

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of October, 1905. M. H. HINGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home.

The restless Isle of Pines must be sleeping on a bed of pine needles.

Senator Millard has gone to Washington to be officially interviewed on the railroad rate question.

Coreans will soon have an opportunity to show Russians how to undergo a change in government without going into spasms.

If the dowager queen of Italy wants to visit the United States incognito she can be accommodated providing she can keep a secret.

Now that the Sioux chiefs at the Winnebago agency have taken to automobiles their civilization may be considered an accomplished fact.

If it cost Hearst only \$65,000 to make his majority campaign, how much did Tammany have to cough up to pull McEllan through on the face of the returns?

The British liberal party has one advantage over the democratic party of the United States. If it has no program of its own, neither has the party in power.

From the fact that most of the applications for positions as paymasters in the navy came from inland states, it must be a case of distance leading enchantment to the view.

All the members of the Nebraska delegation in congress would like to have better committee assignments. But so would all the members of all the delegations from all the other states.

The question of who first named Charles of Denmark for the Norwegian throne is causing as much discussion in Europe as though the place of court favorite depended upon its answer.

Since General Chaffee has decided that there are not enough officers in the army, those on the rolls will be doing a double duty to the government by avoiding being cashiered for irregularities.

The chief of the bureau of insular affairs testifies that Governor Magoon is "the right man in the right place." Now won't Governor Magoon please reciprocate for the insular bureau chief.

So far it has been impossible to so alarm Congressman Hepburn over his political future as to reduce his activities at Washington and he promises to start his "rate regulation bill" on its second heat as soon as congress meets.

Should limitations be placed upon the political rights of men who desert from the United States army it would still hardly affect the number of voters, as the deserter usually does not stay long enough in one place to acquire legal residence.

Norway's new king is to receive a salary of \$40,000 a year. That is by all odds the cheapest king any European monarchy can boast. We apprehend, however, that it will not be long before the new viking will strike for a raise in salary.

The foot ball department of the University of Wisconsin is in a ferment over public charges of athletic graft, which touches the integrity of several of its star players. The campaign against graft evidently does not have to confine itself to the field of politics or the realm of life insurance high finance.

A STAGGERING COMPROMISE.

According to latest Washington advices, administration leaders are staggered about a compromise of the railroad rate fight, which is offered to President Roosevelt by leading railroad officials, including President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, President Baer of the Reading system and President Mellon of the New York & New Haven railroad.

The compromise is said to be so much of a concession as to appear a surrender and since no one believes for a minute that there is to be a railroad surrender much interest exists in figuring just what this new twist means in an intricate game. The proposition is: Authorization of a railroad rate commission, consisting of nine expert railroad men and lawyers at \$12,000 a year, the commission to have power to declare a rate excessive and to name a rate in substitution, that rate to stand unless enjoined by a court and the railroads to have the right to carry the case as far as the United States supreme court if necessary.

It does not take a long-distance mind-reader to foresee that the president will not be taken off his feet by the proffer of this staggering compromise. Theodore Roosevelt knows a hawk from a hand-saw. He cannot fail to realize at a glance that what appears to be a generous concession is merely a tempting bait, and what appears to be a surrender is in reality a bear trap.

The main object to be achieved by this proposed legislation is to afford speedy relief to shippers who are being overcharged, or localities that are suffering from discrimination. The position of the railroads has been: 1. That interstate railroad rate-making is not among the powers conferred upon congress by the constitution.

2. That even if such powers have been conferred congress cannot delegate these powers to any administrative body, but must fix the rates by law the same as it does tariff schedules.

Lastly, if congress does have the authority to delegate the rate-making power to a commission, the railroads strenuously object to the enforcement of a rate established by the commission until its decision has been reviewed by the federal courts and by them pronounced just and reasonable.

Manifestly, the cleavage between the president and the railroads has been with regard to the enforcement of the new rate before it has been subjected to the scrutiny and judgment of three courts, namely, the United States district court, the appellate court and the supreme court.

The staggering compromise is a concession insofar as the railroads admit that they are willing to abide by what they call an unconstitutional exercise of power by congress, and are willing to waive their objections to usurpation of congressional powers by the commission.

The proffered concession is a trap in that it professes a willingness to waive objections to railroad rate-making by a commission, provided that the amended interstate commerce act will permit them to nullify every order of the commission establishing a rate by injunction proceedings that will begin in the lowest and end in the highest court. This, indeed, would be a staggering compromise.

Divested of all needless verbiage it means an almost unconditional surrender of the vital issue in the campaign for railway regulation. It goes without saying that by the acceptance of the compromise the extension of the powers of the commission would be of no practical advantage either to the commission or to the public. Every material reduction in rates which the commission would attempt would be immediately met by a judicial restraining order to prevent its enforcement and the relief would be postponed almost indefinitely.

The proposed higher salaries commission made up exclusively of railroad experts and lawyers is apparently a clever scheme to get rid of the present commission and substitute for it nine safe men who can be depended upon not to seriously interfere with the harmonious relations that now subsist between the favored shippers and the railroads. With the present commission legislated out of office the alternative would be presented for the president to appoint men satisfactory to the corporations who would pass the ordeal of confirmation by the senate or to leave the commission vacant until some other president shall present names satisfactory to the sagacious concessionaires.

THE TARIFF ON ART.

Congress will again be appealed to by the friends of art to remove the tariff on pictures, statuary and other works of art imported into the country. The request for this has been made many times, but it has never met with much favor, chiefly on the ground that works of art are a luxury and therefore should pay duties unless intended for public exhibition or for the benefit of the people at large. All art works of whatever character that are to be used for the instruction or benefit of the general public are admitted free.

The American Free Art league has begun a propaganda looking to the removal of the tariff duty on all works of art and it is supported in this by all the artists of the country, who with hardly an exception are of the opinion that the tariff in this respect not only is of no advantage to the government, but is an actual disadvantage to the cause of American art in all respects. It is a

fact which ought to have no little influence that there is not an American artist of standing who is in favor of maintaining the tariff on works of art. Previous appeals to congress in regard to this have not met with much favor, but it is possible that the fifty-ninth congress will take a view of the matter different from its predecessors. It may be remarked that the tariff on art is not a source of very much revenue.

NO DUMMY DIRECTORS.

The circular letter recently issued to policy holders of the Equitable by ex-President Cleveland chairman of its Board of Trustees inviting them to assist in the selection of a board of thirteen directors either by submitting the names of representative men qualified for the performance of the responsible duties devolving upon them or by forwarding proxies to the trustees that would empower them to make judicious selection for them, deserves more than passing notice.

It is a matter of notoriety that the reorganization of the Equitable under its present management was brought about by an internal convulsion followed by disclosures that forced the retirement of the old regime both in the interest of the policy holders and of the stockholders. It goes without saying that popular confidence in the management of the Equitable cannot be fully restored unless the entire system that has brought the company into discredit undergoes radical revision. Above all things, the affairs of the association must be conducted in broad daylight and every investment of the trust funds and every expenditure not only must be subject to scrutiny of the president and executive committee, but the board of directors must actively participate in the supervision and administration of the company's business in the interest of and for the protection of the policy holders.

With this end in view the new board should be made up of men familiar with business affairs and, moreover, men vigilant and quick to detect wrong doing and courageous enough to sound the alarm whenever they discover something wrong. On behalf of the policy holders in the Equitable residing in this section of the country, and especially those residing in Nebraska, The Bee would suggest that steps should be taken with a view to an expression of their preference for representative business men in the makeup of the new directory.

This should not be done by a snap judgment meeting of a handful of policy holders, but by a gathering in which at least a majority of the policy holders in the principal cities of Nebraska are represented. It would be far better that Nebraska and western Iowa have no representative among the directors than that the policy holders in the Equitable be misrepresented by a mere dummy.

IN BOSTON.

Municipal politics is so much the same from one city to another that the newspaper announcements of the candidates contesting the preliminary primary campaign in Boston last week read familiarly enough to pass as at home almost anywhere. In behalf of one of the aspirants for republican nomination, for example, it is declared:

His strength lies in the respect and confidence of the masses of the republican party who are disgusted with the state of affairs existing at the present time at the city hall and in the city government, and that it might be possible under any circumstances that either of the two men contesting for the democratic nomination could be elected mayor of our great municipality.

But the two men contesting for the democratic nomination are no more content to hide their lights under a bushel. One of them propounds in big type the question as to his own identity and then proceeds to answer it in smaller type:

He is the same gentleman today that he was when he became interested in politics for the benefit of the democratic party some twenty years ago. His character is unchanged. His honesty and integrity are unquestioned by all who know him. His word is his bond. In twenty years he has grown in knowledge of state and municipal affairs and has served the commonwealth and the municipality at the best of his abilities. During this long period his public acts have been strongly approved from time to time by the press and his honesty of purpose has never been questioned. In the midst of a heated majority campaign, therefore, it is futile for excited politicians to endeavor to take away the credit already awarded him by the public and press for his work as a servant of the people.

The other democratic candidate, however, disputes in his appeals the unquestioned integrity of purpose of his opponent and sees nothing puerile in attempts to discredit the other fellows. He explains:

Democrats, bear in mind it will be suicidal to nominate for mayor a candidate whose public and private character will not stand the minutest scrutiny. And he modestly admits that he himself—

Embodies all the qualifications essential for the great office of mayor of Boston—unquestioned honesty—demonstrated ability—proven executive capacity. He stands squarely—

For municipal ownership of public utilities. For the immediate establishment of a municipal lighting plant. For compelling corporations to give further and adequate compensation for all public franchises, thus lightening the taxes of our citizens. With the people. Against the corporations. We are sure some if not all of the candidates would have promised the immediate compulsory purchase of the water works were it not that Boston already possessed and operated its own water supply plant. Except for this noticeable omission, the picturesque literary campaign might readily be transplanted from Boston to Omaha without dotting an i or crossing a t.

Bourke Cockran were going to get home in time to support him. If anyone in public life has the faculty to land on the wrong side as often as Bourke Cockran he should come to the rescue by speaking out.

AN IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

Early next month a national conference on immigration will be held in New York, under the auspices of the Civic Federation. It is stated that the conference will be representative of all parts of the United States. The governors of nearly all the states have named delegations and there will attend also representatives of chambers of commerce, boards of trade in important cities, labor organizations and economic, ecclesiastical, agricultural and other bodies. Every aspect of the immigration question is to be taken up at the conference and there will also be an investigation of the methods employed at Ellis Island.

While it is hardly to be expected that the conference will throw any new light on the immigration question, which is just now of rather more than usual interest because of the large number of foreigners who are coming into the country, it will serve to indicate what the sentiment of the country is on the subject and this will be important. It is very probable that as to the eastern and some of the middle states their representatives will advocate additional restrictive legislation, while those from the western and southern states may be expected to urge that the existing regulations, if rigidly enforced, are sufficient.

The law now in force, enacted in 1891, excludes idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists and also any person whose passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes.

What more can be asked or expected. It is an unmistakable fact that every alien who has come to our shores in the last two years is at this time absolutely assimilated with our population and a part of the working element of our population. Grant that these people do not fully understand our political and social institutions. Grant that they are not just the people that we would like to have with us. Still they are essential and important as a part of our material and economic welfare and for that reason are to be welcomed and given every possible encouragement.

The national conference on immigration may or may not take this view of the matter. It is impossible to say what position it may take or what it may recommend. But in any event it is a safe proposition that the almost unanimous sentiment of the country is in favor of admitting to our shores all people who are capable and willing to become American citizens.

TO AVERT A TARIFF WAR.

The tariff issue between Germany and the United States is of such commanding interest and importance that the matter is recognized on both sides as one of the most vital that has ever been presented between the two countries. As a matter of fact, nothing of an economic nature has ever occurred between this country and any foreign nation that has ever had a more intimate and vital interest to our commerce than this controversy that has been raised by the attitude of the German government toward the trade of this country with that empire.

It is announced that Secretary Root is giving the most careful attention to the tariff relations between the United States and Germany and that he is prepared to do whatever can be done to bring about conditions which will avert anything in the nature of a tariff war. The German government seems to be equally anxious to avoid any conflict that will militate against the most friendly commercial relations between the two countries. Such being the case, there would seem to be the most satisfactory prospect of an arrangement being effected which would result in an equitable agreement that would do away with all controversies and establish an agreement in every way fair and just between the two countries.

We need the trade of Germany, which is large and profitable, and to an equal extent Germany needs our trade, from which that country derives great benefits. A tariff war would result in injury to the commerce of both countries and consequently each is anxious to do all in its power to avert such a conflict. Germany is showing a willingness to come to terms that will be advantageous to both countries. It remains to be seen whether the United States will be equally disposed to make the concessions necessary to avert a tariff war.

The galvanized corpse of the order styling itself the National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, has just concluded a protracted wake at Atlantic City made memorable chiefly by the emission of high-sounding platitudes and mystic mummeries. The self-styled Patrons of Husbandry, who are for the most part retired politicians whose pastime consists in whitening sticks in front of country grocery stores, scored dishonesty in politics, denounced cleverness in finance, denounced dishonesty in politics, denounced dishonesty in politics, denounced dishonesty in politics.

A silly Detroitter who erected a monument to Satan evidently labored under the delusion that the devil is dead. He doesn't know Detroit. Ohio is getting so particular since the eruption that the natives insist on whiskey being sold as straight goods without a medical disguise.

The real test of Mrs. Chadwick's talent will come when she seeks a loan of freedom from the gowned wisdom of the federal supreme court. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa has acquired the peacefulness that comes with age and is about to leave New York for Ireland, where a life job awaits him in his native city of Cork.

funet greenback party with its flat money propaganda and the crime of '73. Thirty years ago it flourished in the great prairie states like a green bay tree and closed its spasmodic career in Nebraska with that damnable champion of anti-monopoly, Church Howe, in the role of its last grand master.

The closing of the railroad publicity bureau through which the railroads have sought to counteract the public sentiment that is backing the president in his demand for railroad rate regulation is no sign that the railroads have given up the fight or even ceased to exert themselves to mold public opinion by artificial means. The railroad magnates are nothing if not resourceful and it is possible and probable that the abolition of the publicity bureau is only a blind to cover up some shrewd manipulation in an entirely different direction. The friends of the president's square deal must not allow themselves to be put off watch or to be tricked by any wily railroad ruse.

Judging from the perfunctory legal notices that appear in nondescript newspapers published in and around Omaha, the divorce business is one of the most flourishing industries Nebraska can boast of. In fact it is now known far and wide that Nebraska affords better opportunities for procuring divorces on short notice and without publicity than South Dakota, which for many years has carried the banner for the divorce mills. It is a burning shame that the courts of this state should have stimulated the divorce industry and given it all the aid and comfort that their discretion under the existing fast and loose divorce law will permit.

According to William R. Hearst's sworn statement, his campaign expenses in running for mayor of Greater New York amounted to slightly over \$65,000. But we may easily infer that this represents only a small fraction of the amount distributed among the leg pullers. Candidates in these parts rarely return more than a small percentage of their outlay.

The supreme court of Montana has declared the Montana anti-trust law unconstitutional, because it is class legislation. Under this ruling an anti-pass law, or a law prohibiting city, county and state treasurers from pocketing the interest on public funds, would be class legislation of the very worst sort.

The railroads have voluntarily dismantled their literary bureau; the McCurtys have voluntarily reduced their own salaries by one-half and the Nebraska grain combine has voluntarily gone to pieces. What are we coming to next?

A DOMESTIC SQUARE DEAL.

Every husband ought to make his wife a regular allowance. Every wife, you know, is constantly making allowances for her husband.

LET US BE THANKFUL.

The president of one of the big New York life insurance companies indignantly denies that his salary is \$100,000; it is only a beggarly \$30,000. The difference goes to the policy holders, of course.

ON A PEACE FOOTING.

Secretary Bonaparte proposes to stop the prize fighting at Annapolis. A cadet was killed in a prize fight at Annapolis not long ago, which shows that prize fighting is sometimes as dangerous as foot ball. The secretary's decision is, therefore, to be commended.

HORN OF PLENTY OVERFLOWING.

The horn of plenty bawlers on the United States this year a better corn crop exceeding 2,500,000,000 bushels. One feature of the vast harvest is especially encouraging to farmers, and that is the increased yield per acre, amounting to four bushels over the average for the preceding ten years.

WHO WANTS CHEAP INSURANCE?

Mr. Paul Morton asserts that the people do not want cheap insurance. Whether they do or not may depend on the definition of the term. But what Mr. Morton can tie to is that the policy holders want all the reductions in cost in the form of dividends, annual or accrued, that the contract calls for.

COUNT WITTE'S VINDICATION.

Witte, who was the main reliance of the czar in the negotiations of peace with Japan, and who has been relied upon to rescue Russia from the indignation of her people, is the same Witte who was humiliated by the czar less than a year ago, and who was more recently sneered at by American writers. It appears now that Witte has a considerable degree of vindication. He stands in the light of one of the necessities in human affairs.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Life insurance magnates are not regarded as good risks for Don't Worry clubs.

New York society has several busy days ahead. After the horse show comes a hen convention.

Reports from New York indicate that people caught with the goods on are anxious to be good.

Holders of life insurance policies cannot complain that they do not know where their money goes.

For some inexplicable reason vodka is not given its fair share of credit for the material troubles of Russia.

Floriot Burbank, the California wizard, is one conspicuous grater whose work commands public praise. May his tribe increase.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Honest prayer kills pride. Atheism is simply moral anarchy. Rites have done little for the right. Killing time is throwing life away. Praying for ease is asking to be an invalid. No church is rich unless the poor sit in its pews. Trimmed truth does not improve its appearance. The smaller a man's line the larger will be his busy sign.

The loss a man thinks of his virtues the greater their value. Ecclesiastical law rulling furnishes the devil with plenty of fuel. The time to be most wary of new sin is when you bury an old one. As soon as the minister becomes a mendicant the church loses a man. The only thing that makes any man superior to another is his service. Your opinion of life may be true, but a reflection of life's opinion of you. The dominance of one church will not cure the difference of the many. A donkey may buy a degree for cash, but he cannot conceal his brogue.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Indianapolis News: With Dr. Gladden's definite announcement that the talented money question has been settled there seems to be no reason why there should not be a great boom in the philanthropy industry. Brooklyn Eagle: Dowe is hard up again and can't get any more paper, on tick, to print his Leaves of Healing. Dowe has also been under the weather and couldn't heal himself. Dowe is a general kind of a remarkable man, but his statement that he is the Prophet Elijah is still doubted in some quarters.

Law Journal: Ecclesiastical bigotry has always been one of the darkest features in the history of the church, and it is clear from some of the proceedings at the church council that this spirit of bigotry is far from extinct. The marriage of divorced persons is a perfectly valid marriage. The state allows it, the law upholds it, yet the bishop of a state church established by law declares publicly that he will punish with loss of livelihood and office any clergyman who solemnizes such a marriage. Chicago Chronicle: No man in Methodism could be more misused than will be Bishop S. M. Merrill, who passed away last Sunday in New Jersey. His talents were not of the ornamental kind, but for solidity and value they were unsurpassed. He was a well-read and profound man, whose sermons were rugged and whose opinions were regarded by his people as almost infallible. They were accustomed to sum it all up by calling him the Daniel Webster of the church, partly because his bodily figure and facial expression bore a striking resemblance to those of the great statesman. Bishop Merrill was a man of spotless purity of character. His heart was as long as the resident Methodist bishop of Chicago that his death is almost as great a loss to the community as to the church.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Mr. Lingerlong (looking at the clock)—I dare say it's time for me to go.

Miss Tartum—Still he ought to have some courage to say that, ought it?—Chicago Tribune.

"No," said the gossip, "the divorce case of Mrs. Swellman has not been finally decided yet. There's some hitch in the proceedings."

"Yes," replied Tartum, "I suppose it's over the question as to who is to have the custody of the pug dog?"—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

There isn't much difference between the two sexes. When a woman meets a friend they gossip, and when a man meets a friend they go sip, too.—Washington Post.

Mrs. Lushman—My husband has given me the \$50 bonnet I wanted.

Mrs. Yarrow—My best awfully indulgent. Mrs. Lushman—He usually is indulgent after he's been indulging. He didn't get home until 3 o'clock this morning.—Philadelphia Press.

"Women don't have logical minds," said Shrewd bluntly.

"They don't need them if they're as lucky as I am," said his wife, sweetly. "You see, have you think for me?"—Detroit Free Press.

"I would propose to you, but I fear the effects of the excitement. When an excited man meets a woman, when a man meets a friend they go sip, too.—Washington Post.

"Well, you know, what the proverb says?" "What proverb?"

"That heart never won fair lady."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You are an angel!" the young man declared.

"Nonsense," retorted the devout high church daniel. "Do you know that the foremost religious dignitaries have decided that there are no angels of the female sex?"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Gaslon—I tell you, old man, Miss Watkins is a mighty sensible girl—the most sensible girl, I think, I ever knew.

"Alphonsus—I think you're right, my boy. I wouldn't advise you to propose to her."—Somerville Journal.

A LIFE'S LESSON. There! little girl; don't cry! They have broken your doll, I know. And you tea-set blue. And you play-house, too. Are things of the long ago? But childish troubles will soon pass by. There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry! They have broken your doll, I know. And the glad, wild ways of your school-girl days. Are things of the long ago? But life and love will soon come by. There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry! They have broken your heart, I know; And the rainbow gleams of your youthful dreams. Are things of the long ago? But heaven holds all for which you sigh. There! little girl; don't cry. —James Whitcomb Riley.



WE CITE OUR PROOFS

The Bankers Reserve Life Company of Omaha is a Mutual Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company. It is not conducted for the exclusive benefit of a few stockholders.

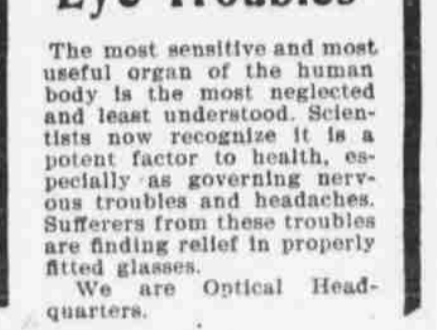
Every policy-holder is a stockholder, having a voice in its control and management. Perfect equity is maintained among policy-holders, in the distribution of benefits, profits and privileges.

Every policy is secured by a deposit of approved securities with the State of Nebraska and is so endorsed. Every investment is prescribed by the law, making its securities the safest and most advantageous within reach of mortal man.

Its legal reserve is fixed by law, regulating the cost of insurance. Its dividends, based on mean reserves, are greater than those of any other company, demonstrating economy in administration.

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These are a few irrefutable proofs of the equity, security, solidity, permanence and supremacy of the Bankers Reserve Life Company of Omaha. It will be of particular advantage to you at this time to enclose your name, exact date of birth, occupation and address in a letter to Bascom H. Robison, president, Home Office, Omaha, Nebraska.



Eye Troubles

The most sensitive and most useful organ of the human body is the most neglected and least understood. Scientists now recognize it as a potent factor to health, especially as governing nervous troubles and headaches. Sufferers from these troubles are finding relief in properly fitted glasses.

HUTESON OPTICAL CO.

213 S. 16th St. Paxton Block Premises.

COOKING SCHOOL

at MT. ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, 15th and Cassell Sts. Winter classes are now being formed. Ladies desiring to take the whole course should make application immediately. Shorter courses for day or evening classes in plain and fancy cookery are to be established, and private lessons, with special instructions will be given. For terms, apply to Mother Superior.

"You Cannot Beat the Right"

From Saturday Evening Post, July 12, 1906: "You cannot beat the right. It is good enough. When you know in your own heart that you are honorable in your dealings with your friends, you can walk right square up to them and look them straight in the eye and maintain the right. They will then give you their confidence, and confidence begets business."

CHARLES N. CREWSDON. that sells the Best Pianos, carries the Largest Stock and makes Piano Buying Easy—is it not right to encourage them in right doing? You don't need any one to help you select a Piano at the Hospe Store. The Right Piano, at the Right Price and the Right Principles governing every deal makes it doubly right for you to trade at the Hospe Store. We sell Cable, Nelson, Bush & Lane, Krell, Mathushek, Weser Bros., Whitney, Cable Nelson, Bush & Lane, Krell, Mathushek, Weser Bros., Whitney, Hinze, Cramer and others.

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