

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MORE MONEY FOR THE FARMERS.

Secretary Wilson, who has just returned to Washington from an extended tour of the west, predicts that the farmers of America will receive about \$1,000,000,000 more for their crops this year than they derived from the record breaking crop of 1906.

The American Agriculturist of New York and the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore have been making very careful inquiry into conditions of the crops throughout the country and both agree with the estimate of Secretary Wilson, the New York publication placing the gain at something more than the secretary's figures.

This means that the American farmers will this year receive a monetary return of more than \$7,000,000,000 from crops, in spite of the reduced yield in certain products, the lack in yield being more than offset by the increase in prices, due to shortage of the crop in foreign countries and the enlarged demands both at home and from abroad.

The situation is full of encouragement for the entire country and must be particularly gratifying to the residents of the great cereal producing region west of the Mississippi, which must be the largest beneficiary of the prosperous conditions. It means more money for the farmer, who is already out of debt; more business for the merchant, more employment for the workmen, more traffic for the railroads, increased business for the packers and stockmen, and more prosperity in all lines of activity.

It may also serve to explain why the west has refused to shiver and shudder over every decline in speculative stocks or to see national disaster in eight every time some trust combination is brought into the federal courts to answer for its misdeeds.

THE RESULT LOCALLY.

The result of the primary election locally gives the republicans a strong county ticket, which will compare more favorably with previous lists of nominees submitted to the favor of the voters.

While no slate has gone through unchanged, the resulting combination of candidates successful at the primary should come as near to satisfying the different elements of the party as would have been accomplished by the most carefully guided convention.

The whole "harmony" ticket has been ratified by the rank and file of the voters with the exception of two places, in both of which the break is to be ascribed to the large field of candidates diverting the issues between the real competitors. Whether Smith for clerk of the court will show the vote-getting ability that has been demonstrated by Bingham remains to be seen. The ticket has two towers of strength in Bralley for sheriff and Furay for treasurer, while the others who have won over competitors, namely, Solomon for comptroller, Shriver for assessor and Davis for coroner, should give much additional force to its appeal to popular favor.

On the judicial ticket the renomination of Judge Sutton with flying colors was almost a foregone conclusion. It was in the air that the sitting members of the district bench should be retained without discrimination between them and the voters seem to have registered their wishes in this matter effectively. The nomination of the judges is equal to an election practically without opposition.

All in all, the outcome of the primary in Douglas county ought to serve to eliminate still further whatever remnants of factionalism may have remained and to knit the party firmly together for 1908.

IOWA EDITORS AND DARWIN.

Members of the Iowa Editorial association faced an awkward situation at their Spirit Lake convention the other day and acquitted themselves with a degree of brilliancy that would qualify most of them for places in the diplomatic corps. The editors had been holding a meeting, running over a week, with morning and afternoon addresses by bright chautauqua lights, and then devoting the evening session to a round-table discussion of the addresses they had heard during the day. The big day came when the morning address was delivered by Prof. George M. Roberts of the University of Chicago and the afternoon talk by Prof. James E. Orr of the University of Glasgow. Both were to speak on topics of interest to editors and it was anticipated that they would offer food for a lively and uplifting discussion at the evening round table.

In the course of his address, at the forenoon session, Prof. Roberts gravely informed the editors that "the principle of universal evolution, as Darwin proclaimed it, is accepted by every university in the world," and he went on to prove it. His address was so specific and backed up with so many unquestioned authorities that the editors promptly lost all desire to look up their ancestry, for more than a generation or so back—and then adjourned for lunch. At the afternoon session Prof. Orr, who declared that his views were shared and fully endorsed by the entire faculty of the University of Glasgow, gravely assured "the theories of Darwin, notably his theory of universal evolution, have been discredited and discarded by the foremost scientists and the leading universities of Europe and America."

He proved it, too, by an array of authorities quite as formidable and impressive as that presented by Prof. Roberts.

It was clearly up to the Iowa editors

to do something in such an emergency. The issue was as clear cut as the fight between Governor Cummins and Colonel Lafe Young, and no Iowa editor runs away from a fight. But just at that time the impression gained ground that no great profit could come out of discussing the scholastic fights over evolutionary theories and a cheer greeted a motion that the round table be waived in favor of a vaudeville performance on at the opera house. The motion went through with a whoop and the Darwinian theory is still unsettled.

PROSPERITY OF THE RAILWAYS.

The showing of railroad earnings for the month of June goes very far toward refuting the claims made by certain high financiers that the course of the federal and state administrations in regulating railroad rates spells ruin or confiscation for the railroads. Up to date eighty-four roads have reported their net and gross earnings for the month, representing all the big trunk lines and the important lines in all sections of the country. The eighty-four lines show total gross earnings of \$122,060,814, an increase of 15 per cent over June, 1906, the most prosperous month in the history of American railroading. The complaint of the railway magnates has been that, despite the gross earnings, the increased cost of material, higher wages and other expenses due to legislative enactments, the profits would be materially reduced. The June report falls to support this claim. The net earnings for the month were \$41,621,559, an increase of 12.95 per cent over last year's great record.

These figures are particularly interesting, in view of the statistics just published by Poor's Manual illustrating the railroad development for the ten years ending with 1906. The year 1896 was the first to show recuperation from the hard times and since that time the progress has been steady and consistent. The figures given by Poor's for the decade are:

Table with 3 columns: Capitalization, Earnings, Net Earnings. Rows for 1896 and 1906.

The mileage of the railroads in 1896 was 181,394, as compared with 222,635 in 1906. The capitalization, stated in round numbers, does not take into account the market quotations of the stocks, which were very low in 1896 and very high in 1906. While railroad mileage has increased but 20 per cent in ten years, the investment has increased about 40 per cent, showing the vast amount of money spent in reconstruction, improvements and the purchase of new equipment.

The figures relating to earnings are particularly interesting. Gross earnings have more than doubled in the decade, while the net earnings have increased more than 150 per cent. In other words, the investment of new capital in railroads since 1896 has earned more than two and a half times that earned prior to 1896.

The earnings of the railroads for the first six months of the present year show an increase in net of about 11 per cent. Last year every railroad in the country had an enormous surplus and the gain of 11 per cent over that record stands out in bold contradiction of the claim made by the railroads that they have suffered from "hostile legislation" or the policy of the administration.

W. H. Michael of Nebraska, now consul-general to India, writes that the laborers who raise the tobacco in India get 10 to 12 cents a day, the men making the cigars 12 to 20 cents a day and the Madras firm handling them advertises its three highest grades at 2 1/2, 1.8-5 and 1 1/2 cents apiece. Nice-looking stogies may be had for 55 cents a thousand—that is about 19 for a cent. Thanks are due Consul General Michael for telling us the source of our campaign and Christmas week cigars.

Down at Lincoln the political sages have come to the conclusion that the primary election kept more people away from the state fair than the state fair kept away from the primary election. To a man up a tree it would seem that attendance at the primary ought to be conducive to subsequent attendance at the fair, especially if the Lancaster statesmen had the price.

As to the contest over Judge Sutton, the voters evidently took The Bee's advice to cast their ballots for him if they wanted him retained on the bench, and for the opposition slate if they wanted him beaten. The returns prove that those who want to keep him on the bench are largely in the majority.

New York has got rid of its horse cars, but still has miles of cedar block pavements. However, New York may not be wholly to blame, as the appropriation for the expenses of the city government is only \$140,000,000 a year, and Tammany has to live.

That scientist who insists that the whole Atlantic coast is sinking and that New York will soon be under water has evidently been taking too seriously some observations he must have made on Wall Street.

A staircase has been invented which plays tunes when walked upon. The man who has a habit of getting home a little late from the lodge will never get enthusiastic over this invention.

The democratic bosses will now have a chance to rearrange their ticket through committee substitutions. The competition for places in the democratic procession will not be so strong as to prevent the bosses having it all their own way.

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden is said to have looked down upon Newport from a high building. Most Americans look down upon Newport without seeking any high viewpoint.

"Virginia republicans are united for Cortelyou for president," says the Brooklyn Eagle. That means that those two Virginia republicans have buried their differences.

Unique Rest Cure. Brooklyn Eagle. A convicted prisoner, permitted to stay at a rest cure at a cost to himself of \$200 a week, withdrew out of the proceeds of his crime, not less than \$100,000. Why does John F. Gaylor differ from any other sick prisoner?

Improving Western Waterways. St. Louis Republic. With a surplus in his treasury fast growing toward \$300,000,000, our Uncle Samuel ought to do something really handsome for his inland waterways next winter. The amount would make fourteen feet of water from Chicago to New Orleans and from New Orleans to the Mississippi. And the people would get the money back in a very little while.

What Cuba Costs Us. Boston Herald. So much of our army as is in Cuba costs us \$254,970 more than it would have cost to maintain it at home during the fiscal year of 1907. But the loss is not only in terms of money. The loss is in terms of the lives of our men. General Alshrine, nearly \$2,000,000 of this amount being for transportation. We are not measuring what we are doing or have done in Cuba in terms of money, but it is just as well to know what the cost is.

Brazen Tractation Swindle. New York Journal of Commerce. The deficiencies and weaknesses of our whole transit system are due to stock watering, gross abuses of financing and mismanagement in the past, and all of these have been gathering under the shield of this holding company, which in its organization less than two years ago brazenly added \$108,000,000 to the already bloated capitalization of the combined systems. The people of this city have a right to know all there is to know about the methods and condition of this combination and of all its integral parts, and the time has gone by when concealment and secrecy will be tolerated.

Cheek to American Emigration. Springfield Republican. An American scarcely knows whether or not to be glad over last year's decline of the American emigration to Canada. During the twelve months ended July 1, the emigrants from the Dominion from this country numbered 54,318, or a decrease of 1.27 per cent compared with the preceding twelve months. Those of us who have felt some apprehension over the American movement across the border will, of course, be gratified by the fact that the exodus has apparently culminated. But those who feel that a strong American strain in the population of the future Canada would tend to promote close relations and friendly sentiment between the two countries will see nothing to be particularly joyful over. There are clearly two ways of looking at the question.

STATES AND FEDERAL COURTS. Judge Pritchard's Deliberance Reviewed and Contrasted. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is evident from Justice Pritchard's decision in the North Carolina railroad rate case that, while he admits the eleventh amendment to be a part of the federal constitution, he is inclined to hold that the fourteenth amendment largely supersedes and nullifies it. By the former amendment the judicial power of the United States cannot extend to a suit in law or equity prosecuted against one state or citizen of another state or citizen of the United States. The action by a railroad corporation to prevent the enforcement of a state law is in no sense a suit against the state, says the judge, but in any event, he virtually adds, the fourteenth amendment, prohibitive of state action depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, gives the federal court jurisdiction which will assert, Judge Alton B. Parker, in his address before the American Bar association Monday, spoke of the twisting out of all semblance of its original purpose which this fourteenth amendment has undergone. A case in point is this which the North Carolina federal judge is dealing with. And in such a view of the matter the fourteenth amendment, how can it fall to cover a suit in the federal courts by the bondholder of a repudiating state to recover their property? If this is not a case of a state depriving a person of his property without due process of law, what is such a case? Yet it is well settled by the federal courts that such a suit falls under the prohibition of the eleventh amendment.

Let it be conceded, however, that the federal courts have jurisdiction in these state railroad rate cases, and may assert it originally, and nullify state laws at pleasure. There still arises the question whether it is well settled by the federal courts that such a suit falls under the prohibition of the eleventh amendment. It is said that the raising of a question of rights guaranteed by the federal constitution forces the matter into federal jurisdiction. But article 3 of that instrument says: "This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Which means that the said constitution has a standing and must be given recognition in the state courts. It has a larger meaning than seems to be commonly accepted—that the state courts are merely to respect the specific decrees and interpretations of the United States supreme court.

The latter tribunal has repeatedly asserted the competency or right of state courts to deal with federal constitutional questions, subject, of course, to appeal beyond the state, and the action of our governmental system of distributed powers will be better consulted if corporations having grievances against a state or its laws should first seek redress in the state courts, even though able to raise a federal question under the sweeping scope of the fourteenth amendment.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The Postoffice department is taking notice of the activities of clairvoyants, fortune tellers, prophets and propheteesses, seventh daughters and thirteenth sons who utilize the mail facilities to lure the souls of the realm from the pockets of the addressee. Two noted dispensers of occult power in print, with headquarters in Chicago, have been denied the use of the mails and "fraud" has been stamped on the address side of all mail held up. One of the two, a professor, by the way, filed an affidavit with the postoffice authorities setting forth his occult power at great length, and forming part of the newspaper advertisement. Persons responding with a remittance of 25 cents for answers to two questions are sent a circular embodying an appeal for a further remittance of \$5 for a complete life reading. Questions asked are answered in an indefinite manner, the inspectors report, and the remitter of \$5 receives a printed horoscope identical with that sent to every person born under the same sign and consisting of indefinite and worthless paragraphs describing the character of such persons. The heartless authorities failed to take the occult professor seriously and a trap order issued accordingly. Should this course be followed throughout the country, postoffice officials charged with the task need not patronize a gymnasium for exercise.

"Plant Trees on Waste Places" is the slogan which the American Forestry association has adopted with a view to mending the awful waste which has characterized the treatment of our forested areas. "If timber cutting and timber waste goes on at the present rate," said Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson the other day, who, among other things, is the president of the American Forestry association, "and there is no forest planting in the meantime, we will in twenty-five or thirty years be a treeless nation."

Of course, the United States will wake up some time on the subject of trees and forests. There appears to be considerable ethical interest throughout the country now, but when the wood becomes so scarce and so high-priced as it is in Germany, for instance, one can depend upon it that there will be a rush to plant forests, because trees will be of more crop value than wheat, even on the best wheat land.

But it is the waste, unused places—land that is not considered tillable—that should receive the greatest tree-planting attention. There are vast areas of such lands in the aggregate, varying in extent from plots of a few acres to huge tracts that can be successfully planted to trees.

The time is not so far distant as the average man imagines when the increased price of lumber will make necessary the planting of trees even on good agricultural land. The price of timber lands is doubling every few years. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is authority for the statement that within six years lands in the southern Appalachian timber regions have increased from \$5 or \$6 an acre to \$15 and \$20.

There is an elderly, but well preserved clerk in one of the departments at Washington, says Harper's Weekly, whose extremely martial bearing, together with the red face and white hair so intimately associated in the popular mind with the planting of trees even on good agricultural land, has on more than one occasion tempted a train for New York, when the usual mistake occurred. Several men saluted the distinguished clerk, which salutes he returned with military gravity. Finally, a man giving evidence of having dined a bit too freely greeted the old chap with "How are you, general?" The old gentleman did not reply, but gave the unknown a glance of great severity. Then, turning to a train boy who happened to be passing at the moment, he called out: "Here, boy! Give me a copy of the Army and Navy Register!"

One of the amenities of official life is the stream of suggestions from wags here and there who have bright ideas for the conduct of public affairs. Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry received a letter from Mr. John A. Hill of Los Angeles, urging that more big ships be built for the navy. "I observe in the public prints," said Mr. Hill, "that the government is to be richer by the sum of \$29,000,000 in fines imposed on the magnates of the Standard Oil company. May I propose in my modest way, Mr. Secretary, that you get hold of this money and build five more fine big battleships for the Pacific station? If you succeed I would like to propose as names for them the following: The John D., The John D., The John D., the John D., the John D., the Rockefeller and the Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis."

It is a curious coincidence that most of the "stage" money flashed by villains in melodramas, and for which there is such much bloodletting and murder in sensational plays, is made in Washington almost within the shadow of the bureau of engraving and printing. The demand for it has caused it to develop into quite a little industry. It is widely used as "prop-erty" for regular amateur theatricals. It is engraved also for amateur productions, and on green paper, like "greenbacks."

A recent issue of "stage" money contained the picture of Cassie Chadwick, whose frenzied financial manipulations landed her in prison.

PERSONAL NOTES.

One of the curious things about the fighting in Morocco is that it is going on without the assistance of any Missouri mules.

Joseph Bucklin Bishop, secretary of the Isthmian Canal commission, has written a new weekly paper, the Canal Record, at Panama, which will appear this week as the official organ of the canal authorities.

Judge Lewis I. O'Neal, who has just died in Washington, served as a justice for forty years in that city. He was born in Maryland and served as a member of the federal navy on the Old Ironsides, being present at Fort Sumter when the opening shot was fired.

Bracing food for steady nerves— Nutritive food for healthy appetites— Strengthening food for sturdy muscles— The most nourishing wheat food. Unneeda Biscuit. 5c. In moisture and dust proof packages. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

BROTHER OF JUDGE DUNN. Relative of Jurist Who Tried Frisco Grifters in Omaha. SANGUINE OVER CITY'S FUTURE. Says It Will Be Greater in Country and Only One that Could Have Survived Such Calamities. J. F. Dunn of San Francisco, brother of S. F. Dunn, judge of the superior court before whom the grifters (Schmitz and Ruff) were tried, passed through the city on the Overland Limited Wednesday morning, returning to San Francisco from New York. Mr. Dunn is in the liquor business and is one of Frisco's leading politicians. He declined to say anything about the grifters because of the position of his brother as the judge who passed sentence upon Schmitz. "I think we have the greatest city in the country out there," he said. "It is wonderful what has been accomplished in building up the ruined city and in overcoming obstacles. That proverb about misfortunes never coming singly, but all being married, and some practicing polygamy, is certainly true. Our trouble started with the earthquake, continued with the fire, was continued in our next with the labor troubles, and has been concluded, we hope, with the grifters. "But there can be no doubt that San Francisco is going to be the greatest city in the United States. Any other city would have been utterly crushed by the pouring down of misfortunes that we have suffered. Our people are just as sanguine as ever. We are building as rapidly as men can build, and the structures are of a magnitude and solidity which indicate that capital is not a bit afraid of San Francisco. Rents in the business district are higher than they were before the earthquake—I mean before the fire. Well, yes, the two disasters did come at about the same time, but we San Franciscans don't say 'earthquake' when we can say 'fire.' It was really the fire that did the damage, anyway."

UNITED BROTHERS BUY HOME. New Church Secures Old Building Erected by First Universalist Congregation. The First United Brethren church has bought the old church building built and occupied for six or seven years by the First Universalist church at Nineteenth and Lathrop streets. The building has been idle for some eight or nine years, or since the dissolution of the Universalist church membership. The purchase price was not disclosed, but Rev. M. O. McLaughlin, pastor, says that when some \$2,000 of improvements are made the building will be worth about \$18,000. The church has a seating capacity of 600 and is well appointed but the new owners will improve it in a modern way and within a year or two install a pipe organ. Until then they will use two small organs. The location of the church, in the Kountze Place, is regarded as ideal. The First United Brethren church is not thoroughly organized and will not be until January 1, but it is holding services and Rev. Mr. McLaughlin is making an active canvass for more members. This demolition has ninety-five churches in Nebraska, but it has never had one in Omaha before. It has an active one in Lincoln.

POSTOFFICE SAFE ROBBED. Fifty-Four Dollars Received by Thieves Who Work at Wincott, Wyo. FT. LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 4.—(Special Telegram)—The postoffice at Wincott, Wyo., just east of here, was robbed January 1, but \$54 and some stamps were taken from a drawer. As yet no clue as to the culprits has been located, but the government officials are now on the case.

GOOD AIMS. WHAT THEY MEAN IN THE PIANO BUSINESS. Good aims are necessary; good ideals are necessary. No man has ever made a success of his world mark without them; no business man which lacked them has attained the confidence of the community in which he lived. Before entering a store to make a purchase do you ever stop and think whether it has any aim other than to make as much out of you as possible and whether it meets its obligations to you as it should. The Hospe aims can be stated briefly: First off we have always in mind the necessity of planning to deserve the more and the confidence of the people and to merit the growth we have attained. To give perfect service and to improve that service day by day, to make as few mistakes as possible and to cheerfully correct those few at the earliest opportunities; to sell the highest grade of goods at the very lowest prices—these also are aims we keep before us always. We have conducted our piano business along different lines from most stores but we honestly believe that the public in general is in thorough accord with our methods, knowing they are positive assurance of economy and protection. We ask our customers to believe in us to the utmost and we absolutely keep faith in every case, no matter what the sacrifice. The Hospe Piano store is the largest in the west. Its stock of pianos is the most extensive and most varied. It does not pay commissions and follows strictly the one price system. It offers the best values for the lowest possible cost and makes the purchase of a piano easy for the smallest income. The truth of these statements cannot be questioned. Call upon us or write.

A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas St. WE DO EXPERT PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.