

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROEWATER.

VICTOR ROEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows show circulation for various dates from September 1909 to September 1910.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1909.
M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

The king seems to be high card in the British budget game.

In an effort to preserve the lobster the dogfish is to have his day.

The marriage license clerk seems to be doing his usual Ak-Sar-Ben volume of business.

So long as Ak-Sar-Ben holds the boards, the political pot will do nothing but simmer.

Kipling's new song for the boy scouts is forbidding enough to repel any foe at first blast.

Resolutions declaring the street car strike still on may be passed galore, but that does not make it.

If those concerned maintain their present energy the Panama canal libel cases may be ended before the big ditch is dug.

Another draft upon American supporters of the Irish cause is to be made. As usual, it will be promptly and loyally met.

It proves to have been their sister's savings that first enabled the Wrights to soar, which is added evidence that money has wings.

The extra session of the legislature promised by the democratic state platform has plainly gone a-glimmering. Is a platform binding?

In abandoning public exhibition flights and devoting themselves to the manufacture and sale of airships the Wright high flyers are coming down to earth.

One way to detect speed-law violators would be to make each automobile carry a dashboard. If to the bystander it looks like a bulldog, the auto is going too fast.

The projection of another new theater for Omaha would indicate that the amusement managers are figuring that people must have some place to go after 8 o'clock.

Ak-Sar-Ben's carnival attendance may not overtop previous attendance records, but even at that it will beat the high mark of the state fair at Lincoln several laps.

Hearst followers insist on standing up to be counted. But perhaps those who have nominated him for mayor of New York have an eye more to his purse than to his person.

If Mr. Jerome really thinks of withdrawing from the race for re-election as district attorney of New York it will be the first time he was ever suspected of a retiring nature.

The death of Dudley Buck comes with a sense of personal loss to all music-loving Americans, for his compositions had a national popularity and were sung in every church and every home.

John D.'s advice to the boys that to succeed in life they must acquire and keep good reputations makes particularly appropriate the proverb, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Judging by the new rules just put in force by the University of Chicago for the student waiters at the men's commons, the service in the past must have been a good deal in the nature of a practice foot ball scrimmage.

The Parsons' Explosion.

In charging that Speaker Cannon wears the Tammany tiger stripes as a result of the deal admitted to have been made with the democrats when Cannon's rules in the house were at stake, Congressman Parsons of New York has stirred the temper of the speaker into expressions more characteristically violent than parliamentary. Mr. Cannon's denial of the Parsons charges is coupled with the statement that if the New Yorker is looking for fight the speaker is willing. Parsons' allegations specify that a corrupt compact existed which extended to legislation at Albany, but as his charges involve both parties in New York alike, the exact purpose in airing them at this time mystifies the politicians at that city, where no immediate and conclusive effect on the pending majority campaign is apparent, though probably Mr. Parsons intended to throw the limelight upon Tammany's well-grounded preparations for electoral frauds, one of the fruits of the congressional alliance having been, according to Mr. Parsons, the killing of a bill at Albany to make Tammany frauds more difficult.

If Mr. Parsons' explosion does nothing else, it will serve to emphasize in the popular mind the evils of trading between political parties that should be opposing one another. But it is likely to go further, for some enterprising insurgent is apt to inquire if it is true that the speaker has been the beneficiary of a barter of republican votes in the New York state legislature in exchange for Tammany's votes in the national house. Should this result in a specific investigation, Speaker Cannon, shrewd veteran that he is, has come out successful from other awkward predicaments, and may be depended on to make a vigorous self-justification. Whether the speaker emerges with credit or with discredit, the Parsons episode will probably furnish zest and spectacle to a session which promised to be devoted to prosaic things.

A New Use for Admirals.

To the lay mind an admiral is of little service, in times of peace, except to put on a fierce frown, a cocked hat and go on parade in a glory of gold lace. But a new use for admirals has been found, in the shining example of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, who, since he returned from the Arctic with the bones of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition, has done something besides sit astride of a ship's log and whistle shavings from it.

Mr. Melville has had turbines on his mind. And out of the turbulence thus engendered he has evolved a theory which Westinghouse is crystallizing into steel and which promises to revolutionize shipbuilding to such a point that every nation will have to rebuild its navy. The problem of the turbine has been to adjust its great speed to the economy of the slower propeller. Mr. Melville has accomplished this by means of a reduction gearing that is simplicity itself, now that he has discovered the principle. Shipbuilding interests are instantly acclaiming him as one of the greatest of inventors, an epoch-maker, for they see in the application of the Melville invention a means of making ships lighter, more shapely, speedier and vastly cheaper. As an example, it is claimed that in the case of the Mauretania it could be replaced with 2,150 tons less weight, and two knots more speed, at a saving of \$2,000,000 in construction. Lightening the machinery means more cargo room in merchant ships and opportunity for heavier armor on men-of-war.

In the light of his achievement for swifter and cheaper vessels, the public can afford to be good natured regarding Admiral Melville's recent caustic utterances and forgive him for being one of the first to assail Cook's claims of polar discovery. If the promise pans out, Admiral Melville will have accomplished something greater than both Cook and Peary.

Americans' Ambitions Abroad.

Vanity and folly continue to mark the conduct of some of our rich Americans who have vast money to spend. In their effort to conquer more worlds, they turn to old Europe and seek to revive dead glories in which their personality may shine. The daughter of J. P. Morgan coveted the palace styled the Reggia, at Mantua, and sought to possess it in the hope that here she might revive the glories of the famous court of Isabella d'Este, one of the most gifted of women of the Italian renaissance. But her father's offer of \$5,000,000 for this magnificent historic structure was rejected by the government, which holds Reggia as a relic and a monument.

Coincident with this upset to Morgan plans, comes the confession of Mrs. William Ellis Corey that her spectacular entertaining in Paris has been with a view to working out ambitions to outshine Madame de Pompadour as the most glittering of social leaders since the days of Louis XV. She desires to revive the glory of those times when woman was the alluring magnet at whose table and in whose salon the great men gathered, for various purposes and with varying results. America has not the spirit for these undertakings. The call of the gaities and frailties of the dead past of the old world must be sought for, by those who seek it, on other shores. Neither can the atmosphere which is coveted as illustrated by these recent cases be imported from the chateau country to American soil. There is a bigger and broader and grander scope for manhood and for womanhood in the fresh new atmosphere of American institutions and American destinies than among the faded memories of an artificial glory long since dead. Live and progressive Americans, knowing how good, how virile, life is in their own land, and how vast are the possibilities of wealth in the development of these splendid activities, are amazed whenever they have occasion to contemplate such an ambition as sovereignty over the revival of the old world's vanished vanities.

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A Terrible Threat.

And here comes our old friend, Edgar Howard, to the rescue of Mr. Bryan's pet deposit guaranty law, whose constitutionality has been questioned in the federal court for the district of Nebraska, with this terrible threat:

Suppose the federal court shall kill the Nebraska law. What next? Well, if the federal court shall kill the law, it will be about time for the people to begin to elect members of congress who will pledge themselves to kill all the federal courts, except the supreme court of the United States. The other federal courts have but one excuse for existence. The record reads that they devote more energy to kill good laws which great corporations want killed. Such courts are a menace to the public welfare. They should be abolished.

This ought to produce immediate results. What federal judge will dare to kill a law knowing that by so doing he will be killing the federal court over which he, himself, presides? Here is the alternative—either uphold the deposit guaranty law, which Mr. Bryan forced through his late democratic legislature, or prepare to have the federal courts go out of business. The only place in which Judge Howard fails to make himself clear is whether a decision upholding the deposit guaranty law will induce him to withdraw his demand for the abolition of the federal courts, and enlist him for their defense and protection.

Crane's Interrupted Mission.

Secretary Knox's extraordinary action in halting Minister Crane just as he was about to embark on his mission to China is undoubtedly due to the discovery by the secretary of state, on his resumption of duties at Washington, that Japan had been up to more of its tricks in Manchuria. It is known that the Japanese have steadfastly sought to obtain from China immense exclusive concessions, and that since the Russian war Japan has been extending its grasp on Manchurian affairs, all in direct violation of what the United States considers its rights and the rights of other nations in the open door policy to which this country stands committed.

Mr. Crane was chosen for the Chinese post because of his business experience, it being considered that the chief questions in the Chinese empire would be commercial, but in meeting these very problems among the orientals he has need of all the diplomacy with which the instructions of the State department can equip him. If, as is surmised, Japan is suspected of acting in bad faith in Chinese affairs, Mr. Knox has done well to recall Mr. Crane for the purpose of instructing him definitely and thoroughly as to the attitude of the United States in the far east. This is a case in which it is essential that the American minister should be fully forewarned and forearmed.

Omaha's Steady Growth.

Visitors to Omaha are unanimous in noting, and remarking upon, our city's steady growth. People who live here all the year around scarcely realize the changes that are going on almost imperceptibly all the time, but those coming here only periodically cannot fail to observe the noticeable improvements that are taking place in Omaha's outward appearance.

This change for the better is to be seen in nearly every direction—in the construction of handsome new buildings in the business center and attractive residences and dwellings in the outskirts that are filling up the vacant spaces and driving out the hideous billboards and other disfigurements, in the window displays and night illuminations of our merchants growing more strikingly artistic, in our more densely thronged thoroughfares, in our parks and boulevards acquiring the beauties of age and better care, and in the whole scene putting on more and more the metropolitan aspect.

While it is gratifying to have visitors take cognizance of this progress, we must, of course, realize that there is still room for improvement, and that much work is already cut out for the immediate future. But what is done should be the spur and incentive to still greater efforts to complete the transformation of Omaha into the most attractive city in the whole middle west.

All the meat offered to consumers on the market should be properly inspected at some stage of transit from the farm, or range, to the butcher shop, the only question being by what authority. Meat packers doing business across state lines are inspected under authority of the federal government, and meat packers doing business wholly within the state should be inspected under authority of the state government. If the state authorities do not discharge their responsibility it may be up to the city authorities to furnish the medium of protection, but the duty of providing the machinery of inspection really belongs to the state.

Mrs. Belmont, the wealthy suffragette, considers her crusade advanced because she found John Mitchell in a mood receptive to her views, but if she were familiar with the history of her own cause she would know that organized labor went on record for woman

suffrage long before it attracted popular interest. Still, no candidate would lose the labor vote merely because he did not favor woman suffrage.

The water-logged statesman who staked his reputation as an engineer on the assertion that the water works plant was not worth to exceed \$3,000,000, now declares the value of the street railway system to be \$3,000,000. The report of the appraisers returned the water works at \$6,256,000, and it is safe to say that the guess on the street railway cannot be proportionately any worse.

Humbugs set up as models are soon exposed. Loyal New Yorkers erected a heroic white statue of a woman to symbolize the virtue of the city, but the elements immediately began to disintegrate the cheap plaster cast and the statue is already a sorry looking thing. Sterling civic work needs no pompous effigy; it is its own enduring monument.

Our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, thinks that the trouble with the democratic party is not with the rank and file, but rather with "the official servants of democracy" and "its leaders, self-chosen or otherwise." Well, the editor of the World-Herald is the democratic congressman from this district.

Another railroad from Des Moines to Council Bluffs is being projected, and any railroad which has a terminal in Council Bluffs is almost as good as one entering Omaha. We will take all the new railroads that come our way, but it would seem that the field should be more inviting to the northwest and southwest than to the east.

"Learn one thing well," advises Harvard's new president; and, he might have added, "stick to that one thing." The times are full of opportunities for specialists who never deviate from their individualism.

Money Sheds the Moan.

The fact that the American people spend \$100,000,000 a year on automobiles may hint at extravagance, but it is not the kind of extravagance that is harmful to the wage earner.

Back to the Quiet Life.

Washington Herald.
Harry Whitney is going back up there as soon as he possibly can. Had he known what he was going to run into, probably he would have stayed there in the first place.

Chase Him Out.

Chicago Tribune.
Hon. Joe Bailey impudently suggests that if Mr. Bryan is working for the election of a democratic congress he will do well to let such states as Texas alone and confine his energies to his own state. Hon. Joe Bailey is not a good democrat. Read him out of the party, Mr. Bryan.

Julius Dividend for the Poor.

Boston Transcript.
A number of the insurance companies have been making poor mouths, with some reason of late, but a certain Hartford company is not in that class. It has just announced a 24 per cent extra dividend in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. No wonder its stock jumped to almost \$100 a share.

Reaching for Harriman's Roll.

Springfield Republican.
Oregon is trying to claim an inheritance tax of \$500,000 from the E. H. Harriman estate. Illinois is expecting to reap at least a million from the same source. New York, however, is certain to get the bulk of the probate revenue in this case. Mr. Harriman's property must be the envy of a personal character and therefore taxable in the state of his domicile.

Reforming Law's Delays.

New York Globe.
The attitude that President Taft takes toward the reform of the law's delays, in both civil and criminal trials, is a practical one. He does not state the day or hour or prescribe the method in which the change is to be brought about. He says that he does not know when it can be brought about. But he makes it plain that he intends to apply his best energies to the work. He repeats his earlier conviction that of all the questions before the American people the improvement of the administration of justice is the most important. This, taken together with his evident desire to work with the materials at hand, for he does not propose unusual innovations—will encourage the belief that he will get results if anyone can get them.

SCARCITY OF ARMY SURGEONS.

Supply of Aspirants Far Below the Demand.

Boston Advertiser.
The interesting announcement is made that the result of the examinations held a few weeks ago in all parts of the country for appointment to commissions in the medical corps have produced but about half the number of candidates that qualified candidates needed to fill the existing vacancies. Why? Army surgeons ask, but do not seek to answer their own query. It is pointed out that formerly the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory candidates was attributed to the lack of high grade positions to which promotions could be made. It was believed that with the increase of service pay and the improved chances of advancement there would be more candidates and the vacancies would be filled. The initial pay of a new appointee amounts to more than \$3,000 a year. The known advantages in the way of promotion and certainty of income and final retirement at the age of 34 years, or before that time, for disability would, it was thought, prove attractive. It has not done so.

The explanation is probably to be found in the same fact which militates against enlistment in regular army service by the average young man. This day a military career before him and who regards service in the army medical corps as unduly bounding to his horizon. This may not be a fair point of view, but it is safe to say that it is the common one. Even the glittering example of that most successful of army surgeons, General Leonard Wood, cannot suffice to offset the average young doctor's unwillingness to tie himself down to a restricted practice.

Political Explanations.

Philadelphia Press.
William Jennings Bryan is the Peary of the democratic party. He seems to think that no one else in the party has any license to aspire to the honor he has sought for over thirteen years. The way he is again projecting himself into the political limelight indicates that he contemplates another dash for the pole of his ambition—the presidency—and other aspirants should keep out of his territory. Three times he has attempted to reach this goal, always to be turned back by biting, killing frosts.

Mental Healing

An Official Explanation of the Difference Between Christian Science and Mesmerism.

Alfred Farlow, chairman of the Committee on Publication, First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass., writes to the Outlook, New York, as follows:

In your issue of August 28 appeared an article by H. Addington Bruce entitled "The Origin and Evolution of Mental Healing," in which the writer expresses a conclusion that Christian Science has been evolved from magnetism or mesmerism. Possibly he may have adopted this conclusion from the mere fact that the discovery of Christian Science came after the discovery and practice of magnetism.

In any event, Mr. Bruce has not taken into consideration the point that Christian Science could never have been evolved from mesmerism, in which, as he declares, "the ill is suggested out of a patient, for the reason that every form of magnetic treatment is dependent upon the human will, while Christian Science eschews the carnal mind. Magnetic healing places no reliance whatever upon the divine mind, as does Christian Science, and, to use the words of one of the most prominent of modern advocates of so-called mental therapeutics, 'it is not necessarily religious.'"

Christian Science might have been evolved in spite of any prior belief in the beneficent action of the carnal mind; that is, one might outgrow a dependence upon the human will and thus advance above and beyond it to the discovery of Christian Science. In such a case, however, it should not be said that Christian Science has been evolved from mesmerism, but rather that it has been discovered in spite of one's temporary belief in mesmerism.

The following documentary evidence will give our readers a definite understanding of the difference between Christian Science and the practice of Mr. Quimby, from whom it is erroneously alleged that Mr. Eddy derived her ideas.

In a verified and corroborated affidavit dated January 22, 1907, Mrs. Jane T. Clarke, whose husband was a patient of Mr. P. P. Quimby in October, 1865, only a few months before Mr. Quimby died, in February, 1865, declares: "We found Mr. Quimby to be a genial, kind-hearted man. His wife was of the New England type, and their home comfortable." In describing his method of treatment, Mrs. Clarke says:

"He placed both of his hands in a basin of water, then the left hand upon the patient's stomach and the right hand upon the patient's head. He slightly manipulated both the stomach and the head. The immediate effect was as if the hot iron had been placed upon the patient, and the sensation seemed to come from Mr. Quimby's hands. I myself took two treatments from him for a long-standing complaint. The treatment was as above. Upon experiencing the hot sensation I asked him, 'How did you come by this power and what is it?' He answered definitely, 'I do not know how nor do I know what it is. I think it is probably electricity passing from me to the patient.' The treatment in Mr. Clarke's case was daily continued from thirty to sixty minutes, during which time Mr. Quimby would describe the patient's symptoms more accurately than the patient himself could after the treatment. Mr. Quimby would go out to his barn or garden, and work off the pain and disease from his own body, claiming that the treatment drew the disease from the patient to himself. . . . Mr. Quimby had been ill much of the time since his first treatment of Mr. Clarke, frequently coming from his bed to give my husband attention."

"He did not teach a system of healing disease nor did he advocate any system. He did not know wherein lay his power, but believed it to be due to electricity. He never described the nature, cause, etc., of disease, but did describe symptoms. He did not attempt to account for disease as mental. He recommended the use of drugs in my husband's case, at least, and had the services of a physician in his last illness. He never attributed his ability to heal to God. In fact, he never spoke of God and was not a religiousist."

The following is quoted from an affidavit, dated February 23, 1907, by Mrs. Emma A. Thompson: "I became acquainted with Dr. Quimby for the first time in 1862. His treatment consisted in placing hands on the patient, plunging his hands into cold water, manipulating the head, and making passes down the body. He asked me to concentrate my mind on him and to think of nothing and nobody but him. . . . As the relief came to me he suffered greatly himself, saying that he took on my pain. I learned afterwards that his pain was so intense that it became necessary for my father to assist him to bed, where he remained until he was called to treat me again for a recurrence of the pain. . . . He left instructions for me to think of him and drink water until relief came. There was nothing in Dr. Quimby's method of treatment which bears any resemblance to Christian Science. He never spoke of God and never referred to any other power or person but himself. As far as I know, he had no manuscripts or books relating to his subject. He gave me nothing to read and no explanation of his power. . . . I recall that before he left our home my father offered him a check for \$1,000 if he would impart to him or any member of his family his method of treating disease. To this the doctor replied, 'I cannot. It does not understand it myself.'"

There is only one other fact necessary to end this discussion forever: namely, there is nothing in Mrs. Eddy's teachings that is in any way akin to what Mr. Quimby believed and practiced. Furthermore, Mr. Quimby was a consistent man, and if he had believed in the allness of mind, as Mrs. Eddy teaches, he could not have practiced it. He would have practiced Christian Science instead.

The careful student of Mrs. Eddy's writings is aware that she discriminates sharply between the mind "that was in Christ Jesus" and the carnal mind that is "enmity against God." Christian Science is a rejection of the carnal mind, and a recognition of the fact that God is the only healer, according to Christian Science, and this mind acts without caprice, and for good only.

INDIAN CORN.

Tribute to the Country's Premier Harvest.

Philadelphia Press.
American farmers are about to huck and put into their granaries \$1,500,000,000 worth of corn. While not the very biggest, this is among the bumper crops ever grown. Corn is distinctly American. Wheat and rye grow all around the world above and below the equator. As long ago as Joseph's day in ancient Egypt wheat cut an important figure in man's destiny. But corn is modern so far as the white man knows of it, and it is American. With this, the potato and tobacco it is one of our debts to the Indians. True some "maize" is cultivated in other lands, but nowhere else except perhaps in Argentina does it constitute an important part of any country's agricultural product.

Pile all the cotton and wheat in one grand heap and they will only equal the value of our corn. As it requires less than 150 days to plant, grow and mature this crop, it will be seen that since May 1 last each day has contributed about \$10,000,000 to the production of wealth that never existed before.

The Indian can afford to have his head kept out of his territory. Three times he has attempted to reach this goal, always to be turned back by biting, killing frosts.

Do not be misled. The only kind of sound-reproducing machine that is perfect is the one that Edison invented and the one that Edison makes.

It is the one with the smooth and perfect sapphire point, that doesn't require changing with each record and that doesn't scratch—two points alone that should influence your decision.

Only in the Edison do you find the music-reproducing idea at its best.

Don't take our word for it. Compare the Edison Phonograph with all other instruments side by side, on the same music, if possible, and then you will know better than we can tell you.

Edison Phonographs are sold everywhere in the United States at the same price, \$12.50 to \$15.00. Standard Records, Standard Records, Records (twice as long), etc. Grand Opera Records, etc. There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amber Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
75 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Duke de Chaulnes was received at New York with open arms. He is only 11 months old and cannot appreciate the fact that when he comes again in twenty years or so the receptive attitude will be about as marked.

Judge Henry Dewey, candidate for governor of Massachusetts, recently made an address twelve hours in length. Doubtless in less than half of this time he has convinced listeners of the urgent propriety of voting for somebody else.

A Boston doctor protests against removal of the appendix. He has in mind, of course, the appendix in general. Had the organ been his personal property and gone on strike, doubling him up jackknife fashion and threatened his demise while in this undignified position, his mental attitude would be different.

Marcel Prevost, the new French academician, has recently been christened the "dreaded novelist." He has a most exceptional weakness for describing dress. As a result of his recent descriptions of chic male and female attire the novelist has had offers from both Duet and Paquin. They offer to engage him for designing hats and costumes.

The duke of Buccleuch, who has an annual revenue of nearly \$500,000, and is known to own art treasures worth \$1,500,000, and who maintains a great London house and at least six country houses in Scotland and England, has announced to the Sanguhar Foot Ball club that he cannot make his usual contribution to it, because of the awful budget's threatening reduction of his working capital.

A unique and valuable compilation of "Who's Who" is compressed between the leather covers of "Sketches of the International States," which comes from the press of the Salt Lake Tribune. It is both biographical and statistical and tells all that is worth knowing about people worth while and what they have done collectively in the states of Utah, Idaho and Nevada. As a reference book of the three states it is invaluable and deserves a place in every western library.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST.

Other Things Beside Wheat and Corn Make Land Valuable.
Charles M. Harger in the Atlantic.

Five years ago it was freely predicted that land values had reached their height, but they are 20 to 40 per cent higher now than then. This has led to the division of farms. The families of the first comers are grown. The second generation has come to the fore, and is taking part in the business of the communities. They have grown up with the country and know what it can produce, and just how valuable it is for the purpose of production and for a home.

Here and there is one who declares that the expansion of prices and incoming of immigration is beyond the limits of business safety. It is pointed out that land is selling in places for prices in excess of any possibility of paying interest from the products of the fields. But there are other things that make land valuable and desirable besides wheat and corn. Conventions of health and neighborhoods add to the value of the farm. When the buyer comes to even newer lands he finds schools established, rural telephone line, and free rural delivery. He discovers that churches are many, and social organizations of a pleasant sort numerous. In short, he finds that the communities out on the high plains are not very different from those in the Ohio valley, except that there are some vacation delights impossible unless a 500 mile journey is taken. For the lake and the river he must find compensation in the sunshine and the prairies, with the probability that he will make a larger income, proportionately, on his capital than he could have farther east.

NEW ART ROOM FOR THE CULTURED ONES

A. Hospe Co. Opens Splendidly Appointed Salon Hung With Rare Paintings From Famous Brushes.

"Finer art to itself"—that's the way the A. Hospe Co. of 1512 Douglas street views the matter, and has just opened up to the public a "special" room devoted to the hanging of "high class" art efforts—not many pictures—but VERY uncommon pictures. Thus, on the third floor, away from the din of business, one may now view pictures from the brushes of such noted ones as Carl Weber, F. F. English, Mulholland, Gollins, Rothery, Russell, Frische, Herdel and others. Many of these water and oil colors are handsomely set off in frames produced at Hospe's own "Painters' Craft Shop," and one of them is worth a full half hour's study if one drinks in art as does a connoisseur.

Landscapes, pastorals, rurals and some portraits comprise the present showing, but additional odds of the ordinary pieces will be hung as fast as there is a moment, and this will be a frequent matter from now on, for the A. Hospe Co. has recently made new connections at America's various art centers and has much in store for the real art loving ones of Omaha.

Miles Lambert, formerly with Ross' art store, will now be pleased to send old friends and make new ones in the art department of the A. Hospe Co., and her vast experience and delicate choice in art matters is not to be despised.

Visit the art room tomorrow—just say to the elevator attendant—"Art room, please," and you'll be there in a moment.

A. HOSPE CO.,
1512 Douglas Street.