# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1906, was as follows:

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| 1 | 31,650 | 17 | 31,300 |
| 2 | 31,600 | 18 | 31,640 |
| 3 | 31,680 | 19 | 30,960 |
| 4 | 32,060 | 20 | 31,140 |
| 5 | 30,140 | 21 | 31,650 |
| 6 | 31,580 | 22 | 33,940 |
| 7 | 31,440 | 23 | 31,550 |
| 8 | 31,320 | 24 | 30,830 |
| 9 | 31,140 | 25 | 32,250 |
| 10 | 31,790 | 26 | 30,630 |
| 11 | 31,940 | 27 | 30,800 |
| 12 | 30,050 | 28 | 30,610 |
| 13 | 31,400 | 29 | 30,530 |
| 14 | 31,230 | 30 | 30,070 |
| 15 | 31,220 | 31 | 32,440 |
| 16 | 31,220 | | |

Total .....972,600
Less unsold copies .....8,142

Net total sales .....964,458
Daily average .....31,111

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1906.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
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.**

King Ak-Sar-Ben should place his order with the weather man early to insure prompt delivery at the specified time.

In choosing between duty and chance of death St. Petersburg policemen prove true to Russian ideas of patriotism—by resigning.

Now that the health of the pope has been exhausted as a subject, correspondents are getting even by killing off his physician.

If the Union Pacific Railway company and the Union Pacific Coal company are really divorced the public must be paying the alimony.

Intervention with Funston at the head of American troops will probably mean that Cuban rebels will have exchanged King Log for King Stork.

Southern planters could have expected nothing better than conviction for peonage when they tried to hold a negro who "was with Roosevelt in Cuba."

Chicago claims the largest court house in the world, but Chicago's claims are always in the superlative degree and the building is not completed.

It was scarcely necessary to add that the man who mistook carbolic acid for blackberry brandy came from Kansas, where everything in a black bottle looks alike.

Those American swindlers in Europe who pretend to be sons of American high financiers must be making false claims since they failed to get away with the plunder.

Because he left $7,700 in the strong box a defaulting Kansas banker is believed to be insane, but he was doubtless only striving to maintain Kansas' reputation for freaks.

When the crisis comes it will probably be remembered that the "Platt amendment" is part of the constitution of Cuba—not part of the Constitution of the United States.

In declaring that he does not want government ownership of railroads until a majority of the democratic party favors it Colonel Bryan has practically, if not literally, abandoned the idea.

It is hardly probable that Great Britain will again force China to abandon its campaign against the opium habit, as even British commercial avarice is being curbed by a growing spirit of international morality.

After four years in Europe "Buffalo Bill" will start on a "farewell tour" of America next year. Wonder as to the effect of foreign travel on the aborigines should help attract large crowds.

Now that Simon Bolivar Buckner has declared "Bryan more dangerous than ever," the democratic candidate for attorney general in Nebraska may be forced to make public confession and plea in avoidance for the "error" of '96.

A Kentucky sheriff has been indicted for murder because he carried a campaign against feudists across the line and killed one of the fighters. Both states might gain glory by obliterating state lines under such circumstances.

*THE KEY TO THE PUZZLE.*

The investigation into the finances of the Burlington railroad undertaken by Attorney General Hadley of Missouri to combat the contentions of the railway attorneys in what is known as the Missouri maximum rate case, has developed a puzzle which on its face is more mysterious than the old 13-14-15 combination. The general auditor of the Burlington road, under oath for a deposition, had the audacity to assert that his road is carrying local traffic in Missouri at a loss in excess of $800,000 a year, which would be so increased in case the maximum freight rate law enacted in 1905, reducing rates on a large number of commodities from 20 to 40 per cent were put into force that it would reach $1,000,000 a year. The witness under examination was compelled to admit that the Burlington's net profits on state and interstate business taken together in Missouri in 1904 and 1905, amount to about $5,000,000 annually, but stuck to it that the more local business the road handled the more it would lose.

The key to the puzzle with which Attorney General Hadley seems to have grappled in vain may be found by coming to Nebraska and digging out of the legislative archives the letter over the signature of General Manager Holdrege, representing that road in this state, dated March 6, 1905, endeavoring to uphold the rates in force in Nebraska, which are much higher than the rates exacted in Missouri. In a labored argument the Holdrege letter undertook to make several points, among them:

5. That the supreme court of the United States in its decision upon the Nebraska maximum rate cases requires that in considering the measure of the reasonableness of a local freight schedule all interstate traffic must be eliminated and that rates within state boundaries cannot be reduced by law below a compensatory basis.

It can safely be asserted that no railroad in the state of Nebraska can be sustained at its present condition of efficiency and give the local service now rendered or expected and depend exclusively on local state traffic at the present rates, and that, therefore, existing state rates cannot lawfully be reduced by this legislature.

And further the letter attempts to clinch the position by this convincing argument:

The fact is that by reason of competition and the effort to make suitable rates to increase the volume of traffic the present tariffs in many of the agricultural states of the west are clearly insufficient to pay in any return upon the investment without the assistance of interstate traffic, which, in accordance with the United States court decision, is not an element for consideration in the problems before the state legislature.

Transformed into cold figures, the lawyer who wrote the Holdrege letter asserts that the traffic local to Nebraska is only 20 per cent of the traffic handled in and through this state by his company, making the net earnings upon this strictly local traffic for the preceding fiscal year only $459 per mile, amounting to 1.76 per cent upon the valuation "upon which we are willing to pay taxes," and "these figures clearly cannot be considered a fair rate of interest upon the actual investment."

The puzzle whose key Attorney General Hadley is looking for, therefore, is unlocked by the statistical jugglery by which the Burlington charges as expenses of operation in Missouri the total outlay in that state and offsets this against its receipts from local traffic while crediting all receipts from through business as pure velvet to the profit account. In other words, the Burlington financiers persist in making the local traffic in each state bear all the items of expense for both local and through traffic, and then set up the claim that it is losing money on local business and that a reduction of local rates will be equivalent to confiscation of their property.

On this theory every railroad in the country would have to be regarded as a charitable institution, carrying freight and passengers out of pure benevolence to the people and trusting to divine Providence to furnish a suitable reward at some future date. The Bee is sure it voices the sentiment of the people of Nebraska in expressing the hope that Attorney General Hadley will go to the bottom of the Burlington rate extortions and blaze a way for our legislature and railway commission to follow.

*ROBERT ROBERTS HITT.*

Forty-eight years ago the memorable debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas at Freeport, Ill., was held from a platform erected in a field adjacent to the town. The immense multitude was growing impatient of delay when the tall form of Lincoln arose and, looking anxiously over the crowd, he called out: "Where's Hitt? Is Hitt present?"

Such was the historic scene in which Robert Roberts Hitt first publicly appeared, then a slender youth acting as stenographer in a forensic combat which doomed one great party leader to disappointment and defeat and gave the nation another and a greater in his stead. The death of the person for whom Lincoln waited before beginning his famous Freeport speech removes now one of the most useful men in our public life, who had served continuously twenty-four years in the national house. Congressman Hitt's place in congress was unique, for while a staunch partisan on broad lines, his candor, courtesy and abilities were such as to disarm personal and party animosity and in the forwarding of public business to secure the prestige of his judgment among the opposition almost equally with his own party. At the head of the foreign affairs committee, for which a previous extensive diplomatic experience had pre-eminently qualified him, no man in congress has had a greater influence in shaping the course of affairs with which that committee deals during the last decade.

Congressman Hitt was a type all too rare in the public service, as modest as he was pure in character and efficacious, and such was the respect in which he was held by his constituents that his tenure of office was by common consent and he was left at liberty to devote himself to the broad and truly national concerns of the government.

*MEANING OF INTERVENTION.*

The circumstance that must impress American observers of Secretary Taft's mission is the average Cuban's blissful ignorance of what intervention, if the United States shall decide upon it, actually means. Cuban ignorance doubtless arises from their unfamiliarity with genuine government whose effect is order, public security, justice and the supremacy of the law, involving stern and prompt repression of conditions of outlawry such as exist today on the island. Their standpoint and experience are indeed so utterly different from our own that their present attitude cannot but be incomprehensible to our people.

Nothing should be more clear, however, from President Roosevelt's explicit message to Cuba and from the nature of the case than that intervention, whatever its duration or whatever its ultimate effect on the relations between the island and the United States may be, will immediately and conclusively stamp out the outbreaking and lawless tendencies which are dominant and which are incompatible with peaceful living, industry and personal and property rights. In short, the moment intervention is ordered the full resources of the United States, civil and military, become dedicated irrevocably to efficient government throughout the length and breadth of Cuba.

Thirty thousand American residents are now engaged in business in Cuba and more than $200,000,000 of American, and like amounts of English and other European capital, are invested there. Moreover, every legitimate Cuban interest is likewise vitally dependent upon a sure regime of law and order. The notion that all these vast interests and the fate of the island may depend upon the caprice and predatory instincts of a horde of lazy and vicious mongrels led on by adventurers is one that intervention will rudely and instantly collide with. The jeering remark of the revolutionist as he gazed on our warships in Havana harbor that "they cannot come to the tall grass," will not be repeated after experience with American intervention. The army that hunted down and wiped out the Apaches in our western mountains and the Filipino insurgents in far eastern fastnesses will summarily establish the fact that the grass does not grow tall enough in Cuba to hide and protect horse-stealing, house-burning and crop-destroying cutthroats and vagabonds.

What disorderly Cubans, though they seem not to know it, are up against is government in the form of the real thing, of their own doing if they are yet able to do it or if not by American soldiers and sailors who will certainly prove equal to the job. And they are destined verily to know, if not before taking the dose then beyond a peradventure afterwards, that their great and good friend Theodore Roosevelt means exactly what he has said to them.

*TUBERCULOSIS IN THE SCHOOLS.*

With the opening of the school year is resumed the systematic effort which was inaugurated some time since to protect children in the Chicago public schools against the spread of tuberculosis. The scheme which the school board is evolving, with the aid not only of the regular staff of the public health department, but also of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute and of the organizations of which Jane Addams is the head, goes far beyond the farthest that has yet been attempted in most cities where progressive treatment has been introduced, and aims at nothing less than conclusive separation of those who are so diseased as to create danger of infecting healthy children.

The practical application of the scheme includes such an examination as will certainly discover all cases of tuberculosis and their classification as contagious and non-contagious, since it is admitted that the latter class is very numerous, requiring regular inspection of all schools at stated periods by medical inspectors. Nothing less than such an inspection will suffice for exclusion of those who are suffering from the disease the moment their presence in the class room becomes a menace to the other children. There will, of course, be a considerable number of "suspects" and a room in each building is to be set apart for the purpose of examining and treating them, while a corps of trained nurses is to be employed to visit their homes, thus extending relief to the afflicted as well as protection for the sound pupils.

Obviously the aims of the movement are inspired by the progress of sanitary and medical science, but the success of the methods must depend almost entirely upon the wisdom and tact of school administration. Novel applications of medical science which, under the irresistible rule of military authority, accomplished wonders in the Japanese army in actual war might fail and produce only trouble through maladroit school management. At the outset at least the most extreme circumspection will have to be observed not to attempt too much and to avoid interference or mistakes that would offend parents or give a handle to popular ignorance and prejudice. It would still be a matter of extreme delicacy and difficulty to conform public school administration to the known principles of medical science even if public sentiment were far more enlightened than it is.

But the serious undertaking to combat the terrible "white plague" in the public schools of Chicago and other large cities can hardly fail to be of incalculable benefit. Generally speaking, it falls within the lines which science has already marked out for public policy. Now a novelty in most of its methods and sure to cause irritation and, indeed, many hardships until necessary collateral adjustments are effected, it will become familiar by use and so welcome by demonstrated salvation to multitudes that the public will be amazed that such methods were so long neglected.

*THE DAILY NEWSPAPER A NECESSITY.*

People are steadily realizing more and more how the daily newspaper, which once used to be regarded as a luxury, has come to be a necessity to every one who must keep in any degree in touch with what other people are doing.

The imperative need of a daily newspaper is strikingly emphasized, although in a humorous way, by the remarks of General Horace Porter at the Associated Press banquet in New York last week. "We all criticise the paper," said he, "we all abuse it and we all take it. We cannot eat our breakfast without it. We have no appetites for our dinners until we have seen its contents." If people had to do without their breakfasts or without their daily newspaper, no doubt there would be a divergence of choice, but no one who can have both wants to dispense with either.

While the demand for the newspaper is a demand for the news of the world, the first demand is for information of persons and things among whom we live. The home newspaper is the newspaper that can be least easily given up, as everyone knows who travels away from home. A well known Omaha business man who had been spending some time in Denver declared the other day that he "could get no satisfaction out of any paper obtainable there except The Bee and that he continued to read The Bee, exclusive, a day old rather than the local papers of later publication date." This is by no means a unique experience, as many a reader of The Bee has discovered what a superior paper his subscription brings him only when he is out of reach of a desired copy.

Many people do not learn the full value of their daily newspaper until they find they cannot get it, and this experience makes them appreciate it more when they get one like The Bee—clean and up-to-date, and served to them promptly at a comparatively trivial price.

*THE RUSSELL SAGE ESTATE.*

The heirs of the late Russell Sage have probably fully realized their hopes through a settlement of their contest of his will whereby each receives double its $25,000 bequest, although their formal demands would have consumed the major part of the estate. The contest, it is apparent, was utterly devoid of merit, but the contestants were nevertheless in a position in which they could defeat the benevolent purposes of the dead multimillionaire, who implicitly trusted his wife to dispense the fortune. As she is well advanced in years the executors have doubtless acted wisely in settling litigation which might have been protracted beyond her lifetime and the cost of which would likely have been far greater than the additional amount paid to the heirs, notwithstanding the public contempt which their extortion deserves.

The settlement accordingly will release this vast estate for application to the benevolences which Mrs. Sage will administer. Such distribution of a fortune the lowest estimates of which are from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 thus becomes a matter of universal interest, since Mr. Sage himself gave no public intimation of his plans and desires. But it is known that there was a definite, although possibly an unwritten, understanding between him and his wife, in whom he reposed implicit confidence and to whom, therefore, he left his monumental accumulations in the form of absolute ownership as the surest means of carrying out his benevolent designs. Their precise nature will probably not be long in appearing, now that the obstacles imposed by grasping heirs have been removed.

Anther saviour of humanity has come to the front with a plan to exclude from the criminal code the words "punishment" and "penitentiary," and substitute for them the words "reformation" and "state school." Convicts in the penitentiary would presumably become students and the wardens and guards, professors and instructors. About that time the schools and universities and their teaching force and attendants would be revising the dictionary to give themselves new classifications.

Patent medicine makers, who are members of the Proprietary association, give it out that they propose to comply with every provision of the national pure food and drug law and that this law should obviate the excuse for the many crude schemes for state legislation in regard to patent medicines proposed from time to time. The national law, they say, applies to all foods and medicines made in one state and shipped to other states and, therefore, the enactment by state legislatures of an identical law would cover only foods and medicines sold exclusively in the state in which they are manufactured. The prospects are, therefore, that the patent medicine makers who comply with the national law will want state legislation along the same lines to protect themselves against limitations, with sale confined to the state of manufacture. If for nothing else, this should be good news to everyone except those engaged in legislative holdup work.

This continued squabble between state officers over the affairs of the various state asylums for the insane and other dependents emphasizes the need in Nebraska of some sort of a board of control on the Iowa plan, to have supervision of the administration of all the state institutions and take them out of the realm of personal bickerings and political contention. This is a subject that may well command the attention of the coming legislature.

The scramble for insurance policies in the big New York companies must be reaching the crucial point when both sides are accusing each other of buying off employes of the other. Some people are still wondering what it is all about, if the companies intend to obey the new insurance law and the law is adequate to their control and regulation.

**Frost as a Peacemaker.**
St. Louis Republic.

War on the Ice trust in Omaha probably will soon be settled by a spell of Nebraska fall weather.

**Limitations to Mimicry.**
Toledo Blade.

Mr. Bryan is quite an orator, but he will never be able to make a noise like one of this year's government crop reports.

**National Improvidence.**
Baltimore American.

It is said that a half billion dollars' worth of life insurance was allowed to lapse last year. This is a sample of national improvidence that deserves the sternest rebuke.

**Compensations of Nature.**
Indianapolis News.

Nature always does things about right. When she creates a man with a weakness for putting his foot in his mouth, she invariably provides him with an adequate breadth of mouth.

**Professors Ask Too Much.**
Philadelphia Ledger.

A college professor writes an argument in a magazine to show that college professors ought to be paid $15,000 a year instead of about $3,000. Why, a crack pitcher on the American league gets only about $6,000 a season.

**Silence as a Promoter.**
Indianapolis News.

Persistent place hunters will note with interest the fact that the new paymaster general of the navy was the only eligible that didn't hustle for the place; but it is not likely that they will be wholly convinced that the method will work every time.

**Is He on the Toboggan?**
Kansas City Journal.

Maine democrats are attributing their defeat to Bryan's unwise utterances, and Ohio democrats have asked the Nebraskan to keep out of their state until after the election. Who would have thought a leader received with such wild acclaim a few weeks ago would so soon become a hoodoo?

**Bottling the Jordan.**
Philadelphia Record.

A speculative Kentuckian has secured from the sultan of Turkey the sole right of shipping the water of the River Jordan to all parts of the world for baptismal purposes. As a guaranty of the identity of the water, the casks in which the fluid is shipped is to bear the seal of the Turkish government, and the business of export is to be under the supervision of the patriarch of Jerusalem. This idea of bringing the Jordan to the convert instead of taking the convert to the Jordan for baptism is a pious novelty not without a suspicion of commercialism attached. The conception of such a monopoly was worthy of Mulberry Sellers.

**SERMONS BOILED DOWN.**

Sharp men do not cut much ice.
The man who lives for fun dies a fool.
Faith thinks more of folks than of forms.
No will is strong until it is able to submit.
The time to deliberate is before opportunity arrives.
A little secular succor is worth a lot of sacred sympathy.
The most heavenly things on earth are every day virtures.
That which makes the home brighter brings heaven nearer.
Taking pains for others is often a path to peace for ourselves.
Everything that is helpful to humanity is to that extent only holy.
The only religion that can win men is the one that calls them to work.
The man with a cloud on his brow often has nothing but space behind it.
The riches of the soul depend not on what we save, but on what we sow.—Chicago Tribune.

**SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.**

Washington Post. The clergyman who recently surprised his congregation by defending Mr. Rockefeller has been requested to resign. He might have known that the lawyers would resent interference with their business.

Chicago Inter Ocean: When a minister reaches the age at which he can no longer raise money for his church, the argument in his defense that he might still be useful in the matter of saving souls seems to have little weight.

New York Post: Jersey City, which produced a clergyman who introduced boxing as one of the regular activities of his church, has another freak minister who objects to a fair with gambling devices for the financial benefit of his church.

Chicago Post: Probably if the clergyman's charge against government officials at Panama is true, they refuse to encourage sound Calvinism on the isthmus because they believe the temperature would give a disturbing reality to the warnings of the preacher. But what a chance for conversions!

Baltimore American: There are complaints in some churches of a falling away from religion. It is better not to accept this dogmatically. When things go wrong the investigation should be free and impartial. With the return of the clergy from their vacations, invigorated and tuned up to their duty, it might be well for them to inquire wheher the people or the churches are a fault in this mater. A any rate, the coming season promises in one way or another to be a phenomenal one in religion.

**Most Women Would Jump**

at the opportunity of owning a nice diamond ring, watch or a fancy piece of jewelry—I have customers who have traded with me for a great many years and the rule still holds good, "Once a customer, always a customer."

The *right goods* at the *right prices*, combined with *liberal treatment* in every respect, make my customers my friends for all time. The list is constantly increasing. Let me add You?

**A DOLLAR OR TWO A WEEK WILL DO.**

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, GOLD JEWELRY, TABLEWARE,**

Make Ideal Gifts for Autumn Weddings. Everything sold for cash or on very easy payments. Your credit is good.

**MANDELBERG** OMAHA'S LEADING JEWELER
1522 FARNAM ST.


**PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.**

Goldenrod poets are now due.

In a few more days Oyster Bay will emulate the ground hog and slide into obscurity.

Cuba is said to heve $9,000,000 in its treasury. Revolutions have started on much less provocation.

It is quite a relief for the Ice trust to get behind thes cenes and give the Coal trust the center of the stage.

Life in Milwaukee is unusually lively just now. A cloud of fleas brought the townspeople up to the scratch.

A bank cashier in North Carolina disappeared recently, leaving his accounts straight. He is supposed to be crazy.

Boston was 276 years old last week. Yet there are scoffers who scoff at codfish highballs and beans as promoters of longevity.

Although overlooked by market reports, the demand for political cutlery in various states is fully equal to the capacity of the sleeves.

Millions of newly hatched lobsters have been put into the sea along the New England coast. Next summer's summer girl is thus assured a large crop of engagements.

In the projected reorganization of the looted trust company of Philadelphia it is seriously proposed to have at least one director who is an outspoken infidel and who can be depended on to spot the first symptom of religious piety among his associates.

**DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.**

She—What is your favorite poem?
He—You.—Somerville Journal.

"Yes," said the haughty maiden, with a gleam of scorn in her dark eye, "don't fear I shall reproach you with your perfidy. I waive all claim to your miserable, fickle, utterly undesirable affections."

"Whew!" murmured the crestfallen young man, as he was left alone with his thoughts. "But that was a hot waive!"—Baltimore American.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed May Pechis, "I wonder what makes these gloves of mine so tight."

"Ah!" sighed the love-lorn youth, "I, too, would be intoxicated were I a glove upon that hand."—Cleveland Leader.

"Last night when I accepted George," said Miss Roxley, who was suspicious as she was homely, "he kissed me on the forehead."

"You don't say!" replied Miss Knox.

"Yes; now I wonder why he didn't salute my lips. Oh, horrors! probably he had been drinking!"

"Very likely. You say he proposed last night?"—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Anxious Mother—Mr. Oldgold has asked for your hand in marriage, my dear.

Pretty Daughter—But he is too old for me, mamma.

Anxious Mother—The idea! Why, he isn't any older for you than he is for himself.—Chicago News.

"I understand your wife lectured you for an hour last night."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton. "She told me about a few of my faults."

"Didn't it annoy you?"

"In a way. You see, when a woman of Henrietta's gifts condescends to make a speech, it does seem a shame to have such a small audience."—Washington Star.


# The Big Piano Sale at Hospe's

**is selling lots of instruments**

The bad weather forepart of last week kept many away. You still have forty pianos to select from.

Must have them out of the way this week. Painters, paper hangers, carpenters, working to make changes in our various departments.

Pianos that are in the way must be moved. They can't stand grit and dirt, therefore the tags and the prices have a blue mark (so————) made through the already low price and a still lower price takes its place.

Why? To quickly sell them. They must go! They will go! If you want to make money by availing yourself of this big clean-up cut sale of good pianos, then they will be gone before the end of the week.

There are pianos for $90, for $110, for $125, for $135, for $150 and up—the kind you buy elsewhere for $200, $250, $300 and up.

Think of it. See the names—the best the world produces. Read, viz: **KIMBALL PIANOS**, the Irving Pianos, Vose & Sons Pianos, Weser Bros. Pianos, Chickering & Sons Pianos, Hallet Davis Pianos, Krell Pianos, Emerson Pianos, Cramer Pianos and the Steinway Pianos.

Where on earth will you find a larger representation of the best pianos made?

Then you can buy them on practically your own terms: $10 down, $4 per month; $15 to $25 down and $6 to $10 per month. If you want to pay cash, you are just as welcome.

Here is a chance to buy a piano at a price which enables you to again sell it at a profit, if you feel so disposed.

Every one guaranteed as represented or your money back.

Stool and scarf thrown in the bargain.

Come now if you need a piano. Come now if you don't need a piano for a year. This sale saves you 12 months' payments and you are just one year ahead of the deal.

Again, remember the price is marked in plain figures ALWAYS—no more, no less. Our trade is posted in this respect. We likewise do not pay commissions to any one assisting you to select. They do not ask us—they know our rules.

You are safe to make your selection as if you knew all about pianos. That is why our trade like to send their friends to our store for the best treatment, lowest prices and the highest quality and the future guaranteed.

**A. Hospe Co., 1513 Douglas St**



**Fall Announcement 1906**

We are now displaying a most Complete line of foreign novelties for fall and winter wear.

Your early inspection is invited, as it will afford an opportunity of choosing from a large number of exclusive styles.

We import in "Single suit length," and a suit cannot be duplicated.

An order placed now may be delivered at your convenience.

**Guckert & McDonald**

**TAILORS**

**317 South 15th St.**