

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 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.

Tillman has evidently concluded that Mr. Taft is too heavy a load for his plow.

A Los Angeles paper asserts that 50,000,000 people will not crowd California. Not in the immediate future.

According to a Paris telegram, Castro called at France and the United States. Possibly the rail he rode out of Martinique on.

A bill before one of the state legislatures limits the size of women's hats. Now don't laugh, it isn't Kansas or Oklahoma, but staid old Illinois.

There are one thousand women in the sultan's harem. If he loses his job how will he ever be able to pay those millinery and dressmaking bills?

Henry Watterson accuses a Kentucky gentleman of being a prevaricator. Is Mr. Watterson becoming polite or discreet in his advancing age?

New York women object to the plan of separate subway cars for women. If the women's car is crowded who is going to get up and let the late arrival have a seat?

If all of the senators have their way the tariff bill will need an introduction to its parents when finally passed. But all of the proposed changes are not made yet.

The governor of Colorado has discharged his entire staff. How sad it would be if war should break out before the tailors could make the uniforms for the new crop of colonels.

Marian Harland declares that women are more rude than men. Men are not called upon to mix in this affair and they can have all the fun they want if they will retire to some high spot and look on.

The city council of Atlantic City has passed an ordinance prohibiting the taking of photographs on the bathing beach. The explanation is not vouchsafed whether it is a concession to the modest or to the slim ones.

The engineer who is blowing up the ice gorge at Niagara says that there is enough of the product in sight there to refrigerate hades. Transportation facilities, however, are hardly equal to the task of affording relief.

A new law passed by the Wisconsin legislature makes a communication between an employer and his stenographer privileged. If what the office boy sees can be placed in the same class how happy all will be.

Andrew Carnegie tells the Peace society of New York that a great war is coming up between Germany and England. It isn't fair when Hobson is busy with the tariff for anyone to invade the Alabama's field.

President Gomez of Cuba wants to borrow \$15,000,000 to invest in improvements in the island. During American occupation the island republic appears to have caught the idea of making it a country worth living in.

A new religious sect born in Connecticut gives out the statement that the world and everything in it except the members of this sect are to be burned up. It might be a good plan to announce the location of the fire escape so confusion may be avoided when the rash come.

Omaha's Good Name.

A city's good name is just as valuable an asset for its inhabitants as is their own individual good reputations. It is just as important for a city to establish and maintain a good name as it is for each and every person to have a good name among his fellows.

Not long ago The Bee exposed the folly of Omaha and Douglas county permitting themselves to be misrepresented in the late democratic legislature by a delegation made up of crooks, grafters, incompetents, corporation cappers and coarse roustabouts. Our people have been devoting time, effort and money, year in and year out, to cement friendly relations with the cities and towns in tributary trade territory and to make Omaha stand for the best in business, art and culture, and then suffered its reputation to be immeasurably damaged by the disgusting performances of its lawmakers at Lincoln.

The injury to Omaha's good name and the antagonism and prejudice created by the bunch sent to the legislature simply capped the climax of the ill-repute brought down upon Omaha since our city hall was turned over to the cowboy mayor and his democratic retinue. The legislative gang had only three months in which to do their damaging work, while Mayor Jim has been holding Omaha up to ridicule, scorn and odium for three years and is asking for three years more. In the three years that "Jim" has held the whip hand Omaha's name has been almost a by-word from one end of the country to the other. Omaha has been relegated to the cowboy class of frontier towns and advertised far and wide as if our people were all of the cowboy variety. Our cowboy mayor labors under the delusion that notoriety is fame and that if he can only make Omaha talked about it matters not what shameful things may be said of it.

The people of Omaha have a chance to restore Omaha's good name by relegating their cowboy mayor to private life. Three years of a broncho-busting, poker-playing, confidence-game administration of city affairs ought to be burden enough for Omaha to bear without a self-inflicted repetition of the dose.

William M. Stewart.

With the death of former Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, passes the last of the mining kings of the early days in the west. In every sense of the term Mr. Stewart was a notable figure. Physically, his kindly face and patriarchal beard made him a typical Santa Claus. Mentally his equipment was of the highest order and with the single exception of his colleague, Senator John P. Jones, he was the ablest of the free silver advocates. With all of his kindly disposition he was endowed with a physical courage, which made him equal to the emergencies of those wild days in the far western mining camps.

During his career Senator Stewart made and lost several fortunes and at the time of his retirement from the senate it was announced that he was almost poverty-stricken. Despite his years, with true western courage, he set about the rehabilitation of his fortunes and though it is not thought his wealth now mounts into the millions, as it once did, he died more than comfortably well-fixed, his intimate knowledge in mining having enabled him to profit by the later discoveries in his home state.

The late Senator Stewart was a type of a man which the conditions surrounding him in his younger days inevitably brought to the front, and with others of his class, left an indelible imprint on the affairs of the Pacific slope. They did their work well in their day and it has been given to him to survive longer than his compatriots, and witness a fuller fruiting of the empire which was builded upon their faith and struggles.

Excuses for Crime.

Ever since Adam entered the plea that Eve tempted him, man has been prolific in excuses for his misdeeds and the records of the courts would indicate that human ingenuity had about exhausted itself in this direction. It is so much easier to shift the blame on someone else than to shoulder it yourself and suffer the consequences. Men and women whose sanity had never been questioned, suddenly discover, with the aid of an attorney, that they have been insane for years, when their passions lead them into collision with the law. The science of heredity is appealed to and the dead are besmirched to find a loophole through which the living may escape punishment.

One of the latest developments of the prevailing legal-medico fads is the defense of a man of hitherto high standing in Atlanta, who was detected at stealing and pleaded that a blow on the head received years before had made him a thief. No matter how absurd the excuse learned men can always be found who will go on the witness stand and back up the case with the weight of their opinion.

The frequent acquittals on such defenses, of men whose criminal acts are clearly proven, raises the question if the law is not going a little too far in this respect and whether the public is not entitled to some protection. Admitting that men who have really suffered a mental lapse should not be punished as responsible criminals, it does not dispose of the proposition that society needs protection from their irresponsible vagaries or outbursts of violence. If there were a certainty of incarceration in some institution where they could be cared for as mental irresponsibles, would such

pleas be made so frequently? If to the certainty of such retirement, were added the assurance that they would not be released as soon as the occurrence had ceased to be a subject of public discussion, there is good ground for belief that more criminal cases would be tried on the real evidence of guilt or innocence.

Uniform Legislation.

That the demand for uniformity of state legislation, affecting conditions of business that cut across state lines, is not confined to one section, is made manifest by the report just made to the governor of Connecticut by a commission appointed to promote legislative uniformity.

The commission notes that Connecticut has enacted a warehouse receipt law, intended to make uniform throughout the union the legal limitations of the transfer of personal property, this law having been formulated and recommended by the general conference on uniform state laws and passed now in fourteen different states. Another law, which is also the work of the national conference on uniform laws, relates to negotiable instruments and has been put on the statute books in thirty-two states, two territories and the District of Columbia. The enumeration of the states which have adopted the negotiable instruments act, includes Nebraska, although the list of those that have passed the warehouse receipts act does not include this state.

The other subjects, which the commission is pressing for uniform action on the part of the states include a law governing the transfer of certificates of corporate stock, a law governing bills of lading and a law governing partnerships. The report of the Connecticut commission goes on to say:

The growing strength of this movement and the constantly increasing number of states which have adopted laws recommended by the conference makes it probable that within a few years the law governing these matters will be the same everywhere within the territory of the United States, and that this extremely desirable result will be brought about without the interference of the central government solely by the exercise of legislative authority between the various units which constitute the nation.

We regret that Nebraska cannot give as good a report to the next conference on uniform legislation as does Connecticut. The members of our late legislature, unfortunately, could not get it through their heads that uniformity with other states in the matter of laws affecting business is desirable, and that the state which deliberately puts itself out of line with other states really injures its own people and its own business interests. The movement for uniform state legislation, however, is in its infancy and we may hope that our Nebraska lawmakers of the future will be more deeply impressed by it and more disposed to co-operate with it.

What It Costs to Live.

Under the auspices of the Sage foundation, Prof. Colt Chapin of Beloit college has been conducting some investigations of what it costs the laboring man to live in New York. A careful survey discloses that with a family of five on \$900 per year, a decent living is possible, but little margin remains for recreation or misfortune. Any income below this, the professor finds, means that the family must reduce its scale of living below what in New York is termed "decent."

If these conclusions are correct, and there appears to be no reason to question them, a serious sociological problem is presented, so far at least, as the metropolis is concerned. It does not require further investigation to tell that there are thousands of families in New York which do not have that amount to live upon. Any scale of living below what may be termed "decent," means an impairment of both the mental and physical fabric.

The investigation shows that nearly half the total income of those receiving \$900 goes for food, the next largest item being rent. In those of smaller incomes the percentage paid for rent runs as high as 27 per cent of the total. What is true of New York is true, in a probably lesser extent, of other American cities. The demand, however, is everywhere for cheaper rents and cheaper living expenses, yet how to cheapen them is the serious problem. Cheaper provisions can only come through lessening the toll between the producer and the consumer, for supply and demand are governed by inexorable laws which fix other elements of the price.

Women and Immoral Plays.

Under the lead of the Women's clubs the women of New York and other eastern cities are starting a crusade against immoral plays. If the immoral play is to be abolished the start is being made in the right place and by the right people. New York is the birthplace of the country's drama and no considerable number of plays are put on which are not originally produced there.

That the women can solve the problem if they will is brought home to everyone who has observed the average theater audiences. Almost without exception they contain more women than men. Eliminate the women and the men who are there as escorts of women and little would remain. The count of cash in the box office would not reveal enough to enable the ghost to stalk if the patronage of men alone were depended upon.

If women should cease to attend immoral plays and those of immoral tendencies managers would cease to produce them. Acting is an art and actors many times rise above the sor-

row did view of whether one production will net as large financial return as another. The manager who furnishes the money is a business man and is taking only the business man's chance. If he knows in advance that the women will not patronize a play there is not one chance in a thousand of its ever seeing the light of day.

If the women banish the so-called high art immorality by ceasing to patronize it on the stage the law will soon put an end to the low and vicious and the immoral play will be a thing of the past. Only so long as the box office index shows that suggestive shows bring the greatest returns, just so long will the managers feed the public upon them.

Get the Garden Habit.

In these days when the cost of living is mounting up until the problem of making the income account balance the needs of the family, is a good time to turn for relief to the back yard garden. The amount which can be raised on a small plot of ground well tilled is astonishing and the utilization of these patches, which are lying idle, may be a big factor in solving the economic problem of the home. A growing tomato vine is much more of an ornament than an empty tomato can in the back yard, and a bluster on your hand resulting from gripping a hoehandle much to be preferred to a glassy spot on the seat of your trousers due to constant contact with a porch chair. A melted down collar due to eradicating parsley is no more difficult to launder than one rendered unserviceable playing one-old-cat with the boy and it will produce a whole lot more for the family table. The backyard bean and spud are gold mines on a small scale, which are more certain to render dividends than the kind which gives back nothing but a gilded certificate whose only purpose is to remind you in subsequent years that a chump and his money had been parted.

Beautifying the National Capital.

The latest scheme for beautifying the city of Washington and at the same time serving a useful purpose is to form, out of one of the streets leading from the capitol, an avenue of the presidents and vice presidents. The plan is to start with a statue of Washington and, in regular order down the avenue, place the statues of the successors of the first chief executive.

American cities, owing to their comparative youth, are far behind those of the old world in ornate adornment. From the nature of things the beautiful has been too often forgotten or pushed aside for the practical, but in Washington, the capital of the nation, a good start has been made on the road to civic beautification. In many places rise monuments to the great men of our history and among them many of the presidents, but the present proposal adds to the idea of civic beauty that of historical value. Only a small portion of the people of the United States ever see the capital city, but the man who is so devoid of national pride as not to desire to have it made one of the grandest and most beautiful capitals of the world, is not worthy of the citizenship which is his heritage.

Value of Peace and Order.

Peace and order have a commercial as well as a sentimental and moral value. In illustration the republic of San Domingo was for years racked by discord and petty wars and plundered by first one despot and then another. The result was a burden of national debt and a people surrounded by most beautiful natural resources were impoverished and the national treasury bankrupt. So insistent did foreign creditors become and so intolerable the conditions that the United States, to prevent some European nation stepping in, intervened, and officials from this country undertook the task of the fiscal administration. The warring factions were told to cease their fighting and go to work; since which time peace and order have prevailed in San Domingo.

What these conditions have wrought are a most powerful argument for good government. The honest administration of the revenues of the country have enabled it to make a substantial reduction in the principal as well as meeting the interest on the public debt, which before was in default.

In commerce the results are no less gratifying. In 1905, when the United States took charge, the imports were \$2,736,828, and in 1908 they were \$5,127,463. The exports in 1905 were \$6,896,344, and in 1908 they were \$9,486,344. The internal commerce of the country shows a comparatively large increase, for stability allows the producer and the trade-

All Would Be Chaos Were Mortal Not Proud.

Written by Andrew Rosewater when a young man as an answer to Abraham Lincoln's favorite poem, "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?"

The course of man's life from cradle to shroud Would be aimless and hopeless if man were not proud. Doomed to like fate, by like trials tried, All would be chaos were man without pride. Like a rudderless ship, like the beasts of the field, All would be chaos, if man's pride were to yield. His noblest ideals forever be lost— On seas' highest waves ships of state would be tossed. Love's passion were lust, man's progress a cloud, All would be chaos were mortal not proud. Proud of his birthright of body and brain, Conquering more and more nature's domain, Let him ever be proud, though mortal he be, Since he masters the earth, the sky and the sea. Tho' death be his portion and dust be his lot, His greatest achievements destroyed and forgot, Not alone for himself—though he knows he must die, He builds for the good of humanity. Not proud of his wealth, but his actions and aim— Goaded by pride to win glory and fame.

man to hope that he will reap the reward of his labor. The large number of nonproducing adventurers who joined first one revolutionary force and then another, as opportunity for plunder offered, have been forced to join the army of producers instead of destroyers. Where once there was desolation there is prosperity and contentment.

The role of peacemaker is pleasant and profitable to all concerned where the peacemaker is big enough to command obedience.

The Nevada man who said he had never heard of Theodore Roosevelt evidently was not a malefactor of great wealth, but he lays himself liable to be included in the Ananias club.

Usual End of the Game.

Gamblers in food staples have gone broke before this year, and there are a good many people who will not don mourning if the precedent is followed.

Another Industry Wrecked.

Amendments to the divorce laws in South Dakota, making divorce more difficult, are displeasing the membership of the Sioux Falls bar. Another promising industry ruined by legislative meddling.

What Might Have Been.

If some other president were in the White house the present high price of wheat might furnish the text for a special message or two to congress. Still, we are mentioning no names.

A Welcome Guardian.

Anyhow the government can, if it chooses, protect the innocent beef-packers against having disguised discriminations in their favor thrust on them by the unscrupulous railroad managers.

Specific for the Blues.

For a specific for the blues, and to practice the good divine's recipe of living for the day, try a base ball game, of course in congenial companionship, and come home tired but happy and well started on the road to health.

Traditions Rudely Knocked.

Now that a learned professor has said that Moses is not the name of a man and that an earthquake destroyed Sodom, a statement may be expected at any moment that Eve handed Adam an ancestral biscuit instead of an apple.

Why Disturb the Dream?

Bryan's cry desire to see "some other good democrat" nominated for United States senator from Nebraska seems a little premature in view of the fact that the democrats will have to carry the state in 1910 before the election of Bryan or "any other good democrat" comes within the range of possibility.

A MORAL UPLIFT.

Two More States Checkmate the Divorce Business.

The decision of a Nevada judge that a divorce can be obtained in that state only by an applicant who has established a bona fide residence may help to break up the pernicious practice of colonization there for divorce purposes. There are still a few states whose laws permit a great latitude in pushing claims for release from matrimonial ties; but the list is happily shortening.

The people of South Dakota, by a popular vote recently dispersed the Sioux Falls colony, long flourishing and notorious. Nevada has since become the asylum for the get-divorced-quick element. Yet its laws, if construed as rigidly as Judge Pike has now construed them, may hereafter bar "raiding" suits for the benefit of temporary sojourners.

CHEATING IN PRIVATE LIFE.

Persons Socially "High Up" Involved in Smuggling Operations.

The recent discovery that the government had been defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars in duties on goods smuggled into this country from France, is followed by the announcement that the disclosures involve persons "high up" in the social world and that therefore there is a disposition to move slowly in the work of punishing the guilty. In the nature of things, importers of costly articles do not belong to the proletariat. The average day laborer is not the most liberal or most constant patron of the diamond merchant, the art dealer or the vendor of rare jewels. But the smugglers, who are able to expend thousands of dollars for foreign-made goods and other luxuries, are also able to pay the duty thereon, and they should be made to do so. It is one of the scandalous anomalies of the day that secret service agents must follow rich Americans over Europe and keep close watch on what they buy, in order that the government may not be cheated out of its just dues by many of them.

There seems to be a fascination about the evasion of customs duties which many people of wealth are unable to resist, though it would be manifestly unfair to say that this is a general crime. Human nature as it is constituted at the present writing impels vastly more ingenuity and effort in getting something for as nearly nothing as possible than would be required to honestly earn the difference. Whether it is "beating the conductor" of a street car or smuggling in goods worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, the instinct appears to be lamentably active in all classes, though not more so in one than in another. The principle is the same in all.

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SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Obedience is the first step in training for authority. Polks who have most advice to spare often need it most. Love is always a poor thing so long as it tries to save itself. No man can make life joyous who does not himself enjoy life. There is nothing more divine in this world than simple humanity. The man who advertises his doubts often dreads truth most of all. Heaven always gets your picture just when you are not posing. Luck may knock at the door, but it takes hard work to force it open. The best way to flee from the tempter is to fly to your brother's aid. A man's faith is to be known by his ally as well as by his front yard. Abiding a fool from the fruits of his folly is fostering his foolishness. The loss of sympathy would be too high a price for the loss of all sorrow. It is better to climb up though but lamely than to run down hot foot and free. There are too many people busy printing the golden rule on elastic yardsticks. Many a man thinks he is generous because he has a longing to give what he has not got. When you see a prophet striking attitudes you may be sure he has some habits to hide.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

In biting off more than it could chew, Niagara displayed a common human characteristic. It may be assumed without cabined information that Mr. Roosevelt is having a "working good time." Down in New England pedestrians on auto highways are divided into two classes—the quick and the dead. The picked sound of official experts at Washington think there is trouble enough in determining "what is whiskey" without butting into the rattlesnake controversy. Buffalo ice dealers did not utter a word about the shortage in the crop while Niagara was gorged, shortages are impressive only when they touch the purses of consumers. By an inadvertent act of the legislature the Rhode Island militia has been shorn of legal existence, leaving a large stretch of rock bound coast and bathing beaches without visible means of defense. The New York legislature wishes to adjourn and is putting up the bars against an extra session by appointing special committees to deal with what the governor regards as the most vital problems. In a personal debate between Count F. de Jouffroy d'Abnans and a San Francisco editor, the count was laid on the mat and a few sections of his name fractured. In other times the count would have been transformed into a sieve. A Pennsylvanian who failed with the usual missiles in dispersing a cat concert rigged up a series of live wires on the adjacent fence. He succeeded in burning up the fence, a barn and a nearby woodshed. But the cats came back.

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DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

He—You'll think of me sometimes? She—You will always be green in my memory.—Boston Transcript.

"She married the old fellow, for his money, and he hasn't got any." "Wasn't she dreadfully disappointed?" "Not a bit. She's got it."—Baltimore American.

"This," remarked Mr. Cane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?" "If this is an old widower, my acquaintance, you are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"How do you get your husband to cut the grass so regularly?" "Well, you know, he is absent-minded. I fix a lace top cover on the lawn mower, and he thinks he's pushing the baby buggy."—Cleveland Leader.

"Binks has a fine new apartment." "Everything stationary in it, I suppose." "Absolutely everything—except his wife and the cook."—Harpur's Bazar.

Jimmie—How did you know I was going to call? Her little sister—I saw Nell taking the pins out of her belt.—Puck.

"By the time a man arrives at years of discretion," observed the doctor, "he usually finds that he needs a wife as a sort of amendment to his mental and moral constitution, and he takes one." "That reminds me," said the professor, "of an old widower of my acquaintance. He has just adopted a fifth amendment to his constitution."—Chicago Tribune.

THE WANDERER.

Eugene Field. Found a mountain height far from the sea I upon a shell. And to my listening ear this lonely thing Ever a song of ocean seemed to sing. Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell. How came this shell upon the mountain height? Ah, who can say? Whether it dropped by some too careless hand— Whether there cast when oceans swept the land. Ere the Eternal had ordained the day? Strange, was it not? Far from its native deep One song it sang: Sang of the awful mysteries of the tide— Sang of the misty sea, profound and wide— Ever with echoes of the ocean rang. And as the shell from the mountain height Sang of the sea. So do I ever—lingues and leagues away— Sing, O my home! sing, O my home! of thee.

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