

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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6.....	29,000	20.....	29,060
7.....	27,000	21.....	27,100
8.....	29,200	22.....	29,420
9.....	29,200	23.....	29,320
10.....	29,200	24.....	29,320
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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1909. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public. (Seal)			

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The Big Stick is to give way to the Big Smile.

The March lion was only four days behind schedule.

Speaking of names again, the death is reported from a Connecticut town of G. Whitaker.

"What has become of Striker?" asks the New York Mail. He has a job at the court house.

The Wisconsin legislature has finally completed its bargain with Senator Stephenson.

The base ball season will open in a few weeks, and then diamond robbers will be daily occurrences.

It would seem that there is nothing to prevent Chancellor Day from coming home as soon as he likes.

The cough drop man was doubtless satisfied with the brand of weather at Washington on inauguration day.

It will be an awful shock to Margaret Hilling if she finds that her new husband wears holeproof sox.

Scientists assert that men are able to guide storms. Wonder who guided that one over Washington on Thursday?

Mr. Bryan says he does not read fiction. Doesn't he even look over any of his campaign speeches and predictions?

If the physician who declares that a kiss is an intoxicant is right, the prohibitionists might as well give up in despair.

Kansas City has suppressed "Salome." Kansas City knows art and is the home of the surviving members of the James boys gang.

It does no good now to state that Mr. Roosevelt is only five feet nine inches in height. He has always appeared much taller.

Eggs have become so plentiful that the man in a barber shop is not looked upon as insane or a plutocrat if he calls for an egg shampoo.

Now it is asserted that Captain Kidd's treasure has been found in New Jersey. Those old pirates recognized home base when they saw it.

Fire at Reno, Nev., destroyed the most famous gambling house in the west. However, the Mining exchange remains as "something equally as good."

It must be a relief to President Taft to be able to eat what he likes instead of having 'possum, alligator and other reptiles served to him by admiring courtiers.

One of the magazines is offering a handsome prize for a dithyramb. Chance for Mr. Roosevelt to make a little money on the side if he finds one of them in Africa.

A Milwaukee court has ruled that a lady must not lift her skirts more than fourteen inches. The decision will not hold. The lady has a right to have two feet in the clear.

It is to be hoped that when the state's statue of Lincoln is bargained for that the controversy as to whether "Honest Old Abe" wore 'em or not will be settled in advance.

A Distinctive Taft Policy.

There will be general rejoicing among republican politicians over the action of President Taft in laying down the hard and fast rule that he will not interfere in any political squabble in any state or assist in a factional war within the party. This decision was announced by the president when he was urged to use the executive influence in behalf of Senator Hopkins, who is a candidate for reelection in Illinois and who, after a six-weeks' struggle, is still as far from success as ever. President Taft politely, but very firmly, refused to have anything to do with the case, and declared that during his term as president he would not interfere in the internal party troubles of any particular locality.

This is a departure from recent precedent. Mr. Roosevelt, in his extreme anxiety to secure congressional support for some of his policies, allowed himself to be dragged into party factional fights in different states, and used his influence to secure the success of candidates who were in sympathy with the administration policies at Washington. The end in such cases probably justified the means, but the results were never happy from a party standpoint. Executive interference left sore spots, some of which have not entirely healed.

President Taft's decision is wholly commendable and proper. The party differences within a state are matters that should be left to the party in the state entirely. The party within the state, and not the president, is responsible for the selection of officials and leaders that may be made and it is not the business of the president to tell the party in any state what it should or should not do in the selection of representatives at Washington. President Taft's decision is not only good politics, but it is very good common sense.

The New Senate.

The United States senate of the Sixty-first congress, already in special session to confirm urgent appointments by President Taft, stands politically almost as the last one did, with fifty-nine republicans and thirty-two democrats. The election of a republican in Illinois to succeed Senator Hopkins will give the republicans sixty votes, or two short of a clear two-thirds vote in the senate, the number necessary for the ratification of treaties and certain other official business.

While the political division of the senate is not much changed, there has been a marked change in the personnel, a change that will be far from pleasing to the old regime, which has had things very much its own way for years. Of the eleven new members, five are democrats and six are republicans. The democrats gain one in Indiana and one in Oregon, while they lose a member in Kentucky. The republicans gain, however, in losing a number of reactionaries; who are succeeded by members known to be in full sympathy with the policies established by Mr. Roosevelt and to the continuance of which President Taft and the congress elected with him are pledged.

Senator Foraker of Ohio, a strong opponent of Mr. Roosevelt, is succeeded by Senator Burton, who is in full accord with progressive republicanism. Long, a standpatter from Kansas, is succeeded by Joseph L. Bristow, one of the original crusaders against the old order of things. Both North and South Dakota send senators who will be in full accord with the Taft administration, as their predecessors were not. Senator Kittredge of South Dakota is succeeded by Coe I. Crawford and Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota by Martin N. Johnson. W. L. Jones, who made an admirable record as congressman from the state of Washington, succeeds Senator Ankeny, who was counted among the opponents of about everything the republicans wanted to do. Elihu Root succeeds Thomas Collier Platt of New York, giving the Empire state a representation in the United States senate it has not had in years. Senator Allison is succeeded by Senator Cummins.

The grasp of the old regime has been weakening for several years, and the new members will doubtless lend their influence to the uprooting of traditions and a reorganization of the senate that will make that body more responsive to the will of the people.

It Must Have Been State Pride.

Nebraska was the first of the states to declare for Taft for president, the republicans in convention assembled having adopted resolutions endorsing his candidacy. And now the democratic legislature of Nebraska steps the whirling of its numerous wheels long enough to send to President Taft a message congratulating him and the nation upon his accession to office. In the meantime Nebraska has cast its presidential electoral vote for William Jennings Bryan, the Peet-Ness Leader of the amalgamated but unassimilated hosts of unfortunized democracy.

Various reasons for this anomalous proceeding on the part of the people of Nebraska will be advanced, but in the end the conclusion will, doubtless, be that it was state pride and possibly a neighborly interest in the affairs of Mr. Bryan that led to the vagarious behavior of the voters last fall. During the entire campaign no one seriously doubted that down in their hearts the people of Nebraska wanted to see Taft elected. They probably feel some friendly concern for Mr. Bryan and in some degree appreciate the greatness of his name and fame, and thousands of them, doubtless, voted for him while openly expressing the wish that his opponent would be successful. Nebraskans know that Mr.

Taft's election means more to the state and the nation in a material way than Mr. Bryan could possibly have achieved, and so they unite with the legislature in congratulating Taft. It must have been state pride after all that led to the result, locally, last November.

Mr. Bryan's Latest.

About midnight on March 4 William Jennings Bryan arrived at a banquet given in his honor by Pittsburg democrats. A lecture engagement earlier in the evening delayed him. At about the same hour William Howard Taft, tired and happy, was arriving at the White House after a strenuous day, concluding with the inaugural ball. Mr. Taft had given the American people a message of good cheer and confidence. Mr. Bryan found a fly in the ointment and opened his address with the declaration that he would rather be the defeated candidate of the democratic party and have the support that he received and the votes of the 6,000,000 people than be president and feel that he owed it to the powers that corrupt.

This is more than a twice-told tale. Mr. Bryan has been repeating it since the first conclusive returns were received on the night of November 3, 1908, just as he first charged it in 1896 and sang it with variations in 1900. No other American believes that a majority of the nation's voters supported Mr. Taft because they were bribed, purchased or coerced and it is hardly believed that Mr. Bryan believes it himself, but he must have an excuse.

Mr. Bryan offered one new thought, however, in his declaration that "defeat means nothing to him who did not seek the office, but rather who fought for the triumph of his ideas. I will be entirely satisfied if the people think of me as a builder who has done the best I could and helped make the building of good higher." It is positively unkind in Mr. Bryan to try to make people laugh at this season of the year when chapped lips are almost epidemic. Even kindergarten politicians know that Mr. Bryan did not seek the nomination at Denver last July. They knew that immediately after the St. Louis convention in 1904 when Mr. Bryan issued a letter in which he predicted Parker's defeat and urged the democrats of the Bryan school to get together immediately after election and plan things for the capture of the party organization in 1908. They knew it when Mr. Bryan read Roger Sullivan, "Fingy" Conners, Tom Taggart and others out of the party and refused to readmit them until they had agreed to rally to his support in 1908. They knew it when he steam-rolled Colonel Guffey at Denver and took personal charge of all details leading up to the nomination. All democrats knew that Mr. Bryan was not seeking the nomination. He had not lost it, and was therefore unwise to seek it.

An Expensive Abuse.

One of the really meritorious acts of the late and not greatly lamented congress was an amendment to the sundry civil bill, cutting off all appropriations for councils, commissions or boards, unless they are authorized by law, and particularly prohibiting the transfer of clerks from different departments for service upon such boards.

The commission business has been one of the most expensive abuses that has grown up in Washington. It has been a common occurrence for the president to appoint a commission of congressmen to carry on a certain line of investigation. The members, of course, serve without additional compensation, but each year brings out a big bill for clerk hire, traveling expenses, printing and other expenses of such commissions, and it is rare indeed if any material benefit to anyone except those on the payroll.

The custom has also obtained of authorizing special commission by act of congress, with very loose arrangements in the matter of expenses and clerk hire. Such commissions drag along from year to year with the result of piling up an expense account of many thousands of dollars and congress pays the bill, always promising never to do it again. The only way to stop the abuse is that adopted by congress. Commissions invariably lose their enthusiasm and quit work when congress stops their pay.

The sailors from the battleships and the soldiers from the army of Cuban pacification marched in the blizzard at the president's inaugural. It is hoped that the change from tropic to arctic climates will not affect them seriously.

The city councilmen who have so persistently opposed Mayor Jim in his efforts and aspirations are now beseeching him for assistance in order that they may be re-elected. Thus time has brought its 'revenge to Jim.

A little thing like a Washington rainstorm couldn't keep the 'colonels off the street, but the Nebraska brigade was not in evidence. Think what it would have been, though, had the other William been elected.

A church at Hastings, Neb., is said to be planning the construction and operation of a skating rink, notwithstanding the trouble the country has had with the Holy Rollers.

The "Jims" have just received another dreadful jolt in the House of Shallenberger. Whether this will soothe the cohorts of the cowboy mayor and render them more docile is questionable. The Jaks are not losing any sleep as a result of the latest move of his excellency.

Mr. Roosevelt knows some of them at any rate, and Omaha people will readily recognize the application of the ex-president's description of "the apostles of that hideous yellow journalism which defies the cult of the mendacious, the sensational and the insane."

Those of us who could not go to Washington are better off than the rest of the beauty and chivalry of the country that laid on sidetracks, snow-bound, while the nation changed its head servants.

A professor of law in the University of Chicago sustains the opinions of Judge Landis in the case against the Standard Oil trust. The professor must be playing for his release.

Mr. Taft is the first republican president in years who has had no military record of any kind, but he has seen enough of the game to protect himself from being treated as a rookie.

A Greek bearing gifts may be a person to avoid, but a Greek bearing a costly necklace for which the police of the nation have been searching proves a very welcome find.

Jerry Howard has finally scored, the house passing his woman's suffrage bill. This may console Jerry for the defeat of a number of other measures he has so fondly fathered.

The Latest Discovery.

The Omaha News must be credited with the discovery that the longest road in the world is the road from Platteville, Neb., to the White House in Washington, D. C.

Making It Worth While.

Observing that its power to collect fines from transit is fully established, Texas raises the amount of the fine from \$5 a day to \$100, just to make the work of collection more remunerative to the state than to the transit.

Vindictive His "Honah."

Colonel Cooper shot Senator Carmack for jailing him as the "diplomat of the zwelbund." Now the prosecution is publishing him as an embezzler and all-around crook. Committing murder doesn't seem to have established the colonel's "honah" much.

Can We Stand This?

President Obaldia of Panama, moved to utterance by the recent speech of Congressman Rainey, expresses himself thus in a telegram to a friend in this country: "I have reformed my belief regarding the respectability of members of the American congress. Among them are liars—indecent and ignorant in a superlative degree."

Taking Its Own Measure.

Instead of detracting from the prestige of President Roosevelt by its unreasonable and discourteous attitude, congress is accentuating his greatness by its own pettiness. It is charitable, at least, to assume that the treatment of the secret service question by congress is a manifestation of misapprehension based on a generous to a chief executive who has irritated that body. Otherwise, the conclusion would be reached that the president's intimation that the secret service restrictions are desired to secure immunity for certain members was not very far from the facts in the case.

FRUIT OF BETTER TIMES.

In ninety-eight cities of the United States the estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were taken out last month was almost twice as great as the total for the first month of 1908. The rate of gain was 95.7 per cent.

It cannot fairly be argued that this great difference was altogether the result of the improvement in business and the revival of confidence in the future of industry and trade. Part of the gain must be credited to the weather. The winter has been so mild that it has made real estate improvements easier than usual. The climatic conditions have kept land and buildings more in evidence in the business world than they would have been if the season had been severe.

But the larger part of the increase of 96 per cent in the investments in new buildings and the improvement of old ones is the result of recovery from after-panic conditions. It is the fruit of better times. The change has been general. It has affected all parts of the United States and nearly all of the larger cities. It is one of the best and most noteworthy proofs that the country is gaining rapidly in business and industry, and everything which makes for national prosperity.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Can you name the members of the new cabinet without looking?

The Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill prohibiting the sale of bad eggs. President company excepted.

Chicago has dismissed fifty inspectors whose chief duty was drawing their pay with unvarying regularity.

J. Ham Lewis of Chicago is booked for a tour of Asia, where many varieties of whiskers bloom in wild luxuriance.

An incautious opponent called ex-governor Farabee of California a liar. When the critic came to be was lying full length on the ground.

Colonel Hemphill of the Charleston News and Courier finds a large crumb of comfort in the resignation of the colored collector of the port of Charleston.

The official weather forecaster at Washington cannot hope for an increase in salary until enough time has elapsed to make local people forget the astounding "break" of Thursday.

Governor Hadley's arraignment of Missouri colonels outglistered the glittering host in the inaugural parade. Missourians are snarling up since the "mysterious stranger" blazed the way.

The application of the "recall" in the case of the mayor of Los Angeles, California, is attracting attention, and the outcome will interest the country at large. The voters will say by their ballots whether the mayor shall go or stay at election on March 25.



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Royal does not contain phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid), unhealthful substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

The blood of warring races shed on the walls and tops of South Africa eight years ago is nurturing into existence a new commonwealth. The federation of South African colonies, composed of the present territory of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River colony, is well advanced toward completion, only official formalities being necessary before launching the union. A constitution has been drafted by the delegates representative of the colonies, and will be submitted to the respective colonial councils for approval on March 30. Should two or more colonial councils approve the constitution, the union becomes effective for that number, but as all questions which divided the constitution-making body were agreeably settled, there is no likelihood of a division. The rivalry between the large cities for the seat of government was compromised. Pretoria is to be the administrative capital, Cape Town the legislative capital, while the military, judicial and customs departments are given three other rival cities. When approved of the colonial councils, the new commonwealth, springing from the vortex of war, and under the protection of the British flag, will be launched on the extremity of the Dark Continent.

The constitution of the South African states contains many features of interest to students of organic laws. The document is largely a compromise of the conflicting ideas of aggressive races, a document leaning more to the Canadian system than to triumphant democratic ideals of Australia and New Zealand. Its chief note is centralized government. A governor general appointed by the crown will represent the imperial tie. He is vested with the power of vetoing the legislative acts of colonial bodies. These bodies, acting like the legislature of an American state, have no reserved rights, their power being limited to the grants from the Parliament of the union. A senate and assembly of co-ordinate power is created. The senate consists of forty members, eight from each of the four colonies, and eight members appointed by the governor general. No one can be a senator who cannot hold quality as the owner of \$2,500 worth of "immovable property within the union," clear of incumbrance. The assembly will consist of 131 members, chosen by districts equal in voting population. To avert a deadlock on legislative measures, the constitution provides that both bodies shall meet in joint session and a majority vote shall enact the pending bill. An executive council appointed by the governor general exercises the functions of a ministry. The elective franchise is strictly limited to the adult male population of European descent, except in Cape Colony, where the law now grants equal rights to whites and blacks. Freedom of the press, and the right to free expression of religious worship are granted. The official language is bi-lingual, English and Dutch, and their use cannot be modified without a two-thirds vote of Parliament.

All judicial questions are to be determined by the supreme court of South Africa, with the right to appeal to the British privy council only when the latter body grants special leave.

A notably emphatic protest against President Roosevelt's laudation of British rule in India has been issued by the Society for the Advancement of India in New York. Among the eighteen signers are Moorfield Storey and Erving Winslow of Boston, and Dr. Leslie Willis Sprague and Rev. R. Heber Newton of New York. The text for the protest is the assertion of President Roosevelt that British rule in India is "a colossal success." On the contrary, the protesters declare, it is a despotism worse than that of Russia. "Not only," it is alleged, "are the Indian people allowed no part in shaping the destiny of their own country, but even freedom of speech and of assembly are permitted only under the severest limitations, and the most glaring espionage, the freedom of the press has been taken away. Today fully 100 editors are serving terms of from three to ten years in prison, many of them without trial, without having had an opportunity to defend themselves. In not a few cases without having been indicted on the nature of the offense. The crime almost invariably charged is 'sedition.' There is no Indian home that is not liable at any hour of the day or night to be forcibly entered and searched at the instigation of spying police. There is no Indian gentleman, however high his standing or unimpeachable his integrity, who may not be arrested and hurried away to an unknown prison. Nine such arrests took place recently in a single week. The protest declares that the government of the country is essentially a commercial one and that the fact that England wrings from the poverty-stricken Indians an annual tribute of \$135,000,000.

A stack of the resolutions embodying the good intentions of the delegates comprises the result of the international opium conference recently held at Shanghai. The governments of China, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Japan and Portugal were represented at the conference, the object of which was to arrive at "definite suggestions of measures which the respective governments may adopt looking to the gradual suppression of opium cultivation, traffic and use within the eastern possessions." England, on whom rests the main moral responsibility for the evil wrought in China, seemed most reluctant to sanction radical means of suppression, and as a result the questions at issue were referred back to the governments represented for further consideration. As proof of good intentions, however, the British government has agreed to abolish opium in all forms in Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, and Hong Kong, and reduce the exports from India by 5,100 chests of opium each year for ten years, which would wipe out exports from the chief source of supply.

The novelty of Germans enlisting in the French Foreign Legion causes much comment in the German press. The French organization, celebrated in song and story, has a peculiar attraction for a class of young men who love adventure and have a homesick record that is desirable to get away from. Once a member of the legion, the civilian status ceases and the sins of youth will not come to light, because the military authorities will not answer any questions about a soldier's past. According to one German account an average of one deserter from the Kaiser's army presents himself at Nancy every day in the year for enlistment, and there are plenty of German civilians who present themselves at other recruiting depots of the legion.

Statistics compiled by the managing committee of the British Federation of Trade Unions show that there are now 7,000,000 of the people of the British Isles who are without regular means of earning a living. This enormous aggregate includes, of course, the workmen out of employment and those who are dependent upon them. Various trades are mentioned in which from 10 to 25 per cent of the members are without work.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Uncle Sil—See that the latest British battleship will be built without funnels.
Boy—That's a good thing. When them sailors gits to drinkin' so hard they hev to use funnels it's high time they quit.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How did you know that dowdy looking girl was a scientific student? Did you hear her talk?"
"Not that; knew it by her wireless collar."—Baltimore American.

"I live," confessed the dreamer, "with my head in the clouds."
"You'd better watch out," replied the up-to-date maiden, "or it'll get an awful bump from some airship."—Kansas City Times.

Minister—Is your father home, little man?
Boy—No, he ain't. He's employed on a curly contract.
Minister—That's good! I'm glad to hear he has work. What is he doing?
Boy—Six months with costs.—New York Times.

Howell—Do you suppose Roosevelt will be able to kill lions in Africa?
Powell—Sure; if he can't shoot 'em, he can send 'em a message.—Harper's Weekly.

"Senator," asked the reporter, "what do you think of our political future now?"
"Well, young man," said Senator Kiequer, brightening up, "I don't think we'll do any more benevolent assimilating for a few years, at all events. With the retirement of Mr. Bonaparte will go the last vestige of imperialism in our government."—Chicago Tribune.

"Well, Silas, what did you find new down to the city?"
"Why, somethin' wuth seein'. The hull place is full o' cabs with cash registers on 'em, an' red flags to show folks it's a dangerous to dispute the fare. They call 'em taxiometry cabs, 'cause of you don't mind, the drivers 'll jest take the skin off ye."—Brooklyn Life.

A Clean Cut
The sale of Cravenettes and Light-weight Overcoats Friday has pretty well cleaned them out.
There is still a good selection for you to pick from—were \$15 to \$35—and Saturday is your last chance to get one at—

\$10.00
There are a few of the suits left at—

\$7.50

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Pianos which are selling everywhere for \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, etc. These instruments are fully warranted to prove satisfactory in every respect, for a lifetime.

You pay \$10 down, a little every month
You can pay more money with your cash payments, for every dollar paid down up to twenty-five dollars gives you credit for double the sum you pay.

This means that \$10 Down Payment makes the credit \$20—and \$15 paid down gives you a receipt for \$30—and so on, up to twenty-five dollars down payment. This, together with the piano price reduction gives each piano buyer up to \$100 saving. This applies on any new piano on our retail piano floors.

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Chickering & Sons, Wood, Smith, Weser Bros., King, Mason-Farrel, Imperial, Kimball Players, Angelus Players and other used good pianos and Players at prices to paralyze competition—\$50 plus and \$75 others, \$100 still others, and just a little down and a little weekly pays for them.

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