

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, 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:

Table with 3 columns: Number, Rate, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and rates.

Net total sales 964,458. Daily average 31,111. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in this presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1906. M. E. 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.

San Francisco is again a suppliant for favors—the demand for pianos exceeding the supply.

With the arrest of a postmaster near Atlanta Uncle Sam may find the Georgia problem as difficult as that of Cuba.

That high school foot ball surplus may come in handy if it is found that the new rules do not eliminate the surgeons.

President Stensland's confession should have been made before he de camped if he expected it to mitigate punishment.

A revivalist who is to speak in Des Moines in December announces that he will not refer to local conditions. The quest of novelty still meets reward.

Those storms from east and west seem to have sidestepped, and the meeting has been indefinitely postponed, to the satisfaction of all except the weather prophets.

The right plan for the council to pursue in exacting concessions from the local franchised corporations is this: Take everything within reach and then go after more.

If Japan gets the contract for repairing the steamers Mongolia and Manchuria it will be difficult to convince Pacific coast shipbuilders that the yellow peril is not real.

President Stensland's assurance that depositors would be paid in full if no one but himself equalized funds might be repeated with equal truth by every other man who had a finger in the pie; but this affords little satisfaction to the depositors.

It is now alleged that W. R. Hearst and Tom Johnson gave financial backing to the advocates of municipal ownership in the recent Seattle campaign. The party is to be congratulated on its good showing, considering the handicap.

Now that W. J. Bryan has failed to hold J. K. Jones in line for government ownership of railroads he should immediately begin to look for another "saramount issue," as there is no hope of making this one effective without Jones.

All the railroads entering Omaha are figuring upon unprecedented travel during the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival. After the railroads bring the passengers in, it will devolve upon the good people of Omaha to see to it that they are properly entertained and cared for.

The new democratic city council is starting out well in appropriating \$30 apiece to four of its members for expenses to the meeting of the League of American Municipalities at Chicago on the ground that what they learn there will be worth the money to the taxpayers. On this score it might be worth the money to keep them traveling around outside of Omaha all the time.

The World-Herald pictorial politician portrays the decapitation of an anti-pass bill by the legislature of 1906. As there was no legislative session in Nebraska in 1906, this must refer to some democratic legislature in some other state, or perhaps it refers to one of our own fusion legislatures of a few years ago that promised to abolish passes and then quickly forgot all about it.

SOME PERTINENT ADVICE.

In his first public address in the Nebraska campaign last week, Senator Burkett, after reviewing the position of the republican party on national questions and recounting the achievements of the present republican congress, came down to the state issues with some pertinent advice to legislative candidates seeking republican support. Senator Burkett declared: Every republican candidate is pledged, and if he isn't he ought to go on and stamp himself as one who pledges himself to carry out the republican platform. When the republican party writes a platform it is to be carried out and no man has any business running on the ticket if he isn't intending to carry out his party's platform. One of the planks in the platform declares for an anti-pass law, and the people expect it to be carried out. I say the people expect it because it is in a republican platform. It was in a democratic platform some years ago when they were in control of state affairs, but they neither enacted the law nor stopped riding on passes. But I want to say here and now that the man in a disloyal republican who will run on that platform this fall and does not vote and work for its enactment into law this winter.

In these declarations Senator Burkett is simply reiterating what The Bee has already said, namely, that every candidate for the legislature is coming before the people with the distinct and specific promises of legislation within state lines, formulated by the last republican convention in the state platform which it promulgated. The opposition is trying its best to make people believe that the republican platform pledges do not count for anything, and that they are repudiated by the candidates who are running for the legislature, the idea which they are trying to spread being that the only way to get the reforms demanded is by electing a democratic legislature. It behooves the republican legislative candidates, therefore, to put a stop to this impeachment in the most effective way—by taking a stand upon every plank of the state platform whose redemption requires legislative action. If there is any platform repudiation to be done in Nebraska this year it should be left for the democrats to do. Republicans have everything to gain and nothing to lose by standing up in the open and taking the people fully into their confidence.

THE PIVOTAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Two opportunities come for the effective expression of the popular will as to national government, the national election—when a president is chosen for a term of four years and at the same time a house of representatives for the first two years of that term, and a national election in which only a house is chosen for the last two years of the presidential term. We are now within six weeks of the latter election. Two years ago, by a majority which constituted the most unmistakable expression ever made by the people, Theodore Roosevelt was elected president on a definite program and with him a republican congress to assist him therein for two years. The record, therefore, has been made up, and it is up to the people to say now whether they desire to checkmate him, by electing an opposition party majority in congress, in the program they then commissioned him to carry out. This issue was presented by President Roosevelt himself directly and with all possible force at the threshold of the campaign, and indeed it arose out of the nature of things. For the very essence of the purpose of the constitution is to afford opportunity for national expression if the people desire to thwart the chief executive, either because he has proved recreant to trust or because, having proved faithful, they have changed their will during the first two years of his term. With the campaign approaching its close the fact is thrown more and more into bold relief that the great mass of the people, irrespective of party, have in no wise changed their mind as to the policies which they so signally endorsed by President Roosevelt's election two years ago, except it be that they are even more firmly resolved upon them now, and that they sincerely and enthusiastically approve his fidelity and success in carrying out these policies. Even partisan opposition does not dare to meet the issue, but its attitude from the beginning up to this moment has been evasive and directed not to the real business in hand, which is choice of a congress to sustain the president the next two years, but to manufacture political capital for use in the presidential election two years hence, demonstrating that it would abuse power, if it could get it, for the same purpose in the meantime. Its chosen leader, who has lately come upon the scene, has not mended matters, but dodges the real issue of immediate public business by exploiting national ownership of railroads and a hodgepodge of other impractical questions, the only possible effect of thrusting which forward dominantly in the next congress would be to paralyze Theodore Roosevelt's leadership in the great practical work he has in hand.

President Roosevelt, then, and his program, with the whole popular movement for which they stand, are the issue, and it only remains for all who have had part in that movement, and who in their hearts feel that it should go on to further success and not be either hampered or stopped by opposition obstructions, to act upon patriotic conviction in the congressional election now so near at hand.

Candidate Shallenberger has the audacity on the stump to question the sincerity of the republican party on its stand against free pass evils and railway rate abuses. In view of the fact that Mr. Shallenberger was made the

THE IRON INDICATION.

The accepted estimates of iron production for the current year make the world's total 57,700,000 tons, to which the United States contributes 25,300,000 tons. The unprecedented record has thus been made of almost exactly doubling the world's output in eleven years, it having amounted to 28,665,945 tons in 1895.

As iron is universally recognized as the great basic material, the fluctuations of whose use are the most accurate index of general industrial conditions, it signally appears that we are in the midst of a period of unexampled world-wide activity and expansion. But it must afford a clearer conception of the extraordinary conditions in the United States when it is remembered that the doubling of the world's iron product has been possible only by the trebling of the iron product of the United States during the same period, it having increased more than twice as much as the world's total only half a century ago.

The significant fact appears in current home market reports that the supply of pig iron is nevertheless falling behind demand, with steadily rising prices for delivery three and six months hence, while the capacity of the steel and cognate industries which require pig iron is today already practically contracted that far in advance, reflecting the tremendous purchasing power, domestic and foreign, to which our own business is at the present juncture adjusted.

THE ATLANTA MOB.

The mob outbreak against negroes in Atlanta is in some respects worse than the typical southern lynching, of which the victim is known or suspected to be guilty of a specific crime. The horror of the offense in such case often annuls the self-restraint and balance even of many citizens whose better judgment condemns overthrow of law and order. But the Atlanta outrage appears to be the culmination of long continued insensate and vicious incitement to race prejudice which could tend only to stir up the dangerous elements of the community to blind violence against negro victims, whether innocent or guilty. The appeals which have been systematically made in the sensational local press, a sample of which was the standing offer of a money reward for negro lynching in the contingency that a certain crime should be committed, was the criminal preparation for indiscriminate outrage and suspension of law.

There has been some ground the last year or two for hope that the anti-negro mob spirit was beginning to fall away, so that at no distant time innocent blacks as well as whites might have in the south the reasonable and just protection of the law, backed by a law-abiding public sentiment. The offense of the Atlanta outbreak consists not only in the heinous wrong to its immediate victims, but also in the stimulus it is likely to impart to evil passion and practice wherever the two races in large numbers live side by side.

The return to steamboat traffic on the Missouri river has been hailed at Kansas City "with a blowing of whistles, the clanging of bells, and the glad acclaim of thousands of persons gathered at the river shore" to witness the docking of the first freight-laden steamer to arrive after a lapse of more than a decade. And the promise is made that regular traffic will be instituted on the river between St. Louis and Kansas City just as soon as suitable boats can be obtained. As soon as Kansas City years for more words to conquer if it will extend its river freight line up the Missouri to Omaha we will guarantee to loan that siren whistle and make a requisition on Fort Crook for a salute of thirteen guns.

The land frauds worked through the Nebraska land offices seem to have reached out beyond the confines of this state, as witness the arrests made in Chicago for promoting fake entries by civil war veterans and their widows. There is no question but that a gigantic conspiracy was concocted to get possession of large tracts of Uncle Sam's public domain in this state without complying with the laws and no discrimination should be made in ferreting out and punishing all the parties to such offenses who went into the game with their eyes open and knew what shady work they were engaged in.

If the well defined rumors in circulation are correct, the democratic organ will do well to go slow about parading Judge Graves as "a judge whose principles lead him to refuse the railroad pass." Will it withdraw its support of him as the democratic nominee for congress in the Third district should it be shown that he has been riding on railroad passes since he mounted the bench?

Before digging into the alleged evasions of the inheritance tax law for the purpose of manufacturing political capital, our democratic friends should ask why it was that the last democratic county attorney in Douglas county allowed the law to remain a dead letter during his entire term of office, to be taken up and enforced by County Attorney Slabaugh as his republican successor.

When Cubans are assured that President Roosevelt's "square deal" policy doesn't stop at the borders of

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IN MEMORIAM.

Splendid Specimen of Citizen. Leslie's Weekly, September 30, 1906. In the recent sudden death of Edward Rosewater, founder, proprietor and editor of The Omaha Bee, Nebraska lost one of her most useful and eminent citizens, a man who had made his beneficial force and influence felt throughout the land. This successful journalist was distinguished by ability, integrity and independence of character. He had so won the confidence of the people that many important offices had been bestowed on him, and he lately made excellent showing in an exciting contest for the United States senatorship. In all causes involving the public weal Mr. Rosewater was found on the right side. He was a splendid specimen of the citizen of foreign birth who makes his way up from poverty to success and honor, and who is more truly American than are the great majority of those born within our borders.

Let Well Enough Alone. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. At this time last year the treasury deficit was \$14,000,000, and in September, 1904, the deficit was \$21,000,000. Now there is a surplus. Let us stand pat.

Not the Restless Kind. Pittsburgh Dispatch. Tom Targart accepts Committee on Tom's resignation with public respect and without comment, thereby indicating in a manner in which the public would accept his own resignation as chairman.

Brains Better Than Brawn. Louisville Courier-Journal. Four safe blowers in St. Paul got away with only \$10,000, while one Philadelphia banker was scooping up \$10,000,000. This is further proof that success must be bought not with mere brawn, but with brains.

Cuban Idea of Government. Chicago Chronicle. General Nunez tells us nothing that we did not know before when he says that many of the Cuban insurgents have no fixed ideas of political affairs and that others are adventurers. The statement applies, as a matter of fact, to the entire population of Cuba. The idea of government held by the Cuban son of freedom is embodied in a resolute and unflinching ambition. With these and a well-stocked hand in the vicinity, emancipation can go on under either a "moderate" or a "liberal" administration. It all depends upon the supply of ammunition and yellow-legged chickens.

Mob Rule in Georgia. Chicago Tribune. The Atlanta outbreak almost inclines one to doubt the value of civilization. It makes one ashamed of its weakness as a restraining power. It should make the south ashamed of a race prejudice so bitter and indiscriminating that guiltless persons may be killed and maimed just because they belong to the negro race. It is a disgrace to Atlanta. It is a disgrace to the militia that when it was called upon to restore law and order it did not have sympathies with the mob murder. It will be a disgrace to the whole state of Georgia if the leaders of the uprising are not arrested and punished for murder.

Man of Tireless Industry. Palmyra Gazette. The turmoil and animosities of an aggressive life end at the grave, and the most bitter enemies of Edward Rosewater gathered around his bier remembered him only with kindly feelings. He lived in the state for the last quarter of a century have left a deeper impress on Nebraska's history. A man of tireless industry, he was ever at work in the newspaper field, in politics or in business, and never took time for a vacation until the summer came for a final rest, which came when he should have been in the full vigor of manhood.

Mad Nebraska Famous. Sidney Republican. Mr. Rosewater made Nebraska famous. His newspaper and his personal appearances were known in all parts of the country to the profit of Nebraskans. He, like the illustrious Greeley, made the mistake of his life when he entered the political arena. A great newspaper man can not become a great politician. A newspaper of modern times must be fearless and honest. A man's sudden death and mourn his loss as a newspaper man and truly hope his mantle may fall upon an honest and fearless shoulders as it has covered all these years, while Nebraska was forging to the front under men of such integrity and righteous valor.

A Great Editor Gone. The Fourth Estate. The late Edward Rosewater, though born in Bohemia, was a remarkable type of the self-made American. Starting with no capital but brains, pluck and energy, his history was that of many another lad similarly endowed. He had small advantages in the way of formal education in early life, but he was a student to the end of his days. He was fond of languages, German and Hebrew he acquired in his early boyhood, and a few years in this country gave him a command of English such as any native American might well envy him. Later he learned French and had even a reading knowledge of Italian.

MR. BRYAN'S COME DOWN. How the Peerless One Shifts Sail to Westward. Minneapolis Journal. Mr. Bryan's fantastic deal, state and national, ownership of railroads has been before the public less than two weeks, but in that short time the peerless one has received an impression that it is purely his own fault and not to be forced on the democratic party.

Charity Fund Diverted. San Francisco Chronicle. It is still necessary to explain that the amount subscribed for the relief of the sufferers from the San Francisco fire did not reach \$20,000,000. The total was \$9,924,733.90, and of that sum only \$6,822,738.49 has been received by the relief committee. How much of the remainder of \$3,101,995.41 contributed, but not turned over to the relief committee, will be held out entirely remains to be seen, but meanwhile it is well that the outside world should be made acquainted with the real figures.

LITTLE TALKS ON HAIR CULTURE. Underneath your scalp is where hair-sickness originates. You can revive sick, falling hair only by attacking the trouble under the scalp. ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE GUININE) is the one sure remedy for hair troubles and their causes. It cures dandruff. Use it every day and WATCH THE RESULTS. Let me send you a free trial bottle. Send 10 cents to pay postage and packing. Parfumerie ED. PINAUD, 24-26-28-30 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK. Use Ed. Pinaud's "Bris Embrassees Violettes" for the handkerchief.

Recommended by leading physicians and chemists. FIVE REASONS WHY CALUMET BAKING POWDER. 1. It complies with the Pure Food Laws of all states. 2. It is the only high-grade powder sold at a moderate price. 3. It is not made by a Baking Powder Trust. 4. Food prepared with it is free from Rochelle Salts or Alum. 5. It is the strongest Baking Powder on the market. \$1,000.00 given for any substance injurious to health found in Calumet. Calumet is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients is absolutely perfect. Therefore, food prepared with Calumet is free from Rochelle Salts, Alum or any injurious substance. All Grocers are Authorized to Guarantee this. Calumet Baking Powder costs little. Costs a little more than the cheap, injurious powders now on the market, but it is a big saving over the fruit powders. Try Calumet.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Political forecasters refuse to consider the returns from Maine as a vindication for spelling reform. Thomas F. Abdernon, a Boston newspaper man for twenty years, has been appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald of that city head of the newly established publicity bureau. Senator Bulkeley was defeated as a candidate for delegate to the Connecticut republican state convention, and a similar fate recently overtook Senator Gallinger in New Hampshire. It appears that the Standard Oil profits in Missouri amounted to only 60 per cent. How many people would be content with only 60 per cent when they had the power to take 1,000 per cent? Hearst's running mate on the Independent league ticket is a great-grandson of the original John Jacob Astor. For a party of the very plain people the league ticket is gorgeously plumed. With the purchase of the Laurelos ranch in Texas, Mrs. H. M. King, popularly known in the south as the "cattle queen," is now owner of 1,300,000 acres, a tract nearly twice the area of Rhode Island. Notwithstanding the fact that Congressman Theodore E. Burton was one of the busiest members of the last congress, he has found time to write a life of his old friend, John Sherman, which will be published in October. Political issues in Kansas have become so tame that a noted "hustler" for the ticket was relieved of his false teeth while listening to a campaign speech. Fortunately for him his whiskers were too short to follow the molar.

In South Australia one of the labor leaders, Thomas Price, is premier of the state government. He was formerly a stone mason and worked by the day on the Parliament house in which he now sits, chief ruler of the state. Carl Fletcher, standing six feet seven, and one-half inches in his shoes, a member of the class of 1902 of the Seattle high school, will hardly have his claim disputed to being the tallest high school student in the United States. He is but 18 years old. Thomas K. Wallace, who recently died in Washington, was for fifty-two years connected with the Treasury department. He was born in Philadelphia and was a descendant of General Williams of Haverford, Pa., a family that contributed to revolutionary history a number of noteworthy figures. Goethe's "Faust" in its Japanese version offers some novel features. Mephisto is a foreigner, all the other characters being Japanese. Marguerite is acquitted of the charge of murder by a Japanese tribunal. In the last act she marries an officer who has returned with the victorious army from Manchuria.

MERRY JINGLES. "Ah! Miss Bright," said Mr. Nervy, "you certainly have got a trim little waist!" "Yes, Mr. Nervy," replied Miss Bright, "there's no getting around that!"—"Philadelphia Press."

"I see that they are building houses out of paper, nowadays." "Yes, even theaters. I was at the opening performance of the new opera house the other night, and complimented the manager. He said: 'Yes, it's a good house—but all paper.'"—"Cleveland Leader."

"Do the prominent men of your party show much fear of this political storm?" "Yes, they are all getting afraid that the lightning won't strike."—"Baltimore American."

"Do you like lobster a la Newburg?" "No," answered the other, "there aren't many millionaires in Newburg. I prefer lobster a la Pittsburgh."—"Washington Star."

"Little boy," said the judge, "do you understand the nature of an oath?" "Makin' a swear?" "Yes."

"I know all about it, judge," answered the youthful witness. "I sell papers right in front of the gas company's office."—"Chicago Tribune."

"Say," growled the first hobo, "why didn't yer go up ter dat big house an' get a handout?" "Why, I started ter," replied the other, "but a minister-lookin' guy gimme a tip not to. He sez, 'turn from yer present path; your soul ter de dogs.'"—"Philadelphia Ledger."

JEST YOU HOLLER "FINE." Denver Post. There once lived a gray-haired feller, Back in Peardville, Kenjin' store, Who had just as many troubles, As the rest of us—an' more. But when he got ter be wiser, 'at him How he felt, he'd never whine. He'd jest smile a pleasant smile an' Holler, "Fine."

He was humpedback jest a little, An' his teeth was mighty few, An' his liver was a poor one, Per his store ud hardly run. Ut despair they'd see no sign, He'd jest smile a pleasant smile an' Holler, "Fine."

Now, he didn't have no family— All his folks had passed away, An' his livin' was a poor one, But when ask how he was feelin' This here poor old Jerry Clain, He'd jest smile a pleasant smile an' Holler, "Fine."

Jerry took down sick one mornin', Oh, he simply writhe in pain, An' the doc who come to see him Seen his life was in the wane. He says, "How you feelin', Jerry?" "Even the doc can't see the wane. Jerry smiled, an' with his last breath Hollered, "Fine!"

What a great old world we'd find this If the kickers all could be Jest a little like Jerry Clain. (This includes you, friend, an' me). 'stead of spreadin' out our troubles, Cut 'em out an' give 'em to the wain. Say, less try ter be less an' smile an' Holler, "Fine!"

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.

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