

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$6.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.

Advertising. Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschick, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 37,200, 2. 36,600, 3. 36,800, 4. 36,300, 5. 37,800, 6. 37,000, 7. 36,500, 8. 37,300, 9. 36,100, 10. 36,200, 11. 36,400, 12. 37,700, 13. 37,000, 14. 37,500, 15. 37,200, 16. 37,700, 17. 37,800, 18. 37,900, 19. 37,600, 20. 37,500, 21. 37,300, 22. 37,400, 23. 37,100, 24. 37,200, 25. 37,300, 26. 37,400, 27. 37,500, 28. 37,600, 29. 37,700, 30. 37,800, 31. 37,900, 32. 38,000.

Net total 1,174,770. Less unsold and returned copies 8,675. Net total 1,166,095. Daily average 37,699.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1903. M. P. WALKER, 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 required.

It is possible, of course, that Mr. Hearst will yet demand a recount.

Anyway, Debs went through the campaign without being publicly kissed.

It is in order to congratulate Mr. Taft and wish him many more happy returns.

C. W. Morse, the banker, doubtless feels that he is closely related to old R. E. Morse.

Walter Wellman is now in the "I told you so" class. He predicted both ways and couldn't lose.

Nothing in the result can be construed as an encouragement for orphan tickets in the next campaign.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is serving on the grand jury in New York. The fact should scare Mr. Archbold.

Caruso has become a naturalized British citizen. Neither Italy nor this country will offer any objections.

England is said to fear trouble with India. That evens the score, as India has long feared trouble with England.

"Why do all the men who ride motor cycles look alike?" asks an exchange. Why do men ride motor cycles?

Kansas has sent a call east for 6,000 corn huskers. Kansas farmers are getting too proud to work any more.

For a concern that hasn't a friend in the world the Standard Oil company pays dividends with remarkable regularity.

To date Judge Parker has not been able to quit laughing long enough to send a telegram of condolence to Mr. Bryan.

In a little while now you will be hearing comments to the fact that Taft and Sherman are preparing to March fourth.

King Peter of Servia says he is anxious to get rid of his army. He might accomplish that by going to war with Austria.

Mr. Bryan says he would rather have the affections of the people than their votes. The people evidently feel the same way about it.

It is reported that Mr. Bryan is going on a duck-hunting trip. It will be quite a change from wild goose chasing, which is his favorite sport.

A Georgia court has fixed the weight limit of a mule's load. The weight limit of the democratic mule's load seems to have been definitely fixed.

In Oregon it is against the law to make a political speech on election day. Oregon can make a great bid for newcomers by making that law cover all days.

Consuls report an active demand for American windmills and gas machines in foreign countries. Might spare a lot of them that went out of action on November 3.

The Navy department has been informed that the cruiser Yankee will be raised without much difficulty. Certainly. It would be more difficult to keep a Yankee down.

Mr. Taft will have the privilege of naming his own cabinet if he does not like the one the newspaper correspondents will construct for him between now and March 4.

EXPERIMENTING ON NEBRASKA.

In his post-election statement Mr. Bryan concludes his explanation of his third defeat for the presidency with this allusion to the resumption of democratic control in Nebraska:

With a democratic governor and a democratic legislature, we shall be able to put into practice so much of the Denver platform as relates to state legislation and I trust our state will set an example that will be an influence for good in the nation.

This means that if Mr. Bryan has his way and the incoming state officers and lawmakers let him direct them, Nebraska is to become the legislative experiment station for all the newly coined vagaries whose advocacy brought about his repudiation by the country.

There is scarcely a demand in the Denver platform proposing a radical innovation that cannot be made of state application, although no other state, even though under democratic control, would undertake to write these discredited proposals on its statute books.

Out of patriotic loyalty to Nebraska The Bee boldly expresses the hope that Mr. Bryan's plan to make Nebraska an experimental legislative station may not be carried out. We do not want to see the 50 per cent trust remedy tried on Nebraska's business undertakings. We prefer to let Oklahoma demonstrate the bank deposit guaranty a little longer and to wait for the promised postal savings bank that should provide all the guaranty necessary for savings depositors. We prefer to let congress take the lead on revising the procedure of the federal courts and then have the procedure in our state courts made to conform.

A few things may be found in the Denver platform adaptable to state legislation that would constitute commendable steps in the direction of reform, but most of those have already been given us in Nebraska by the present republican administration, and all the democrats can do is to hold fast to them and perfect them where they have developed weak spots.

If they go farther and press Nebraska into service as an object lesson to vindicate all the fantastic remedies prescribed by Dr. Bryan for the body politic, the poor patient that has to swallow the dose and also foot the bills will be entitled to sympathy.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Reports of snow-blockaded trains in the northwest recall the coal famine of last winter, with its consequent suffering for thousands of persons, and directs attention to reports indicating that the coal supply in the bins of the dealers of the country is far from sufficient to meet the demands, should a rigorous winter set in. For once the railroads cannot be blamed for this situation.

Early last summer, when the side-tracks of the country were congested with idle cars, the railroads scattered circulars throughout the west and northwest warning the people that they was the time to buy coal and predicting a car shortage in the fall and early winter months. Agents of the roads supplemented this appeal by personal visits and dealers were urged to make proper provision for the winter's fuel supply. Times were hard, however, and the winter's coal supply, which usually moves to the west and northwest in July and August, is only now fairly on the way. Consumers refused to heed the warnings of the railroad companies and dealers, without orders from consumers, bought sparingly, with the result that reports show that there is less coal in the west and northwest than there was at this time a year ago.

Under the circumstances about the only thing left is to hope for continued pleasant weather in order to give the railroads time to perform now a service they were anxious to perform in the dull summer months. If a fuel famine does come, as we hope it will not, the consumers will have to blame themselves and the retail dealers, instead of the railroads.

AMERICAN LEGATION HOUSES.

Mr. Henry White, the American ambassador to France, has added the weight of his opinion to the movement now being urged upon congress in favor of regular legation houses for all our ambassadors and ministers, to be owned and maintained by the United States government. Mr. White says that until some provision of this kind is made it will be that our American diplomats must be rich men, in order to maintain their standing among the diplomats of other powers.

The problem has been before congress many times, but there has been a lack of public sentiment or public interest back of it. Unquestionably the public underestimates the importance of both the diplomatic and the consular services, which are made practically the most important features of the governments in other countries. Americans have been too much disposed to look upon the diplomatic service as political or ornamental, without giving proper consideration of the service it performs in affairs that affect the material interests of the country.

American diplomats are placed at a disadvantage, too, by reason of being required to furnish their own residences in the capitals to which they have been accredited. Nearly every other country, even some of the toy republics, maintain legation houses for the ambassadors and diplomats and the officials in foreign countries have difficulty in understanding why the United States should expect and require its representatives to do so undignified a thing as to live in rented houses. Ambassador White tells that when the American flag was run up at half mast, on the death of ex-Pres-

dent Cleveland, other tenants of the building occupied by the American embassy at Paris objected and he was forced to haul down the flag. If the United States had owned the house there would have been no such embarrassment. Mr. White also explains that the ambassadors are required to live on a scale in keeping with the dignity of their positions and that unless a man has a private fortune he can not afford to accept a diplomatic post under the American government. The question is one that should receive the attention of congress. There is no occasion for making appropriations to build palaces or enable ambassadors to entertain on a lavish scale at the expense of the government, but there seems to be reason for some provision for the betterment of housing conditions of our diplomats abroad.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

The spirit of civil liberty and representative government has apparently made more progress in Russia in the last few years than is generally supposed. The world, more or less familiar with the despotic methods of Russian government and the brittleness of imperial promises of reform, has, it begins to appear, placed too little credence in reports of the growing influence of the Douma and the forces that have been demanding the curtailing of the powers of Russian bureaucracy. The czar has dissolved a couple of the Dumas, but with each new election the spirit of representative government has shown increased power and the way now seems to be open for even greater reforms.

When the Russian premier, a few days since, was asked in London what were the further plans of his government in relation to the Balkan situation, he replied that no formal announcement could be made until after the reassembling of the Douma. On the heels of that statement the Russian minister of finance appears with the announcement that he can make no detailed estimate of the financial needs of the government nor of the government's policy in the matter of tax assessment and expenditures and loans until the Douma has been consulted. Add to this the fact that within six months several members of the imperial family, high in military rank, have been dismissed because of the criticism passed upon them by the Douma and it becomes evident that representative government in Russia has come to stay.

Czar Nicholas appreciates the situation and his recall of Count Witte to a position of trust is evidence of his conviction that the apparently impregnable defenses of autocracy has been broken and that the imperial authorities must now heed the public opinion that is expressed through the Douma. The czar is learning that the stability of any government of modern times can be secured only through the assent and approval of the people. The obviously growing strength of the representative principle in the vast Russian empire is one of the triumphs of civil liberty and progress notable in recent world history.

SCHOOLBOYS IN REVOLT.

The boys of the Pueblo high school have armed themselves with the most effective weapon of ridicule in an effort to persuade the school board that it is making a serious mistake in refusing them permission to have a representative football team. The boys first appealed to the board without result and then adopted the other plan of warfare.

When school opened last Friday the pupils came prepared for a sissy session, all dressed as little children of the kindergarten type. The big boys wore knickerbockers and shirtwaists, with flaring big bows, and they carried their tops and marbles. The girls, who have entered into the spirit of the revolt, wore their hair in ribbed pigtails and brought their dollies and their Teddy bears. At recess the boys played tit-tat-toe and spun their tops, while the girls had a dollies party. The teachers wilted at noon and dismissed school for the rest of the day.

It remains to be seen what effect this exhibition of mollycoddledness by the big boys and girls will have on the school board, but it is safe to predict that the exhibition will be more effective than any strike or noisy protest usually resorted to in such cases.

ELMSLY BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The carelessness, or lack of precaution, of Americans in their building methods is demonstrated in a striking manner by F. W. Fitzpatrick in an article in the American magazine, in which comparisons are made between the fire losses in this country and in Europe. The record shows that the cost of fire, of actual combustion, aside from incidental expenses and losses, in this country amounts to a tax of \$2.30 per capita, as against an average corresponding tax of 33 cents per capita in all Europe. The average loss in 252 American cities is \$3.10 per capita, while the average in sixty-one European cities is 60 cents. Europe has 86 fires per 1,000 of the population each year, while the United States has 4.05.

In the whole of the British kingdom last year there were but thirty-five fires in which the loss exceeded \$50,000. In New York alone last year there were 3,843 fires, with a total loss of \$7,568,866. The fire loss in Rome for the year was but \$56,000. The explanation of the difference is not difficult. In Europe they have always used less combustible material in construction than have we; wood

has been less plentiful and they have been more careful. In this country, when lumber was "dirt cheap," balloon frames were run up, and even later, when lumber became more scarce, it was used liberally in partitions, stairways and for flooring, making the work of destruction by fire very simple. The country is paying the penalty by losing more by fires each year than is derived from any one source of revenue. The remedy, which suggests itself, is better material in construction and more stringent building regulations.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Preparations for the taking of the thirteenth census are now being made, although reports of the twelfth census are still coming in. The taking of each census is naturally a greater task than its predecessor and there is apparently no limit to the features that may be incorporated in this national inquiry. The census bureau is now a permanent institution, giving employment to 3,000 clerks who are engaged all the time in making new investigations and new compilations along the various lines of activity, instead of making one general investigation and report every ten years. It is estimated that the census will cost about \$14,000,000, of which about \$1,500,000 is required for the permanent work of the bureau.

The greatest progress has been made in providing electrical equipment, adding machines and other inventions designed to hasten the work of making the compilations and it is promised that the returns of the census of 1910 will be announced much more promptly than ever before.

One danger of the existing system is the prospect that the demand for data on all conceivable subjects will lead the bureau to make its reports so voluminous that the value of them may be lost. The need, in addition to the detailed data, is for a series of abstracts on population, vital statistics, manufacturing and such topics that will be valuable for reference and easily accessible.

THE KAISER'S PLAIN TALK.

One might infer from the tone of the recent interview of Emperor William that a campaign was on between England and Germany for the election of a ruler of Germany. Kaiser William has been protesting for some years that he desires universal peace and is really friendly to the English people for several reasons, one of which is that his esteemed uncle now happens to be England's king, but he admits that he gets rightfully tired of the persistent efforts of certain sections of the British press and people to stir up feeling against Germany and the German people. In the interview in question, Emperor William said:

You English are as mad, mad, mad as March hares. What has come over you that you are completely given over to suspicions that are quite unworthy of a great nation? What more can I do than I have done? I declared with all the emphasis at my command in my speech at the Guildhall that my heart was set upon peace and that it was one of my dearest wishes to live on the best terms with England. Have I ever been false to my word? Falsehood and prevarication are alien to my nature. My actions ought to speak for themselves, but you will not listen to them, but to those who misinterpret and distort them.

This is a personal insult which I resent; to be forever misjudged, to have my repeated offers of friendship weighed and scrutinized with jealous, mistrustful eyes taxes my patience severely. I have said time after time that I am a friend of England, and your press, or at least a considerable section of it, bids the people of England to refuse my proffered hand and insinuates that the other hand holds a dagger. How can I convince a nation against its will? Then, very much after the example recently set in American politics, the emperor went on to quote his record in support of his assertions. He showed that he had been England's friend in the Boer war; had refused to enter attractive European alliances against England, and had, in all the political complications of European politics, stood by Great Britain, even when German interests might have been promoted by another course.

In American political parlance, the emperor seems to have caught his British opponents with the goods and his criticisms may be pardoned as coming from a monarch worn to the raw by his failure to placate British opinion and win British friendship. While the tone of his remarks is calculated to inflame rather than soothe, he apparently has much justification in feeling indignant and expressing himself with frankness.

The result of the emperor's interview might be serious if there were not a comedy side to it. Naturally, when such a document from such an authority becomes public, an explanation must be made and a scapegoat found. In this case Chancellor von Buelow appears to be the goat. The emperor admits that he felt the document was pretty strong and so sent it to his chancellor to be revised before being printed. Von Buelow either felt that the emperor had not done more than he should or else failed to read it, for he allowed the interview to go to the public without the changing of a word or letter. Europe, Asia and a few scattering precincts in Africa are in an uproar over the interview and, as Emperor William can do no wrong, von Buelow is booked for a very busy time of it when the Reichstag meets.

A Pennsylvania girl has sued a married man for \$5,000 because he did not get a divorce and marry her, as he had promised to do. The man's only excuse was that his wife wouldn't let him.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota, Governor-elect Harmon of Ohio and Governor-elect Marshall of Indiana may already be looked upon as entrice

in the race in 1912, in place of the star from the Bryan stables, which has been scratched.

The internal revenue officials have prohibited the use of low grade wines in the manufacture of proprietary medicines. That's proper. None but well men should be allowed to drink low grade wines.

"Whose business is it if I fix the price of coal?" asks Deacon Baer of the Coal Trust. It is just possible, deacon, that it may become the business of the attorney general of the United States.

Senator Aldrich says he is going to retire because he is tired of public life and not because his letter file contains anything that he would hate to have fall into Mr. Hearst's hands.

A Brief Remembrance. Boston Herald. Moreover, Chairman Mack's 33 electoral votes for Bryan were so asymmetrical and easy to remember, the day after.

Is the Light Breaking? St. Louis Times. The admirers of Bryan have stood by him faithfully, but they ought to see now that a fascinating orator is not necessarily out for a trusted statesman.

Doesn't Look That Way. Boston Transcript. The deposits in Vermont savings banks have increased more than \$2,000,000 in the last year, or nearly \$10 for every man, woman or child in the state. Are these hard times?

Some Room at the Front. Chicago News. We trust that our quiet and subdued campaign has not been interfering with the war cloud in the Balkans. If the latter has been politely awaiting its turn it can now step forward to the footlights.

Our Views, and His'n. Minneapolis Journal. It is hard to see that the other fellow's views may be tinged with good sense when they differ from ours. Old St. Chestnut, a southwestern philosopher, says: "I am always willing to concede that a man may differ with me and yet be honest, but I can't get rid of the idea that he is a blamed chump all the same."

Courage of His Interview. Baltimore American. When all the turmoil was raised about his interview, declare that he had been misquoted and that the reporter in the case manufactured the article out of whole cloth. He really did say it, and, disdaining to save himself from criticism by sacrificing the reporter, he stuck to his guns like a man, in which respect he might well be imitated in less exalted walks of life among public men.

Law's Limitation. Governor Hughes. We have too much of a tendency today to ask the law for remedies for existing evils, the evils that are based upon questions of individual narrow-mindedness, of individual evil, or of the individual lack of this or that virtue. We are too apt to pass laws, and the moment a law is passed to say this or that evil has been exterminated and wiped out, while we know as a matter of fact, that it is not the passing of the law alone that can remedy an evil, and the more laws you pass that are not enforced the more you are apt to lessen the respect which the people pay to them, and the less you are apt to improve their natural moral tone.

PLANNING TO EVADE LAWS. Schemes of the Trusts to Avoid Penalties of Crime. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is the plan of certain of the trusts, particularly the so-called dressed meat trust, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, to seek incorporation in some foreign country. The scheme is to form a parent company with offices in London or some other British city, and to have the various companies, all of which are independent of one another. These companies would then report direct to the home office abroad and all correspondence and accounts would be kept there. As most of the evidence obtained in recent trust prosecutions has come from the books or other records of these companies, it is thought that this plan would render them proof against conviction. It would seem as though ways enough might be found to circumvent them in any such extreme attempt to evade the laws and establish monopoly in spite of the law. We may be sure some way would be found.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Preparations for Thanksgiving may now proceed with undiminished cheerfulness. The Boston Herald is the first of the big dailies to abandon the comic supplement.

Dauntless Kitchener—coming to America in full knowledge of what happened to Abruzzi! The people of Illinois affirmed at the ballot box the declaration of the state supreme court that "foam is not beer." "Bunker Morse transfers his talents from doing the bank to doing time. As a bank guarantee fifteen years in prison will help some. Cincinnati is firmly fixed on the map for four years. Oyster Bay has nearly four months in which to pack up and re-locate from the spotlight.

Another famous British institution survives the onslaughts of reforms. The provision prohibiting the employment of barmaids has been stricken from the licensing bill. Democrats who staked their coin on the political forecasts of Norman Mack will have their grievances adjusted by forwarding their subscription to the Buffalo Times. Special rates for the unfortunate. The famous band of Danville, Ill., busted the sheepskin and four other horns when the men who had been elected to the presidency along to his day. Garfield was inclined to be frolicsome, but, like Pierce, trouble beset him on the threshold of the White House, though of a different kind, and darkened the remaining months of his life. "Don't worry about me," exclaimed Mr. Roosevelt, just as he was starting for Oyster Bay a few months ago, after one of the most tempestuous sessions of congress which has come since Johnson's days. "I've had a perfectly corking time." After his experience as he had gone through in the preceding half a year, no other one of our twenty-five presidents would have felt that way. In the boisterous sports at Sagamore Hill during his recent vacation he was easily the most tumultuous figure. Amid the distractions of office no other great statesman of the last quarter of a century, with the possible exception of Gladstone, has kept his enthusiasm so fresh and active as has Mr. Roosevelt. In spirit, even more than in years, he has been from the beginning the youngest of our presidents. Now, celebrating his birthday at the age of 50, and on the eve of retirement from office, life has a far keener interest for him than it has for the average man at 20.

So, like the corn, moon-ripened last, Would I, weary and gray, On golden memories ripen fast, And ripening pass away. In an old night so let me die; A slow wind out of doors; A wailing moon, low in the sky; A vapor on the moors. A fire just dying in the gloom; Earth haunted all with dreams; A sound of waters in the room; A mirror's moony gleam. And near me, in the sinking night, More thoughts than mine move in mine; Forgiving wrong, and loving right, And waiting till I see.

ECONOMY SEEKERS

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Have you been without music in your home long enough? Read below of the remarkable bargains offered at Hospe's. Then come in and examine them. If it's a Piano you want or a Player Piano or a Piano Player or an Organ, you couldn't find more value for the prices anywhere in the world. That's a statement we can back up.

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- Used Pianos. Every one from a well known maker, thoroughly overhauled. IVERS & POND, one of the most popular styles, walnut case, carved panels, \$248. EMERSON, slightly used, dark mahogany case, an unusual bargain, at \$210. J. BAUER, a handsome upright walnut case in fine condition, splendid value for \$149. 10 cash; \$5 monthly. Used Organs. KIMBALL, 6 octave, large top fine mirror, oak case, \$49. ESTEY, walnut case, medium top, in fine shape, \$23. FARRAND, walnut case, low top, in good condition, \$12. Terms—50c per week. Unusual prices for instruments in such fine condition. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$145 \$165 \$175 \$190 and \$198. It's the comparison customers are making which satisfies them that the Hospe plan is a saver of money.

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SERMONS BOILED DOWN. DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

The best prayers are the ones that take longest to learn. You can never fight a man's foes unless you are his friend. It's no use denying sin's service when you're enjoying its salary. If you would shine as the stars begin with a little sunshine now. Keeping faith with folks is a good way of cultivating faith in them. Sin has no power over the life when it has no partners in the heart. Bearing hatred is a good deal like carrying vitriol in a mighty tin flask. Nothing indicates the wise man better than the smart things he doesn't say. Flowers of happiness never bloom long when we plant them in our own gardens. You cannot tell much about a man's musical ability by the way he blows his own horn. It will take more than arguing the devil out of existence to eliminate evil from the world. Being still to be orthodox on the miracles and still to be ignorant of the Master's healing touch. If you are the salt of the earth you will not drop yourself on the sore places in other folk.—Chicago Tribune.

OUR YOUTHFUL PRESIDENT. Buoyant Spirit Undimmed by Years and Public Cares.

Until the tragedy of the death of the last of his children, who was killed by the cars just before the inauguration, the man who had been elected to the presidency along to his day, Garfield was inclined to be frolicsome, but, like Pierce, trouble beset him on the threshold of the White House, though of a different kind, and darkened the remaining months of his life. "Don't worry about me," exclaimed Mr. Roosevelt, just as he was starting for Oyster Bay a few months ago, after one of the most tempestuous sessions of congress which has come since Johnson's days. "I've had a perfectly corking time." After his experience as he had gone through in the preceding half a year, no other one of our twenty-five presidents would have felt that way. In the boisterous sports at Sagamore Hill during his recent vacation he was easily the most tumultuous figure. Amid the distractions of office no other great statesman of the last quarter of a century, with the possible exception of Gladstone, has kept his enthusiasm so fresh and active as has Mr. Roosevelt. In spirit, even more than in years, he has been from the beginning the youngest of our presidents. Now, celebrating his birthday at the age of 50, and on the eve of retirement from office, life has a far keener interest for him than it has for the average man at 20.

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