

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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.

Admiral Evans and his men are again in the Lima light.

Mr. Bryan says the weakness of the democratic party is not a lack of principles. No, it's a lack of votes.

Secretary Taft made a speech in Concord in favor of tariff revision. Speaker Cannon was not in Concord.

The Pullman company has decided to quit selling the stuff they called whiskey on their dining and buffet cars.

It remains to be seen whether Mayor "Jim" will shine as much in hunting the bears as he does in roping the bulls.

The people of the United States contributed \$7,500,000 to foreign missions last year and spent \$11,000,000 for chewing gum.

A professor in the University of Chicago declares that Chicago leads the world in vulgarity. Chicago is welcome to the distinction.

An Iowa man who has a job paying \$60 a month is plotting to make himself king of Serbia. Some men do not know when they are well off.

Let us hope that there is no truth in the report that Harry Thaw and his wife are to be divorced. They ought to be compelled to live together.

It is a little difficult to understand why so many men are out of employment when all the presidential aspirants are looking for male help.

The jury in the Snell case could not agree on the question of his insanity, although the twelve men are unanimous in the opinion that he was a fool.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt wants it understood that she is not going to become engaged to Count Hadik or any other man through a correspondence school.

That Ohio teacher who tacked a boy's tongue to a chair because he lied to her must have wanted to furnish a new story for the old headline, "Another Lie Nailed."

"It does not matter how much you talk when fishing," says Forest and Stream. It would be nice if men would talk more while fishing and less after they get home.

The San Francisco Board of Health wants all the rats in that city killed before the feet enter the harbor. It is not believed that Admiral Evans' men are afraid of rats.

An elephant on a Jersey Central train pulled the bell cord, got out at a station and drove a lot of passengers out of the depot. The circus season will open earlier than usual this year.

Colonel Bryan says he hopes the party at Denver will give him an honest platform. If it is any other kind of a platform none but Colonel Bryan will be to blame for it. The party will accept any platform he writes for it.

Former Senator Burton of Kansas asks that all other aspirants leave the track clear for a fight at the primaries between him and J. L. Bristow. Burton is growing modest. In the old days he would have asked Bristow to get out of the way and leave the field clear for J. R. Burton.

THAT "FEELING OF ANTAGONISM."

The curious confusion of mind that seems to have come over the average railroad man discussing the relations of the railroads with the people crops out in peculiar fashion in the address recently delivered at Fort Worth by B. F. Yoakum, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island system. After picturing in glowing terms the possibilities of Texas when its great natural resources, now stagnated by "hostile legislation," shall have been more fully developed, Mr. Yoakum declares:

The railroad managers of the country today are as much against improper methods of corporate management as any other citizens of our country, and they stand willing and ready to co-operate in bringing about a condition between the people and the transportation companies that will work to the mutual advantage of both, with a view of giving fair treatment to the people and receiving fair treatment from the people; and I would love to have it go out to the world that Texas was the first to set the example that unjust existing laws be modified and that future laws enacted, if any, should be enacted after the most careful consideration in behalf of both the people and the railroads, and that in the future Texas' attitude would be constructive and not destructive.

In another place Mr. Yoakum explains: The political theory that the public service corporations and the public that they serve must continue a feeling of antagonism instead of close cooperation is a false one and the great mass of thinking people are beginning to realize it and they will soon co-operate through methods that are fair to both; and our public officers will be men who realize the importance of closer co-operation with these institutions; and the people and the railroad managers will do all in their power to bring about that friendly feeling that should exist rather than to pursue the course that a great many have pursued for the last few years, which attitude is costing the country and the public untold benefits.

Inasmuch as Mr. Yoakum does not enumerate the specific laws enacted by Texas to which he objects as unfair and unjust, no one unfamiliar with them can say whether the railroads have any real grievance in Texas. Yet where he denounces in one breath the course "that a great many have pursued for the last few years," in insisting upon fairer treatment by the railroads, was demanded by existing conditions and by the defiant attitude of the corporation managers, in another breath he, himself, practically admits, when he throws this bouquet at his own feet:

I can say that I am on record as far back as eight years ago strongly favoring a system for control of railroads under such rules and regulations as would properly protect the public from abuses, injustice and extortion, and equally as strong in favor of the abolition of all special privileges or discriminations against any class of shippers in favor of another.

By making himself an exception, Mr. Yoakum concedes that the railroads, as a whole, were opposed to railroad regulation of any kind and in favor of continuing the old abuses and special privileges and discriminations, which were not abolished until fear of punishment stopped them. Instead of inveighing against all the restrictive legislation that has been put upon the statute books and seeking to evade these laws wherever possible, the railroad managers would strengthen their position immeasurably if they would take the initiative at co-operation and do their best to carry out the spirit and intent of this legislation. Some of them are trying to do this very thing, at least here in Nebraska, but they are finding it hard to adapt themselves to the new order of things. But works count more than words, and if the railroads for whose managements Mr. Yoakum speaks would protest less and co-operate more the "feeling of antagonism" about which they complain would soon disappear.

THIRD PARTY DREAMS.

Former Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, now president of Clark university, and the Washington Post should call a convention at once and prepare to take charge of the political affairs of the country through a third party which, they have jointly discovered, is in existence, powerful enough to decide elections and control the destinies of the nation, but lacking only in direction and leadership. Dr. Wright and the Post do not agree fully as to the character of the voters who compose the third party. Dr. Wright contends that the men belonging to it are thoughtful, earnest, public-spirited persons who "seek no office, own no banners, hold no meetings, but silently decide the elections." The Post is apparently convinced that this third party is in the main made up of the men who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 and have since held aloof from active participation in party affairs. Dr. Wright places the numerical strength of this third party at "at least one million voters." The Post, more optimistic, is certain that there were at least 2,000,000 Palmer and Buckner men in 1896 and that there should be 4,000,000 of them now.

The existence of a growing army of independent voters in the country is generally recognized. With the adjustment of issues on which party lines were sharply drawn, like the gold standard, there has been more liberal thinking and freer acting among voters and each year the number of men who silently vote without reference to partisan hurrahs grows larger, but there is nothing to sustain the Post's contention that this great third party could be organized and voted as a unit. The Post argues that if the Palmer and Buckner forces had been kept together they would now number at least 4,000,000 and would be in position to control the democratic party or to decide the election after the candidates had been named.

The difficulty with such claims is

that third parties do not flourish in this country. Scores of them have arisen, but invariably failed to displace the existing organizations. The populist party came nearest to establishing a permanent identity. It cast more than 1,000,000 votes in 1892, but it could not hold them and its efforts at elections are now designated as "scattering." The Palmer-Buckner organization, if it had possessed any real power, would have captured the democratic party and Andrew Johnson because Mr. Lincoln wanted a war democrat to run with him. Wheeler, Arthur, Hendricks, Morton, Stevenson, Hobart, Roosevelt and Fairbanks were all picked for second place because of availability considerations. None of them was an avowed candidate for the honor.

There is no prospect of any departure from these precedents in the coming conventions. The nomination of Mr. Bryan will call for a vice presidential candidate from the south or east. If Mr. Taft is nominated at Chicago, the vice presidency will doubtless be offered to Governor Hughes of New York. If he accepts, there will be no controversy over the second place. Should he decline, the field will be open for Guild of Massachusetts, Fort of New Jersey and others who have geographical location, fitness and availability to be urged in their behalf.

THE REASON WHY.

By the way, Mr. Bee, why can't we have a law making ex-presidents of the United States life members of the senate? Gothenburg, Neb. W. J. B.

The real reason is because the constitution of the United States defines how the senate shall be made up, and says that the senate "shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote." In addition to this the constitution provides that although it may be amended according to the methods prescribed, "no state without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate."

This means that ex-presidents could not be made life members of the senate with the same powers as other members of the senate even by constitutional amendment, unless by the unanimous consent of every state in the union, because, otherwise, each ex-president, given membership by virtue of that fact, residing in some state would give that state an additional vote and thus destroy the equality of the states in the senate. Ex-presidents might, perhaps, be made honorary members of the senate with life membership and a right to participate in debate and suggest measures, but they could not be vested with voting membership that would entitle them to wield an influence in national legislation except by mere suffrage.

FIFTY THOUSAND A YEAR.

The very high springs of human sympathy threaten to be drained by the plight of one Thomas, a former high financier, who is telling his troubles to a referee in bankruptcy in New York City. The poor fellow, caught in a financial pinch recently, is now suffering the humiliation of being faced in court by some heartless creditors who want to collect several million dollars from him. He has frankly told the court that his money is tied up in trust funds, on which the income is only \$150,000 a year and that it will take at least \$50,000 of that annually for his living expenses. The creditors think he should be able to scrimp along on \$15,000 a year and have asked the court to make an order to that effect. The great financier rejects the proposition with mingled scorn and tears and declares that he cannot live in New York as a gentleman on a cent less than \$50,000 a year.

After all, it depends upon the viewpoint. The particular bankrupt in question belonged to the smart set. He owned racing horses, summer homes, was a patron of the opera, changed automobiles every hour, kept a yacht at each fashionable seashore resort and denied himself nothing money could buy and, when his money ran short, he had no hesitancy in going into debt to the rude tradesmen now trying to collect their just dues. Most of these tradesmen doubtless live on less than one-tenth of the amount he is asking for his yearly expenses, but then, of course, they are mere barbarians, who have a necessary place in the arrangement of the world and cannot be expected to appreciate the suffering their whim best customer would undergo if his allowance were reduced to less than \$50,000 a year. A sympathetic public will hope that the court will give Thomas all that is coming to him.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Governor Guild of Massachusetts, who has been urged by some of his political friends and admirers to seek the nomination for second place on the republican ticket, wisely declines to make any canvass for that honor, explaining that under our system of selecting presidential standard bearers no man can be a candidate for the vice presidential nomination. He holds that until the nominating convention has signified its choice for president it is impossible to determine with any reasonable certainty the availability of a given candidate for second place.

The history of party conventions for the last half century supports Governor Guild's view of the case. In the republican party, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts is perhaps the only vice presidential candidate who was ever named as the result of a special canvass in his behalf. He was nominated with Grant, in 1872, as a concession to the eastern republicans, his candidacy having been announced early in the campaign and his claims urged for geographical reasons. Whatever the original design may have been, candidates for vice president, in both parties, have usually been chosen on account of their availability in healing ante-convention sores or in adding sectional or factional strength to the ticket.

It has become a generally accepted rule to avoid too close geographical proximity. The wishes of the nominee for president are also an important factor.

Andrew Jackson, for instance, practically forced the nomination of Van Buren for vice president, chiefly because he liked him. Tyler was nominated for vice president as a sop to the Clay supporters after Clay's defeat. Dallas was named for vice president to save the tariff in Pennsylvania. The nomination of Breckinridge was a concession to the slavery wing of the democratic party. Hamlin was chosen to satisfy the conservatives of the republican party and Andrew Johnson because Mr. Lincoln wanted a war democrat to run with him. Wheeler, Arthur, Hendricks, Morton, Stevenson, Hobart, Roosevelt and Fairbanks were all picked for second place because of availability considerations. None of them was an avowed candidate for the honor.

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TEACHERS' TRAINING IN NEBRASKA.

The action of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska looking toward the establishment of a normal training department marks a step forward in the development of that institution. The object of the new department will be, as we understand it, to give graduates of the university special instruction designed to fit them to become teachers of higher education.

Such a teachers' training school, if properly conducted, need not come in conflict with the normal training schools already maintained by the state, except possibly to furnish a capstone occasionally for normal school graduates who may want to specialize along particular lines. To make the new department successful, however, it will have to be kept strictly within these limits by insisting upon a much higher standard of preparation for admission, as well as setting much more severe tests for graduation. The university has the facilities, the laboratories, the libraries and the faculty to supply this special training for higher grade teachers, and it is unfortunate that they have not been fully utilized previously.

So far as The Bee is concerned, it would have preferred to have seen the establishment of a normal school in connection with the university rather than the multiplication of normal schools throughout the state, and made the suggestion to the legislature at the time the last normal school was provided for. There is no probability that any of the normal schools will be abolished, but with the two already established, a teachers' training school at the university and the numerous junior normals for temporary instruction of teachers, Nebraska ought to be reasonably supplied for many years with facilities for training the teachers needed for its public school system from the kindergarten to the top of the high school.

WAR ON THE RAT.

The rat, generally classed among the greatest enemies of man in all the animal kingdom, finds its lot unhappier than usual now that the sanitarians and physicians are on its trail. In San Francisco a fund of \$500,000 has been raised to exterminate the rat, scientists having demonstrated beyond doubt that the rodent is responsible for the spread of the bubonic plague and other infectious diseases. City officials, merchants and business men generally have enlisted in the warfare and a bonus is to be paid for the scalp of every dead rat delivered to the proper authorities.

Impetus to this new crusade against the rat has been furnished from two sources. The Department of Agriculture reports that rats cause an annual loss of at least \$60,000,000 to the American farmers by the destruction of grain, both in the fields and in the granaries. Scientists have completed the counts of the indictment by proving that the rat, in addition to being a robber and a thief, is a great disseminator of disease. It is demonstrated that the ordinary brown rat is the primary host of the germ of trichina, which is communicated to consumers of pork through pigs that have eaten trichinized rats. The gray rat, the species that fattens under sidewalks and sewers of great cities, is a convicted carrier of bubonic plague germs. In India last year more than 2,000,000 persons died of the plague. In districts which succeeded in exterminating the rat the plague has disappeared and the government there is making a systematic warfare upon this animal. The Danish government is perfecting the machinery for a ruthless crusade that is to end only with the utter extermination of the enemy. It is proposed to secure world-wide co-operation in national campaigns against this inveterate enemy of mankind.

On purely economic grounds, the extermination of the rat would appear to be worth while. Zueschlag, the great Copenhagen engineer, who has made a study of the subject, declares that there are as many rats in every country as there are human beings, and that each rat works damage to the extent of half a cent a day. On that basis, the rats inhabiting the United States cost us \$146,000,000 a year for their keep, and no one will contend that they are worth it.

Colonel Bryan's Commoner prints a model constitution and by-laws for a democratic club, modestly taking the Jacksonville Bryan club for its ideal. The club, after being named after Mr. Bryan, is to be subdivided into: An executive committee. A finance committee. A membership committee. A headquarters committee. A speakers' committee. A marching club committee. A music and decoration committee. A transportation committee. A banquet committee. A registration and polling committee. A press committee.

One may well imagine that it will keep the membership committee busy recruiting democrats enough to fill the places on the other committees. Governor Sheldon's speech before the convention of Cass county republicans should be repeated or read at every republican county convention in Nebraska. The governor has put the situation of Nebraska republicans, with reference to endorsing the policies of President Roosevelt by sending a Taft delegation to Chicago, in language at once terse and convincing.

The Omaha plan of planting the vacant lots in alfalfa seems too good to be monopolized by the metropolis.—Lincoln Journal.

This is an extraordinary concession to come out of Lincoln. It admits, in the first place, that Omaha is a metropolis and, in the second place, that Omaha may have something good enough to borrow. Verily, the era of brotherly love rapidly approacheth.

General Stoessel, found guilty of cowardice for the surrender of Fort Arthur, demands that all the blame be placed on him, as he assumed all responsibility for the surrender in order to save the lives of 20,000 exhausted soldiers. No cowardice in that.

The New York World has now added Tom Johnson of Cleveland to its list of democratic presidential favorites. The World is evidently in favor of any democrat except the only one who can be nominated at Denver.

Pride Sets the Pace.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. We are a great people, because we make such a hubbub about the things we do; because we accomplish them to the music of the band. Our pride has set the pace, and it's our pride that keeps us up till we drop.

Royal Boquet for American Women.

Baltimore American. The emperor of Germany is said to have referred to the wife of the American ambassador, Mrs. Tower, as "the most brilliant social leader of my reign" and to have conferred upon her the unofficial title of the "Queen Mother of society." This is another triumph to add to the many achieved by American women abroad; they have the habit of shining in whatever positions they may be placed.

Divorcees Only for Children.

Alexander Graham Bell in Leslie's. Throw wide the gates of marriage, and where children are produced close tight the doors of divorce. Every child is entitled, by nature, to a father and a mother, and no people should produce children who are not prepared to give them parental care for life. The grand spectacle is presented to our eyes of a new people being gradually evolved in the United States by the mingling together of the different races of the world in varying proportions. It is of the greatest consequence to children that the final result should be the evolution of a higher and nobler type of man in America, and not deterioration of the nation. To this end the process of evolution should be carefully studied and then controlled by suitable immigration laws tending to eliminate undesirable elements and to stimulate the admission of elements assimilated readily by our population and that tend to raise the standard of manhood here.

A MODEL BANKER.

An Example Commended to Financiers of Today.

New York Tribune. One hundred and thirteen years ago, February 18, there was born at Danvers, Mass., a boy who grew up to be a clerk, a merchant, a banker and a philanthropist. "High finance" was unknown to him, but he made by legitimate operations a fortune of about \$12,000,000. His integrity was so unquestioned that his personal endorsement was sufficient to induce European bankers to purchase American state bonds which otherwise they would not have touched. He was so devoid of selfishness that after this selling for a state \$5,000,000 worth of bonds he declined to accept the \$200,000 which was his lawful commission. He gave away about \$7,000,000 in the wisest and most beneficent charities of the age. He declined a baronetcy which the queen of England offered to him, but during his lifetime a statue of him was unveiled in London by the present king of England, and when he died his funeral was held in Westminster Abbey and his body was sent home on the finest ship of the British navy. His banking house was never in the hands of a receiver, his business methods were never the subject of judicial inquest and not even the extreme purist ever described a cent of George Peabody's wealth as "tainted."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The man who reported the first robin cooed his heels in the snow drifts. A snow storm valued at \$10,000,000 looms large as an advance agent of prosperity. In spite of all advance notices, genuine signs of spring are visible only in shop windows. The disposition of congress to restore "In God We Trust" to the coins, will give commensurate another hot run for molasses money. 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. Vital statistics show that South Dakota realized \$5,000,000 from its divorce mills in the last decade. Signs of prosperity multiply in spots. Baltimore undertakers advertise bargain prices for funerals, and Boston (Pa.) justices tie the nuptial knots free. Business is looking up and down in both places. A Cleveland poet who was unable to break into the magazines, regaled his wife with his choicest ditty. "What Would You Take to Go, Ma?" Ma took the hint and asked the court to fix the amount of the alimony. Justice unadorned was handed to three boys adjudged guilty of fracturing the juvenile law at Evansville, Ind. Three fathers did the shingling in a manner indicating experience and due regard for the responsibilities of the job.



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SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

It's not the misery but the motive makes the martyr. The worn out religion is the one that is never used. There can be no right manners without right motives. You can never wholly satisfy heart hunger through the ears alone. We are seldom sorry for the stinging words we have left unaided. A man misses the blessing in a difficulty when he crawls around it. Nothing pleases one kind of sinner better than pounding the other kind. The people who are not afraid to die are the ones the world wants to live. Advertising the sins of one friend is not the same thing as confessing our own. The church is sure to be left in the dark when the preacher is only a gas fixture. Light-hearted people are almost sure to be found carrying somebody else's burden. Everyday exasperations are windows through which we see the real man within. To shut your eyes to the needs and griefs of others is to shut out the world's tide of joy. You cannot quicken the appetite of men for righteousness by preaching on rottenness. The only sympathy some folks cultivate is a keen feeling of being sorry for themselves.—Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"What is she mad at me for?" "It's your fault that she's an old maid." "My fault?" "Yes, you never proposed."—Houston Post. "It was a quiet wedding, wasn't it?" "As quiet as weddings generally are. The groom spoke the responses so you could hear him distinctly."—Chicago Tribune. "Isn't it strange that foreign counts never see anything attractive about poor American girls?" "No more strange than the fact that counts with money don't see anything attractive in any kind of American girls."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Light the gas, quick, Jim." "I can't, I haven't a match." "Can't you spark up a little, then?"—Louisville Courier-Journal. "Yes," said she, defiantly, "I admit that I kissed him." "Did he put up much of a struggle?" Inquired her best girl friend.—Houston Post. "I want some collars for my husband." "I'm afraid I have forgotten the size." "Thirteen and a half, ma'am," suggested the clerk. "That's it. How on earth do you know?" "Gentlemen who let their wives buy their collars for 'em are almost always about that size, ma'am."—Everybody's Magazine. "It was rather hard to lose your daughter," remarked the guest after the wedding. "Oh, no," replied the bride's father. "It

HEADACHES

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Every man who has a hand in making it understands this thoroughly. The writer went through the Kimball factory not long ago. "How long have you been working here?" he asked a gray-headed man. "Oh, over twenty years," was the answer. "And you?" to another. "All my life," he replied. And so it went. It's the life work of these people—the making of the Kimball piano, and they not only work as well as they know how, but they know how to work well. Today there are probably more Kimball Pianos in Omaha than there are of any other one make of piano. The favorite model of the Kimball we sell for \$300. This is a lower price than this same piano is sold for by Kimball agents in many other cities. The saving to our customers comes through the economy we effect by buying carloads of pianos for instant cash, and the lessened expense we have in selling large quantities and the saving we make customers by not paying commissions. The Kimball piano is built in one of the model factories of the world. The problem of making a high class piano with the utmost economy has been solved here by the Kimball family in this magnificent up-to-date plant. We sell a new Kimball for \$300. Pay \$8.00 monthly. We guarantee the lowest prices in the United States. A. HOSPE 1518 DOUGLAS STREET. BRANCH HOUSES: Lincoln, Neb.; Kearney, Neb.; Council Bluffs, Iowa.