

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Paid, Total. Rows include 1-18 for various categories.

Net total sales, \$30,238. Daily average, \$1,907. C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1905. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, 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 railroad tax cases still remain with us. Joe Crowe says it false! And Pat Crowe blandly trumps the card.

If the railroads of Nebraska cannot pay their taxes this year who can? In the meantime Nebraska politicians are kept busy guessing about the Baxter succession.

It begins to look like Kentucky could take steps for a safe and sane New Year celebration. Since St. Louis clubs are being raided it seems that not only the lid, but the spigot is to be closed in that town.

Marshal Warner approaches the question of selecting deputies as though it were better to be safe than sorry. Nebraska leads in heroic men and women. A Nebraska hero has carried off the first medal for heroic life saving.

The last federal grand jury was presided over by Joe Crowe. Why not have the next one presided over by Pat Crowe. Now is a good time to begin to draft those New Year resolutions, for the "after Christmas feeling" lay not outlast the week.

By basing suffrage upon taxpaying Count Witte shows that he must have taken some pointers from America during his recent visit. The Nebraska upheaval did not seem to disturb the president's Christmas dinner digestion, but it did spoil the digestion of some eminent Nebraskans.

Governor Folk may be asked to give an official definition of the word "graft," but some other authority will be permitted to authoritatively define "civil service reform."

It is probable that the man who succeeds in being speaker of the house in New York will find that recent investigations have taken some of the profit out of the position. It was the late Senator Hanna who spoke of "conciliation—with an axe."

Now that Baron Komura has returned to Japan, it will not be so hard for other diplomats to convince China that it meant nothing by its new treaty, but it will not be so easy to convince Japan. Interurban trains between Beatrice, Lincoln and Omaha are confidently forecasted by June 1, 1906, by the sage of Willow Springs unless something unforeseen happens—and that generally does.

From the attacks being made by the reactionists upon the railway stations a part of the people of Russia apparently think that the railroads exercise almost as much influence with the government as do those of the United States. Energetic policemen who endeavor to stop public speakers from criticizing the president may not be doing so much to please the present occupant of the White House as they think, for Mr. Roosevelt is as much in favor of a square deal for those who oppose his policies as for himself and knows that a good cause loses nothing by discussion.

TRUST PROSECUTIONS.

The fact that there have been conferences of late between Attorney General Moody and United States district attorneys summoned to Washington has given rise to the belief that the Department of Justice is preparing to institute proceedings against some of the trusts which have been under investigation by the bureau of corporations. As was stated in the report of Commissioner Garfield some half a dozen of the big corporations have been subjected to inquiries by the bureau, the results of which will probably be placed in the hands of the president immediately after the holidays.

It is said that the department and the bureau are working in complete harmony, so far as the ascertainment of information is concerned, though differing as to the method of dealing with offenses. It appears to be the theory of the Department of Justice that there should be prosecution of offenses, while the theory of the bureau of corporations in dealing with supposed evils is to investigate them with the resulting publicity. It is pointed out that in case of an investigation under the authority conferred in the bureau of corporations, just as with the authority conferred on the Interstate Commerce commission, all compulsory information thus obtained carries with it an immunity against prosecution, the effect of which is to hamper the Department of Justice in its choice of instrumentalities for carrying out its own plan of work.

On the other hand, if the bureau of corporations refrains from securing compulsory testimony its investigations are correspondingly hampered. It is understood that Mr. Moody and Mr. Garfield are trying to work out in each individual case a harmonious plan of action which will accomplish the best results. It is further stated that in some cases which will soon come before the supreme court the Department of Justice will challenge the right of corporations to immunity, on the ground that a corporation is not a person within those sections of the constitution which protect a person from self-incrimination.

The indications are certainly strong that the administration intends to prosecute any corporation that is found to have violated the anti-trust law and to push such prosecution with all possible vigor. There is every reason to believe that it is the fixed purpose to enforce the law and that in doing this there will be no favors shown. It would seem that the men who control corporations engaged in interstate commerce should understand that they are not to be permitted to defy and violate the law with impunity.

BETTER INSPECTION NEEDED.

It is stated that the bank troubles in Chicago have created a furry of interest among congressmen in the question of bank inspection and examination. It will be well if this interest shall prove sufficiently strong to induce congressmen to give attention to the recommendations of the comptroller of the currency as to what is necessary in order to secure better inspection and examination of national banks. Those recommendations are not new, having been repeatedly urged upon congressional attention and always disregarded. Perhaps the Chicago disclosure will lead to some action by congress, but experience hardly warrants belief that it will.

The comptroller of the currency has been subjected to some criticism in connection with the trouble of the Chicago National bank. He was long familiar with the fact, according to his own statement, that the law was being violated and he neglected to take proper action to put an end to this. He accepted promises that the violation of the law would not be repeated, but the facts show that it was. It was not in this case, therefore, inadequate inspection and examination, but a failure on the part of the comptroller to exercise the authority which the law gives him. As one critic of the course of the comptroller remarks, how often may a bank be ordered to call in its hazardous or questionable loans, promise to do so and then regularly violate the promise? May it do this once or twice or twenty times, and it is admitted that there is need of improvement in bank inspection and examination, reform will not be wholly effective unless the comptroller's office insists under all circumstances upon a strict compliance with the law, showing no leniency to any violator of the law.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

The bill introduced in congress to repeal the act giving effect to the reciprocity treaty with Cuba and requesting the president to give due notice of the termination of the treaty, is not likely to be passed. Yet there are cogent arguments in support of the proposition. While the reciprocity arrangement has proved advantageous to Cuba, in giving her a market for the greater part of her sugar and tobacco, it has not been of very great benefit to the United States. Of course the exports from this country to the island republic have increased, but not to such an extent as was expected or which can be regarded as in any respect compensatory. The Cubans have continued to buy in Europe and even more freely than before the treaty and undoubtedly will go on doing so. Thus they have shown no preference for American products and no disposition to especially favor this country in return for the liberal tariff concession made to them.

The San Francisco Chronicle remarks that the reciprocity treaty has not increased American trade to a degree which in any way compensates for the great loss of revenue to the treasury, has seriously injured the prospects of the best sugar industry and has strengthened the hold of the Sugar trust both in

NEW INDIAN POLICY.

Important Changes Proposed by Commissioner Leupp. Chicago Tribune. Mr. Francis E. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, makes some sensible suggestions in his annual report regarding the future treatment of the Indians by the government. Although only recently appointed to his present office, Mr. Leupp has been a close student of the red men for twenty years. His investigations have convinced him that the nation's past policy in dealing with its wards has for the most part been extremely unwise. Its mistakes have been mainly due to misunderstanding of the Indian's nature. His well wishers generally have looked upon him as either "simply a white man with a red skin" or classified him indiscriminately with non-Caucasians such as the negro. The truth is that he possesses a distinct individuality which is overlooked.

It has been a fundamental error, Mr. Leupp thinks, to try to civilize the Indians into civilization. Feeding them up and feeding and clothing them at public expense has deteriorated them, as it would any child in a new policy. The child would be futile to try to change those past middle age. But much may be done for the young. First of all, they should be educated. There are 30,000 or 40,000 Indian children of school age in the United States. Most of the boys have become farmers in the west, the girls have become domestics, nurses, etc. They and the girls who will become their wives should not be taught "to reel off the names of the mountains in Asia, or extract the cube root of 12345678," but should be given training which will later be practically useful to them. They should of course have the same opportunities as anybody else to get it. But the government should not give to those who don't want it and probably never will use it. Mr. Leupp's suggestions are in line with the most advanced educational thought of the age. There is a growing tendency to make the taught to create, to create and more practical. The reasons why that of the Indian children, with their comparatively limited mental capacity, should be made so are even stronger.

When an Indian gets capable of taking care of himself the leading strings that bind him to the cradle should be cut. He should be made as free and independent as white men are in respect both to property and citizenship and sent forth to hustle for himself. The government should quit straining itself to find something for him to do. Mr. Leupp has no doubt that the Indians will find means of supporting himself if Uncle Sam throws him upon his own responsibility. Let the process of readjusting the red men to surrounding conditions be carried on gradually but steadily and they will in a few years be practically assimilated to the people about them. That is the problem, so many years will then cease to trouble the nation.

The policy Mr. Leupp outlines is perhaps the wisest that has ever been suggested. The Indians cannot be kept forever in tutelage. They cannot remain forever a separate race in the nation. The solution proposed seems well adapted to relieve them at once of their leading strings and melt them down into the mass of the people in a way that will do neither them nor anybody else any harm, either temporary or permanent.

Question for the New Year.

Shall we abolish football and yet continue to tolerate Christmas shopping rushes? Removing Temptation. Brooklyn Eagle. The railroads now believe they have earned money enough to be good, especially as Mr. Roosevelt proposes to save them from further temptation.

Crested Cut of All.

Pittsburgh Dispatch. The most humiliating thing Russia has yet had to suffer is the announcement from Constantinople that Turkey is about to send ships to Russian ports to protect Turkish subjects.

Deserting the Melon Patch.

Minneapolis Journal. It is given out that the big western railroads have agreed among themselves to stop rebating. That is a great deal like the willingness of the boy to get out of the melon patch when he sees the dog coming at him.

Theory and Condition.

Kansas City Star. There is considerable boasting about the freedom of the press in this country, where the government imposes an arbitrary and unjust tax on white paper and on the material which is used in its manufacture. It may be that congress dares to uphold and sanction this invidious policy because it fears the trusts more than it cares for the newspapers.

A New Peace-maker.

Springfield Republican. Mr. Baer's toast, "Blessed are the peace-makers," encourages the country to hope that the next great coal strike will die before it is born. Hitherto the country has not looked Mr. Baer's way to find an apostle of peace, but Mr. Roosevelt's example may be catching in the empire of anthracite. Mr. Baer may well aspire to become famous as the great peacemaker.

Soothing Effect of a Million.

After all the effusive sympathy that this country lavished on Mrs. W. E. Corey and all the anathemas that were heaped on her husband by everybody, including his own parents, for deserting the wife of his youth and poverty and taking up with an actress, it is really discouraging to read that Mrs. Corey has settled with her husband for \$1,000,000, that she has returned to live with him and that there is no happier couple in Pittsburgh than they are.

TIPPOES INTO CAMP.

Kansas Senator Tells Where He Stands on the Rate Question. Kansas City Star. After another delirious examination for the purpose of study and preparation, after the careful consideration of both sides of the question, Senator Long has arrived at the conclusion that there is going to be some kind of rate legislation. He sets forth what the Foraker bill proposes, what the Elkins bill proposes, what the Interstate Commerce bill proposes and what the president proposes, all of which things the country has known through the general discussion of these subjects while Senator Long was deliberating. Senator Long ventures to say what he thinks congress will do about it, and makes so bold as to declare that, so far as the president's recommendations in his last message go, they should be followed by the lawmakers.

This Senator Long of Kansas, after an austere and pensive reserve, after defining interviewers and providers, has timidly picked his way into the president's camp, where he naturally belongs and where it was predicted long before he had made up his mind, that he would land. But his entrance has been made as if upon a hostile territory, that he might awaken some hostile sentiment. He has none of the air of a fighter, but rather the manner of an academician. But it should be gratifying to Kansas and the friends of the square deal generally that he has finally put himself on record as favorable to the president's policy, even if he justifies himself by a sort of legal verbosity rather than moral directness. When Mr. Long grows accustomed to his new quarters and is made to feel at home in the excellent company he will find, he may be impelled to put on armor and go into battle.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. There is something doing among the magnates who own or seek to control the Union Pacific railroad, but the Wall street gossip is unable to fathom the game. Last week the common stock of the company changed hands at the rate of 30,000 shares and this unusual activity convulsed the street that there is a deal on or a fight for ownership. Saturday's New York Evening Post has this to say about it:

With Union Pacific common stock changing hands this week at the rate of 30,000 shares or more per day, on an advance of ten points in price for the last ten days, and thirty-six points from the low point of last January, unusual interest was attached to current rumors. The first, as usual, was of a contest for control. When it was pointed out, however, that the interests of the Illinois Central, the Chicago and North Western, the Rock Island and the preferred shares could also throw on the market the \$100,000,000 new preferred stock authorized last May without a moment's warning, or before the present management could be displaced, the reported contest immediately lost interest. The real explanation being advanced, the buying and the new high records which were being established one day after another, was that with the \$100,000,000 unissued preferred stock authorized to "finance coming requirements, especially such as arise in connection with the acquisition of stocks of other companies," first the Illinois Central was to be taken over; afterwards it was the New York Central.

A stubborn fact that upset the reported Illinois Central rumor, which, according to schedule, was to be financed with valuable rights to everybody concerned was that while Union Pacific advanced ten points, Illinois Central advanced three. As to the alleged Union Pacific-New York Central merger, it was recalled that last spring New York Central advanced twenty-six points on exactly the same story, and then declined twenty-four when it was officially denied. Shortly afterwards Union Pacific dropped from 12 1/2 to 12 1/4. The story was obviously used at that time merely to cap a "boom."

Another damper to the reported intention of the Union Pacific to issue the \$100,000,000 preferred stock, always with rights, was that the movement was all in the common stock, which sold nearly fifty points above the preferred. But if "rights" were involved, the preferred stock also ought to have advanced. The only peg left then in sight was an increase in the dividend on the common stock. In spite of the fact that the management waited six years before the semi-annual payment was increased last July from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent, "inside information" was distributed to the effect that the rate would be increased to 3 1/2 per cent at next month's meeting of the directors of the company.

One of the most plausible theories heard for the advance of 20 points in Union Pacific since the dividend was increased to 5 per cent was that the company would soon show a return on the investment of the \$100,000,000 non-dividend Southern Pacific stock purchased in 1901 and 1902. During the year the price of the Southern Pacific advanced from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 on the same belief. In the annual report issued last week, however, it was virtually stated that no dividend would be paid in the near future, and the price of the stock declined from 7 1/2 to 6 1/4.

The following estimate of the improvement work and new construction by railroads was published this last week by the Wall Street Journal. It places the amount of new work actually under way at \$33,000,000, with over \$40,000,000 of additional work in contemplation. The estimate in millions (000 omitted) in detail is given below:

Table with 4 columns: Railroad, Under way, Contemplated, Total. Rows include Rock Island Sys., Burlington, G. Northern, N. W. & P., etc.

MORE KINDS OF GRAFT.

Various Brands of the Article in Common Use. Cosmopolitan Magazine. There are copper-penny lawyers who pat in. Some lawyers will give a copper bit "bit" if he'll steer them, and send them suits against railroads and the like for killing people or breaking their legs and arms. Then there are lawyers—mostly the sort that infest the police magistrates' courts—who will take a copper penny on the East side—who have an underground partnership with certain of the police. Here's the way they graft. The lawyer has clients who are thieves or worse. Naturally he keeps a friendly eye on their financial condition. One of them gets into the law. The lawyer knows, and he gives the "office" to his partner, the policeman, to collar the client. The "pinch" comes off; the copper runs in the rich thief, and he and the lawyer shake him down between them. When they've taken their share, they turn him loose to get more. Then they shake him down again. Of course, the poor crook who's collar never suspects his lawyer, who tells him that the money goes—every dollar of it—to square the copper, and that he'll get a stretch or a fine. Sing along, old partner! This kind of thing comes off by the dozen every day.

There's court graft, too, where the clerk and the court officer stand in. Take a probation officer, so-called: A man pleads guilty, or is convicted; the judge holds the case over for a few days, but the figure of \$50,000,000 is somewhat in excess of the road's actual requirements. So far, for the purpose of this extension and other similar objects, the road has given for the Rock Island system, which now includes the "Prisco" lines as well, appears to be based partly on that system's plans for extensions which, for the time being at least, are held in abeyance.

CHRISTMAS JOYS IMPERILED.

Virginian's Thrilling Cry for Spiritual Help. New York Times. This is a season of the year when one wishes everybody to be at least as happy as is compatible with the payment of extra bills, and therefore it is truly and deeply pathetic to learn that there are people down in Virginia who would be happier if they were permitted to spend more of their own money, and less of their own, in the Christmas cheer of their friends and themselves. The sorrowful revelation is made by one Lem Luskins of Amaryllis, which is in Louisiana county, that state, in a letter to the postmaster of Richmond. "Please to send me," writes Mr. Luskins, "the name of one seeloon keeper in Richmond. We all want to order some whisky for holiday and we can't get no whisky hereabouts. Will you please to give letter to one seeloon keeper and tell him to write to me. We be sending to Cincinnati, O., after whisky. But it is so long coming and we want to get it near. We want to have some one order whisky for all of the people around here when they want it, specially on holidays." Now, there really is an Amaryllis in a Louisiana county, Virginia, for we have looked it up in a book, so anybody even remotely equipped with a knowledge in human nature can and must believe that this letter is the sincere cry of a hungry—no, thirsty—heart. A member of the Woman's Christian Temperance union might be able to read Mr. Luskins' appeal with dry eyes—might even be able to rejoice over the fact that whisky ordered from Cincinnati is "so long coming," but there be softer folk who, while in no doubt as to the general badness of all red liquors, will yet have a sigh to heave as they think of the Christmas drought at Amaryllis and of "all of the people around here" who are vainly yearning for a promptly responsive address.

Balance of Trade.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Since 1875, republican party came into control of the government in 1887 the excess of exports of merchandise over imports has exceeded \$4,300,000,000. The footings this year will be about: Exports, \$1,820,000,000; imports, \$1,200,000,000, a total of \$620,000,000 in excess of imports. The law can show the figures for standing pat.

THE DOCTOR ASKS.

"Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to health. Then keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. Just one pill at bedtime is enough, just one.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Manufacturers of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

A CHANGE OF TUNE. Railroad Managers Anxious to Make Peace with the Government. Brooklyn Eagle. The bad little railroad boys are going to see the teacher and promise to be good, if only he will not shut off their recess. That is about the significance of the conference to be held in Washington next Thursday between the managers of the Interstate Commerce commission and the railroad representatives from Chicago. The railroad men asked when they could be received and a time was set through Mr. Knapp, the Illinois member of the commission. The railroad men say in advance that they will pledge themselves and their companies to aid the commission in every way in their power to break up the system of rebates. Little dependence can be placed on pledges of that sort, as has been shown time and time again, but the fact that railroad men are ready, even anxious, to make such a pledge, shows that the end of the rebating and discriminations, which have made the railroads the real arbiters of the prosperity of sections and of individuals is in sight.

A few years, even a few months ago, the railroads insisted that rebates were their own private business and that the government had no concern with them. They maintained the system generally, in defiance of the law, and declared in defense of it either that rebates were inevitable or else that the system was morally sound. Their willingness to abandon it has been manifested directly on the announcement of indictments of prominent men for conspiracy to grant rebates, and in the face of unusual and widely distributed activity on the part of federal district attorneys to secure more indictments. The railroad situation in the country is in the process of a change more radical than any which has affected it since the community of interests idea has placed the management of most of the great lines in a few hands. What form the modification will take no one can tell, but it is clear enough that railroad management in 1907 will be a very different matter than it has been in 1905.

PERSONAL NOTES.

William R. Taylor, governor of Wisconsin from 1874 to 1876, has been admitted to the Old People's home, near Madison. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson was 82 years old on Friday last. The venerable poet, preacher, writer and soldier observed the day quietly at his home in Cambridge, Mass.

At this late day it is proposed to accept the resignation of midshipmen who have never really desired to be Farragutes or Footes, or who have tried of trying to be. A sensible decision.

After the holiday recess Speaker Cannon will blossom out in a suit of homespun gray. Recently he received several yards of cloth from a rural constituent, whose wife wove the fabric from wool grown on her husband's sheep. The cloth, says the speaker, and is a Christmas gift to the legislature and has having it made up by a Washington tailor.

Peter Larson of Montana is doubtless the richest Scandinavian in America, and probably the richest man in the northwest, next to Senator W. A. Clark. He is a Dane by birth and for the first twenty years his life was that of an ordinary peasant lad in Denmark. He came to America empty-handed and ignorant of the language, beginning as a dock laborer.

Captain Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral John Anson Winslow, who, as commander of the Kearsarge, sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama off Charlebourg in 1864 and died in Boston in 1874, has just been detached from the Charleston and will leave for Fort Monroe in a few days to take command of the new battleship Kearsarge.

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The Doctor Asks — "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to health. Then keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. Just one pill at bedtime is enough, just one. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

THE SAGE'S EXPERIENCE. Washington Star. He burnt midnight oil, and he studied and Great volumes from which learned people would quote. He was making his report. "I heard a fellow say today that your book gave him mental dyspepsia.'"—Philadelphia Press.

The Piano Buying Public Pleased. Nothing Has Happened Which Gives Greater Satisfaction. The Universal Discount of 25 per cent off of the straight piano dealer's retail prices which this house inaugurated during the year and marked this last and lowest asking and selling price on the tags in plain figures, and hung the tags on the pianos in plain view, is what has done the business for the Hospe Co.

The Piano Buying Public Pleased. Nothing Has Happened Which Gives Greater Satisfaction. The One Price Plan on Pianos is winning us more friends daily. They know the \$150 mark means \$150 net. The ten-year warranty on the pianos means Ten Years, and the terms, \$6 per month, means just what it says. The \$450 Kane Mahogany Upright Grand Piano stands for just \$450, cash or time. Can we do better than this to please? Yes, we can! We can, and will, show you new scale Kimball Pianos for from \$260 up. We make Kranch & Bach Pianos from \$375 up. We have sixteen different makes of pianos, including the latest Art Upright and Miniature Grand Bush Lane Pianos. Just call and see the French style 14-inch walnut case. Our stock is fresh, bright, new, in perfect tune, ready for delivery. Just pay a little down—balance at convenience. It pays to see the "Angelus" play the piano. A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas Street. The Piano House with the One Price.