

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

"What is sausage?" asks Dr. Wiley. That's the best answer.

The weather man is apparently marking the route for those New York to Paris motorists.

A Nebraska winter without a blizzard would be like a Nebraska summer without a swallow.

It appears, after all, that Senator Foraker did not fight to the last ditch. He got lost in the first one.

Senator Foraker says he was not surprised at the result in Ohio. Neither was Secretary Taft.

New Mexicans are disappointed, but not discouraged. Their religion teaches them to believe in a future state.

Harry Thaw declares that he is very anxious to get back to Pittsburgh. That's not convincing proof of his sanity.

Workmen at Panama insist that they need more amusements. Too bad we cannot loan them congress for a few weeks.

James J. Hill says Wall street needs a rest. There is a scriptural statement to the effect that there is no rest for the wicked.

The grand jury says the county jail boarders all look pale. The county should add a daily dose of pink pills to their rations.

These congressmen are not talking just to kill time. Most of them are rehearsing their addresses for the next chautauqua campaign.

Our old friend, Edgar Howard, ought to tell how he succeeded in cultivating such a fertile imagination, or at least tell what kind of a pipe he smokes.

"The true friends of Mr. Bryan regret his defeat in 1896 and 1900," says the Washington Post. They may expect another installment next November.

A Winnipeg man has been arrested for taking a bath on Sunday. Canada objects to any new-fangled innovation, preferring to take its bath every Saturday night.

The "only democratic congressman from Nebraska" is proving his usefulness. He raised a point of order in the house, but so far that is all he has raised for his constituents.

A Washington correspondent says Cannon will have 124 votes on the first ballot and that it "will be all over on the fourth." It may be all over sooner than that so far as Mr. Cannon is concerned.

An eastern man has just undergone his eighty-fifth operation for dropsy, in the course of which he has had 2,000 pounds of water taken from him. He must feel like an overcapitalized Wall street stock company.

"This country does not need anyone to run it nor to feed it," says former Governor Black of New York. The unbossed corporations have been feeling that way for some time, but they are gradually looking on the situation in a different light.

TWO SIDES OF ROOSEVELT. Whatever else may be said of President Roosevelt, he is rich in critics. It is doubtful if any other man in American political history has aroused so much conflicting opinion as to the merits of his work, the worth of his policies and the position he will be finally accorded by the historian of the future. At present there seems to be an irreconcilable conflict among those who do not agree with the president, both in and out of his party. That their estimates do not agree at any essential point has been strikingly illustrated by two addresses, delivered on the same day—one by a republican leader and the other by a democrat close in the confidence of his party. Champ Clark of Missouri entertained and delighted the lower house in congress the other afternoon with a speech of which Theodore Roosevelt was the theme. On the same evening former Governor Frank S. Black of New York addressed the Home Market club at Boston on the same subject, and the speeches indicate peculiarly conflicting estimates of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Clark is a master of invective, a forensic fighter and an entertainer. Severe arraignment of the president would have seemed natural from him, yet he took the other tack and paid the president a hearty tribute. Poking some fun at the president's methods of going into everything with a vim that invites a contest, Mr. Clark declared that "this extraordinary man has waxed stronger and stronger by waging battles and never in his militant career has he loomed larger than at present. So far as he has advocated the right ideas and mauled opponents with his big stick, he deserves the unstinted praise and gratitude of all lovers of our country."

In striking contrast is the flood of vilification directed at the president by Mr. Black at the Boston dinner. In an outpouring of vitriolic epigrams he accused the president of trying to become a dictator, of being personally unmindful of his pledges to the people and of overriding congress to force his personal views and personal opinions into legislation. He declared that most of the policies urged by the president were un-American, unjust and unconstitutional.

Before taking Mr. Black too seriously it may be well to remember that he was defeated for renomination as governor of New York in 1898 by Theodore Roosevelt. Although a candidate again in 1900 the nomination went to Mr. Odell. Mr. Black then sought election to the United States senate, but was defeated. He places all the blame for his political disasters at the door of the president. Incidentally, in a legal way, Mr. Black has always represented the interests which the president has opposed and which are most active in denouncing the railroad rate law, the measures regulating corporations and every step looking to the curbing of corporate domination in political affairs.

Aside from the personal equations of Mr. Clark and of Mr. Black, their conflicting estimates of the president are natural. His policies have marked a new departure in American politics. They have been pushed forward over the protests of the interests accustomed to having their own way at the expense of the people. The president, in many cases, has ignored the wishes of his party leaders and appealed from them to the people behind them. The popular response has always been forthcoming. He has carried through a railroad policy and like measures to the discomfort of those who through long years had been reaping ill-gotten gains. While the Blacks and the Clarks may differ about the president, the people have his place fixed. His policies have become established and will be perpetuated by his successor. It is a closed season this year for reactionaries.

MARYLAND'S FRANCHISE SCHEME. Maryland has outdone all the southern states in devising a scheme to deprive the negro of the franchise. An amendment just passed by the legislature and signed by the governor will be offered to the people for ratification or rejection at the next election. It limits the right to vote to every male citizen above the age of 21 years—

Who on January 1, 1898, was entitled to vote in any state of the union, or the descendant of such person.

Who, being a foreign-born citizen, was naturalized between January 1, 1898, and the adoption of the amendment, or a descendant of such a person.

Who for two years has paid taxes on \$500 worth of property, or is the husband of a person paying such taxes.

Who can make out, without assistance, an application in writing correctly stating his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation for two years past, name of employer or employers for two years past, whether he had previously voted, and, if so, in what state, county or city and district or precinct he last voted, the name in full of the president of the United States, of one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, of the governor of Maryland, of one of the judges of the court of appeals of Maryland, of the mayor of Baltimore, if the applicant lives there, or one of the county commissioners of the county in which he lives.

Colored voters who have been reading the tables prepared by democratic managers, showing how the negroes control the balance of power in several states and are in position to give us a democratic president, will do well to analyze the Maryland amendment. No feature of it is designed to elevate the electoral franchise, but every line breathes a determination to disfranchise the negro voters of Maryland, nearly all of whom are republicans. In order to make it possible for every white man, no matter how illiterate or vicious he may be, the amendment is

framed so as to make him eligible through his wife. Maryland democrats cannot present the excuse, urged so eloquently in some southern states, that they fear negro domination if the franchise is not restricted. The white population of Maryland exceeds that of the negro by more than five to one and the ingenious amendment proposed is based entirely on race discrimination. The Maryland lawmakers have not even been honest enough to make intelligence the test of franchise rights, as under the terms of the amendment ignorant and vicious white voters are protected, while better qualified negro voters are eliminated.

CENSUS PATRONAGE. The house committee on census has recommended that employes required for the taking of the thirteenth census shall not be appointed under civil service rules. The bill provides for "non-competitive" examinations, which means simply that each member of congress will be authorized to appoint about eight or ten persons from his district. This allotment of patronage assures support for the bill sufficient to assure its practically unobstructed passage by congress.

President Roosevelt, the civil service commission and two former directors of the census have opposed this plan of selecting census employes. They have urged that best results can be secured only by the selection of census employes on their merits. The census reports have come to have a peculiar value to many interests and there is every reason why they should be compiled by most competent and efficient employes of the government. The objections to the noncompetitive system of appointment are obvious. It places, although temporarily, several thousand employes on the federal payroll, causing a season of scrambling and wire pulling among the constituents of every member of congress. The list, when made up, is very certain to contain a large percentage of men and women chosen solely on account of their political backing rather than their fitness for the work in hand. After the census work has been completed another effort will be made to have these temporary employes placed on the permanent classified roll, making them eligible to positions in every branch of the service and thus reducing the efficiency of the entire civil service list of employes.

COUNTY JAIL CONDITIONS. The special report of the grand jury on county jail conditions is simply a verdict that we have completely outgrown the accommodations of a jail erected more than twenty-five years ago, although at that time more than adequate to all demands. It is not to be supposed that the jail designed to hold not over fifty prisoners can be made to hold 150 prisoners with the same degree of comfort or convenience. The only satisfactory solution will be the building of a new and more commodious county jail.

The question of a new county jail, however, is inseparably bound up with the question of a new county court house and office building. The plans presented to the county board last fall provided for the jail on the top floor of the proposed new building, which is the approved location for a big city. The present court house has been as much outgrown for its purposes as has the jail, and if we are to have a new court house it would without question be more economical to combine the two and save materially not only in the cost of construction, but also in the subsequent cost of maintenance.

Whatever is to be done in this matter will eventually have to be decided by the taxpayers and voters. The county board is not legally empowered to expend even the money needed for temporary improvement of the jail without special authority from the people. So whenever the popular desire is to be ascertained by the submission of a new jail proposition it may as well be obtained also on the whole question as between a separate jail and a jail and court house combined.

The proposal to put some legal restrictions on the sale of deadly weapons in Omaha is good as far as it goes, but does not go far enough. The trouble is that such restrictions reach only local dealers, while anyone who really wants a gun can get it by going across the river or ordering by mail. The thing needed is to make the possession of a weapon prima facie evidence of guilty intent unless the contrary is proved. This promiscuous gun-toting should be stopped.

It is only right that public-spirited citizens should raise a testimonial fund for the benefit of the family of the late Detective Drummy, killed in the line of duty. Who knows but what his death may have prevented a hold-up or a burglary right near at home?

With the farmers all around us becoming intensely interested in the forthcoming National Corn show to be held in Omaha next fall, our business men ought to wake up to the importance of the undertaking and get enthusiastic for it, too.

The New York Board of Education is again wrestling with the question whether whipping shall be restored in the school. Every parent knows that other people's children need whipping occasionally.

President Roosevelt wants it understood that he does not consider it a compliment that the Lancaster county politicians should have resolved for him for a third term after he said he

would not have it under any circumstances. Our club women have discovered that Omaha's "greatest need" is "a juvenile farm." If this is Omaha's greatest need, we have managed to get along without it for more than fifty years and still do "tolerably well."

Justice Brewer declares that the voyage of the fleet to the Pacific is "hazardous and unwise." Reports indicate that dyspepsia is the only hazard the officers and men of the fleet have met so far.

Another place on the Douglas legislative delegation is vacant by resignation. If there were enough fat appointive places for them to fill all our legislative members would cheerfully resign.

Dr. Wiley says the national pure food law is not intended to supplant state laws. Many state food commissioners, however, have an idea that they can supplant the national law.

It is a little annoying to a punster to have to wait until late in February to casually remark that his town is ice-olated.

Hazardous Risks on Royalty. An insurance company which will have to pay \$100,000 on a policy on the life of the late King of Portugal announces that it is through with insuring royalty. The case of kingship is classed as "extra hazardous."

A Sign of the Times. Philadelphia Press. The fact that a \$50,000,000 issue of New York City bonds was bid for several times over is a pretty decisive evidence that there is plenty of money for investment. The interest rate, 4 1/2 per cent, was, of course, a temptation, but all the bids were made at a premium.

Shifting Ownership of Corporations. Wall Street Journal. Three or four generations seem in this country to be sufficient to complete the cycle from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves. It would appear, at any rate, that no corporation can survive four generations of control by one family, and sometimes two generations are sufficient to accomplish a decline.

An Ohio Side-show. Cincinnati Enquirer. This journal has had the honor already to remind its readers that Ohio is the heart center of the union, the agricultural hub of the north and the garden through which goes the great bulk of American travel. Call in, as you pass along, and take a look at Harshon.

Rejuvenating Old Kentucky. Louisville Courier-Journal. The administration of Russia is mild, temperate and justice-loving compared to the absolutism of organized crime. Less men in this state who care nothing for the rights of anyone. Until the situation is radically changed the "liberty" of the law-abiding taxpayer in the tobacco sections will remain a mockery.

Up in the Air. St. Louis Republic. Senator Beveridge soars sublimely when he rallies to Fairbanks to the last ditch and huris scorn and contumely on the idea of trading for results after the first ballot. Consistently senator Beveridge may have observed that the highest flights in Indiana eloquence have resulted for others before him who were trying to command a wider field of vision in looking for the best place to alight.

WORKING FOR BETTER CORN. California's Horticultural Wizard Seeking a Missing Link. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Luther Burbank, the vegetable wizard, who was recently granted a special \$50,000 appropriation by the Carnegie foundation, is to spend part of the amount in study to improve the common American corn. His seedless apples and spineless cacti have become famous and the public will watch with much interest his efforts to develop maize to greater commercial value. The American corn, which is the nation's agricultural prosperity rests, is one of the few cultivated vegetable growths of which the California investigator has been unable to find the original in the wild state. He thinks it came from a grass and that the central American teosinte is now its nearest wild relative.

The ear of corn originally grew at the top of its stalk, as the head of wheat or oats does now. By crossing species Burbank has produced a grass that he believes is similar to the ancestor of the corn. By studying the origin of the great American staple he hopes to secure a basis of investigation from which to evolve a corn of still greater general utility. The first task is to supply the missing link in the evolution of the ear.

COOLING OFF HOT DOGMAS. How Some Current Creeds Have Changed and the Cause Thereof. Making a heaven on earth instead of drawing word pictures of it, is the essence of the creed preached by Rev. John Scudder, pastor of the People's Palace, Jersey City, preaches on all occasions, and gives it practical form by equipping his church annex with gymnasium, billiard and card rooms, bath, and facilities for musical and theatrical performances. To show that there are no barnacles on the ship of Zion, Rev. Mr. Scudder discoursed in this fashion before the Woman's Press club of New York:

"Some people think that amid all the progress of the last century the church has remained stationary and that it is incapable of change, but they are mistaken. The church is climbing to the tablelands of sanctified intelligence. We have put new wine in the old bottles and they are not bursting."

"The church of democracy has invaded the church. The laity has been graduated from its short clothes. The modern layman thinks for himself, and knows that doubting is a duty."

"There has been a modification of theology. The doctrines of our childhood are no longer preached. Hell has cooled off considerably in the last fifty years. We trace our ancestry to the ecological garden rather than to the Garden of Eden. Sectionarian fences are rotting out and falling down, and we do not replace them. We write over the doors of our churches, not 'Credo,' but 'Amen.'"

"The church no longer confines its ministrations to the spiritual nature of man. It ministers to the entire man, body as well as soul. It does not believe that all ailments belong to the devil, and we have holy smokers in the Presbyterian church, minstrel shows, burnt cork and all, in the Episcopal church and progressive eucures in the Episcopal church."

TWO VIEWS OF MR. TAFT. Achievements Which Qualify Him for the Presidency. New York Outlook. Mr. Taft has the advantage—no disadvantage, as the reader may choose to regard it—of being, by reason of his position and past career, the natural representative of the present administration, and the almost necessary heir to the enthusiasm, both of appreciation and of criticism, which it has excited. His public views are known by his public acts; and though his speeches have been frank, his actions have often spoken louder than words.

Ever since his appointment as civil governor of the Philippines by President McKinley in 1901, he has been an active member of the administration. He is therefore held justly responsible for its policies, and justly shares the credit or discredit—which is given to them. As governor of the Philippines he pacified the islands, organized a civil government, and successfully transferred the archipelago from a purely military rule to a quasi self-government. He conducted the negotiations with the Roman Catholic church and solved the complicated friar problem with results apparently equally satisfactory to the friars, the church and the people.

Transferred to the War department, he still maintained his interest in his wards and continued his care of them, while extending his activities into new fields. Under his administration the controversies arising out of the attempt to employ private competing contractors at Panama were solved by the simple expedient of putting the work under the immediate direction of army engineers. His visit to Cuba quelled an insipient revolution, and has left the island in at least temporary peace and the enjoyment of a before unknown prosperity. Rumors of war with Japan, which were disquieting the nation, ceased almost immediately from his visit to Japan, and presently came the report that the Japanese government was taking action to check the migration of Japanese coolies to our shores. Rumors of an impending revolution in the Philippines following upon the election of a radical assembly came from well-informed correspondents in the islands. His visit was made the occasion of a remarkable ovation and was followed by conservative and quieting action by the assembly—the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to public education and the appointment of diplomatic natives to represent Philippine interests in America.

One of the chief legal advisers of the president, he is known to have approved both the constitutionality and the wisdom of the law giving the Interstate Commerce commission authority to regulate railway rates, but is also believed to have counseled providing in the law for an appeal from its decisions to the courts. Threatened with the opposition of organized labor because of injunction orders issued when he was on the bench, he has replied with a condemnation of violence as a rigorous measure uttered by his chief, and has affirmed, on the one hand, that the power to issue injunctions should be maintained, and, on the other, that certain specified limitations should be put upon that power, the better to safeguard the rights of citizens from the possible despotic exercise of judicial authority. It may safely be assumed that he favors the maintenance of a moderate army and an efficient and capable navy, since he has uttered no protest against either, and that he favors the preservation of our foreign relations, and the improvement of our waterways for the public benefit. He has declared himself to be in favor of a protective tariff, but also in favor of a substantial modification of the schedules. In short, by his public addresses, but still more by his public acts, he is considered abroad as the continued government of our dependencies by the federal authority until self-government can be organized on a basis of public education, and at home to that development of the spirit of nationalism and that increased application to new conditions of the fundamental principle of the federal government to which the Outlook has ventured to give the name of the new federalism.

No evidence has been offered in support of the oft-repeated charge that Mr. Roosevelt is using the federal patronage to secure Mr. Taft's nomination, though there is no doubt that he desires it. No one who knows Mr. Taft will credit the oft-repeated charge that he is an echo of Mr. Roosevelt, though the two are warm personal friends. In their general views of the fundamental principle of the federal government to which the Outlook has ventured to give the name of the new federalism, they are agreed, though how far Mr. Taft is indebted to Mr. Roosevelt and how far Mr. Roosevelt is indebted to Mr. Taft for these views they themselves could not tell.

New York Independent. President Roosevelt believes that Mr. Taft would carry on his work, and wishes his nomination. We see no reason why a president should be forbidden to take an active interest in the selection of his successor, so long as he does not employ Latin-American methods of enuring his selection and election. The fact that the president's choice is for Taft will be a strong influence in his favor. The people believe in Roosevelt, and will believe in the man he believes in. In his speeches Mr. Taft has made his position perfectly clear and positive. There is no discount there. This is of essential importance. The two things which may be added, experience and character. His character is not simply beyond flaw, but from the beginning of his student life he has been noted for his high sense of honor, his avoidance of anything low or questionable. His experience has been beyond that of any other candidate in just these fields of service which will occupy our next president. He is a consummate lawyer, often spoken of for chief justice of the supreme court, and has had that long judicial experience which gives weight and judgment. As secretary of war he has conducted in an admirable manner the development of our colonial possessions. He has been colonial secretary more than secretary of war, and next to the internal question of control of corporations the control of our colonies is by far the most important business of our national government. We desperately need a wise and strong man like Mr. Taft to see to it that the same sort of men who would monopolize our means of production and traffic do not exploit our colonial possessions to the injury and oppression of their inhabitants. We want a man who, like Taft, has shown his sympathy with the people, and has no patience with the racial antagonism which endangers our relation with them. It is a tremendous advantage which Mr. Taft has, that he has developed self-government in the Philippines, prospectively good will in Porto Rico, has been benevolently disposed to the people of Cuba, and has secured the success of the Isthmian canal and of the little American territory through which it passes. We do not mean in this at all to minimize the pre-eminent work of the president, but in all these matters, by his management and by his presence, he has done a marvelous service, which certifies what he would do as president. It is for these reasons that the people trust him.

Present Company Excepted. New York World. Mr. Bryan returns to his proposal for the initiative and referendum, but as a candidate he refuses to accept the results of 1896 and 1900.

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Includes image of a tin and text: "Absolutely Pure. From Grapes, the most healthful of fruits, comes the chief ingredient of ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. Costs a little more than the inferior alkali or phosphate of lime powders, but with Royal you are sure of pure, healthful food."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. SMILING REMARKS. The early robin wisely fled for shelter. The ground hog does not pose as a sonorous vocalist, but gets in his work just the same. Having lost her snowshoes in the eastern drifts, gentle spring has called off her engagements in the banana belt for a few days. In St. Louis the amusement of killing people by means of automobile excursions across them costs \$1.00 and a year in jail. Chauffeurs are beginning to seek less exciting pastime. In his Lincoln day address in Brooklyn, the father of Governor Hughes deliberately referred to the relationship by comparing himself "to the moon under the reflected light of the more luminous sun." Some comparative comfort may be extracted as we drift along from the official statement that snow accumulates to a depth of fifteen feet in some counties of northern California, necessitating the equipment of homes with telescope chimneys. A waiter in a San Francisco French restaurant has just died, leaving a fortune of \$20,000, which he had accumulated through the tipping evil. From this it would seem that the San Francisco French restaurant was productive property all the way up and down. From the sublimity of Standard Oil prosecution to the absurdity of a "soul affinity" trial, is the record experience of Judge Landis' court in Chicago. Marian Gray was a plain matronly agent. She called herself an "affinity finder," having annexed three to herself at different times for limited engagements. She came to grief by using the mails to annex the dollars of the male sex. United States Senator Aldrich is considered one of the closest students of finance in that body. Not only is he familiar with the currency laws of this country, but he is also well informed as to the laws and practices of every great country on the globe. Every bill of importance that has been introduced and considered in the English Parliament and German Reichstag in later years, is known and has been studied by Senator Aldrich. The clever custom of taking silverware for souvenirs has received a setback in Canada. Five hundred students dined at an Ottawa hotel as the guests of the minister of marine, "did the town," and also the hotel. The steward went to the discourtesy of counting the spoons; the police were notified; the train doors locked and the search began. The hotel silver had been enroute to Montreal. Forks, spoons, salt-shakers were disgorged. Putting Idle Money to Work. St. Louis Republic. The British government is required by law to keep its balances in the Bank of England, where the money is available for the uses of commerce. If we had a similar rule here not so much of the treasury's available cash balance of \$25,000,000 would be lying idle in its vaults. A Shade Tom Muech. St. Louis Republic. Taft may have been selfish, as Foraker says, in swallowing everything in the Ohio primaries, but there is room for the suspicion that things may have gone as they did because the Ohio voters had little stomach for Foraker.

POEMS BY JAPAN'S EMPEROR. Translated for New York Independent. Water so soft that it will take the shape of goblet, bowl, or cup to suit the taste. Of every nature he pours it; yet, withal, Mighty to percolate the close-grained Rock That makes the frame-work of the Eternal Hills. Such is a father's heart, and tho' his span Grow to man's years and learn to stand alone; Yet in his eyes, he still remains a boy. No time have I to turn me to my desk, And hand it lap, to take my ease and read; Yet is my table-top kept free of dust. How smooth it seems, The way that man, as man should daily read; But the actual walking on 't—aye, there's the rub! See how the tiny raindrops from the eaves Hollow the stones beneath, with constant drip. Then why should we abandon well-formed plans? Simply, forsooth, because we find them hard? When all things go as thou wouldst have them go, And fortune smiles upon thee, then beware, Lest happy days make thee forget thyself. The farmer's house, new thatched, with clean rice straw Heaped thick, defies the cold; but envious frosts Have covered all the eaves with glistening rime.

CARBON COAL--\$7 PER TON. It is excellent for cooking and heating--clean, quick and lasting. We have sold coal in Omaha twenty-five years, and we know this to be the BEST COAL ever offered here for the price. We also sell the best Ohio and Colorado Smokeless Coals, together with Cherokee, Walnut Block, etc., down to \$5.00 per ton. OUR HARD COAL is the D. L. & W. SCRANTON--the best coal mined. Also sell Arkansas Anthracite and Semi-Anthracite. 1403 FARNAM Tel. Doug. 930

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WE SAVE YOU \$50 TO \$150. With us, and the Hospe plan, your money is as good as anyone else's. The Hospe plan does not allow that a customer be sized-up and an attempt made to get \$150 more than a piano is worth. It will pay you to visit our store now. A. HOSPE CO. 1512 DOUGLAS STREET. BRANCH HOUSES: Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lincoln, Neb.; Kearney, Neb. We do expert piano tuning and repairing.