to use force to compel a reduction of the crops in order to get decent prices from the trust. These growers assert that when their tobacco is ready for the market there is never but one bidder for it and they are compelled to take the price offered or let the crop rot in the warehouse.

The case against the Tobacco trust has been most stubbornly contested in the lower courts and its final decision will be important as definitely fixing and determining the efficiency of the Sherman law to suppress unlawful combinations in restraint of trade.

A NATIONAL HEALTH BUREAU.

President Roosevelt has let it be known that he will recommend to congress in his annual message the organization of all existing national health agencies into a single national health department. The plan has the endorsement of the "Committee of One Hundred" appointed at the recent tuberculosis congress in Washington and is being supported generally by medical societies and medical journals in all parts of the country. These committees and publications have about agreed to abandon the earlier agitation for a department of health with its head a member of the cabinet and to confine their efforts to fusing all the existing health activities of the government under one control.

While the "public welfare" clause of the constitution is thought to be all-embracing enough to warrant congress in making laws giving the federal authorities control of health regulations in the states, no such legislation will be asked by the promoters of the present movement. They will ask only that the medical and chemical agencies of the army and navy, the marine hospital service, the bureau of animal industry and the different medical branches be united under one head. It is urged that this consolidation of forces would result in co-ordinating the present health and pure food work and thus making the government an active force for the promotion of sanitary movements and in the safeguarding of communities against contagion and unwholesome products.

Under the existing system there is a conflict and overlapping of authority among the various health divisions, with the result that none of them does as effective work as it might. The union of these branches and divisions would furnish a better reason for co-operation between the government and the state health authorities. As a rule the state authorities are willing to take their cue and lead from the federal authorities, but this has been impossible in the past owing to the conflict of authority among the federal representatives of the health departments. If the federal government perfects its organization for fighting disease the state authorities should be encouraged to increase their endeavors along similar lines and the whole people benefited by the co-operation.

THE BEREA COLLEGE DECISION.

The decision of the United States supreme court upholding the Kentucky law will be a disappointment to those who have fought so long in the south for equal educational opportunities for the white and black races. For many years Berea college has conducted a co-educational work of this kind in the face of a divided sentiment in the state. The subject became a political issue in 1904 in the state and the legislature passed a law prohibiting white and negro children from attending the same schools. The higher state courts held that the races are naturally antagonistic and that the enforced separation of the children is necessary for the preservation of peace.

The supreme court's decision does not touch upon the reasons laid down by the state courts, but simply holds that a Kentucky college, like any other Kentucky corporation, owing its life to the state, must be amenable to state authority. The decision will be encouraging to those who have been inclined to worry over the alleged tendency in this country of the central government to override state authorities, but the application of this principle to a college that has been doing such good work as Berea will be regretted. The authorities of the college, however, have already discounted the effects of the decision by taking steps looking to a duplication of the college plant. This will allow the institution to educate the races separately, according to the law, and yet under the same management and according to the same standards that have long been followed by the college in the Kentucky hills.

In the Berea college case Justice Harlan, a Kentuckian, filed a dissenting opinion, in which he was joined by Justice Day, in which he contended that the decision of the state courts was based on dangers assumed rather than real. He pointed out that it will now be lawful to exclude negroes from markets where white people buy and that the race may be forced to almost complete seclusion. "Have we become so inoculated with the prejudice of race," asked Justice Harlan, "that an American government professedly based on the principles of freedom and charged with the protection of all citizens alike, can make distinctions between such citizens in the matter of their voluntary association for innocent purposes simply because of their respective races?"

While many persons, north and south, do not believe in the co-education of the races, it will be difficult to construe the decision other than a

blow to the legislation, passed just after the civil war, designed to give to the negro the same civil rights as the white man. The question involved is sure to be a live one for some time, inasmuch as the courts are likely to be called upon to rule more definitely upon it.

THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

One of the novelties of the year will be the Christmas stamp, which is a happy idea borrowed from the Red Cross society of Denmark and whose proceeds will be devoted to the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States. The Christmas stamp was introduced in this country last year by the Red Cross society of Delaware, which placed 50,000 of the stamps on the market two weeks before Christmas. The supply was exhausted in a few days and finally 300,000 stamps were disposed of before Christmas day. With the proceeds the society prepared an anti-tuberculosis exhibit that was visited by 20,000 persons in ten days.

It is proposed to issue these stamps this year in every state in the union, under the direction of the Red Cross societies. The stamps are to be sold singly or in sheets, like ordinary stamps. They can not be used for postage, but merely as a message of good will and an evidence of a disposition on the part of the sender to help a good cause. Every stamp purchased is a contribution to the fund to fight consumption, the cause of more deaths than all wars. The stamps cost 1 cent each and their use is certain to become popular, particularly as they will be in vogue at the time when the Christmas spirit of giving and helping is at its high-water mark.

MORRILL COUNTY.

By the addition of Morrill county as a subdivision of Cheyenne county, Nebraska is now made up of ninety-one counties, instead of ninety counties, as heretofore. The birth of a new county is not likely to convulse the state as would an earthquake, but it will leave more lasting results by changing the geography of the state. The birth of a new county is a good sign because it indicates the increase in population of the territory affected and the desire of the people to get closer to their own local government.

Incidentally, the name of Morrill county commemorates a citizen of Nebraska who has done much for the development of the state. Morrill county is named after Charles H. Morrill, for many years president of the Board of Regents of the State university, and who has with public spirit encouraged the work of the university by many private gifts. While Mr. Morrill has almost reached the period of retirement from active business life, this recognition of him and his work must be particularly gratifying.

THE TURK AND THE TYPEWRITER.

Through the medium of a dry conular report comes the news of a genuine reform that has found its way into Turkey and promises to do much toward bringing that more or less benighted nation into the realm of civilization. The American consul at Constantinople writes that the sultan, who has been living for years in the belief that the worst is yet to come, has finally let down the bars and decided to admit the typewriter into Turkey.

This marks the beginning of the end of Turkish isolation and mystery. The typewriter girl follows the typewriter machine and where she goes business pursues. The veils, the cushions, the yards and yards of silk wrappings, the turbans and the bangles will have to be thrown into the discard when the typewriter girl moves up close to the lavandary machine and gets down to business. The "Young Turks" may have done much in the way of introducing reforms into the Ottoman empire, but the master stroke was delivered when the embargo was taken off the admission of the typewriter girl.

A statistician figures that fourteen carloads of printed speeches were distributed from Washington during the campaign. He figures that the paper contained in the mass would cover forty-five square acres of ground or reach 947 miles if laid lengthwise. It would be more interesting if the statistic could prove how many of the speeches were read or how many votes were influenced by them.

"What shall I do when the young lady whom I have been courting refuses to let me know just where I stand?" asks a troubled correspondent. Just put yourself in the list of doubtful states and wait for the final returns.

The Century magazine has suppressed its entire Christmas edition on account of an article about the kaiser. It is unfortunate some other magazines do not get articles about the kaiser.

Mr. Gompers denies the report that he is not on good terms with President Roosevelt. In proof he may offer some personal letters he received from the president as late as last October.

The Department of Justice is determined to punish the Tobacco trust to the full extent of the law. Possibly the department officials have been sampling the campaign cigars.

"John W. Kern would attract attention in the United States senate," says the Indianapolis News. The man must be thinking about shaving those whiskers.

The new German ambassador has an American wife. So had the late Ger-

man ambassador. No small part in the diplomacy of the world is being played by American women.

If the Reichstag decides that the kaiser may not talk as he pleases he may decide to transform Germany into a republic and have himself elected to the senate.

Good Job Epitomized.

Boston Transcript.
No one has sided up the results of Tuesday's election better or more briefly than Governor Hughes: "A tonic to the country."

Freaks of the Election.

Kansas City Times.
Among other freaks of the "whirlwind finish" it bled Missouri's democratic majority over into Nebraska. Also, it took one corner of the Maryland majority, leaving the rest intact.

Signals to Go Ahead.

Indianapolis News.
Now that such an authority as the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw has declared that there will be a steady improvement along all lines of business, of course you will hesitate no longer about contracting for that Thanksgiving turkey.

Another Lucid Flash Probable.

Boston Transcript.
In 1885 the Empire state, wearied of being represented in the senate by commonplace men, flashed upon the country William M. Evaris, to its great delight. History would repeat itself if Elihu Root should now succeed Thomas C. Platt.

A Niche for Charles.

Boston Transcript.
Five Jameses, three Johns and three Williams will be the record of presidential given names, with only one each of all the rest, including such popular favorites as George, Thomas and Benjamin. We never had a Charles. A chance for Hughes!

"Tamm Jim's" Distinction.

Springfield Republican.
Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson may, after all, continue in that position under President Taft. There is report to this effect. He will then share a distinction held almost or quite exclusively by Daniel Webster, having held a cabinet position under three different presidents.

ROOSEVELT'S HAPPY DAYS.

Chief Executive Gives an Inkling of His Vibrant Optimism.
Washington Dispatch to Brooklyn Eagle.
President Roosevelt is a mighty happy man these days. He simply bubbles over with good nature. If anyone has a remote suspicion that the president's elation over Taft's sweeping victory is tinged with a shade of jealousy or envy, the idea is quickly dispelled after a few moments with the chief executive.

"I have had a better time during my seven years in the White House than any other president of the United States," enthusiastically declared Mr. Roosevelt to a New York man the other day. "I leave the White House with fewer regrets than any president of the United States. Just think of it! All my policies fully endorsed by the American people, many of them in practical operation and a president to succeed me of my own choice. What more could I want?"

All this was spoken in the president's most emphatic, spontaneous and convincing style. His jubilant manner was a complete refutation of the story that the adulation given to Mr. Taft the other day, had a dampening effect on the president's ardor and enthusiasm and that he was beginning to realize, with regret, the truth of the saying: "The king is dead; long live the king."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The situation at this distance does not stop up as "a corking good time" for Kaiser Wilhelm.

If Kaiser Wilhelm would spring one of his musical compositions on the concert of the showers it might help some.

Nat Goodwin's fourth debut as a matrimonial star is interesting chiefly as a showing that actors may be happy though formally married.

Although Norman Mack has definitely retired from the business, a lease imitator turns up in New Jersey, prophesying a long cold winter.

The suggested individual disarmament as a move toward longevity in the south is recommended by experts as equally efficacious for the north.

Earthquakes could not have chosen a more appropriate place for an executive session than Death Valley. A few human ghosts there will welcome an excuse for a walkout.

Regarding the law's delay, critics might stay their pencils and pass up a job of sympathy to the reviewing federal judge who will tackle a bill of exceptions covering 2,500 closely typewritten pages, coming up from a Chicago court.

After a long period of rest for his jaded nerves, Persia's sportsman is seeking a little excitement. As a starter for his approaching roundup of Paris, he has thrown the constitution over the walls of Teheran and packed his grip with confiscated "dough."

Mohammed Ali Mirza is a bird. "Lovers of art as art is" will hail with joy the prospective collapse of the American tobacco combine. This odious and merciless monopoly has done more harm than all other agencies to banish the picturesque "wooden Indian" from our midst.

The decline and fall of cigar store art was an immortal knock for makers of the "city beautiful."

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Boston Herald: A distinguished Methodist preacher, Rev. Charles Goodell, expressed a somewhat prevalent notion when he risked to remark that if the superfluous money of Mr. Carnegie and of Mr. Rockefeller is really talented, it is incumbent on the churches to take it and relieve it of its taint.

Buffalo Express: The young clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church are enthusiastic socialists, according to Bishop Walter Webb of the Milwaukee diocese, if he is correctly reported. There is no doubt that the socialistic idea, which can be found in the sayings of Jesus himself, is growing among Christian churches. It is the bishop's opinion that the old political parties are bound to develop in this direction by remedying conditions which exist, or else socialism must come.

Springfield Republican: One would suppose that it would not have been in the least necessary for Bishop Lawrence to have said to the Episcopalian club of Massachusetts: "There is not even an infinitesimal chance that the American church, either through the bishops or without them, is coming into any such relation that it will in any administrative or organic way be beholden to the Church of England or archbishop of Canterbury." But some one seems to have feared such an absorption of merger. Not while the United States lasts, or while England remains unannexed, will it happen.

THANKS GIVE SPECIALS DIAMONDS

Invest in a diamond and be thankful in after years. They are steadily advancing in price. Making an investment now, you will be thankful for many years to come.

One-quarter carat, white; up from... \$30.00
One-half carat, white; up from... \$62.50
One carat, white; up from... \$145.00

CARVING SETS

Three-piece sets, heavy bone handles and high grade steel blades.

\$3.50 Carving Sets, now... \$1.89
\$5.00 Carving Sets, now... \$2.90
\$10.00 Carving Sets, now... \$6.25

CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT TO ALL

Mandelberg's
1522 FAIRM
GIFT SHOP

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

He cannot defend the truth who is afraid of any truth.

He who has nothing to do always does worse than nothing.

It takes adversity to show whether we have any real prosperity.

Getting lost at the world is a ready way of losing yourself in the race.

Trying to get even with an enemy is a sure way of sinking below him.

The worst of all failures are those who never fail because they never try.

The man who has nothing but reflection puts his headlight on the cabbage.

He does not know what forgiveness is who is too lazy to resent a wrong.

Many a man thinks he is a saint because he has dreams of heaven every Sunday.

The man who talks to please himself soon has the audience well pleased with itself.

It's a waste of time to fix up your statistics for the benefit of the recording angel.

There never was a church that went down except it had first failed to get down and serve men—Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

"Did your summer flirtation bear any fruit?"

"You bet. I've got a date to pair with a peach!"—Baltimore American.

Mr. Stubble: You say that you lived with your wife a whole year and never said a word to her?

Mr. Trouble: Yes; you see, I didn't like to interrupt her.—St. Louis Times.

"Papa, why do brides wear long veils?"

"To conceal their satisfaction, I presume, my son."—Smart Set.

"You told me," said the young man, dejectedly, "that you would marry me when Bryan was elected. Did you mean that?"

"Yes, I meant it," said the girl, flushing modestly, "but I'd been given the wrong tip. I really thought he'd be elected."

By mutual consent the terms of the com-

It passed. And again in the night I caught the sorrowful tone Fading and dying away. Like the echo of a moan: "I was so happy, happy then! Where are the prizes of sword and pen? I limned you high and the sons of men, Alas, we never shall meet again—No, never—never—never!"

It spoke no more. In the night I breathed a weary sigh: And then to the empty void I softly made reply: "I vanished youth, that laughed in glee, 'Twas you—twas you that promised me: Where are your visions fair to see? Flown, like dew from the heather; Each, alone, his world must dress, But all may mourn together."

WHAT THE "WANT" Columns Reveal

Every true man aims to provide adequately for the material needs of those dependent upon him. To this end he toils diligently and willingly denies himself many of the ordinary pleasures of life for the greater pleasure of ministering to the welfare of others. In supplying current necessities, however, he too often forgets or defers provision for future needs. Especially is the breadwinner prone to close his eyes to calamities that befall when the breadwinner is suddenly taken away. That is a misfortune rarely counted upon by either himself or his family; but the want columns of the daily papers bear frequent witness to the tragedy of the bereaved wife and mother left suddenly to fight alone the battle for bread. And it is a cruel public to whom she appeals. No one wants the woman with a child. She is denied opportunity to gain even the pittance that the "unnumbered" woman may earn. The following "wants," taken at random from hundreds of similar appeals in recent issues of New York City papers, eloquently tell the story:

"ONLY ONE WAY FOR A POOR MAN TO PROTECT HIS FAMILY."
From a speech by Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York, January 8, 1908.

"I claim to be an insurance man, and I am the kind of insurance man representing millions through the country who are largely dependent upon insurance for the security of their homes. As a young man, when I was first asked to take on the obligations of manhood and the duties of fatherhood, I realized that there was only one way in which a poor man without capital could protect his family from the vicissitudes of fortune and make proper security against the day when most come to us all, and that was through life insurance. And I have been interested in life insurance, adding to my holdings in life insurance from that time to this. If I were to die tonight, to a very large extent the entire protection of my family would consist of life insurance policies."

HOUSEKEEPER—Respectable widow with girl of 5 wishes position as housekeeper. No objection to children or country. Long Island preferred. Call or write Mrs. ———, Patchen Ave., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow with girl aged 9, capable taking entire charge. Housekeeper.—Stebbins Ave., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with boy of 3 as working housekeeper. C. H. ———, 45th St.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined widow wants situation as housekeeper; willing to use own furniture. 52 ———, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER—Intelligent widow wants position as housekeeper or care of children; references. Mrs