

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1910. Notary Public.

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

We have this consolation about cotton, though: It will shrink.

Dr. Cook is now a resident of Chile. He cannot get away from the idea of cold.

In discarding the hobble skirt women are taking a long stride forward.

A \$60,000 bulldog has been lost in England. How did they determine the valuation?

Picking up the strings of that conservation congress, which way would you start to hit the right trail?

The one good thing about getting mail in Alaska is that monthly statements are bound to come in late.

Sibley says his secretary did it. What is a private secretary for if not to be blamed with the mistakes of the boss?

The St. Louis woman of 60 who swam the river in a raging storm was probably trying to get away from East St. Louis.

Uncle Joe, they say, has taken to the tall, uncut. Better look out, then, for he may be putting in all his time sawing wood.

It is a grand lesson on brotherly love some churches set the world and then split on the least suggestion of creedal difference.

Speaking of the need for a new nationalism, what is the matter with this old one that has been in use for something over a century?

A magazine has an article on the "Passing of New England." It has been passing in an unbroken procession out here to the west for fifty years.

Methodists, north and south, are still unwilling to get together. Wouldn't it be awful if some of each faction should happen to meet in heaven?

At Cincinnati, the home of the president, Colonel Roosevelt took another occasion of praising him for his official acts. Does that help satisfy the clamor of the ghost dancers?

Hoke Smith promises the people of Georgia that he will not be a candidate for re-election as governor, but they must have known that when they nominated him also for the presidency in 1912.

A St. Louis paper, in reporting the result of a church trial, says "the minister was unfrocked." That was certainly a very coarse thing to do to a minister, even though he were guilty of some offense.

Jeff Davis of Arkansas is a big hit in Texas, where one of the newspapers says: "Jeff Davis has no more influence for good or evil in the senate than a snub." They do tell plain, blunt truths in Texas sometimes.

The one thing that keeps Mr. Bryan's prediction of democratic victory from being ominous to the republicans is the record for the last fourteen years, which shows that he has been predicting the same thing at each recurring election, local and national.

The Roosevelt Trip.

One conclusion is unavoidable at the end of the Roosevelt trip. Mr. Roosevelt is still a vitally potent influence in American national affairs. His personal views are as definite and his pronouncements of them as vigorous as at any time in his active life. The plain, unmistakable purpose of various pronouncements is also clearly apparent. He is still the champion of the square deal. From his opening address at Utica up to his speech at the Hamilton club banquet in Chicago he did not evade or avoid the frank and charmingly direct discussion of any of the great questions that are pressing for solution. Many of these were before him while he was yet president of the United States, and as a consequence much that he said during his recent trip was but the echo of what he had said or written in his official capacity. But the echo came back clear and distinct.

Regardless of the personal factor in the equation, the trip must have a distinct influence for good. If Theodore Roosevelt has accomplished anything at all of service to the people of his country it is in the line of awakening the public conscience. He came into prominence at a time when a lethargy seemed to overcome the people, and when corruption in politics and business was rife. The influences that were dominant were not those that boded most good for the nation. Against this condition he hurled his personality and the vigor of his assault broke down the outer barriers, at least, and the persistence that marked his attack aroused the people to the situation. His course has been direct along the lines of his beginning. At no time has he assailed the rights of anyone, but at all times has he been against the wrong that any might do. The honest man, no matter what his rank, has nothing to fear from Roosevelt; the dishonest man, no matter where he may be hidden, has no hope in anything Roosevelt says or does.

And this is the summing up of the Roosevelt trip: He is still the man directing his power against the evil that threatens national life. It is unfair to accuse him of insincerity; it is equally unfair to accuse him of seeking personal advantage, in his course. He has been denounced as a demagogue and extolled as a demi-god, and through it all he has been a fearless, frank, honest American. His presence and his influence alike are necessary to a government whose existence depends on the intelligence and conscientious effort of its citizens.

Bowers' Death a Blow.

The sudden death of Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor general of the United States, is a severe blow to his country and a personal and public affliction to President Taft, who was his life-long friend and admirer. The president's tribute is all the proof necessary of his high estimate of the man as a friend and an official.

His death removes a strong support from under the president and the administration. Not only was he a great lawyer, whose skill and learning had been invaluable to his nation as solicitor general, but he had been decided upon by the president for one of the vacancies in the supreme court and might, indeed, have been made chief justice. This now makes it necessary for the president to alter all his plans and begin over again the difficult task of looking for the right man for this gravely important position. It is probable that Mr. Bowers' death leaves Governor Hughes without a rival in the president's consideration for the chief justiceship; at least that is the popular view, which may, of course, be entirely wrong.

President Taft has had a task which comes to few men in the president's chair in the appointing of members of the supreme court, and his own high, almost sacred, regard for the sanctity of this service would naturally make the performance of such a task difficult. He is not willing to make a single selection without the most complete weighing of every element of consideration. This is a good thing for the court and for the nation if it is to serve and ought not to be lost sight of by the people.

Paying Its Lawmakers.

Great Britain gives promise of getting away finally from the old tradition of not paying its law-makers. Of course this had to come in time. It is but one of the natural results of progress and the dying attempt to preserve the ancient custom, put forth by the old guard conservatives, is futile. As the days of extreme landlordism and the other attributes of the gentry parliament had to give way before the coming of a more representative form of government, so this faulty custom must go, and if it goes just after the contest over the lords' veto power is settled, it will not be too soon to give much surprise, for the elements that have brought about its approaching doom are working fast and earnestly.

To the Irish and laborites in Parliament may be largely ascribed the credit for this change in conditions as to paying the members. These parties are financially unable to maintain seats in the lawmaking body of the nation entirely on a non-remunerative basis; their members, as a rule, are poor men, dependent upon their own time for their means of livelihood. Of course, then, they could not spend their time in Parliament very much longer without being paid for it. The Irish have been able, by levying a special tax, to keep their members there,

but the British courts have ruled against the validity of this tax, a very natural view for the British courts to take.

In the United States, or anywhere else where representative government is thought of, such a system as England has all these years maintained would not be tolerated. Not paying the members of a national lawmaking body can mean but one thing, that that national lawmaking body must be made up of men rich enough to give their time without pay and since the days of Adam there has been a feeling that the rich man and the poor man have divergent interests which are vitally affected by laws. It is but natural that the poorer classes of Britain, dominated by laws made by their landlords, have had rather hard sledding. The new order will mean new liberties, new rights and far more opportunities than have ever been known before across the sea.

As to Merry Del Val.

Reports that Austria, "the most Catholic of all countries," is preparing to exert its great influence toward securing the removal of Cardinal Merry del Val as papal secretary of the state and supplanting him with Cardinal Rampolla are discredited by many conservative American Catholics, who point out that but for Austria's influence Rampolla might have become pope instead of Pius X. This view is entitled to much consideration. It may even be doubted if Rampolla, himself, would welcome such a change even if it were in the mind of the holy father to make it, which is extremely doubtful. The policy of the Catholic church is to remove high officials and dignitaries from office only for remarkable breaches of conduct, and those who discount this agitation about Merry del Val contend that no such charge may be alleged against him. When one considers what the pope's removal of his papal secretary of state would really mean he is inclined to share the view of these American Catholics. It would be a violent disturbance of the official family of the Holy See and whatever good might be ascribed to such a move it undoubtedly would have a counteracting influence for harm.

Another very interesting contention is made by American Catholics. It is that much of the criticism directed at Merry del Val is inspired by Italians, who have always begrudged the incumbency of this office to any but an Italian. While Americans have no special reason for taking the Spaniard's side of the case, they as a rule believe that Italy has her share of the controlling influences now and that the best interests of the Catholic church, or the Vatican, do not demand del Val's supplanting by an Italian prelate.

Conservation.

Out of all the wilderness of words that surround as a mist the proceedings of the conservation congress at St. Paul, one fact shines as brightly as the single star on a cloudy night. The champions of neither view succeeded in convincing the other. This fact, if it has any value, must be accepted as proving that the work of "conservation" has not yet gotten to that stage where it can be rationally considered by any. The advocates of one horn of the dilemma are just as earnest and just as sure of their position as are those of the other side, and the result is that any good that may eventually come from a comprehensive plan of work for the better management of the country's natural resources must wait on further discussion.

The need of conservation is admitted; the results of wasteful use of lands, waters, mines and forests are too apparent to admit of denial. But conservation of the useful sort will not depend upon the adoption of radical resolutions, nor the insistence upon any one man being recognized as absolutely essential to the accomplishment of the ends for which the policy is to be instituted. If the people are to be served by the proper care and use of the natural resources that remain, the affairs of administration must be handled wisely and with such prudence as will fulfill the purpose. This cannot be achieved through any agency that does not carry with it at least the faith that rests in the general government. It will not do to allege that all the misfortunes that have overtaken us are due to the insufficiency of methods; nor will it better secure the public's interests to merely change methods.

To merely rail at corporations because they have developed interests that would otherwise have lain dormant and unproductive is not to aid in solving the questions involved. The natural resources that remain undeveloped must yet be exploited in some measure at least for private profit; it is not conceivable that the general government will enter into the business of mining or lumbering, or any of the several lines concerned. Thus, the only thing to be settled, is on what terms will the lands, the timber, the minerals, the oils or the water power be granted to the uses of private concerns? The rights of the public are to be given due consideration, and the proper return on money invested by the operators must also be assured. This leaves the main question of conservation in the hands of congress, the congress that meets at Washington and not the one just assembled at St. Paul.

As to the greater problem of conservation, which was unfortunately obscured in the fog of oratory during the week, that of saving the farm lands, of securing their better uses and protection from waste by erosion and soil exhaustion, it must be solved by the individual. The farmer must be taught how to manage the affairs of his farm, so as to secure its greatest efficiency, not only in point of immediate return, but in the more essential matter of its continuity of use. The topics related to this aspect of conservation were presented at St. Paul by able men, just as they have been presented elsewhere. This is the really practical side of conservation, from which attention is too frequently diverted by the clamor of those who profess to see great evils impending in other directions. Yet it touches the present generation far more closely, and is as vital to the future as either of the other factors in the general problem. Whenever the leaders in the conservation movement cease to assume the attitude of impeccability, and devote less time to denouncing those who differ with their views, and more to the real work of teaching the farmer how to save his soil, the question of conservation will have received a genuine impetus. The disposition of the coal, the oil and the timber lands is of much less real importance than the care of the farm lands.

Profession of Diplomacy. Second Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee, who has just completed forty years' in the diplomatic service of his country, stands as a striking example of the possibilities of government employment, too often derided or discounted by persons of less unselfish impulses. He has gone from an obscure clerkship to this high position, one in which he is a most valuable instrument in furthering the interests of his country. Secretaries of state come and go, but this man stays at the post. His knowledge of the intricate details, his experience with the delicate methods, his skill in the fine amenities of diplomacy, are invaluable to his nation, and so his nation refuses to part with him.

It is a great thing for an individual citizen to make himself such an important cog of the vast, complicated machinery of the greatest government the world has ever known. Such service cannot be measured in dollars and cents. That is why when sinister critics point with taunting finger at the lack of opportunity in government service they show that they do not know what they are talking about and are incapable of appreciating the real merit, the actual greatness of such service.

But even from a monetary standpoint government service is substantial and will run ahead of the average, giving a good living to those who follow it. It must not, however, be compromised by such a comparison, for money cannot measure the usefulness of a work that goes into the upbuilding and maintenance of the master republic. Young men need have no fears on entering their government's employ if they are serious, especially now, that the merit system and civil service are in vogue in all departments. They will not find any lack of opportunity, and when they have given as great and long service to their country as has Mr. Adee they will be somewhat its creditors.

The Stork Exalted.

Tulsa, Okl., defies the world to outdo it in patriotism, and yet Tulsa has adopted the stork as its official emblem of liberty and battle cry of freedom. It is erecting an heroic statue of this grand old bird upon the facade of its new court house, so that the world may not mistake its position on this burning question of the destiny of the race.

Three cheers for Tulsa and three for the bird! Down with the eagle and up with the stork! Long may it live and thrive forever! We would invite the benediction of Colonel Roosevelt upon the destiny and fortunes of this little city, nestling snugly in the lap of this rich, fertile, plain-state of the fair southwest and bid all faithful disciples of the doctrine of anti-race suicide to come with their gifts of frankincense and myrrh to this cradle of their faith. From Tulsa—the very sound of its soft, sibilant name suggests it all—must hereafter flow the stream of their inspiration. Others may follow, but Tulsa will lead.

And why not? Why should not Tulsa take the stork as its shibboleth? When you come to the mere matter of growth in population, it has gone from about 3,000 to upward of 18,000 in ten years. Not all the new ones natives, perhaps, but many, maybe most. At any rate, the inspiration is there; there is the example and influence. The people are old-fashioned in their simplicity and steadfast in their devotion. They are ever mindful of a duty enjoined by a law higher than temporal.

The difficulty in securing a conviction in a bribery case has always been apparent to those who have watched the workings of human nature. The average man does not like the "quealer," and while such feelings should not deter any man in rendering his honest and fair judgment, it undoubtedly does in such cases as that of Lee O'Neil Brown. If there has been guilt it ought to be condemned and punished, but it is a task, just the same. The democratic legislative leader is only half through with his court troubles, as he now faces a similar charge in Sangamon county. It would not be surprising if, despite the two failures to convict him in Chicago, things went a little harder for him at Springfield, and yet his attorneys express supreme confidence as to the outcome. Regardless of that, Prosecutor Wayman probably is right in affirming that the people of the state have reaped, and will yet reap, good from the course of this prosecution.

The committee at Montreal which decided that no one not garbed in conventional evening costume should be permitted to enter at the reception given to Cardinal Vanuelli should have served at Jerusalem some 1,000 years ago. Its members might have then learned something of the value placed on mere outward show by the man whose teachings the cardinal is trying to inculcate. It is comforting to think that the cardinal himself was not a party to the snobbery.

It might help some if the director of the census were to cease telling us what he is going to do, and do some of it. Time enough has surely elapsed since the last of the reports were sent in to accomplish the simple task of addition necessary to announce the population of the United States, and yet the figures are coming out by piecemeal and so widely scattered that no one can even give a guess at the probable total.

"I thank my attorneys from the depths of my heart," exclaimed Lee O'Neil Brown on his acquittal. That is nice, but he will have to go a little deeper down than his heart to get the kind of "thanks" his attorneys really want.

Letting in the Light. Chicago News. New York's impression that there is nothing west of the New Jersey marshes must be rendered indelible by the census report on its population.

No Halting Here. Baltimore American. Importation of diamonds for August amounted to \$4,315,800, an increase of \$1,900,000 over last year. Plainly, the cost of living is not resulting in any economizing in the luxuries.

Kelly's Slide Outlabeled. Cleveland Leader. The Frenchman who has proved that it is possible for an expert to coast down to the earth without smashing himself or his machine, from the height of 5,000 feet has given aviation a bigger boost than most of the record breakers.

Side Lines Cut Out. Boston Transcript. The accounting officers of the treasury, in holding that "transportation of the army and its supplies" does not cover the expense for auto rides and taxi fares, are within the letter of the law, and in this instance it is the letter that keeps an appropriation balance alive.

Another Insurance Gamble. Brooklyn Eagle. A special insurance company to take risks on aviators has been formed. While a man falling 5,000 feet will have time to reflect with self-approval on the insurance policy in his safe, the premiums will be more heavily loaded than the cars.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Praying may be a costly thing when it is a refuge from paying. To be dead sure of too many things is a fatal kind of certainty. That religion is a sad failure which succeeds only in making us sad. Platitudes are popular because their edges are worn too smooth to hurt. He who worries over his words to men soon loses his word for men. The more of a bore the church is the less hole it makes in the world. When a man makes his faith into a fort he quarantines himself from truth. When the preacher is trying to make a hit he often comes to with a bruise. The test of life is not in great things, but in taking all things in a great spirit. Saying amen loud in the meeting seems to help some to forget what it was all about. Men who are at war with iniquities may well be willing to be at peace with opinions. A man often thinks he is a saint when he begins to exercise discretion in the choice of his sins. He who regards the world as his orange finds that the universe hands him an entirely different variety of citrus.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Boston Herald. The churches of New York report that their membership is growing even faster than is the population of the city. Who would have thought that?

Harper's Weekly. The Rev. Harvey Johnson, colored, of Baltimore says: "Teach the colored children how to box and they won't carry razors." So he deprecated shutting out the fight pictures from Baltimore. Boston Transcript. Bishop Brent of the Philippines is being regarded with much favor as a successor to the late Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island. The only objection is that it would be difficult to find a man to carry on the work in his present field, which he has conducted so admirably.

Topeka Capital. "If certain events related in the Bible had been covered by men like the newspaper reporter of today," says a St. Louis preacher, "how eagerly we would read them." Maybe so. But if the average newspaper reporter of today could write like some of the Bible authors, he would not be a newspaper reporter. Philadelphia Ledger. The Massachusetts pastor, a friend of the late Prof. William James, the psychologist, who declares that he has established communication with the spirit of the explorer of psychic phenomena, carries no conviction by making such an assertion. An emotional man, who develops retrogression and bends a brooding spirit to the task of summoning spirits, will certainly in time become conscious of presences and "see things." Nothing is quite so dangerous for ordinary minds as the attempt to pierce the unfaithable.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Truly, these be melancholy days for the straw lid. New York's editorial wrath grows hotter as Roosevelt nears home. Besides making a hit as a reigning monarch, King George of England accidentally pre-charge of him shot in the rear elevation of a peer's trousers. United States Senator Lorimer has lived in Illinois long enough to know that when a cyclone approaches the wise thing to do is duck into the cellar and pull down the lid. The convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Los Angeles, October 3 to 7. Advance notices of the event promise a variety of exhilaration besides ozone.

To soften the poignancy of his grief a Nutmeg state farmer at the funeral of his third wife carried in his pocket a license to wed number four. From grave to gaitery was but an hour's drive of old Dobbin. In his recent reviewing of the west the New York World computes that Colonel Roosevelt spilled 15,000 words in fourteen speeches between Cheyenne and Sioux Falls. Besides the World throws a fit between each day's output.

Most of the Country's Hills Traced to Selfishness. Brooklyn Eagle. Very few students of social conditions in America will be inclined to doubt the judgment of Cardinal Gibbons in ascribing much of the discontent to the effect of squandering the resources of the individual or family on luxuries which could be dispensed with as well as not. We suppose, however, that many pessimists will differ with the cardinal in his idea that the conflict between employer and employe is irrepressible. He said in his interview, before starting for Montreal: "There is continued unrest between the employe and the employer, and it would be most beneficial if this condition could be overcome. There should not be any need of conflict between labor and capital, since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. Whoever strives to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and the laboring men, by suggesting the most effectual means of diminishing and even removing the cause of the discontent, is a benefactor to the community."

The cause of the discontent is universal selfishness. To diminish and even to remove it is the function of the church, which teaches that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Optimists persist in believing that, governed by the golden rule, workmen and captains of industry would produce such results that the markets of the world would belong to the United States. It is pleasant to note that Cardinal Gibbons rather favors the optimists.

Our Birthday Book

September 11, 1910. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, was born September 11, 1828. He is a native of Ireland, and one of the right-wing chaplains on the union side in the civil war. He has been in Omaha frequently in connection with his duties as prelate of the Roman church. N. D. Nelson, the big Cincinnati manufacturer who is an authority on profit sharing, is 66 years old today. He was born in Norway, and has written a great deal on economic subjects, and particularly the labor question. Robert Z. Drake, the bridge contractor, was born September 11, 1849 at Helton, Mass. He started out as a contractor in wrought iron work in 1882, and is now connected with a large number of bridge and lumber companies, the principal one being the Standard Bridge company, in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and South Dakota. Z. T. Lindsey, wholesale rubber goods dealer, is sixty-three. He was born in Cedar county, Ia., and has been in business in Omaha since 1889, at present as president and manager of the Interstate Rubber company. He was also one of the Board of Managers of the successful Trans-Mississippi exposition. Dr. Stacy B. Hall, physician and surgeon in the Paxton block, was born September 11, 1877, at Bishop Hill, Ill., and educated in science and medicine at the University of Chicago and the medical department of the University of Nebraska. Arthur Metz, vice president of the Metz Brewing company, is forty-one. He was born in Omaha and educated in the schools here and the St. Louis Educational institute.

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DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. "Why did you smile when I told you Guskie was going to celebrate her wedding?" "I couldn't help thinking how well Guskie's husband would match the occasion."—Baltimore American. "Has her marriage to the count really been indefinitely postponed?" "Yes; there was some little misunderstanding, I believe." "But does the misunderstanding amount to much?" "Only to about \$50,000, I think."—Catholic Standard and Times. Mrs. Newell—Don't you like my new hat, dearest? Newly—Yes, it's all right. Mrs. Newell—Well, I bought it on your account, dear. Newly—Yes, you usually do.—Life. "Poor! Bill walked ten miles to propose to his girl, and she turned him down after all." "What did he say?" "I should like to think I've footed it all this way only to have it handed to me!"—Indianapolis News. "If you please, sir," said the new convict, addressing the governor of the prison, "I should like to be put to my own trade." "Certainly," said the stern but kindly official, "I'll see that it is done. What is your trade?" "I'm an aviator, sir," murmured the latest arrival.—London Globe.

HOME. J. M. Lewis in Houston Post. There's a little old house on a little old street. In a little old bit of a town. When the honeysuckle is breathing sweet, And nights as the sun goes down, A child's treble is raised in song. "That fits in the perfumed gloom, And oh, the days they are not and long. When I am away from home." There's a little white bed in a little white room. In that little old house, upstairs, And through the window the sweet perfume. That the summer breeze upbears. Drifts in and stops where two little girls kneed white in the purple gloom. And pray—and the wind stirs their yellow curls. For daddy to come safe home. There's a little yard 'round the little old, And the rose trees grow up high. And the porch is cool, and when days are hot. The eye of the passer-by Looks into the nook where the children play. With hearts like the light sea foam, And the stranger smiles as he goes his way. With whisper whose end is "Home!" There's a little woman whose cheeks are red. With the roses of days gone by, And you would know by the bending head, And the red lips curving why. That whosoever his path may lead, How far in the world his fare, The man's heart turns when the days recede. To the woman and babes upstairs. There's a big soft place in the daddy's heart. That aches when the night comes down, When the woman and he are whole miles apart. And far from the dear old town, He knows the babies are by their bed. With their mother near by, and then The whisper comes from each curly head: "Bring daddy home safe, Amen."

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