

\$50,000 STOCK

of F. H. Peterson & Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

At Less

An unusual high standard has always been upheld by F. H. Peterson & Co. Theirs has been always quality merchandise.

Merchandise Transfer Made

Rubel Furniture Company Purchases Entire Stock of F. H. Peterson & Company.

One of the largest deals in Minneapolis business circles in several years was consummated yesterday when the Rubel Furniture company, 29-31 Sixth street south, purchased the entire stock of F. H. Peterson & Co., who are retiring from business. The latter firm has been located here for several years. Their store is at 13 Sixth street south. A large number of clerks are at present taking inventory and it is estimated that the sale will amount to \$50,000. The exact sum is not yet known. Seven well-stocked floors and a basement will all have to be gone over by the men employed to help complete the transfer.

Frank D. Rubel, president of the Rubel Furniture company, speaking of the sale, said: "Our firm was, indeed, fortunate in obtaining this large stock of F. H. Peterson & Co. This firm has been located in Minneapolis for many years and the quality of their merchandise is well known to the purchasing public of the Twin Cities. In addition to the seven sample floors and basement their warehouse contains a large amount of high-class merchandise."

"We have secured this stock at such a price that we are able to offer furnishings for the home at a very low price. The Peterson stock is now being removed to our store and as soon as placed upon the floor we will inaugurate a furniture sale such as has never been witnessed in the history of merchandising in the Northwest."

From Minneapolis Tribune, Dec. 30, 1910.

Than Half

You know our business methods, and when we state that we will place on sale at 9 o'clock Monday morning—

A \$50,000 Stock of Fine Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Draperies, Stoves and General Merchandise

Selling the whole stock without reservation and in our well known liberal way, with this proviso only. That all purchases shall be for cash—it should be enough to crowd this store to its doors.

The Peterson Stock has come to us through a cash purchase at 45c on the dollar. It will be disposed of by us at same ratio. The fact that our own spring stocks are already in transit makes it only more imperative that we give this extra purchase immediate outlet, thus:

Our profit is almost entirely good will. Your profit is 55c for every dollar spent.

Original Peterson Prices will be attached to every piece. A Greater Furniture Sale than this has never been. Your Benefits Are Simply Tremendous.

OUR regular goods, always priced at the lowest possible figure, will be sold on easy terms as usual.

RUBELS

1513-1515 Howard Street.

OUT of town customers contemplating the purchase of household furnishings will save money by visiting this city and this sale.

METHODIST UNITY POSSIBLE

Five Million Members of Sect in Three Bodies.

COMMITTEES ARE NOW AT WORK

"Armed Camp" Principle as Between Roman Catholics and Anglican Communions Discussed Freely by Church Paper.

By D. V. FRANCIS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—(Special to The Bee.)—That there is a chance for the three great branches of the Methodist church in the United States to get together is regarded as more than probable. There are 5,000,000 American Methodists now separated in three bodies. They are the Methodists North, the Methodists South and the Methodist Protestants. Combined, they are 25 per cent of all white Methodists in this country, all other large Methodist bodies being negroes.

The general conferences of these three bodies appointed committees of nine and twenty-six of the twenty-seven members have recently held a meeting in Baltimore. It is recognized that there are grave difficulties in the way of such consolidation and a special committee was appointed to thrash out some of these problems. The Methodist Protestants, for instance, have no bishops. The large colored membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and their representation in the general conference is another hindrance, in the minds of some parties, to the pact.

Success Not Impossible. It is hoped by all, however, that this commission will be able to find some basis of union, and while the process will be slow there is strong hope of the successful termination of the negotiations.

The outcome of this committee meeting was the naming of a subcommittee that is to report on January 10 calling together, if need be, the full committee. The aim is to get, if possible, a working plan of union that may be presented for adoption by the next general conferences of these bodies.

Organic union is not, however, talked about in these words, some people being frightened by the term. The new expression adopted by the Baltimore meeting is "unification through reorganization." Members of the subcommittee on whom devolves a momentous move are: Methodists North, Bishop Cranston, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Guiche, Mr. R. T. Miller of Cincinnati; Methodists South, Bishop Hoss, the Rev. Dr. F. M. Thomas of Louisville, Mr. M. L. Walton of Woodstock, Va.; Methodists Protestants, President T. H. Lewis of the general conference, the Rev. Dr. N. L. Jennings of Pittsburg, Mr. S. H. Harris of Henderson, N. C.

Anglicans and Romans. "It is too often taken for granted that the Anglican and Roman communions can only maintain a position of unfeindliness toward one another. There is hesitation," says the New York Churchman, "Protestant Episcopal," even to speak of an era of that conciliation and good-will which should mark Christians who, in so many ways, have a like point of view on fundamental doctrine and alike maintain the broad principles of historic continuity. The "armed camp" principle is no longer satisfactory, even in formal pronouncements, nor can the general tendency of friendliness, interest and sympathy that is witnessed in so many of the formal and informal relations between Anglicans and Roman Catholics be contravened by generalizations based on a part of the facts. Evidence of cordiality are known to almost every observer. But no such effective witness of its existence has been published so far as we know, as the volume that has lately been written by the well-known English theologian, Y. A. Lacey, Mr. Lacey, with Father Puller, undertook an informal mission to confer with some of the highest authorities of the Roman church on the question of Anglican orders. The whole atmosphere of the book shows that the struggles, prejudices and antipathies of sectarian fanaticism in the nineteenth century have not been able to destroy the basic principles of Christian unity and Christian sympathy on either side."

Under the direction of the Assumption Fathers the thirty-first pilgrimage of pilgrims will sail for the Holy Land aboard a Fabre liner on March 4. Already forty prominent Canadian and American Roman Catholics have booked passage and there is now room for only ten more to make up the American delegation. The first stop in the itinerary of the pilgrims will be made at Marselles, where the Court de Pellat, commander of the Order of St. Sepulchre and St. Gregory and founder of the Hospital of St. Louis, will meet the party. From there the steam yacht Etolie will take them to Port Said, Cairo, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Caiffa, Nazareth, Mount Carmel, Galilee, Tiberiade, Mount Tabar, Damascus, Baalbek, Beyrout, Constantinople, blessed by a representative of the pope, and at Rome the pilgrims will receive the blessing of the Holy Father. Those of the party who wish to return to America from Naples will sail on the Sant Anna on May 5; the others will complete the ninety-day pilgrimage by going on to Paris, London and Liverpool.

These figures, the report says, while far from the total net as a mark, are encouraging: "We have not attained the \$5,000,000 goal; no sane man supposed we would attain it in the triennium. But we have begun to attain it. Foundations have been laid, a beginning has been made, and it is a beginning of which we are not ashamed."

Church and Socialism. "We believe that there is hardly a clergyman in this land who would not become a socialist tomorrow," says the New York Evangelist (Pross). "could he see plainly that it would bring in the kingdom of goodwill, happiness and justice. On the other hand, did Christianity have the real spirit of Christ it would not permit some terrible things to exist. It has the money, had it only the spirit, and it has some methods at hand which it could use at once, had it the passion for the unsheltered world its master had. Somehow, in some way, the church, were it really Christian, would insist that business be so reorganized that girls would not be driven onto streets, as they are in great cities, to take out insufficient incomes; that men would not have to work for wages on which families cannot decently subsist; that men would not have to live with poverty only a day off work falls or sickness comes, and with constant dread of an unearned-for-old age. Many Christians are doing everything in their power to relieve this condition of things. Many employers are making employees co-operators and establishing pension systems. But so long as this terrible state of things persists in the heart-sickening degree it now does in our great cities, and still more in the cities of Europe, Christianity is not completely Christian."

Perseverant Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

Wisconsin Has Woman Treasurer. Mrs. Nellie Archibald of Ashland, Wis., has been elected treasurer of Ashland county. She is the only woman in Wisconsin to hold such an office. She defeated the two opposing candidates about two to one at the polls. Mrs. Archibald is the widow of a former county treasurer and acted as his deputy for several years. She is an expert accountant.

HOW MILLIONS ARE WASTED

Fortunes that Slipped Through Somebody's Fingers Because of Discarded Scrap.

Toward the close of the year somebody or other of a mathematical or frugal turn of mind begins to figure out how much we might have saved had we begun investing our pennies, in oil and wine at the beginning of the year. This time it is John T. Schaffer, inventor of labor-saving and waste-preventing devices of Rochester, N. Y., who leads the van with interesting financial statistics of what might have been.

Mr. Schaffer, by the way, was the first man to put wire into glass for practical commercial purposes, thereby causing a saving in bills for broken glass. He also applied the pneumatic cushion to our bumpers for the reduction of shock in rebound, thereby causing a saving in nerves. His great hobby for thirty years has been a study of the conservation of wasted assets of the industrial world. According to data compiled by him, many millions of dollars were simply thrown away during 1910 because we let them dribble through our fingers. He has more statistics on the waste problem than probably any other man in the country. Of the long list of materials most grossly wasted in America, corn cobs, oily waste, cornstalks, sugar-cane stalks and waste leather scraps are perhaps the most valuable when scientifically treated for conservation.

According to Mr. Schaffer, the lubricating boxes on railroad car wheels are one great source of unconserved wealth. There are 10,349,462 car wheels in the United States on its passenger and freight cars and locomotives. They require, on an average, thirty gallons of oil per year, which makes the annual consumption of oil for our car and engine wheels alone 307,483,800 gallons.

To soak up this vast amount of lubricator 51,247,319 pounds of waste are used, or an average of five pounds to each wheel. A demonstration of saving oil from waste used was made by Mr. Schaffer, and from sixty pounds of the oily waste seven gallons and one quart of oil was squeezed. If, on the average, 100 pounds of waste produce eight gallons of oil, the amount

possible to save from the oily waste used by the railroads of the United States in one year would reach the total of 4,077,784 gallons, and at an average price of only 23 1/2 cents per gallon its cash value would be \$1,368,586.

Discarded corn cobs are another neglected source of wealth. Mr. Schaffer claims that they can be converted into wood block in many forms, the most valuable of which are lumber, railroad ties and the basis of many kinds of furniture. He estimates that this year's crop of approximately 3,000,000,000 bushels would produce 1,650,000,000 bushels of cobs on the basis of 55 per cent cob, and these pressed into boards would yield 42,000,000 ties, which would be enough for 13,725 miles of railroad. The cobs of the 1910 yield would, if pressed into lumber, make 150 solid piles the size of the Pulitzer building.

Of the neglected and undeveloped sources of wealth of this country peat is foremost. Some of the richest peat deposits in the world are around Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, New York. The Great Dismal swamp of Virginia is worth more than many gold mines. Cape Elizabeth, Maine, has a great vein of peat, located three years ago by the United States geological survey. There are vast quantities in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, the New England states, and their total value, at \$3 per ton, has been estimated by federal experts at \$3,000,000,000. One of the most successful uses to which peat has been put is in the production of gas. It has been used by the Notia Steel works in Sweden for thirty years for the making of gas, and from 15,000 to 16,000 cubic yards of dry kneaded peat are used for gas-making annually. Peat gas is used in several parts of Europe for glass melting and furnaces.

A ton of dry peat will yield forty-three gallons of alcohol when treated with sulphuric acid and a special yeast, and the alcohol will cost about one-fourth what potato alcohol does. Tar is also a product of peat. The use of peat for fuel is known the world over, and peat briquets have proved successful in Europe.—New York World.

Where He Fell Down. Harvey E. Garman is private secretary to Representative Rucker and a democratic member of the legislature from Den-

ver. He was once a newspaper man, but got discouraged early in his career. "I worried alone as a reporter for a week," says Mr. Garman. "I didn't get anything very startling into the columns of my paper, it's true, but at the end of the first week I thought my fortune was made. One of my friends told me of the intended elopement of a girl of prominent family. She was going to marry a man much below her in social position. It was an event that would set the town by the ears, and I told my city editor I had a sensation to spring on a set date. After the date had passed he asked me about it. "Oh, it's all off now," I answered. "The story is dead."

"What's the matter?" he asked. "What was it about?" "I told him of the projected elopement and added: 'But there's nothing in it now.' The girl's father showed up with a shotgun and spoiled the story." "After the city editor had finished commenting on my news sense," Mr. Garman said, "I decided to forsake journalism for politics."—Philadelphia Times.

Women Office Holders in England. There are now sixteen women members of town councils as the result of recent municipal elections in England.

MAKES ROUGH SKINS SOFT AND PINK

"Specialists say when powder or cosmetics are used for any great period the skin's surface becomes dry and scaly and often a pimply condition follows," says Mrs. Mae Martin, in the New York Examiner.

"The reason is plain. Powder tends to clog the pores, and when these organs of elimination are hampered, trouble follows."

"Many women now use a liquid, which spreads evenly and smoothly and gives more satisfactory results than any powder or cosmetic."

"A splendid and inexpensive lotion can be made at home by dissolving 4 ounces of glycerine in 1/2 pint of hot water, then adding 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine."

"This recipe is very popular in exclusive social circles, and its use soon produces that pink and white glow of health."—Adv.