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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee

mailed to them. Address will be

changed as often as requested.

No street car strike in Omaha for the present.

Base ball players are in training. So are the rooters.

Paradoxically speaking, a closed primary means a wide-open primary.

Senator Spooner says he resigned in order to look out for his own interest. Also his own principal.

"A successful man has no chance these days," says Mr. Harriman. Then how does he happen to be successful?

Evelyn Thaw's hint that if her husband is convicted she will return to the stage ought to help the defense

These insurance laws propose reforms in about everything except the amount the policyholder has to pay in premiums.

If imported divorce suits continue to run amuck in Omaha courts, divorce importations from abroad may even-

the relief of A. Booze of South Carolina, who should be able now to live up to his name.

While Mrs. Eddy is reputed to be worth millions, she pays taxes on only unless congress at once ratifies the a few thousands. Just another triumph of mind over matter.

Mr. Rockefeller says he is preparing a new surprise for the country. It can not be an increase in the price of oil, for that no longer causes surprise.

If King Edward has engaged a special sleeping room in a hotel at Biarritz for his favorite Irish terrier, how close does that come to being a mollycoddle?

the coroner.

now. The government has made it centive to industry.

By adding 17,000,000 acres of public lands to the forest reserves, President Roosevelt has done much toward making it impossible for the timber thieves to yield to temptation.

The new federal judge in the district of Nebraska is posting up on his duties. The lawyers who are to practice before him will do well to post up a little on their duties as well.

Douglas county will have to have a new jail before many years. In the interval it is the part of economy to spend no more than necessary on the present county jail building.

of the Dreadnaught type. Uncle Sam lations of the Department of Agriculwill not care if the fad becomes so popular as to relieve him of the necessity of acting as policeman for the Latin-American countries.

South Omaha has just gone through a strenuous primary contest to deterwith a recount on demand of defeated high premium.

HARRIMAN HARMONY. The American people will

cause for rejoteing if Edward H. Harway presidents and railway manipulators of the country to quit antagonisand to co-operate with them for the upon us. mutual benefit of the public and the railway owners. It may seem like a case of eleventh-hour repentance on the part of the railway managers, but there is accepted scriptural warrant Herald in its legislative correspondfor receiving the prodigal son and it is safe to assert that there will be no hesitancy in extending the hand of the fusion members," and goes on to fellowship to Mr. Harriman and his say: associates if they proceed, with the usual zeal of new converts, to demonstrate by deeds the genuineness of their present professions.

With the ring of sincerity and admiration-provoking frankness, Mr. Harriman admits the truth of practically all the charges that have been made against the present day system of railroad operation, in which the rights and wishes of the public and the lawscorned or openly opposed. "All of the possible effects of this agitation before it was begun or before conditions that made its growth possible that if the railways and the elected representatives of the people had met operated for mutual benefit no one as it is today. None will deny the soundness of Mr. Harriman's contenwhich now apparently moves him alno populist party, no rising tide of party vote. protest against railroad discrimination in business and railroad domination in politics that has finally given the trans-His blunt confession that "the railroad ple on every platform pledge proposipolicy of the past has been a mistaken tion. one" will be cheerfully accepted by the public, which has been aware of the fact for a long time.

Perhaps it were better, however, to refrain from taunting Mr. Harriman and his associates for having been so slow to recognize facts that seem to right to congratulate themselves on have escaped none but themselves. Mr. escaping a street railway strike at this Harriman's assertion that he is "ready | time. to make the advance in a scheme of co-operation between the government and the rallways my chief interest," may be accepted as an earnest of good intentions, the redemption of which will depend on him and his associates. The American people, individually and traffic and impeding business. As a in representative bodies, are patient rule, a street railway strike involves and long suffering, slow to anger, mighty when aroused, but quick to best of intentions and of discipline on forgive when its wrongs are righted. the part of the strikers. While all If Mr. Harriman makes a determined strikes necessarily disjoint industry and vigorous start on the promised and block progress to a larger or journey toward railroad reform the public will meet him half way.

FRANCE'S THREAT OF TARIFF WAR The cabled announcement that the executive branch of the French govington, to be a move on the diplomatic without fighting over shadows. chess board, rather than a threatened tariff war. The cabled statement is to the effect that the maximum tariff rates will be applied on American products reciprocity treaty with France that has been hidden in a senate pigeon hole for several years, or unless Secretary of State Root gives the French govern-

ment some assurance that the treaty will soon be ratified. The French threat acquires a new significance in view of the fact that it follows close on the heels of an announcement that Secretary Root and Ambassador Sternberg have just signed an agreement continuing the modus The closing days of congress were vivendi between the United States and enlivened by Senator Platt's statement Germany for at least another year, tion to the sum already appropriated that no report of his resignation should thus heading off a tariff war between under the provisions of the exceedingly be believed unless it came direct from | those countries, implied in a threat The Filipino will have to go to work action looking to the making of a \$145,000,000, an increase of \$6,000, easy for him to mortgage his farm and the agreement signed by Secretary Root the fact that the number of pensioners a mortgage on the farm is a great in- and Baron Sternberg, the United States makes tariff concessions on a number of German products, notably on wines, brandles, paintings and statuary, and

The United States, however, is not justly chargeable with discrimination, because France may share in similar concessions by signing a similar agreement and making concessions deemed necessary by the administration at It is even charged that in the house a Washington. The principal concession asked of France by this country is that American live cattle and dressed meats be admitted by the French government under the rigorous examina- by the committee. tion and precautions provided by our Brazil, too, has ordered a battleship pure food law and the inspection reguture, while the French government declines to accept this inspection as sufficient, the proposed trade agreement re-

than with Germany. Exports to France mine who should be school board can- in 1906 aggregated \$97,892,480, with ice. The president's position is endidates, the primary being followed up imports about the same, while our exports to Germany for the same period man of the senate committee on pencompetitors. For a job that carries amounted to \$234,742,102 and our im- sions, who has agreed to present a rule it given its electoral vote to a democratic no salary, membership in the South ports from Germany amounted to at the opening of the next session for Omaha school board seems to be at a \$135.142,996, leaving a balance of a more rigid inspection of private pentrade with Germany in our favor of sion bills. The record is sufficient evi- Grover Cleveland in 1802.

riman actually represents, as he inti- a commercial way, but it would also erly alms to prevent what threatens mates he does, the desire of the rail- gain by better trade relations with Ger- to become a serious abuse of the spirit many. France clearly has the worst of the argument, and under the circuming the federal and state governments stances will hardly declare a tariff war

TROUBLE IN THE FUSION CAMP.

Discussing the debate on the primary election bill the democratic Worldence refers to Cone of Saunders as "the nominal but discredited leader of

Incidentally the consideration of the primary bill marked the transfer of the mantle of leadership of fusion members from the shoulders of Mr. Cone to those of Quackenbush. In spite of the party platform declaration for a direct primary bill to line the fusion members against the bill. His attempt was a signal failure.

All of which must be interesting to republicans as well as democrats. To what extent Cone of Saunders has been discredited as the minority leader we making powers have been ignored, are not apprised, but the principle applies to all political parties that good ils," he says, "should have considered leadership means good faith with the

So far as proposed reform legislation is concerned, all the members of were allowed to continue." He admits the legislature are committed by the party platforms upon which the last political battle was fought in Nebraska on common ground years ago and co- on all the main points. The only possible exception, terminal taxation, would be worrying over the situation while in the republican platform and not in the democratic platform, has been part of the democratic program. 9,763 tion on that point. Had the spirit Four years ago the minority members offered a terminal taxation plank as ways dominated the railroad managers an amendment to the then pending revof the country, there would have been enue bill and made it the issue for a

If fidelity to promises is to be enforced, every member of the legislature, who is not directly or indirectly portation magnates a good wetting and subsidized by the railroads, will be threatened to submerge some of them. found lined up on the side of the peo-

A GOOD ENDING.

Irrespective of the matters in concompany and its union employes, the people of Omaha generally have a bills.

Ordinarily the interest of the public street railway strike is costly to the whole community, inconveniencing disturbance and disorder even with the smaller degree, the street railway strike almost invariably produces more serious results and affects a wider area.

railway strike particularly ominous make the averting of such a strike all ernment is preparing to enforce its the more gratifying. The street railmaximum tariff rates on American way company deserves credit for reproducts not specifically exempted by dressing such grievances of its emexisting agreements appears, in the ployes as were real and the employes The late congress passed a bill for light of recent developments at Wash- deserve credit for taking the substance

ARUSING PENSION LIBERALITY.

President Roosevelt has notified members of the senate and house pension committees that a halt must be called in the matter of private pension bills, which the congress has been turning out by the thousands at recent sessions. Necessity of such retrenchment is impressed upon the president by the record of the session just closed in passing 7,000 private pension bills and leaving an additional 14,000 on the calendar without action. As each bill provides for an appropriation of an average of \$24 a month, the measures passed by the congress call for an aunual expenditure of \$2,016,000 in addiliberal pension laws now in force. The made by the German government about total appropriation for pensions for the a year ago unless congress should take fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, is reciprocity treaty with Germany. In | 000 in the last four years, in face of is rapidly decreasing every year.

Investigation shows that a majority of the private pension bills are passed posing figure as a fugitive from justice. after the pension bureau has rejected France naturally wants protection the original claims of the applicants. against what would appear to be a in many cases, the rejection is due to discrimination in favor of German inability to present properly certified records, but in many others the bills are passed at the request of members of congress. In fact, the private pension bill has become a recognized part lev. of congressional perquisites, if the term may be used in that connection. custom has been established of deciding at the beginning of the session just how many private pension bills each member may have favorably considered

The president's contention is that the new service pension law, granting a pension of \$12 a month to veterans of the Mexican and civil wars when 63 years of age, \$15 when 70 and \$20 when 75, is liberal enough to cover maining suspended pending further ne- all needs of veterans, not already provided for by laws giving increased Our trade with France is much less allowances to dependents and sufferers gating \$919,600,000. from disabilities incurred in the servdorsed by Senator McCumber, chair-

about \$100,000,000. In a tariff war dence of the desire of the republican with France, the United States would party to deal liberally with the vetergain about as much as it would lose in ans, and the president's decision propof liberality in pensions.

The railroads may declare all excursion rates and convention concessions off because of the 2-cent fare law, but it does not follow that such orders will be permanent. The railroads, for example, made a one-fare excursion for Ak-Sar-Ren last year. which made the rate 11/2 cents per mile. If it paid the railroads to carry passengers for 1 1/2 cents per mile last year there is no good reason why it should not pay them to do the same thing again this year. The railroads do not run excursions for the benefit of the excursionists, but because it is profitable to the railroad, and they will Mr. Cone was one of those who attempted probably find it profitable to put in excursion rates on proper occasions under a 2-cent fare law just as they did before under a 3-cent fare law.

The state senate has turned down the recommendation of Governor Sheldon for an amendment to the revenue law governing the taxation of mortgages as real estate at the place where the mortgaged property is located. The governor is right, because our present system unquestionably inflicts double taxation. It will evidently take considerably more agitation, however, to educate the average lawmaker up to the point where he can see the necessity of a change to correct this injustice.

Secretary Taft may be endangering his presidential boom by figuring on some compromise by which the Cubans dulgence in cock fighting. - It may be embarrassing to him to have the opposition caricature him in the act of tossing it into the pit.

The learned treatise on "The Omaha Sponge" is signed by the tax commissioners of the Union Pacific and of the Burlington. In the meanwhile, however, these two systems are sponging troversy between the street railway their property in Omaha and compelling the other taxpayers to foot the

The thrifty railroads are taking care while paying up their back taxes not to let the penalty clause run in uninterrupted street railway service against them any further than absofar overshadows the interest of either lutely necessary. The various counthe employers or the employes. The ties throughout Nebraska, however, are disposed to be generous in this matter without rubbing it in.

> "When will the Thaw trial end?" asks an eastern exchange. We do not commencing the day after the umpire comes out and yells "batter up."

> > Violent Separation Averted. Baltimore American.

The thrilling melodrama of kidnaping congressman in the very capitol itself and The very facts which make a street his rescue in the nick of time by the constitution, so preventing him from being parted from his mileage, is one of the in cidents of the dying congress which sentiment will love to recall.

> A Reckoning Some Day. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Perhaps the testimony of Mr. Harriman is a wholesome lesson to those who have looked with complacence on the mad rush to mammoth fortunes and have considered the Harriman methods as a part of the general prosperity which everybody is expected to rejoice over. Sure as little apples were not made by human hands there will be a reckoning some day. There will be great excitement, but not much merriment.

Promoting Predatory Corporations. Philadelphia Press. Some states, like Delaware, shamelessly issue circulars and pamphlets offering chean facilities for organizing corporations under laws which hold no one responsible. New Jersey is another partner in a thousand iniquitous schemes, and it has not ever the poor excuse of poverty. Maine and West Virginia are two notorious sinners. No state has a moral right to issue these predatory charters. If the work continues and scandal after scandal appears, some way will be found to end a national evil. The best way would be for the states to

have sound corporation laws. The worst way would be by federal action. But some way will be found. As long as the states furnish these corporation "jimmles" professional corporation criminals

POLITICAL DRIFT.

President Roosevelt made a notable record in sending thirty-seven messages to the second session of congress.

Abe Ruef of San Francisco, notorious as a political boss, does not present an im Some envious critics of Secretary Shaw suggest that the two dozen silver plates presented to him will be appropriate repositories for presidential lemons. Another state capitol fight is on in Cali-

fornia. The legislature passed a bill submitting to a vote of the people at the next general election the question of removing the state house from Sacramento to Berke-Shaw. Shonts and Spooner go to New

of the dollar mark on the bow of their names is as magical to greatness as to the In about sixty working days congress appropriated an average of \$15,000,000 a day, lifted the salaries of members 33.31 per cent and expectorated 9,000,000 words 'representing a greater variety of mental ful-

minations and brain storms than altenists

have dreamed of. The Fifty-ninth congress made two reords-one for legislation, the other for appropriations. At its first session it passed the rate bill, the pure food bill, the meat inspection bill, the free alcohol bill and others of lesser importance. At its second session it passed appropriation bills aggre-

Lowis Stuyvesant Chanler, Beutenant governor of New York state, having asserted that "the state of New York naturally democratic," it is recalled that only four times in the last fifty years has presidential candidate in 1868 to Horatio Seymour, in 1876 to Samuel J. Tilden, in OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The sweeping overthrow of the progressive or municipal ownership party in the election for members of the London counts ouncil is generally regarded as a blow, while local questions were controlling influences in the rout of the party in power, the tories hall the result as a demon stration of revulsion of the national sentiment, which returned the liberal party to power by an overwhelming majority. Increased local taxation rendered necessary vast and varied public improvements and the usual accusations of extravagance embittered the tax paying classes. The conscience of the pocketbook was rudely touched and the tax payers became a unit against the authors of increased taxation The election, taken alone, would not warrant the claim that it reflects national that it follows on the heels of two by-elections for members of Parliament in which the liberal candidates were defeated in party strongholds. It was to be expected that some reaction would set in after the liberal tidal wave, but the ebb tide is much stronger than the supporters of th government anticipated. Naturally the effest to strengthen tory opposition to all important measures sanctioned by the ministry and make the tory majority in the House of Lords more determined in forcing the government to appeal to the country. There is little hope, therefore, that any important ministerial measure will be approved by the peers, while the temper of the country squints toward the tories.

The new scheme of national taxation in France which has been submitted to the chambers differs from the present system chiefly in substituting an income tax for revenue is estimated at 4,000,000 francs. out in practical operation is a perplexing question. The scheme proposed is a complicated one. The rate is progressive, but not uniform. It varies in proportion to the income and in proportion to the population from residents in 1.894 counties. The quesof cities and towns. The larger the city the higher is the amount of income exempt, ranging from \$200 in communities of 3,000 people to \$400 in Paris. It is more than likely the income tax scheme is purposely complicated and confusing in order prevent serious opposition and enable the ministry to secure much needed increase of revenue without endangering its tenure of office. As exemplars of thrift fastening the gaffs on a game bird and the people of France have no superiors. Saving is a national trait. Wealth is diffused to a far greater extent than in England or the United States. Four-fifths of the capital of the country is held by people of moderate circumstances down almost to the level of poverty. Among the working classes wages range from \$1.10 to \$1.90 a day for skilled labor while the cost of food, according to the American consul at all the benefits of city government for Nantes, will average up to the American prices. Rents alone are low. The imposition of additional burdens on producers of such limited wage approaches a national crime and transforms thrift into personal sacrifice for government revenue.

Commenting upon the new law of public meetings in France, the Paris correspondent of the London Times writes: "After ore than twenty-five years of agitation in press and Parliament, Frenchmen have finally supplemented the liberty of speecha liberty which, in the absence of a good libel law, is even excessive-by liberty of public meetings. Since 1881 the French administration has rigorously clung to its right to grant or withhold authorization for the gatherings of French citizens. No dozen people could be convened in public mous, without the risk of being sent about their business, unless previously they had made formal notification to the police. A primordial right was thus hampered by a regulation which was by no means a mere matter of administrative red tape. It was a survival of imperialist methods and part and parcel of the system of centralization which is traditional in the French state. The new bill changes all that. It is a triumph for individual liberty at the expense of the principle of state intervention. It marks an almost revolutionary advance in social reform in France. Even if the Clemenceau ministry had done nothing else this measure would suffice to mark its term of office."

The Italian premier, Signor Giolitti, coninues to assure the Chamber that the government is keenly alive to the necessity of reform in the national railroad service. The other day he definitely pledged himself to legislation to regulate the service of the railways and institute a permanent parliamentary commission of surveillance He declared that the administration rigorously punished any derelictions of duty part of railway servants, and in one matter alone, the neglect to warm carriages, had inflicted 306 fines. It was from no want of care and will on the part of the management, he said, that railway inconveniences existed. His protestations, however, were rather coldly received by the Chamber, which has had plenty of promises before. Meanwhile the service seems to grow worse every day. Complaints pour in from all parts of the country of the injury done to commerce. In Milan and Turin industries are seriously hamipered by the difficulty of obtaining coal. Deputies from north Italy describe the situation as intolerable. There is a growing conviction that the chief cause of trouble is to be sought in the complete demoralization of the whole body of railroad officials, great and small, and that there will be no improvement in the situation except through reorganization.

"It is estimated that a professional man in Japan can live, with his wife, in comfort on \$250 a year," says the Reader Magazine. "This means one large divisible apartment, a small kitchen, a bathroom, a study and a storeroom; a charming garden, one servant and surroundings of great refinement. Mats are the covering of the floor, of course; pillows the seats; table linen is superfluous where lacquered trays and paper napkins are used; personal laundry is at its minimum where two hot baths a day are in custom. The fagots used in cooking are not much larger than a man's finger, and fuel for ironing is unnecessary where clothes are stretched properly upon a frame. Perfect privacy is one of the huxuries of this minute menage, for a high bamboo fence shuts off the view of strang-York for larger salaries, \$25,000, \$20,000 and \$50,000, respectively, per annum. The stroke ers. Each article of the house is carefully selected, and some of them are of rare beauty and of durability that permits them to be handed on from one generation to an other. No waste takes place, for every erumb of the food prepared is eaten. Flowers are the chief decoration, and the science of flowers is a part of the accomplishments of the lady of the house."

A Real National Loss. Philadelphia Record (dem.).

The resignation of Senator Spooner o Wisconsin, it is no exaggeration to say diminishes by more than one-eighty-eighth part the brain weight of the senatorial body. His retirement is greatly to be regretted. His partisanship was sometimes extreme, but it was curbed by a degree of ability that held him aloof from pettifog-

Smooth and Expeditious,

The neatness and dispatch with which the president added those 17,000,000 acres of forest land in the national reservations must be a source of delight to all who 1884 to Grover Cleveland, and again to appreciate the magician's trick of "now I vou see it and now you don't."

BAKING

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COST OF HAULING CROPS.

Figures Which Argue Eloquently for Better Roads.

Chicago Tribune. Few people have any appreciation of th outlay which is necessary on the part of the farmer to haul his crops from the farm to the point of shipment. The sight of wagons on the way to town is one which is familiar in the country districts. That farmer must have wagons and teams is taken for granted without any considera tion of what such an equipment means it the way of initial cost or of what it represents in dollars and cents in connection with the farm profits.

The Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin upon the subject, "Cost of Hauling Crops from Farms to Shippins Points," which reveals some surprising the personal tax and the tax on doors and facts. The method of compilation illuswindows. The increase in the total trates the work of the department in the interest of the farmers, and the results of How the income tax scheme will work the study suggest the enormous saving which might be effected under improved facilities for transportation.

A circular letter sent to 2,800 correspond ents of the department brought answer tions asked included the weight of the average load, the number of horses or mules used for hauling such a land, the cost of hiring a team for the purpose, the greatest distance to a shipping point, the ime ordinarily taken for the round trip. Using the information gained from thes

answers, an expert has prepared table showing the cost of hauling the principa crops to the nearest shipping point. Taking the more common products for illustration in a single year to get the corn crop shipped, this item representing nearly 10 per cent of the value of the average load carried. In the case of wheat the aggregate cost was nearly \$22,000,000, or a little over 7 per cent of the value of the load Taking twelve of the principal product the aggregate cost of hauling to a place of shipment was \$73,000,000, this making no ac count of the expense of hauling grain to mill. Such a large outlay in a given year has

its own eloquent language of the saving from better roads, which would larger loads or fewer horses. No bette argument could be made in favor of good roads than this table of figures. statistics indicate also the possible saving through the development of freight carrying trolley lines, bringing the farmer neares to the point of shipment. With an annual outlay of \$73,000,000 for hauling \$1,500,000,000 worth of ordinary products, it is plain that the saving secured by improvement of transportation facilities would be enor-

Did You Get Yourst

Washington Herald. A statistical sharp has figured it that the provide 98 cents for every inhabitant of the United States. We would not advise anyone to lose any sleep waiting for their 98, SMILING REMARKS.

"Do you think a person can be both rich and happy "I don't know, but I'm willing to be used for experimental purposes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dix-Awfully acquisitive in a small way. isn't he?

Mix—Yes. He's mean enough to take the measles from a helpless child.—Cleveland Plain Dealer,

"How do you account for that man's extraordinary pull?"
"Easily! It's hereditary. His father and grandfather before him were dentists."—Baltimore American.

"He's so prim and so painfully careful about himself and his clothes. Why, he can wear a collar a whole week long."
"Gee whiz! What an awfully long neck he must have."—Philadelphia Fress.

"What's this exaggerated ego?"
"It's a new name for that morning-after feeling."—Washington Heraid. Seiber-Speaking of costly menus, what is the highest price you ever had to pay for

a partridge?
Wright-Twenty-five dollars. I had shot
it out of season.-Chicago Tribune. "He was hitting up the wine pretty lively last night."
"He can't do things by halves. He goes into everything with his whole heart and "H'm! and next morning he wakes up with a head "-Philadelphia Press.

"Your daughters have had every advan-"I should say so," answered Mr. Cumrox, "they can understand every word of a music program of a hotel menu."—Wash-ington Star.

A QUESTION OF NATIVITY.

was born on upper Broadway."

I was bawn in South Ca'liny," Said a thick-lipped pickanliny, An' my mammy, she done tol' he She was bawn in ol' Virginny," 'I was born in good old Roston," Said precedous little Prue. And a winsome western maiden Hoasted birth in Manitou.

was born in far-off Deutchland,' Said Kairina, fat and fair; I dunno," said simple Rastus, "Guess I wasn't born anywhere."

I ben born, I tank, in Sweden." Said the flaxen-haired Christine 'Pshaw, that's nothin," bragged Christine; bragged Johanna BAYOLL NE TRELE.



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New \$350 Planes for .. \$240 New \$300 Pianos for .. \$190 These are brand new Planos of well-known makes. They must seen to be appreciated. \$10 sends one home. \$5 per month pays for it.

We offer, during our great Push Sale, the following Bargains KNABE Piano, upright, case in fine shape, interior as good as ever, only \$210. Terms-Cash \$15, then \$8 per month. KIMBALL Piano, walnut upright, nearly new, fully guaranteed,

Terms-\$15 cash, \$7 per month. EMERSON Plane, resewood upright, in good shape, good for ten years, \$175. Terms-\$10 cash and \$6 per month. HERLICH Piano, upright, ebony case, a beautiful instrument, looks like a \$300 Piano, only \$165. Terms-\$10 cash and \$5 per

HINES & CO., walnut case upright Piano, looks like new, only \$155. HARRINGTON, nearly new upright Piano, only \$137. On small

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