

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Tzeluck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1908, was as follows:

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2.....	36,120	18.....	36,120
3.....	36,320	19.....	36,320
4.....	36,400	20.....	36,400
5.....	36,500	21.....	36,410
6.....	36,540	22.....	36,440
7.....	36,500	23.....	36,440
8.....	36,590	24.....	36,480
9.....	36,320	25.....	36,540
10.....	36,430	26.....	36,100
11.....	36,320	27.....	36,140
12.....	36,120	28.....	37,120
13.....	36,420	29.....	36,050
14.....	36,580	30.....	36,220
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GEORGE B. TSELUCK,

Treasurer.

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.

Promiscuous pistol toting must be stopped.

Straw votes show which way the political breeze blow.

The weather bureau need not drop the use of the word "variable" on February's account.

"Bryan is the idol and hope of democracy," says the Dallas News. Also the idle hope of democracy.

"Our next president" will be again nominated next Saturday at Washington birthday dinners all over the country.

Illinois republicans are showing a desire to engage seats in the Taft band wagon before the real rush sets in.

The around-the-world automobile tour was not necessary to establish the fact that we are painfully short on good roads.

Houston, Tex., claims to have a woman who is 132 years old. Perhaps having to live in Houston makes her feel that old.

Baltimore undertakers are having a cut rate war. It should be greatly appreciated by those who would rather die than live in Baltimore.

An acre of coal is burning in West Virginia. The average householder in Omaha has a notion that he, too, is burning that much every day.

Champ Clark is rapidly getting into the Bourke Cockran class, at least to the extent that both parties can use his speeches in their campaign literature.

Hetty Green says she did not lose anything during the recent panic. No one really expected Aunt Hetty to lose anything more valuable than her temper.

A Washington correspondent says President Roosevelt is fond of walking in a storm. If there is no storm in sight the president knows how to create one.

The Hungarian nobleman who denies his engagement to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Count Hadik, not Count Haddock, as the Boston papers insist upon calling him.

The Department of Agriculture proposes to have a poultry census taken in 1910. In that case the ducks and geese will be enumerated with the floating population.

The Pennsylvania railroad has issued an order prohibiting its employees from swearing. The officials doubtless think the shippers and passengers will do enough in that line.

Douglas county republican primaries were storm-bound, but notwithstanding the light vote, the result is the same as it would have been with a heavy vote—practically unanimous for Taft.

A new paramount issue has been discovered by the Bryanite organ. This issue is "Mexicanization." The paramount issue the first time Bryan was defeated was "16 to 1," and the second time "anti-imperialism," and "Mexicanization" will probably do as well as any other for the third time.

OPENING UP THE LAND GRANTS.

An interesting question has been raised by the house committee on agriculture in recommending the passage by congress of a bill to compel the railroads in the northwest to open grant lands to actual settlement. The committee report shows that millions of acres of lands originally donated by the government to the railroads are being held by the companies, while homeseekers are making every effort to secure farms. The committee contends that the government still has a supervisory control of these lands and can order them opened for settlement, on terms equitable to the railroad companies.

The grants from the public domain were made to the railroads to encourage settlement and not to promote speculation. They were to be a bonus to extend lines into new countries and through regions which at that time could not be expected to produce traffic sufficient to support the roads. The railroads, however, will probably contend that their titles are unconditional and that they can hold the lands for higher prices or make whatever disposition of them they see fit. The public domain is approaching exhaustion and added value is being given to these lands each year. Until recently the railroads have been active in pressing their land holdings for sale to settlers, but, according to the congressional committee, they are now taking them off the market with the evident purpose of holding them for speculation. This is clearly in conflict with the original intent of the land grant bills, and it would seem, contrary to good policy, as the settlement of these lands would certainly increase business for the roads. The growing population of the country demands more farms and better farming for its support. The rewards of agriculture in the last dozen years have given new value to farm lands and directed more attention to our agricultural interests.

It is contended by the committee on agriculture that congress, in making these grants to the railroads, fixed a price of \$2.50 at which these lands should be sold to actual settlers and that the railroads have forfeited title where they have refused to sell at that price. Should congress make good this position, the offending land grant railroads will have to pay the penalty, but will be quickly reimbursed by the returns on new business thus produced.

THE NATION AND ITS WATERWAYS.

In his recent address at Pittsburg, Senator Knox contributed a striking argument in behalf of improving our inland waterways by showing that the nation assumed an obligation to that end when it took exclusive control of the navigable streams of the country, relieving the states of the necessary work of improving these transportation facilities. Senator Knox contends that this assumption of federal authority in the making of the constitution was in effect a contract by which the federal government agreed to take charge and control of the rivers of the country and develop them to their highest capacity.

The purpose of the framers of the constitution has apparently never been fully appreciated by the congress, so far as waterway improvement is concerned. Its authors appreciated that transportation facilities must be greatly improved before the development of the country would be possible. Railroads were then unknown and the river was the natural artery of commerce. Before any plan for waterway improvement had been decided upon, the railroads came and the rivers were neglected. After the civil war, the importance of waterway improvement began to be appreciated and congress has for many years been making appropriations for river and harbor work, but a large share of the vast amounts appropriated for this work has been wasted in haphazard work to have bankrupted a less prosperous nation. Public sentiment has been awakened, however, to the importance of and necessity of improvement of the waterways and the time is ripe for the adoption of a broad policy of systematic improvement, in which local selfishness and sectional jealousy must be laid aside.

The United States may profit by the experience of other nations, notably France and Germany, where a system of canals has furnished needed transportation facilities and relieved the people of the burden of high freights. France and Germany both pushed their waterways improvements before the era of railroad building began. In this country, the railroad construction has been pressed to the limit and the discovery made that the railroads are not able to do all the work and that, if they were, waterway competition is necessary to secure a proper adjustment of transportation charges. To accomplish this, a general and systematic improvement of our inland waterways is essential and imperative. A hint of the magnificent possibilities attainable by such waterways improvement on a broad plan is thus furnished by Senator Knox:

The conception of the fields of the northwest linked by waterways with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the cotton fields of the gulf, the ports of the Pacific and the cities of the coast; the picture of great towns and fleets of steamers, bearing grain, coal, iron, cotton on the streams from the lakes to the gulf and from Nebraska to New York; the full enjoyment of the Panama canal for the productive interests of the Mississippi basin and the Atlantic coast alike; the agriculture of that vast region doubled in its production by the rewards of intensive cultivation and the multiplication of new markets, surpasses the ability of the human mind to grasp in its entirety. But that it can be realized in fact is beyond dispute, when we set about it.

The democratic county convention in Lincoln county boasted of representation from thirty-six of the forty-two precincts in the county, "being the largest democratic convention held in Lincoln county in the past ten years." And Lincoln county is a typical example of the condition of democratic disorganization in Nebraska. Democracy in Nebraska is "the rule of the people" in name only.

Department officials have put themselves on record as opposed to any reorganization of the railway mail service that would give Omaha division headquarters, basing their opposition on the score of increased expenses.

with the full knowledge of its compelling importance and with the deep realization that, by measures bold without rashness and earnest only to achieve the utmost national welfare.

"JIM THE PENMAN."

While most of the people of Omaha have known for some time that they had in the mayor's office a "Jim the rope-thrower," they have only now come to realize that they have in the same mayor a "Jim the penman." For proof of his honor's ability and agility with the pen we have before us a copy of a local monthly publication whose contents are said to have been entirely constructed or contributed by Mayor "Jim." There is no question about the authenticity of the prologue, in which he says:

The editor of the Chancellor made a bluff at me to edit this edition. I studied awhile, knowing that I had as much business to tackle his game as some people will have trying to land in heaven, but I had never played at this, so I called him. Quite reasonable is this beautiful pen picture, which is part of a longer review of the development of the sand hills:

In March, 1878, we had a terrific blizzard which did for several days what the riders to do anything except to seek shelter to save themselves. This resulted in thousands of cattle drifting with the storm into these most dreaded sand hills. Nothing could be done toward gathering the cattle until the winter was over, so the owners sat tight and waited. We began to plan how they could be gathered. We started on the 15th of April and after two days of travel we camped for the night and the next morning there was one of the worst snow storms I have ever seen. It lasted three days. Nothing was left us to do but stay and keep warm the best we could. When the storm was over the first thing to be done was to gather up the saddle horses that had drifted some distance away. They were found after two or three days.

Jumping from business to politics, Mayor "Jim" recalls an incident of the 1896 convention at Chicago, when the doors had been shut in the faces of Bryan and his friends:

I can remember well some 400 of us Bryan men during the time the contest was being heard in Chicago. We had no tickets and no chance to get in, so we walked the streets feeling at the buildings while the other fellows were housed in the convention hall. Well, we got tired of this, so we organized and hired a couple of fellows with a drum and fife and marched up to the convention hall, pushed aside the doorkeepers and sergeants-at-arms and walked in. We wanted, at least, to look on the inside, and we did.

It is only to be expected that as editor Mayor "Jim" should take up the cudgels for the cowboy. He objects particularly to the popular confusion of mind that identifies the cowboy and the broncho buster. He insists that "there is as much difference as there is between the prize fighter and the college professor." And he goes on to explain that "a broncho buster is a man who makes broncho busting his business"—a rough-and-tumble fellow who will ride any horse that comes along; who at the age of 30 is usually down and out from the rough work, bruises and jars he receives. On the other hand, a cowboy, "while also a hardy and strong fellow, is of entirely different make-up. While able to ride any horse brought out, they are not looking for them. They must be men who handle cattle quietly." It should, therefore, be understood that "the two sets of men, while classed together, are not in the same business at all."

But even Mayor "Jim" will admit that every man who holds cards is liable to make a misplay. What most discredits his effort to lay aside the lariat and wield the pen is the narration of a story for which corroborative testimony is required. "I can prove this by my old friend, Colonel John C. Maher of typewriter fame." When Mayor "Jim" has to call on Colonel Maher to go good for him it is all up.

Our amiable democratic contemporary is in sore straits to manufacture political capital just now. It has hitched the editor of The Bee up to the governor in a "Rosewater-Seldon machine." A little while ago it had him doubled up with the brewers in a liquor dealers' combine and still later with the Burlington in a "Rosewater-Burlington machine," and now it throws in the Union Pacific for good measure and makes it a "Rosewater-Burlington-Union Pacific machine." When it gets through it will have constructed a political anaconda that will have swallowed all the discordant and conflicting elements in the state. But the powers of imagination of the local democratic organ have no limits.

Please take note that the grand jury denunciation of the county jail declares that Sheriff Brailley and his jailers are in no way responsible for the objectionable conditions there, and says they are doing the best that can be done with the facilities at their command. The bad jail conditions are due solely to the fact that Douglas county, with nearly 200,000 inhabitants, is trying to get along with a jail erected more than twenty-five years ago, when it had less than half its present population.

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The real question, however, is not whether it will cost a little more, but whether it will improve the service commensurate with the cost.

The fund being raised for the family of the late Detective Drummy, who was killed in the line of duty, should be regarded as a testimonial fund rather than as a relief fund. Appreciation of faithful and fearless service in protecting the community against crime can be shown in no better way than by a contribution to this fund.

Democratic factions in Lancaster county are threatened with the same kind of "dementia discoria" with which our own Dahlanites and Jacksonians are infected. No serious consequences, however, need be feared, because when the time comes Colonel Bryan, himself, will tell them what to do and his word will be law.

Omaha entertains enough conventions of state and national organizations every year to warrant systematic effort on the part of the Commercial club to look after the comfort and convenience of delegates. A visitor sent home enthusiastic about Omaha is a standing advertisement of the city's hospitality and enterprise.

Richard Croker is suing an English newspaper because it said harsh things about his career in New York. If Croker can collect for the harsh things said about him he can soon become the richest man in the world.

"Every truly great man that I have ever known," says Senator Tillman, "had a big, prominent nose." Some men are born with big noses, some acquire big noses, while others have big noses thrust upon them.

The house at Washington indignantly rejected a proposition to reduce the mileage allowance of members from 20 cents to 8 cents a mile. Charity may begin at home, but economy is a missionary.

The current political report that Henry Gassaway Davis is related to Mr. Bryan has been officially denied. Mr. Davis is not to blame for conclusions people draw from his middle name.

Glory of Congress in Danger.

Toledo Blade.

If congress doesn't watch out the debating societies throughout the country will have the currency question settled before that great legislative body gets fairly started.

Reviving an Old Idea.

New York Post.

Four women musicians have been hired by the government for a series of concerts in Panama. The idea is an old one. Orpheus, with his harp, moved more trees and rocks than the biggest of steam shovels.

They Deserve Something.

Baltimore American.

A drawback to the international marriages is that the graces and charm of the American girls make the usual distinctions sound tawdry. Cannot a distinct order of nobility be created for the class of American women who give beauty and brilliance to foreign courts?

The South for American Born.

New Orleans Picayune.

Fortunately for the south it is able to secure but a small part of the immigration that is flooding the northern states at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. The prospect is that Southern Europe will in the course of a few years empty its entire pauper and criminal population into our northern states, with the result that Americans born, not being able to compete with the foreigners in thrift and shiftness, will remove to the southern states, where the greatest progress and development are to take place.

Anti-Trust Law Activities.

Philadelphia Record.

Justice armed with the anti-trust law is smiting right and left in New Orleans. The indictment of seventy-two members of a labor union has been followed by the indictment of fifty-four master plumbers and three plumbing supply firms for trying to prevent a manufacturer from selling goods to a local hardware firm. While the boycott is peculiarly a labor union weapon, it has been repeatedly used by associations of dealers and manufacturers, and occasionally even by railroad corporations. If the workmen are to be denied its use the employing and selling firms must be restrained also.

WHO IS THE JOKE ON?

Inquisitive Senators Secure Disquieting Information.

Washington Herald.

The joke is on somebody, so far as Postmaster Northrup of Pensacola, Fla., is concerned. Notwithstanding the fact that his nomination was definitely rejected by the senate last winter, he still holds on, with department approval. The postmaster general says he can't help it; it was a recess appointment in the beginning, and although the senate has frowned upon it, under the law he can do nothing until the gentleman's successor is appointed and qualified, the which the president is in no particular hurry about.

Here's a kettle of fish—and not without its highly humorous attributes! What profiteth the senate its solemn right of "advising and consenting" to executive appointments if said "advising and consenting" may be jokingly juggled in this wise? Does it not make the "most august deliberative body on earth" look like something in the nature of a monkey? Or, perhaps more politely, like 30 cents? Naturally, people hate to laugh at the senate—the staid, sedate, and dignified old senate. But, honestly and on the level, how can we help it, under circumstances such as these? A wooden Indian would guffaw in the crisis.

Yes, undoubtedly, the joke is on someone—and, really, it doesn't appear to be the president; nor yet the postmaster. We think it's on the senate of the United States; and we think it's one of the funniest, funniest jokes of the season. When it comes to the consideration of a standpoint proposition, Mr. Roosevelt occupies one that is unique in all history, so far as matters of this kind are concerned. There doesn't appear to be any question of the legal status of the gentleman in Pensacola; he is just as much postmaster as if he had senatorial approval written all over him, and he will, until the president gets good and ready to name his successor!

Not since Bellamy Storer shot atwart the horizon has the president furnished anything quite so piquant as this!

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The sentiment in favor of restoring the inscription, "In God We Trust" to those coins which carried it previous to President Roosevelt's order has taken shape in a bill drafted by a subcommittee of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures. Approval by the full committee is assured and the bill will be reported at an early date. President Roosevelt made the statement in his letter explaining his reasons for removing the motto that he would direct its restoration if congress should by legislative action indicate that such was desired.

An interesting question in connection with the passage of legislation restoring the inscription is whether the words can be put on coins of the St. Gaudens design. One reason advanced for abandoning the motto was that there was no room on the coin for it.

The design was altered somewhat because of criticisms of the bas relief of the coin and the representation of the eagle. Whether the alteration in the design is sufficient to give space for the motto is a problem at the moment. It is understood that some of the new pieces have been held up to some extent pending legislation on the subject.

The official business of the speaker of the house of representatives was suspended for fifteen minutes recently, and anxious statesmen had to cool their heels in the hall while "Uncle Joe" entertained little Miss Pauline Douthitt, 8 years old, of Springfield, Ill.

The speaker was busy at his desk about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and Neely, the messenger, ran to the switch, when the door of "Uncle Joe's" private sanctum opened and a petite young woman entered the room. Dignified and important law-makers have to send in their cards, but Miss Pauline did not observe that formality. Mr. Cannon looked up in astonishment. "Are you 'Uncle Joe'?" asked the little girl.

"That is what some of the boys call me," said the speaker.

"Well," continued Miss Pauline, "I want to see you—I want to see what you look like. My mamma and papa would not bring me down here, so I fooled them and ran away. I am from Springfield."

"Great goodness, child, you did not come all the way from Illinois to see me, did you? Why, your daddy will be scared to death if you have run away from home."

"Yes, they are at the Raleigh hotel. I will go back by the time they miss me. I just could not help coming to see you."

Speaker Cannon blushed and looked as pleased as a boy with a new sled. He put Miss Pauline in the chair of honor and found her as bright and sharp as a pin. He told her she wanted him to be president and talked politics like a real congressman.

"By jingo," declared the speaker, "you are the brightest little girl I ever saw. Busbey, hand me one of my photographs—one of the big ones." And then the speaker wrote at the bottom of the photo: "To 'Uncle Joe' from his Valentine."

Miss Pauline tied up a symmetrical business for a quarter of an hour and the committee on rules had to wait. Then a messenger escorted her back to the hotel.

Representative Timothy Ansherry of Ohio, whose district contains more old soldiers than almost any other in the country and who is beginning to be known in congress as the special guardian of pensioners, has introduced a bill providing for a change in the American flag. It has occurred to him that on July 1, when the star of Oklahoma is to be added to the national emblem, a symmetrical arrangement of the stars will be difficult because of the fact that one line will be out of proportion.

In the present arrangement there are seven stars in one row and eight in another. "Sorry," old man," interrupted Wise, "I've had to borrow myself, this month," Philadelphia Press.

"Does he move in high financial circles?" "You bet he does. He belongs to the most exclusive indigent club in New York."—Baltimore American.

"So you are proud of your congressman's speech?" "I dunno; we're 'special proud' of the bill would be 10.

William F. MacLennan, chief of the bookkeeping and warrants division of the Treasury department, is the man who keeps track of the public debt. This debt amounts to the enormous sum of \$2,867,899,591, and while he does not actually have possession of the vast sum, all the accounts are turned over to him and every dollar that is distributed by the government is disposed of by Mr. MacLennan by means of warrants.

Hopeless Cases.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Admiral Converse insists that our war ships are as good as the best. We do not need for moment to consider the hope that this will cause the pessimists to cheer up.

Better Cooking
Liebig Company's
New 60 page Cook Book
By Mrs. S. T. ROKER
FREE
To any woman who will send her address to Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., 30 Hudson Street, New York.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
For nearly half a century has been giving the people pure food—long before a pure food law was thought of for either state or nation.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from grapes—pure and healthful.
No Alum—No Phosphates.

Chemical tests show that alum baking powders leave unchanged alum, an injurious metallic acid, in the food.

Be on your guard. Alum powders may be known by their price—10 or 25c a lb., or one cent an ounce.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Philadelphia boasts of a rich man who saws wood for the exercise.

A two-foot snowdrift and a short handle shovelled presents the least enticing proposition that a fat man ever tackled.

A report of an American consul in a German city, telling how electric power is generated by windmills, was laid on the desks of congressmen one day last week. The hint was not dignified by recognition.

The grand jury of Marion county, Indiana, is on a hot trail. Some \$30,000 has been abstracted from the county treasury on forged warrants, the wholeness and wholeness of which the grand jury is asked to solve.

Pennsylvania's state police are pursuing Black Hand outlaws with great vigor and perseverance. Two hundred and seventy men have been captured in thirty-two raids in the interior counties, and most of them have been sent up terms long enough to cool their criminal heat.

A New York paper apologizes for its reflections on Denver as a convention town, having been informed that atmospheric conditions out there operate against vocal exercise. The apologetic editor should open his Denver exchanges. One look is sufficient to dispel the illusion of rarefied air.

After prolonged cogitation and mental irritation the finance committee of the Chicago city council reduced budget estimates to \$23,000,000 for the year. Department heads asked for \$10,000,000 more. The total agreed on is \$33,000,000 more than last year and exceeds the estimated income by \$1,000,000.

POINTED REMARKS.

"I've got a great chance," began Borroughs, "to make big money on a certain investment." "Sorry," old man," interrupted Wise, "I've had to borrow myself, this month," Philadelphia Press.

"Does he move in high financial circles?" "You bet he does. He belongs to the most exclusive indigent club in New York."—Baltimore American.

"So you are proud of your congressman's speech?" "I dunno; we're 'special proud' of the bill would be 10.

Browning, King & Co

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A LOT OF COMFORT

While there are still six weeks of winter weather ahead of us and all of next winter to come, the man who buys one of our beautiful made winter Overcoats will get a lot of comfort, and we are still giving 20% discount on all Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats. And you will find a good many medium weight Boys' Suits at a good discount. Buy now, you will save money.

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R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.

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THE KIMBALL MODERATE PRICE

There you have it in a nutshell. Made in the finest American factory the Kimball is a typical American product. Found in thousands of homes all over the country the Kimball is a typical home piano. Sold at a moderate price (on partial payments, if desired) the Kimball is within the reach of nearly every family. From the very beginning, the founders and builders of the Kimball have aimed high. The piano has pushed hard the leaders for first place even though its cost does not nearly reach the maximum price in upright pianos. What the dreams of the Kimball are for the future, whether they expect to go up, as they have been going, and some day manufacture the leader of all pianos, we do not know. But this we do know, the Kimball has been getting lately from the factory (and we have a full supply now) are even better than they have ever been. The Kimball star is still rising. We sell a new Kimball for \$300. Pay \$88 monthly. If you cannot call, send for Catalogue and prices. A. HOSPE CO., 1513 DOUGLAS STREET
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