

New Catholic Church Dedicated at Alliance

ON WEDNESDAY last Bishop Scannell of Omaha officiated at the dedication of the handsome new Catholic church at Alliance. Rev. W. L. McNamara, the pastor, with hearty commendation from the many visiting priests for the magnificent work he has accomplished within a few years.

Having built an academy and the hospital in Alliance, the work of building a place of worship to compare favorably with these institutions still remained for the Catholic community. This work was accelerated by the total destruction by fire of their old place of worship, on the night of February 22 last. From the ruins only the bell was saved to represent the sacrifices of the pioneer Catholics in this section. This bell has been hung in the new church.

As the lots on which the church had stood were nearly a mile from the academy and the hospital, and as this locality was rapidly becoming a business district it was decided by a vote of the parish not to build a new church on this location. Four lots were accordingly purchased on the corner of Ninth street and Cheyenne avenue for \$4,000. On one of these lots stood a residence which, after it was moved north to make room for the church and renovated, was suitable for a parsonage.

E. C. Reck, an Alliance contractor who built the academy and the hospital, also erected the church. The architecture is Gothic, the material being Denver glazed brick to the water table, and turkey egg from there to the plate. The plans were drawn by J. E. Dietrick of Omaha, Neb. Acoustic properties were carefully considered in the plans, with the result that they are perfect. The dimensions are 60x75 feet, with sacristy, and a sanctuary 32x22 feet.

The interior is finished in mission style. The seating capacity in the main body is 500, and 150 in the gallery, and the basement, 4,000 feet, is partitioned off, leaving a large hall, fully equipped for entertainments. The building exclusive of furniture, cost \$28,000, and by the time it is fully furnished, the cost will exceed \$50,000.

The new property is in debt to the extent of \$10,000, but to offset this, the Catholics still own the old property, valued at approximately \$5,000, so that in comparison with the vast strides made by the community during the last five years, this debt appears trifling, on property aggregating \$10,000 in value.

St. Agnes Academy.
To see this building as it now stands one would hardly suppose that as recently as four years ago, it hardly was thought of. Then the ground occupied was nothing but virgin prairie land. In the summer of 1906, the subject was first broached by Rev. Father Devose, at that time pastor of the Catholic community in Alliance, and before anything could be done towards making a start on this work Father Devose left this pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. Father W. L. McNamara, who was in such ill health at that time that a year's rest was essential.

It was therefore not until January, 1907, that a committee was appointed, to consider the advisability of purchasing a block of land on which to build the academy. The committee decided to leave the selection of the site, as well as other arrangements in the hands of the pastor, who chose a block of land owned by the Lincoln Land company. This land was purchased upon the condition that the company give a three-year option on an adjoining block at a nominal figure, which the company readily did, as at that time land values had not nearly approached the figure at which they now stand.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

Plans for the academy were then immediately drawn, with three objects in view, viz. stability, light and ventilation, and easy access in case of fire, which provisions were scrupulously adhered to in every essential.

The dimensions of this building are 64x75 feet, three stories and basement, of solid brick and stone construction, and it has since been pronounced by competent authority to be one of the best arranged institutions of its kind in the country. Its cost, exclusive of furniture, over \$20,000.

This academy from the very beginning attained a popularity which was as pleasing as it was unexpected, and the necessity for more extended facilities was quickly apparent; consequently an addition was built. This addition corresponds in architecture with the former building and is 16x100 feet, three stories and basement. The academy as it now stands will accommodate 100 boarders and 200 day scholars, and it would appear that, even with the addition, larger facilities will be necessary in the near future, as there are at present eighty-five boarders and about 100 day scholars, which almost taxes the facilities to capacity.

The institution is under the management of the Teaching Order of St. Francis. The mother superior at present is Mother Leonard, but a new mother superior is to be appointed shortly, as Mother Leonard is the head of all the institutions of the order in America. The faculty consists of nine class teachers, three music teachers, one art teacher and one teacher to take care of commercial training classes. In all, to take care of this institution, there are twenty sisters of the Order of St. Francis, and there is no question about the thorough training which children receive here.

As it now stands the total value of the academy, inclusive of furniture, will exceed \$100,000, and it may sound strange,

THE NEW CHURCH

but is nevertheless a fact, that Alliance, one of the most westerly cities in the state, can boast of having the second largest academy in Nebraska.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

The building of this institution is really a sequel to the completion of the academy. Again all arrangements were left in the hands of Father McNamara, who had proved himself capable in every way. The contract was let in April, 1904, calling for completion July 15 of the same year. The construction is of brick and stone, the dimensions being 31x22 feet, two stories and basement.

Owing to careful planning this institution has been so arranged that practically every form of hospital work can be conducted here. The first floor is devoted, with the exception of an obstetrical ward, entirely to private rooms, of which there are twelve. The second floor contains the chapel, sisters' dormitory, a men's ward with fourteen beds and dressing and operating rooms equipped with modern surgical appliances. The basement is partitioned off to contain the furnace,

storeroom, laundry, kitchen and dining room.

The hospital is under the management of the Sisters of St. Francis, with Mother Agatha at their head, and as it was she who gave St. Agnes so auspicious a start, friends of the institution predict a bright future of usefulness. With the exception that contagious diseases are not accepted, patients are welcome regardless of creed or color, they furnishing their own physicians, while the hospital furnishes care and trained nurses. All city physicians practice there.

Five sisters, two of whom are trained nurses, and one lay nurse, comprise the nursing staff of this institution. Since opening over 200 patients have been treated at this institution, and competent authority has declared that it can compare very favorably with similar institutions anywhere in the state.

CHARITIES OFFICIAL REPORTS

Secretary Jontz Tells of Work Accomplished During the Year.

FRAUD CASES ARE UNCOVERED

Unworthy Persons Being Gradually Eliminated and Efforts Centered on Those Really in Need of Help.

Ida V. Jontz, secretary of the Associated Charities, submits her report of the work of the year ending September 30, as follows:

Dr. Devine in his book on "Social Forces" writes as follows: "Poverty as a permanent phenomenon, perpetuated from generation to generation in the midst of progress, is not to be accepted because it has been, but is to be recognized as an intolerable evil which should come to an end. Both in the individual case as we deal with it and the community at large as we try to take our part in it, we look for nothing less than the elimination of dependency, the conquest of poverty, the realization of a normal standard of living for every family as the only ideal, as the natural goal of all our efforts."

During the year that has past we have endeavored to keep these principles in mind. It has been the aim of the Associated Charities to work along broad lines which have to do with the community at large and also to keep in close touch with the individual and endeavor to build up the family life, and help to create a better citizenship.

The calls for assistance have been many and varied—requests coming for everything from a coffee mill and a parol

to renting and furnishing a large rooming house at a cost of several hundred dollars. It is needless to say that many requests have not been granted in just the manner the applicant may have expected. An acquaintance with the facts showed us that back of the request for the coffee mill was a greater need which required endless time and patience to meet. The request for the parol revealed an entirely different situation, where there are indications of need. Each day has brought an endless variety of calls, and if "variety is the spice of life," surely the life of the charity worker is well spiced.

It is a mistaken notion in the minds of many that organized charity allows the needy to remain cold and hungry until the case can be investigated. On the contrary, relief is given at once in all cases where there are indications of need. That is followed by a careful study of the situation, and further treatment is given as the case in hand may require.

Carroll D. Wright says that "relief given to bridge over misfortune and restore the recipient of aid to self-supporting conditions is the noblest work of charity." The Associated Charities furnishes the temporary relief and then cautions to aid any individual, society, organization or institution that may be best suited to lend assistance. The second most important object in giving relief, as expressed Dr. Wright, has been more easily carried out because of the spirit of co-operation which exists between the various organizations of the city. Without this co-operation the one principal object in giving relief would be almost wholly thwarted.

The Working Organization.
Often in dealing with any one family it is necessary to call to our aid several different organizations. We call upon the "doctor" for his diagnosis and advice, upon the "lawyer" for our legal aid department for legal advice, the "merchant" for employment and other aid, the "priest" for help in reclaiming and restraining the youth. The various organizations are called upon many, many times in the course of the year and always respond most heartily to any calls for aid. The story of one family will illustrate this spirit of co-operation.

More than a year ago the X— family was brought to our attention. The man had been injured and was unable to do heavy work; the woman was not strong, and the 16-year-old boy was just getting over typhoid; the baby, 3 years of age, was ill. There was nothing in the house to eat. Emergency relief from the county, as well as our office, was given and the family physician was consulted. The 14-year-old girl was the only one able to work. The advice of the attendance officer was called for and a temporary permit was given to the girl that she might aid the family in the emergency. As the father and the 16-year-old boy became stronger, suitable work was secured for them. By the time the other members of the family had secured work the mother's strength gave

out, as the strain had been too much for her. She was taken sick and it was then necessary to call on the Visiting Nurse association. Bills had accumulated, and as they were unable to pay their rent a notice was served. The rent was paid by our office until better quarters could be found, when they removed to more sanitary rooms. Being handicapped as they were by illness and the scarcity of work during the winter, it was difficult to find work which they could do. The family income was supplemented from time to time as the need required. As the spring came on the different members of the family had gained in strength and work was easier to find, but in one year's time the man of the family had not had one month's steady work. It was found that the mother and daughter were both suffering from badly decayed teeth, which was causing general ill-health. A dentist who had previously offered his services was appealed to and took the case in hand. The man has now steady work with a coal firm. A woman goes out only for an occasional day's work and the girl will soon enter school. Better housing conditions and the proper medical and dental care will do much for this family. The relief given during the winter was necessary and of great importance, but had the work stopped there the family would not be in a position to help themselves as they are today.

Another case could be cited where all the following organizations were working together to build up one home: The Young Women's Christian association, City mission, juvenile court, detention school, county hospital, attendance officer, Associated Charities, besides several individuals. In another family the co-operating agencies were the St. Vincent de Paul society, Visiting Nurse association, juvenile court, county physician, attendance officer and the Associated Charities.

We could cite case after case bringing in all the agencies of our city, interested in the social uplift of humanity. There would be seen a different group for each family, but all working together in harmony and without duplication.

Many Additional Cases.
We would call attention to the additional number of cases handled over last year and also to the fact that this has been done with very little added expense. At the beginning of the year, Mrs. T. L. Kimball kindly renewed her offer of her former residence at 121 Park Wilde avenue, for the work of the industrial department. The work of the previous year had fully demonstrated the value of such a department. This branch of the work has been conducted at less expense than last year and aside from the worker's salary, has been practically self-supporting. Less employment has been given, because we have been able to find work outside the department. As the place has become better known, we have given more lodgings and meals. The Young Women's Christian association

has used the Park Wilde house as a center for some of their extension work. A club of over thirty girls from the train school has met there each week for work in physical culture and for social gatherings. The public library uses the house as a distributing station and books have been given out two evenings each week. Free concerts were given during the early part of the year, but as the work becomes heavier, we were obliged to drop that part of the work. The girls' club has increased its membership to fifty-six and has outgrown the quarters in the Park Wilde house for their physical culture work, but they do not want to leave the place entirely, so will meet once a month for social gatherings, their gymnasium work being carried on in the train school building. Plans are under way for resuming the concerts.

On January 21, 1911, the county commissioners expressed their confidence in and appreciation of the work of the Associated Charities by adopting resolutions to the effect that all persons receiving county aid shall be investigated by the Associated Charities and that all pass cards shall be taken up, and that the only cards to be recognized by the county agents shall be those issued and signed by the Associated Charities. This new method instituted by them has been a great saving to Douglas county. Careful investigation of figures for the months of April and May, 1910 and 1911, show that in groceries and transportation alone there was a saving of about \$1,000 a month. It was found that there were many instances where people had been getting help from the county for a long period of time, the longest being thirty-eight years. In some cases families were paying for homes and receiving county aid at the same time. Again there were families who seemed to depend largely upon the county for their supply of shoes. One family of six had had thirteen pairs of shoes in four months, though there were three people in the family able to work. There were on the list the names of a number of elderly people who had grown sons without families, who might have cared for their parents, but instead allowed them to get help from the county. One family in which there were four able-bodied men depended upon the income of a girl in the family, 21 years of age, and what they had been getting from the county. A great many cases have been taken from the list, able-bodied people have been put to work and grown children have been induced to provide for their parents.

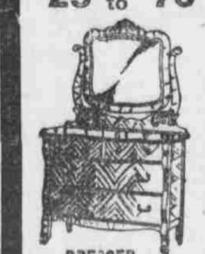
Public Conscience.
In reference to this class of people, Carroll D. Wright says: "When a great number of persons are fed or supported at public expense, or even given temporary aid, their general public conscience are weakened and they are apt to seek such aid with their circumstances do not really warrant it bestowal."
We are glad to say that there were those who had been getting help from the county who did not come under the list

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COWBOY'S FINERY EXPENSIVE

No Limit to What He May Pay for an Outfit if He Has the Price.

When the city man gets his bills for his new fall suit, his fuzzy topcoat with the latest style stock collar, his velvet hat, spats and gloves he is apt to think with some complacency that he had done all that money can do to clothe the outer man. His tailor is the most expensive he can find, his fabrics are all imported, and he contemplates his fancy waistcoat with the awe that comes with a realization that the buttons alone cost it each. The same man would be considerably surprised if any one told him that there was an establishment in the west bottoms that deals exclusively with stockmen and cowboys where a hat costs anywhere from \$12 to \$20 and a pair of trousers from \$15 up to almost any figure. A cowboy with a roll and a proper sense of the fitness of things can safely match tailors' bills with the most fastidious city dresser.

Several skilled workmen will spend weeks making a saddle, hand carving it with artistic designs and mounting it with as much silver and other precious metals as the purchaser desires to pay for. And when a stockman or cowboy wants a saddle he wants it right. It not infrequently happens that his saddle costs more than the horse under it. Regular stock saddles, not made to order, cost as high as \$75, and if the purchaser wants to go in for something fancy they take the lid clear off.

Take spurs, for instance. A good, every day, knockabout pair of spurs can be had for \$15, but of course it is not contended that they are anything more than a rough and ready article for heavy roadwork. A silver spur, such as would set off a stamped patent leather boot, with a monogram on will come higher of course. In making an estimate on a complete outfit it would be well to play safe and put spurs down at \$40.

"Chaps" is something every cowboy has to have. "Chaps" is the trade name for those wide affairs that go on like a pair of overalls which are seen in all faithful portrayals of life in the wild, hazy west. Sometimes they are of leather with a long fringe, or if the rider wants to look particularly devilish they are of goat skin with the hair unbarbered. "Chaps" cost anywhere from \$15 to \$25. But the two articles that the cowboy who wants to shine really turns himself loose on are hats and saddles. A hat can be made a wondrous thing when price is not a discouraging consideration. Of hand stamped leather with silver filigree and buckle it can be made to weigh several pounds and cost several dollars a pound. It seems that no cowboy would consider himself dressed up without at least five pounds of hat. As to what a cowboy thinks of a saddle can be figured this way: When he starts in to buy an outfit he buys the saddle first and gets just what he wants, and then if he has any money left he buys the other things he needs.

RIQUETTES STREET

Block 155.

Do your customers live here
? ? ? ? ?
On 18th Street, between Martha and Castellar Streets, there are 5 occupied houses and in 4 they take The Bee.
Advertisers can cover Omaha with one newspaper.

Home Face Peeling Becomes Popular

(From Fashion Reporter)
No complexion treatment yet discovered seems to have become so generally and so immediately popular as the mescolized wax process. Evidently the reason for this is that this method actually gets rid of bad complexion, which can hardly be said of any other.
To temporarily hide or bleach the defective skin by the use of some cream, jelly, powder or liquid, cannot compare with the effect of literally removing the skin itself. Mescolized wax takes off the offending surface skin in flour-like particles, a small quantity at a time, until there's none of it left. The new complexion thus produced exhibits a healthy glow and girlish beauty obtainable in no other way we know of. This wax, which you can get at your druggist's, is applied at night in the same way you use cold cream, and washed off next morning.—Ady.