

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1907. ROBERT HUNTER, 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.

"Mars is slowly drying up," says a scientist. Mars must be inhabited by men only.

Up to date but one name has been secured for the democratic edition of "Who's Who."

Eggs are quoted at 75 cents a dozen in New York. Now we know why New York has been importing gold.

"Is profanity ever justifiable?" asks the Boston Post. Perhaps not, but did your partner ever trump your ace?

President Roosevelt may have finished writing his message, but it will be held subject to revision up to the day it is delivered.

Washington is demanding a better quality of gas. That does not sound very hospitable, with the town filling up with members of congress.

Castro of Venezuela is reported to be very ill. He is doubtless ill because he has been crowded out of the limelight by more important matters.

It is now asserted that the eagle on the new \$10 gold coin is not properly drawn. That will not matter much, as the bird is not appearing in public.

The drama has been given another uplift in New York. It came from Actor Henry Miller's mistaken idea that he could whip a police lieutenant.

It is surprising that some New York paper has not captured George B. Cortelyou, since he has demonstrated his great ability as a circulation manager.

W. J. Bryan and J. Pierpont Morgan are both in Washington outlining the work for the coming session of congress. The country is saved once more.

Editor Harvey adorns the cover page of the current number of Harper's weekly with the picture of a juggler in action. It is just a hint of the contents.

Senator Teller is out with a formal declaration that he will not be a candidate for re-election. The senator at last realizes that Colorado is now republican.

If this brand of weather keeps up for another week, the weather man will come in for special acknowledgments in every Nebraska Thanksgiving day celebration.

Scientists assert that rats have a taste for music. The claim seems to be supported by a news dispatch from New York telling how rats ate up 500 hymn books in a church.

Judge Fox of the Missouri supreme court has overruled a decision rendered by Judge Goose of Kansas City in a case arising from a deal in lemons. Anything in a name?

"Socialism crouches like an incubus over the country," says Governor Guild of Massachusetts. The horror of the situation will be appreciated by those who have photographs of the incubus doing a crouching act.

Mr. Bryan's plan for government guaranty of national bank deposits doubtless applies to all deposits, including those of the government. This would enable the government to guarantee repayment of its own money.

BRYAN'S LATEST FINANCIAL PANACEA

And now comes Colonel Bryan to the front with his latest panacea to cure the country's financial ills, which is none other than the oft-proposed government guaranty of national bank deposits. Government guaranty of bank deposits has been repeatedly urged in times gone by, but has always met with objections that prevented the public from giving it favorable consideration.

The principal objection is that government guaranty of deposits would remove the safety valve of sound and conservative banking—that it would make no difference to depositors whether a bank were run honestly and carefully or dishonestly and recklessly. There has never been anything to prevent the banks from voluntarily clubbing together to guarantee their depositors against loss, or to organize a mutual insurance company for that purpose, but the strong banks have never thought it desirable to assume the obligations of the weak banks, nor have the conservative bankers been willing to become responsible for get-rich-quick promoters sailing under the name of bankers. Whether the national banks should be compelled by law to do something ostensibly for their own benefit which they have declined to do on their own initiative is open to question.

Still another objection, which has been urged heretofore against government guaranty of deposits, is that the banks are now enjoying all the privileges they are entitled to and that there is no more reason why the government should guarantee the creditors of a bank against loss than it should guarantee the creditors of any other corporation, firm or individual. The government guaranty of deposits as well as of circulation would come just as close to making the banks government banks as the protectorate over Cuba makes the government there really government by the United States.

In proposing his latest financial panacea, however, Mr. Bryan throws cold water upon the movement for postal savings banks, which has been one of the chief tenets of his political faith, but which he now practically repudiates. If the government is to guarantee the integrity of national bank deposits, of what use would be postal savings banks, established by the government itself, offering depositors only the same guaranty of safe return of his money that every national bank would give? Should the plan now endorsed by Mr. Bryan be adopted the only advantage of postal savings banks would be to bring the government guaranty within reach of depositors in localities which have postoffices, but are without national banks.

Postal savings banks would, in our judgment, accomplish what is aimed at by the proposed government guaranty of deposits without entailing any of the complications involved in the former. This, however, should be followed up with a national depository law, corresponding to the laws now governing very generally the deposits of state, county and city governments. The banks which receive deposits of public funds from state or local treasurers are required not only to give security, but also to pay interest upon monthly balances. These banks are today paying from 2 to 3 per cent interest on deposits of states, counties and cities, while they are enjoying free of interest deposits made out of the national treasury amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. A national depository law would make it perfectly safe for the government to return to circulation the money thus gathered in by redepositing in national depositories at a rate of interest equal to or a little higher than that paid the savings bank depositors.

The peculiar feature of Colonel Bryan's present proposition is its diametrical conflict with his fundamental position on centralization of government. It would force every state bank to reincorporate as a national bank. He is decrying the national incorporation of railroads and other concerns engaged in interstate commerce as savoring too much of centralization, but now endorses a plan to centralize the whole banking system of the country and subject the national banks to even more complete national control than was the United States bank octopus which Andrew Jackson smashed to smithereens.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE. Preliminary returns from the federal bureau of statistics show that the nation's export trade for the month of October was but slightly less than that for October of last year, which was the greatest in the country's history, and that all indications point to a marked increase before the end of the present calendar year, owing to the unprecedented demand in foreign countries for American grain and foodstuffs. This increase in credit promises to be the more pronounced because of the decline in imports for the month, a falling off of some \$5,000,000 from the record for the same month last year.

While those who are searching for arguments to sustain their prediction that the present depressed condition in financial circles will be prolonged for some time, may call attention to the decline in both exports and imports in October as a significant indication, the fact remains that the export trade for the month has been exceeded but four times in the nation's history. It is also certain that if the foreign-bound movement of grain and foodstuffs had not been hampered by

artificial causes, the October export trade would have established another high-water mark. The record for the ten months of the year shows an increase of \$249,510,375 over the corresponding period of last year. The demand from abroad, both for agricultural and manufactured products, remains excellent, and the entire outlook, from this standpoint, is both satisfying and assuring.

JUSTICE BREWER'S INJUSTICE.

Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court permitted himself the indulgence, in a recent meeting in New York, of criticizing the existing political conditions of the United States and of openly censuring President Roosevelt for a condition for which the president is in no manner responsible. The address of the justice was delivered at the first public meeting of the Civic Forum, an outcome of the peace conference of last year, formed as a lyceum for the discussion of national and international politics. In the course of his remarks, most of which were devoted to fault-finding with the public conditions of the day, Justice Brewer said:

It may not be generally known that the convention that framed the constitution at first prescribed a presidential term of seven years, with a prohibition upon a reelection. In the judgment of many, among whom I am one, there was a mistake in the change. In the light of history I think it would have been better to have left the presidential term of seven years with an accompanying inelegibility. If that were the provision we should not now have the spectacle of our strenuous president playing hide and seek with the American people.

With Justice Brewer's conviction that the term of the presidential office in the United States should be limited to seven years, with an accompanying inelegibility, none will quarrel. He has a perfect right to entertain such opinions, but his public criticism of the president is not only indecorous but unjust, inasmuch as it is based upon the assumption that the president is using his high office as means of playing a game of "political hide and seek." The only construction possible to place upon Justice Brewer's remarks is that he considers the president an active candidate for another nomination, in spite of the fact that the president has explicitly and positively announced his position.

Such a charge, if made by a political opponent of the president or by a professional politician in the heat of a campaign, might be overlooked as the expression of an individual opinion, but coming as a public criticism of the president by a member of the supreme court, it must be considered as entirely unseemly. The justice apparently is unmindful of the fact that the public is accustomed to think of him as a member of the highest judicial body in the United States, and not as a chaunticus circuit lecturer.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

Congress will convene in another week and the worry over railway legislation, control of corporations, currency reform and other problems of that class may be transferred from the public to the broad shoulders of the lawmakers. The football season will end about the same time and the presidential race will be called early in December by the announcement of the dates of the nominating conventions. But there is one question that the public must still take more or less to heart and trouble itself about until a satisfactory conclusion has been reached. Dispatches from Washington announce that:

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson has examined the report on the proposed changes in the navy uniform submitted by the board, which convenes on the battleship Connecticut, with Captain Hugo Osterhaus as president. The report has been submitted to Secretary Metcalf, who will probably appoint a special board to go over the subject again.

The public must not lay the flattering unction to its soul that it can escape its share of responsibility in this matter. The special board will be called in session and will remain on duty in Washington until it hears from every man, woman and child in the nation that has an opinion to offer or a suggestion to make as to the manner in which Jack Tar should be clothed. The work of the board has already been commenced. The members of the inquiry commission appreciate the condition of the money market and make it plain from the start that "changes imposing an additional expense upon naval officers will not be made compulsory until the officers have a chance to wear out their present apparel." A circular letter has been sent to the commanding officers at navy yards and to the commanders of the Atlantic and Pacific squadrons, asking the opinions of officers on the project of changing the service blouse to the double-breasted coat.

The public must not jump to the conclusion that changes in the apparel of the soldiers and sailors are made without proper consideration. Some years ago a board, such as has now been appointed for the navy, spent five months in Washington in an effort to determine whether the stripes on the legs of the uniforms of officers in one branch of the service should be robin's egg blue or plain navy blue. The question was not settled until every reception had been held and the warm weather was driving Washingtonians to the summer resorts. Then, General Corbin, who wanted to get away for the summer, took the matter in hand and rendered a decision. Somber deliberations of that kind may be expected before a decision is reached in the matter of the proposed changes in the uniform of the navy. The public should not be bashful about offering

suggestions on the subject. Every letter will furnish an excuse for at least one session of the board.

THE WIFE AND THE POCKET.

While it may be true, as asserted by those who have been studying the subject, that American women are becoming more and more indifferent to the question of equal rights, recent events indicate that the women will have to take a little more interest in affairs if they do not want to be deprived of some of their unequal rights of long standing. A Massachusetts judge, for illustration, has just rendered a decision in which it is laid down as law and precedent that the woman who persists in going through her husband's pockets is laying the foundation for the maintenance of a charge of cruelty against her. The case in question arose in Massachusetts, where a man asked for a divorce on the charge of cruelty. He set forth in his petition that one of the chief sources of complaint was the fact that his wife had a chronic habit of rifling his pockets of spare change. After the testimony had been presented the judge granted the desired decree, asserting, among other things, that:

Persistent and continued intrusions of the wife into the personal affairs—particularly the pockets—of the plaintiff, sustains, in the opinion of the court, the charge of cruelty.

It is just possible that the court was biased a little by his knowledge of the present financial conditions, under which it is certainly nothing short of cruelty to relieve a man of his spare change, but the decision is not a temporary affair by any means. Unless an aroused feminine conscience results in the overthrow of the decision it will remain on the books to haunt and harass the wives of the country long after the panic of 1907 is forgotten. The fact that the amount of money annually harvested by the wives who rifle the pockets of their snoozing husbands would not tempt a robber to any undue risks has nothing to do with the case. A principle is at stake. It should take more than the mere decision of a court to set aside and put to naught this ancient and rarely disputed right of women.

"WHITE HAND" VS "BLACK HAND."

Italian residents of Chicago have taken the lead in a step which promises relief from the outrages that have been perpetrated in this country by members of secret Italian organizations, formed for the purpose of robbery, blackmail and murder. The "Black Hand" societies have caused the police no end of trouble in all of the larger cities and have resulted in a strong, if unwarranted, feeling against Italian immigrants in general. Realizing the apparent inability of the American police to cope with the "Black Hand" bandits, the law-abiding Italians of Chicago have organized the "Mana Blanca," or "White Hand" society, to thwart the four groups of Italian blackmailers who have been operating as the "Black Hand" society. Italian societies, representing a membership of 5,000, have formed the new society, pledged a fund of \$10,000 and appointed a committee of one hundred to co-operate with the police authorities in Chicago in the suppression of the "Black Hand" society and the punishment of its leaders. One of the leaders of the new society has expressed the purpose of the organization as follows:

As Sicily has given the largest contingent to these bands of rascals, it is our duty to wipe them out. There is no general organization of the Black Hand in Chicago, but there are small groups who are becoming bolder, and unless we wish to have the experience of New York and New Orleans, they must be wiped out quickly. In the case of notorious criminals who have fled from Italy, they must be sent back.

Effective work by the new society will do much to remove the prejudice that now exists against Italians living in this country. It is generally understood that the Italians as a people are law-abiding. They are hardworking, affectionate and kindly people, eager for the education of their children and active in the advancement of good citizenship, yet their success in this country has been stayed by the operations of the "Black Hand" societies, which have resorted to the vilest crimes for profit or revenge of personal spite. The decision of the law-loving Italians to join in the detection and suppression of these iniquitous organizations is the most assuring promise of the early removal of the only serious objection the country has against Italians as immigrants and prospective citizens.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner devotes much space to the case of John R. Walsh, charged with misappropriating funds in a national bank of which he was president. Such a story would not find its way into the Commoner under ordinary conditions, but an exception seems to have been made to the rule, because Mr. Walsh, in 1896, although a democrat, energetically opposed Mr. Bryan and free silver, both personally and through his newspaper, the Chicago Chronicle. The Commoner declares that "it now develops, with respect to Walsh, as it has developed with others of the 1896 pretenders, that he had no more concern for the national honor than he had for his own." The Commoner plainly seeks to convey the inference that all the real defenders of the national honor were lined up in that campaign behind Mr. Bryan and his silver standard. One would think that Mr. Bryan's paper would be above such petty demagogues. Numbers of men who supported Bryan in 1896 have doubtless since then been sent to the penitentiary

for various offenses, but that would not warrant anyone charging that all Mr. Bryan's supporters were criminals.

While the campaign managers and candidates are feeling good over the 3,000 majority given by Douglas county to the state ticket in the recent election, it is not out of place to remind them that this constitutes one-eighth of the majority of the republican candidate for supreme judge in the entire state, and should entitle Douglas county to at least one place on the next state ticket.

The democratic national committee will meet in Washington one week later than the republican national committee and the democratic national convention will in all probability be called to meet a week or two later than the republican national convention. The chances are also good that the same order of precedence will be maintained in the returns of the presidential election.

"If the president angers Speaker Cannon," says a Washington dispatch, "there will be no currency or tariff legislation at the coming session of congress." It is hoped that the president will remember that Speaker Cannon was raised a pet and treat him accordingly, otherwise he may prologue congress and leave the country in a muddle.

Senator Foraker's personally controlled league of clubs in Ohio has endorsed him for senator and president of the United States. The clubs were evidently in a hurry to catch the last car or they would have finished the job by making him also vice president and speaker of the house.

The court of appeals in New York has decided that Hearst is not entitled to a recount of the votes in that mayoralty election. The court evidently thinks that an alleged democrat who has been twice licked by Tammany ought to know the rules well enough to take the count.

State Senator William Fling of Pittsburg is credited with the statement that he is willing to pay \$2,000,000 for a seat in the United States senate. Even that is more commendable than the methods employed by most of the Pittsburg millionaires to get rid of their money.

The Chinese government has sent a special commission to thank the United States for returning \$20,000,000 of the indemnity collected during the Boxer war. Just now the United States may regret its promptness in sending that money back.

The Transmississippi congress adopted a resolution against the parcels post. The membership roll does not disclose how many delegates were sent by the big express companies and their railroad partners.

Setting a Good Example.

Indianapolis News. The banks were the first to quit paying real money. The sooner they resume, the sooner other people will stop hoarding.

Look Good and Feel Good.

Washington Herald. Notwithstanding the eagle's pajamas and the absence of the pius injunction, the new \$10 gold pieces will look exceedingly good to everybody who happens to come into possession of one or more.

Wouldn't that Jer You?

Chicago Record-Herald. The Chicago Oil company is going to pay its quarterly dividend a little ahead of time for the purpose of relieving the stringency. The Standard Oil company will be getting itself blamed for paternalism if it isn't careful.

Nebraska Knows Him.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In the county in which Omaha is situated the republican majority this year went up to 4,000, which is less than that of Mr. Bryan as a politician the majority of Nebraskans regard: "We don't think of him."

The Expected Happens.

Kansas City Times. James J. Hill says: "Carrying freight in small boats, or boats of small draft, doesn't give sufficient return on the investment." Still, if it gives sufficient returns to satisfy the gentlemen who put up the money, why should Mr. Hill care? And besides, the Missouri river does not have to earn dividends on a fictitious debt of \$60,000 a mile.

LIGHTNING CLEARS THE AIR.

Prosecution of Wreckers of New York Institutions. St. Louis Times. The sharply drawn attitude of Attorney General Jackson of New York in favor of punishment for all the officers of all the banks in the metropolis whose conduct can be shown to have been criminal, is another long step toward restoration of confidence.

The very drastic nature of proceedings which apply for receivers for the beleaguered institutions which had hoped to go on through outside aid, and the announced intention of the state to prosecute to the end of the letter the officials responsible for the illegal overruns, will give to the depositors not interested in these particular institutions that feeling of security one has when he knows a watchdog is at hand in the kennel, protecting him against thieves.

Unsound banking which loses the assets of a fiduciary company by venturing them in the private speculative ventures of its highest officials—one or more—has at the back of most of what has been discovered would be rotten in the processes of American finance since it had a history. When fearless and rigorous and frequent examinations are known by the public to be a part of the practice of the government or the state, and when it is known also that lossness of method will at once be effectually halted, and that illegal diversions of funds into illegitimate channels will be followed by swift prosecution and punishment in stripes—then the average depositor will be down with a new feeling of security which nothing else can supply, with a return confidence which of itself would be the well set foundation stone of renewal of those industrial and commercial activities which cannot precede, but must follow and should accompany a restoration of financial ease.



Turkey Time! Carvers. Keen edged, guaranteed steel, stag handle, silver trimmed: Three piece sets, full size, \$12.00 down to \$2.75. Two-piece sets, up from \$1.75. Bird and Steak Carvers \$1.00. SILVERWARE—Silver plated knives and forks, sets of tea spoons, up from \$1.50. CHAFING DISHES—Nickel plated and copper, new attractive patterns, up from \$2.95. FANCY MOULDS, CUTTERS AND CASSEROLES.

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SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Straining after applause is poor training for it. Cowardice often walks under the name of conscience. A nation dies as soon as it ceases to get new ideals. It's an empty life that thinks only of the full pay envelope. There is no salvation so long as there is self-satisfaction. There never can be any unity without sympathy and charity. Great records are made not because of adventures but in spite of them. It's a poor way to bring men to heaven by shaking them over hell. The better things of life become the worst when they shut out the best. No man is so great that he can afford to oppress even the least man. Great records are made not because of adventures but in spite of them. It's doubtful if ever any one was blessed who was not most anxious to be a blessing. It's no use talking of how much you love God if folks cannot stand it to live with you. No man can escape the collection by calculating how much the other man is putting in. It takes more than a stock of pious phrases on the tongue to keep the heart from starvation.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The money market now as formerly is chiefly a matter of interest. Seats on the New York Stock exchange are down to \$3,000, within \$4,000 of the bargain counter. Unless art instinct is woefully off, the criticisms of the new coins spring from the difficulty of getting enough of them. The name and titles of the prospective husband of Miss Shonta crowds three full lines, and is deemed long enough to hold her for a while. The supreme court of Missouri rules that selling lemons on Sunday is a work of necessity. The status of handing out lemons remains undetermined. If doctors desire a thorough test of the principle "like cures like," they might send patients suffering from poor circulation to bankers for treatment. Independent suburbs of Pittsburg now are hurrying to break into the main tent. Meanwhile, South Omaha is seeking treatment for incomprehensibility of temper. The fact that a Connecticut man in kissing his sweetheart fell and broke his collarbone, goes far to sustain the assertion of doctors that oculation is a dangerous diversion. Boston is chasing automobile flyers with cheering vigor. Since September 1 the authorities have pulled 225 motorists, sent several to prison and extracted from the rest fines varying from \$15 to \$30 each. The Philadelphia managers of the Elks annual convention last July closed their books with a balance of \$13,217.56, which was divided among local charitable institutions. The amount spent by the committee was \$56,347.15.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Beg your pardon," said Mr. Kadley, "but isn't your last name Ketcham?" "That," replied Mrs. Ketcham, the charming young widow, "is my latest name. I prefer it. It is not to be my last." Philadelpia Press. "Yesterday was my birthday." "I suppose your husband gave you a little surprise?" "Oh, yes. He came home before midnight. A leviathan fish dealer. Miss Dora—Papa. Jack told me the other day that you wouldn't believe he had money enough to support me unless he showed it to you. Has he done it?" "Proved Papa—Yes, dear, he proved it by the testimony of the rocks.—Chicago Tribune. She (earnestly)—Reginald, would you die for me? He (rapturously)—Darling, you know I would. She (artlessly)—Reggie, how much life insurance do you carry?—Baltimore American. "I tell you," bellowed the street corner orator, "there are two sides to this question of reforming people by imprisonment!" "You bet!" muttered Tufford Knutt, who was leaning against a lamp post. "I've tried both sides of it lots o' times."—Chicago Tribune. "At what hour do you wish the marriage solemnized?" asked the parson. "Eight o'clock tomorrow evening," said the caller, twirling his hat in an embarrassed way, "but there ain't no need of being so awfully solemn about it, you know. I'm the clown and she's the lady bareback rider."—Chicago Tribune.

THANKSGIVING.

Somerville Journal. Thanksgiving Day is coming fast. Be thankful! Another year is over. Be thankful! Think of the blessings you have had. Things have been so very bad. This thought alone should make you glad. Be thankful! Be grateful, first, that you're alive, if all your undertakings thrive. Be thankful! If you have met with some reverse, Don't think you must your woes rehearse. Just bear in mind things might be worse. Be thankful! If you are blessed with strength and health. Be thankful! Though you may have but little wealth, Be thankful! Be satisfied with what you've got. Don't moan about what you are not. But, whether you are rich or not, Be thankful! In short, whatever your place in life, Be thankful! For parents, children, friends, or wife, Be thankful! The course of Fate you cannot swerve, You must admit with all your nerve, You've got as much as you deserve, Be thankful!

OPPORTUNITIES THE KANSAS FARMER

Who sold out his farm and went to Alaska in search of gold missed the opportunity of his life—for on the very farm he sold off was struck with lightning would have made a rich man of him. Many people cannot see the opportunities all around them because they are wearing far-sighted glasses. Many others cannot hear opportunity when she knocks at the door because they are "knocking" themselves. By getting in harmony with the times, by co-operating with manufacturers, we take advantage of opportunities and bring pianos into this store and mark them at prices lower than can be found anywhere else. The door of opportunity is open to you at Hospe's. Won't you step inside? Christmas is coming and there could not be a better time to buy the pianos you have been intending to purchase for so long. You will find some remarkable piano values here and will be able to select from a stock larger than we have ever before had on hand. Besides we want to get acquainted with you and we want you to get acquainted with us. Our store is the home of the wonderful "Apollo" Player Piano, the player that plays \$8 notes, or the whole keyboard. You should see and hear this wonderful instrument. It is also the only place in the west where you can see and hear the beautiful "Mira" Music Box. Nowhere else can be found such a magnificent stock of Victor Talking Machines and Records. No one goes through our store but who is amazed at the tremendous stock of goods in every department. The Hospe plan—one price and no commission, guarantees satisfaction and economy to all. We are showing wonderful values in new pianos, \$125, \$145, \$165, \$190, etc. Factory distributors for Kranch & Bach, Krakauer, Kimball, Bush & Lane, H. P. Nelson, Hallet & Davis, Cable-Nelson, Melville Clark, Decker Bros. Co., etc.

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