

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday one year, \$4.50. Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50. Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, \$1.00. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, \$1.00. Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, \$1.00. Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, \$1.00.

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

Advertisements: Omaha—The Bee building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street, Chicago—146 Unity Building, New York—106 Home Life Insurance Bldg., Washington—24 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 5-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. Charles C. Rosewater, general manager 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 May, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies, and Total. Rows include 1-18 categories of circulation.

Less unsold and returned copies 5,667. Net total 1,098,553. Daily average 33,043.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1907. (Seal) M. R. HUNNATE, 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.

June is finally beginning to make a noise like a straw hat.

The Cannon boom is using both smokeless and noiseless powder.

It is plain that they have some yellow journals over in Japan, too.

The corn crop is also short—about six inches short, according to latest measurements.

Physicians are again insisting that germs are spread by the kissing of the babies. Boil the babies.

Appearances are deceptive. Secretary Taft confesses that his capacity for banquets has been overtaxed.

A Kentuckian has just married his mother-in-law. The prohibition law is not enforced in some parts of Kentucky.

Deacon Baer says he does not think much of the government's suit against the Coal Trust. Still, the suit was designed to fit Baer.

Harry Orchard says he made most of his money swindling farmers. He was not a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, either.

Does not Colonel Waterston lay himself open to the charge of being a nature fakir by declaring that his dark horse has a moustache?

Horace Greeley advised young men to go west and grow up with the country. Harry Orchard decided to go west and blow up the country.

The Honduras lottery has gone out of business. Honduran gamblers may now pass their time making bets on who will be president of their republic the next day.

College commencements are apt to be a little tame this year. Senator Beveridge and Colonel Bryan have left very few big problems for the graduates to solve.

Rebels have captured 300 wives belonging to the sultan of Morocco. The sultan may now decide for himself whether he has suffered a defeat or won a victory.

Prof. G. Stanley Hall of Clark university is anxious to find out why women graduates of colleges do not marry. Possibly it is because they are not asked.

Secretary Taft insists that there will be no war with Japan and that the coal which the government is transporting to the Pacific coast is to be used for pacific purposes.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed a law prohibiting the smoking of tobacco by persons under 21 years of age. Young men will have to smoke Wisconsin-made cigars.

Colonel Bryan is speaking in very cordial terms of endorsement of the Hoke Smith presidential boom. Colonel Bryan looks kindly upon the boom of any democrat who stands no show of being nominated.

It is plain that Secretary Taft is not a rough rider. Had he been compelled to go through a Porto Rican campaign on canned soup and embalmed beef he would have been in shape to digest any food that might be given him in Minnesota.

ANOTHER IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Resistance by the railroads of the 2-cent fare law enacted in Missouri seems to be rapidly bringing to a head an irrepressible conflict between the authority of the federal government and of the separate states for the regulation of railroad traffic within the states. While the law entails criminal penalties for its infringement, Attorney General Hadley has secured from the state courts an additional restraining order that will make its violation on the part of the railroad officials contempt of court as well, and the legal representatives of the railroads have secured from the federal courts restraining orders prohibiting the railroads from obeying the law under like penalties, on the ground that the proposed rate reduction would be non-compensatory and therefore unconstitutional. This multiplex litigation promises to join in issue the principal points in controversy and eventually to lead to a judicial decision that will be epoch-making in its effect.

Without discussing the merits of the case, it is interesting to note that when the matter of rate regulation was pending before congress the railroad spokesmen took refuge behind the powers vested in the several states, insisting that the abuses complained of could and should be effectually reached by the operation of state laws. Falling to persuade the president and congress not to exercise rate-making power over interstate traffic, the railroad lawyers have now faced clear about, arguing that the exercise of this power by the national legislature supercedes all power over rates vested in the states and have appealed successfully to the different legislatures to leave to the Interstate Commerce commission the whole subject of rate regulation within the states as well as between the states.

In order to make their position strong for resisting 2-cent fare laws like those of Missouri and Nebraska, the railroad attorneys will have to maintain that through rates are determined by local rates between points wholly within the states and that regulation of local traffic necessarily carries with it regulation of interstate traffic. Manifestly, if all the acts of the several states for the regulation of railway rates were to be dependent upon acts of the federal government and ineffective except so far as made part of federal regulations, the power of the states in this respect would soon become completely nullified.

The fixed determination of the railroads not to submit to state authority, except by compulsion of a court of last resort, foreshadows a long-drawn legal battle bound to engender further strife with the public, costly to the railroads, no matter what the outcome.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

From the office of the secretary of war comes the announcement that by January, next, the National Guard must be brought up to the requirements in order that it may participate in the distribution of the money appropriated under the operations of the amended Dick law. This means that the organized militia of the several states must be carried on a footing approximating a war basis. The equipment must be equal in efficiency to that of the regular army and must be so maintained that the soldiers can take the field on telegraphic orders and within the shortest possible time be transformed from state militia to part of the army of the United States.

The military service of the United States is essentially volunteer service. Enlistment in the regular army, that small body of highly trained men which has served as the nucleus for the great armies the nation has put into the field at various times, has always been voluntary. Some measures are even being proposed to make the service more attractive in order that the men who enter will be better satisfied while wearing the government uniform. It has been our boast that the country's safety rested secure on the willingness of the citizens to take up military duty when necessity required. The sentiment back of this is beautiful, but war has reached a stage where patriotic sentiment and personal courage are minor factors.

The experience of the United States in 1861 was repeated in 1898. Thirty-five years of profound peace had offered opportunities that were neglected, and it was found when the troops were called to take the field against Spain that, while the patriotic ardor and individual valor of the American soldier had in no wise decreased, he was lamentably lacking in the special qualifications for military service. His arms and equipment were of obsolete type and his knowledge of the duties and requirements of a soldier in camp and in the field amounted to a little more than a degree of familiarity with the manual of arms and the simpler company evolutions. The lessons taught in the great camps of instruction were costly in human life, but if taken advantage of now will not have been in vain.

Since the episode of 1898 the military authorities of the United States, both in the regular establishment and the National Guard, have bent their every energy to the instruction of the National Guard in the matters that are vitally important to the health and security of troops in camp and in the field. Matters of camp routine which were deemed inconsequential in the past have now been given their proper places in the regime of the regiment of the army. Sanitation is placed above all. The care and preparation of food and the proper care of bedding and clothing come in order named. Singular as it may seem, the greatest lesson the American soldier has to

learn is to take proper care of himself when in camp. The progress recently made in this direction has been most important. Camps of instruction which have been held annually in conjunction with the regular army have given the guardsmen much needed information and the lessons taught by experience are not likely to be quickly forgotten.

War is no longer a showy undertaking, nor is a battlefield the spectacular scene it once presented. Campaigns are planned and armies are moved with mathematical accuracy and the application of the most recent of scientific discoveries. To achieve this it is absolutely necessary that the men who are to take part in the movement must be thoroughly trained in what is expected of them. In order that the assistance of the United States government to the National Guard, provided under the Dick bill, may be had the state must be prepared to show that its guardsmen are in every way up to the mark. Nebraska has enlisted in its National Guard more men than are required, and has kept them up to a high standard of efficiency. The importance of the militia to the general military scheme cannot be over-estimated and liberal support given the National Guard is money well invested.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The award at the commencement of the Omaha High school of the scholarship of technology, founded under the terms of the will of the late Edward Rosewater, deserves more than passing attention, as a unique and extraordinary event. So far as is known, the public schools in no other city are in position to award a scholarship of similar character, the usual practice for those founding such scholarships being to place the endowment at the disposal of the college or university which the beneficiary is expected to attend. The propriety of making the school board the trustee for the execution of this philanthropy and of utilizing the public schools as the best means of bringing out the worthiest competitor must be manifest to all and it must be regarded as a special piece of good fortune that the Omaha High school should be enabled to inaugurate a benefaction fraught with limitless possibilities.

The award of the Edward Rosewater scholarship of technology ought also to impress itself upon the public mind, as was suggested at the commencement exercises, as an example to be followed by other public spirited citizens. There ought to be, and doubtless in time will be, endowment funds at the command of our school authorities yielding an income to be utilized in assisting prominent and deserving public school graduates through the walls of higher or technical education. While these prizes should be made available only to those who would not otherwise be able to pursue their studies further, the conditions should at the same time be sufficiently broad as to safeguard the self respect of the recipients and keep from them all suggestion of public charity.

MOVING WEALTH FOR THE PEOPLE.

Delegates to the public lands convention, to be held in Denver this week, could read with profit that portion of President Roosevelt's address at Jamestown constituting a serious plea for the preservation of the natural resources of the country for the people. Of all the reforms the president has championed few are to be compared with this for permanent value to the people of the nation. His position in favor of reserving to public control the coal, oil and forest lands in the public domain is entirely sound. No attempt has been made to meet his arguments, although a desperate effort has been made in congress, and is to be renewed at Denver, to defeat the president's policies and continue the domination of the lumber, cattle and oil syndicates that have already captured the cream of the nation's resources in these lines and will not let the rest go without a struggle.

The lumber syndicates have denuded Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the former great forestry states of the lake region and have succeeded in securing control of most of the rich timber lands in the Pacific coast region. They have adopted the same tactics pursued by the land syndicates and the cattle barons in enriching themselves by the exploitation of public resources at the expense of the people to whom they really belonged. The congressional exposures of land frauds in so many western and northwestern states indicate the extent to which this system of loot has been carried. The opposition to the president's forestry policy shows the reluctance which the syndicates feel to lose any source of enormous private profit at public expense.

The development of the resources of the country, the welfare of the people and the interest of the nation depend upon the proper protection of the natural resources on the public lands from fraud, waste and encroachment and their conservation for the general good. It is a little late to contend that all lands containing mineral or forest wealth should remain in possession of the nation, to be leased for private exploitation on reasonable terms. The most valuable timber and coal lands of the nation have passed into private ownership and have been exhausted.

The only recourse in safety now is to save what is left, make a beginning in reforestation and conserve the natural resources for the future. This is the president's policy and his position is unassailable. Whatever the result of the lands convention in Denver may be, the public judgment will not be confused on the right and duty of the government to safeguard the public land resources of the nation for the benefit of the whole nation.

PASSING OF THE DUDE.

Ambassador Bryce the other day called attention to a forgotten incident in the history of American social development, by inquiring what had become of the "dude," who was playing quite a part in the national social life many years ago, when Mr. Bryce was in this country gathering material for his book on "The American Commonwealth." The word "dude" is now almost obsolete, although it was marked "Recent" in Mr. Webster's dictionary of 1884 and was defined as "A kind of dandy; especially, one characterized by an ultrafashionable style of dress and other affectations." The "dude" was very much in evidence in those days and Berry Wall, king of the "dudes," got more space in the New York papers each day, describing his new costumes and fads than is now accorded to the entire society smart set. Every village had its Berry Wall, its languid gentleman, dressed in freakish styles and looking upon exertion of every kind as an exhibition of "habitud fohm." The "dude" was good fun while he lasted.

Ambassador Bryce's question as to what has become of the "dude" is easily answered. The "dude" was an artificial plant, not indigenous to America. He was petted and admired for a time and then allowed to wither. The young American of today, who has the leisure and the wealth essential to the success of the "dude," is out on the golf links, tanned to a bronze, with blistered hands and aching shoulders, trying to break his record. Or he may be about fifty miles out in the country, lying on the flat of his back under an automobile, acquiring practical knowledge of machinery and smashed thumbs. Or he may be after the tennis championship or making new records with the oars. He has become inoculated with the virus of the "strenuous life" and is living like a real red-blooded American. The "dude" has ceased to exist—the species is extinct and no signs of restoring it.

MUSICAL MALPRACTICE.

At first glance the subject, "Musical Malpractice," might be readily taken to refer to the untimely serenades of amateur artists on the trombone or to charivari parties misusing instruments of harmony in an effort to produce diabolical discord. In this case, however, reference is made to the opinion newly reiterated in an article entitled "The Gift of Song—With Practical Advice on Voice Culture," subscribed, if not written, by that famous vocalist, Nellie Melba, and printed in the current Century. Madame Melba's article declares that "the great singers of our day would not be so few if there were more competent teachers," and goes on to explain more in detail, as follows:

In all learned and mechanical professions certain technical tests are insisted on before a person is accepted as an authority; but in music it is not so. Any charlatan whose only qualifications may be confidence and casual observation may set up as a teacher and persistently trick the public, which is only too easily deceived. I speak strongly on this subject, because I did the cruel vocal habit to which I have just referred. Just as the engineer must know the structure and parts of his engine, or the architect the nature and relative values of material as well as the principles of design, so must the would-be singer understand the exact structure and delicate functions of voice mechanism. No student has any right to expect to sing by inspiration any more than an athlete may expect to win a race because he is naturally swift of foot.

A systematic movement on the part of lovers of "the art divine" is certainly in order to put an end to musical malpractice playing havoc with God-given voices that ought to be trained only by infallible experts. The doctors and lawyers and veterinarians and undertakers, and sometimes even the barbers, have procured legislation creating boards of examiners to pass upon applicants before they may be licensed to practice their handicrafts upon unsuspecting victims. Why not a board of music culture to test the qualifications of would-be teachers and stamp those that come up to tone requirements with labels "passed by government inspection"?

A serious difficulty might come up with the selection of the board of experts because no two professional musicians are apt to agree upon the qualifications of a third, or of one another. Should the board be loaded down with musical malpractitioners, the evils complained of would be aggravated. But when musicians disagree, who shall decide?

The judgment for \$500.00 damages entered by the district court of Douglas county in a libel suit against Editor John C. Sprecher of Schuyler should make newspaper men throughout Nebraska sit up and take notice. The Bee is not familiar with all the facts, nor will it venture any opinion as to the justice of the verdict or the adequacy or inadequacy of the damages appraised, but it regards it as an unmitigated outrage that any editor publishing a local paper in Colfax county should be dragged away from home into Douglas county to defend himself in a civil suit for libel because a few copies of his paper may have been mailed to Omaha. If the law permits

such a thing to be done to Editor Sprecher, it makes it possible to inflict every editor in Nebraska in the same way and might force an Omaha editor up to Box Butte county to defend for civil libel, if accidental service could be gotten upon him. The State Press association should be spurred on by the Sprecher case to secure a thorough revision of our libel laws in the interest of justice to the editor as well as to the individual who may have a grievance.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston was awfully shocked in Chicago when he saw a barefooted boy drinking water from a rubber hose in a horse trough. Now if he had gone on to St. Louis or Milwaukee he might have seen bearded men drinking beer from a hose in a brewery vat.

Omaha's trade boosters have doubtless had some tempting propositions put before them on their swing around the Puget Sound circuit, but they are all of them too firmly riveted to Omaha and Nebraska to be pried loose under present promising business conditions at home.

The Congressional Library at Washington will install a department where phonographic speeches of statesmen and distinguished persons from all parts of the world may be preserved. Cold storage is the proper treatment for most of the speeches of statesmen.

It may be embarrassing if the courts should finally decide that Mr. Harriman must answer the questions of the Interstate Commerce commission and Mr. Harriman should suddenly remember that he had forgotten the answers.

A man out in Washington is being prosecuted for stealing a train. That is a brand of petty larceny that will not be tolerated. He should have taken a lesson from Wall street magnates and stolen the whole railroad.

Jack London is blaming the president for criticizing things he did not write in one of his books. The record has been established that most of the good things in London's books were written by some other person.

Mr. Knox's Handicap. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Senator Knox is a receptive, active and suggestive candidate for president. Even with the handicap of Philander he has an indisputable right to enter the lists.

Read Up, Admiral. Minneapolis Journal. Admiral Sigbee says wars will continue because men like to fight. Admiral Sigbee is a barbarian who has not read the resolutions adopted by Mr. Carnegie's peace society.

Jingoism Alike in All Languages. Philadelphia Press. The Jingo politician of Japan evidently are not different from the Jingo politicians of any other country. But that need not be surprising; Jingoism is just about the same in one language as another.

Variegated Politics. New York Sun. Ohio politics seem to be conducted on a simple and easily mastered system. On each even date Senator Dick makes an announcement in behalf of Senator Foraker, while on the following odd date Senator Foraker repudiates and charges against his enemies. Thus the situation is sufficiently muted to satisfy even a Buckeye statesman.

STERILIZING LITERATURE. Move to Strip Heroes of Fiction of Some Rankish Habits. Philadelphia Record. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Frances E. Willard branch, proposes to exercise its influence, and desires all other branches to do the same, to have excluded from public libraries all books in which the hero or heroine is represented as using cigarettes or liquors or other.

One of the women said that to her "an oath is just as bad as a murder." What a sad lack of perspective! It reminds one of the baker's plea in the Hunting of the Snark: You may charge me with murder, or lack of sense. We are all of us weak at times.

Think what would really happen to the libraries if such a fellowship of crime were decreed! From Shakespeare to Stevenson, from Scott to Barrie—why, we should have to get out bowlerized editions even of the Holy Scriptures! The Old Testament must go—that is plain. The old Hebrews did not smoke tobacco—but other things! What a pretty nursery literature we should have!

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

To insure a safe and sane Fourth in Chicago, policemen will go armed with bed-lams.

The absence of flies justifies the doubts of summer entertained by bald-headed men.

San Francisco plumbers, appreciating a good thing, propose to perpetuate it by restricting apprentices to sons of plumbers.

Mrs. Carrie Nation blew into Washington last week and created as much interest in the bootleggers as if Congress was in session.

The June bride and the June graduate shed enough sweetness on the June air to compensate for the vagaries of June weather.

The editor of depot bulletin boards can in a pinch display flashes of that genius which is esteemed an open sesame to the Ananias club.

The motion of a correspondent to cut out fourth of July orations is out of order. What if the crowd is heedless? The orators need the exercise.

A veally story of an Iowa man, asserting that a shot in his right calf relieved him of the snoring habit, comes too late for the competition. No vacancy exists in the roster of nature fakirs.

The Oklahoma farmer who says a tornado picked up his cow and carried her a quarter of a mile has mistaken his calling. He ought to be a press agent of a summer resort show.

The scientific uncertainty as to what constitutes real whisky having teased the chemical department of the national government is now passed up to the federal court for an expert opinion.

The blind goddess doffed her blinkers in a New York court the other day and landed with both feet on a scrubwoman who admitted stealing a cake of soap valued at 2 cents. Knickerbocker justice needs a reputation.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT You Assume No Risks Engagement Rings..... GIVE HER A SOLITAIRE The Diamond is symbolic of love. Get the spirit of this month—place a Diamond on her finger. Don't let lack of ready money stand between you and future happiness for YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD Mandelberg's 1522 FARNAM GIFT SHOP

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. DOMESTIC RISIBLES. Minneapolis Journal: Rev. Stannard Dow Butler of Middleton, N. Y., laid the cornerstone of a big cigar factory, to be erected by one of his wealthy parishioners. The incident is causing some smoke in theological circles. Cleveland Plain Dealer: One hundred American clergymen are now in Paris, but we have our doubts whether even that number will constitute a sufficient leaven of righteousness to leaven the whole loaf in that famous city of frolicsome Satan. What Paris needs as a counteragent is about half the population of Philadelphia—and the swap would help Philadelphia, too. Louisville Courier Journal: A prominent New York minister told his congregation that one, John Eckhoff, sold liquor on Sunday at 1099 Park avenue. The fact that the congregation remained seated ofers touching proof that a sense of gratitude exists even in our soulless metropolis, especially when we consider that the rest of the sermon must have been an anti-climax. Minneapolis Journal: Rev. May Pepper, pastor of the First Brooklyn Baptist church, has astonished her congregation by marrying a wealthy lumberman and going to Europe on her wedding trip. Mrs. Pepper is the medium who interested Dr. Funk in certain strange phenomena. The "wealthy lumberman" whom Mrs. Pepper materialized is Edward Ward Vanderbilt, age 58, of 197 Waverly avenue. His children are now claiming undue influence and asking the courts to test his mental status. SERMONS BOILED DOWN. The acid of envy eats out all happiness from the heart. You cannot get high moral tone out of loose muscular wires. If you do not know how to let up you do not know how to live. You can do little for humanity without the saving salt of humor. There is no complete understanding of a duty until it is completed. The man who borrows trouble is little better than the one who makes it. No learning can make up for the lack of that which the home can give. The greatest sins are the ones committed against the least of the children. When the wage is the end the work loses much, but the worker loses more. When we confess to our own faults usually we are thinking of our neighbors. Every man may have a right to his own growth, but he has a duty to keep it to himself. If you are afraid of being misunderstood you are not likely to do much worth understanding. It seems to be as easy to think our churlishness to ourselves as it is to think our troubles out loud.—Chicago Tribune. GRADUATION TIME. J. W. Foley in New York Times. "Beyond the Alps and the Alps," "Through obstacles to stars," "Give me death if not liberty," "Can you, when the day is done, Come, ye benighted mortals, come, Bear up to heights sublime. By merely leaving meering dumb—" The graduation time. A frown of white, a mortar board, A ribbon-gathered scroll, A mind with vastest learning stored, A high and lofty spirit soaring, A bow, a gesture, and a hand That points up to the sky; "Shall tyranny rule this land? No!! Echo makes reply." Bring moidy Shakespeare from his tomb, And trot him to and fro; George Crabbe to his doom, Lay Robert Emmet loose, Let bold Flennel speak again, Go ransack prose and rhyme For lofty thoughts and visions when It's graduation time. So now we pry into the deeps Of coward Brutus' heart, Send heroes where the Orpheus weeps, And move with Pbe apart; Sell with Columbus when he went Far from his native clime, To find a world and lessons lent For graduation time. And yet—and yet—I would I might Go back there, and somehow Add to my learning of that night The knowledge I have now; I would go back and get equipped That with a lusty shout I'd have the demon Failure whipped Before the week is out.

Sale Starts Monday Morning One Hundred and Fifty Pianos, Organs and Piano-Players Must Be Sold. Don't Miss This Opportunity, Our Prices Will Astonish You. Come, See and Be Convinced. We have contracted for a big alteration to be made in our store, to give us more room for our growing business and to accommodate the large stock of Pianos, Organs and Piano-Players and Organs we are going to install. Carpenters, Paperhangers and Painters will soon start to set up things and dirt will fly and if our stock of Pianos and Organs is not removed it will greatly damage the same. To remove them to our new store and store them away takes too much time and money, therefore we are cutting the prices on our new and second hand Pianos, Piano-Players and Organs to quickly sell them and get them out of the way. Remember our large stock of Pianos, Piano-Players and Organs has not been damaged or marred, it is strictly first-class and the best in the west. LOOK AT THESE BARGAINS Steinway & Sons, regular price, \$700; our price, \$250. Yone & Sons, regular price, \$425; our price, \$150. Finner, regular price, \$400; our price, \$200. Emerson, regular price, \$400; our price, \$175. Ilden & Sons, regular price, \$275; our price, \$75. Jewett, regular price, \$275; our price, \$160. Wing & Sons, regular price, \$400; our price, \$175. New Upright Piano, regular price, \$250; our price, \$125. New Upright Piano, regular price, \$350; our price, \$145. New Grand Piano, regular price, \$800; our price, \$450. Outside and Inside Players We carry the greatest stock of Automatic instruments in the west. Will sell them at unheard of prices during this sale. New Angulus Player, regular price \$350, our price, \$125. Slightly Used Angulus Player, regular price \$250, our price, \$100. These prices include 2 dozen selected rolls of music and you can buy at your own terms. Inside Player-Pianos from \$450 up. Automatic Organs, Regina Music Boxes, Gramophone, Regina Chime Clocks and Electric Pianos, all must be sold and all are greatly reduced. 55 Organs, both Chapel and Parlor, from \$4 up to \$50 per week. Come and be convinced. Sale starts Monday morning. A. HOSPE CO. 1513 DOUGLAS STREET