

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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9.....41,930	25.....42,000
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GEO. H. TSCHICK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1909.

M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Speaking of joint debates, Cook and Peary have the rostrum.

City Comptroller Lobeck is again talking about running for governor. Talk is cheap.

The 4-11-44 trip of the Lusitania clinched the turbine record for the rest of the season.

When it comes to "feeding at the crib" the Dahlmans are pretty good at it themselves whenever they get a chance.

Secretary Ballinger refers the case to the president. It's kind of Mr. Ballinger, but no other referee can get into the game.

Ireland has developed amazing prosperity and no longer sings of distressful countries. It now wants immigration from America.

A late dictum from the wise ones of base ball is that a good hitter cannot forget and a bad one cannot learn. Just like picking out stocks.

It will be remembered that a certain Chris Columbus also had more or less trouble in convincing people that he had really discovered something.

Where is Mount McKinley? The spiteful ask. Dr Cook reported that he had ascended that everlasting hill, but he could not get it on the map.

Lincoln is complaining about poor patronage of the State fair. Can it be that the bankers brought all the money in Nebraska with them to Omaha?

It is recorded that the augurs of old Rome could not pass each other without smiling.—World-Herald.

Now we object. This is plagiarism. The Bee got this off only two days ago.

From Lincoln comes the report that the prohibition debate between Mayor "Jim" and Colonel Price proved tame and quiet. Incredible. If so, better go back to cowpopping.

Way down south the rumor is that the farmers of the Pee-Dee have a great tobacco crop. Where is the Pee-Dee? Send out the surplus members of the Arctic club.

Anna Held opens another season with warnings to young girls against the stage. From the outside it would appear that she should warn the stage against the young girls.

Improvement in the output of equipment companies is a sign of good times, the boomers say. The thought is good, but there is a suggestion of the cart before the horse.

Acquaintances of the two families say that the real social amenities of the occasion will not appear until Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Peary are invited to spend an evening under the same roof.

Speaking once more of joint debates, we suggest a debate on the Canon rules of parliamentary procedure from a democratic viewpoint between Congressman Fitzgerald and ex-Congressman Bryan.

Governor Comer of Alabama is described by some who know him as "the man who does more fool things than any of the great men of the south." Open the competition to the country and there is a great man in Nebraska who will be backed by the solid west, and then some.

A Builder of Western Property.

Edwin H. Harriman, who controlled more railroad mileage than any other living man, dies with fewer enemies, it is safe to say, than any of the other great railroad owners who have gone before him. His policy of constructive building, selfish or unselfish, gave employment to thousands of men, enlarged towns, increased commercial activities and gave a tremendous impetus to growth in the west.

Omaha can only think kindly of the man who freely expended money for the development of terminal facilities, made greater the great property which means so much to the city and left monuments here which for many years will attach his name to that of the community.

No man can die of overwork without bearing with him to the grave one side of the world's respect. How he compared with other great railroad commanders will always be hard to tell. He missed acquiring the Burlington and spent a fortune in acquiring nothing. He nearly missed getting the Illinois Central and committing another strategic mistake. But he made few blunders and must rank with the geniuses of acquisition. It may be said of him that he was personally amiable and that, counting according to the good done in the world, he was one of the most beneficent figures in the list of great careers credited to America.

Saratoga Conference.

For a month the Saratoga conference of anti-Bryan and anti-Tammany democrats has been discussed as if it were a national convention. Now that the time has come it is the chief event in politics, next to the president's approaching tour. Yet there is nothing impending which this conference can do to change the course of the parties. The democratic party in New York state is rent worse than for five or six years with jealousies and distrusts. Nationally the party situation is that described in Maryland this fall, one of "inevitable schism."

At least the Saratoga conference is respectable in ability, sincerity and character. Resolutions prepared by Morgan J. O'Brien may be wrong in political principle, but they are sure to have force and to stimulate the old loyalties of Cleveland's adherents. The conference will not make the mistake charged by one set of Maryland democrats against the other in the recent state convention, that they have no national relations and can only drag along a state machine with local spalls.

If there are such things as Jeffersonian principles, which is doubtful, we may hear at Saratoga how they are to be stated. State rights, on the score of age, may wear the name, but it would be hard to find another. It may be that the only sound, safe and sane advice to what is left of the party of Cleveland and Tilden is to declare for honest money, an economical army and navy, administrative efficiency and reasonable railroad rates. Then join the republican party and adjourn. Is not that policy better than to contribute money and ability to a prolongation of an ascendancy distasteful and false to the convictions of every man at the conference?

Cook and Peary Data.

No word controversy ever had a more impartial array of judges than are the American people, who, without bias but with strained attention, are reading every scrap of news about the strange conclusion of the Arctic drama.

How does the case between the two Americans stand? Cook's weak point, recognized from the first, is that he brought back no data to confirm what he must have known to be a story certain to call out peremptory demands for proof. He went to Europe, but entrusted his data to Whitney, an unknown young man, for America.

In taking with him only two Eskimos on his final rush to the pole he did not make a suspicious error, for all explorers reduce their companies to the smallest dimensions when away from camp. Mention has been made of previous mistakes of Cook in his reported ascent of Mount McKinley. He reported ascending to the summit, but submitted no proofs. Criticism was made of the long period between April, 1908, and August, 1909, the date of his discovery and that of his announcement. That is explained by the long delay while he was borne off by a "lead" and nearly starved. This point, which was at first taken against him, is now placed in his favor, for it is not likely that he would have concealed himself so long, with no apparent reason. It is noted that Rasmussen, the famous Dane, who met Cook far up in Greenland, treats the Cook account as true. Other Danes familiar with Arctic navigation take the same position without demur.

Both men made the final rush in the same way and with almost identical methods. Both lived at the last stage with Eskimos and had them in the rush, Peary taking a greater number. Melville has modified his early sharp remarks about Cook, the explanation being that Cook's first dispatches were garbled in transmission. The wonderful speed of Cook's final trip is shown to be no greater than Peary made in his previous venture, when he spent thirteen days in idleness.

This is a rough summary of the

points in the strange uncertainty between the two Americans. Peary's dispatch, that certain statements were made by the Cook Eskimos, is not yet clearly understood. Nobody can see how Peary could communicate with them. The dispute is now where it apparently must rest for some time.

No Such Dilemma.

Commenting on the president's announced intention to discuss the new tariff law in some of the addresses he makes on his coming western trip, the Lincoln Journal pictures Mr. Taft in a terrible dilemma. It says:

A presidential defense of the law except as the most temporary of makeshifts will flood the whole Missouri valley with ice water. The situation demands all the tact the president commands and all the straightforwardness. It may not be wise for the president to say all he personally thinks about the tariff or the tariff law.

The Journal, and those who take the same view, need not be distressed as to whether it is wise or not for the president to say just what he thinks about the tariff. If he discusses the tariff at all he will say just what he thinks about it without any dissembling or reservation. If he did not regard the new tariff law as an improvement on the old he would not have signed it, and if he did not regard it as, under all circumstances, a substantial compliance with the platform promise of revision downward he would not have made that declaration in the statement accompanying his approval of the measure. The president certainly is not going to assail a tariff law which he, himself, helped to put on the statute books. If he says anything about the tariff he will tell the reasons that impelled him to sign it, and the same reasons that would appeal to him will appeal forcibly to the people generally, except those few democrats who reject the protective principle altogether, and a few republicans whom no tariff could suit.

Operation of a Central Bank.

Among the reports from Senator Aldrich and the monetary commission are two of high significance. One is that a central bank in some form is favored by a majority of the commission and the other that Senator Aldrich is determined that the currency shall be settled permanently under his leadership when the commission reports. The country remembers that congress stopped in the last effort with an emergency currency measure which has never been used and in the present state of business never will be. The currency remains as it has been for years, consisting chiefly of national bank notes based on government bonds and treasury notes, or greenbacks, based on the credit of the government. The principal change effected in years has been the absolute adoption of the gold standard.

It has lately been said that the credit of the government is not a necessary or proper function of a central bank. It belongs to the government and the people. Yet the popular thought is that the two things are associated. When the next currency debate comes up many members of congress will probably assume the necessity of actually or nominally meeting the public expectation in this respect. Whatever expectations are met, the settlement should be such that if a central bank is established it should not be compelled to hold all the government bonds and the currency should not be based exclusively on bonds. The inelastic character of a bond currency was exhaustively shown in the debate just after the last panic. It was made plain that bonds may be safe and yet a currency based on them grossly inconvenient and dangerous. If a man wants currency he wants a certain sum at once and in a form which will instantly pay debts then due. It was Lord Avesbury who said in the American discussion of 1903 that an ideal currency would move exactly as if it were gold. It is the only thing which can be divided indefinitely, as a bond can not, which everybody will take and which will not shrink in process of liquidation, as any bond will.

There is a great difference between a mortgage and a promissory note, whether issued by an individual or by the government. As any of the state banking associations, in session at this season of the year, or the National association, about to meet, would unanimously say, it is safe to conduct banking on notes and not safe on mortgages, for the reason that notes are liquid and mortgages are not. That is a simple and universal rule of good commercial banking. It will be impossible to have a scientific central bank unless the rule is kept in mind. Senator Aldrich and the commission may not work out a genuine central bank. There are, it is admitted, difficulties and objections, some commercial and some political. On the assumption that the rumors credited to the commission are accurate and that an effort will be made to establish a central bank, the only relation of which to the federal government is to supply accommodation, then it would be highly useful for the people to know how a correctly managed central bank should operate and upon what basis its notes should rest.

The Sioux City Tribune tries to make out that The Bee is against the direct primary. Hardy. It is, however, decidedly against the open primary put on to us by the late democratic legislature, and it will be for a return to sanity and a stopping of fraud which this democratic open primary invites.

If democratic newspapers are already finding it hard to play the game of nonpartisanship on the top of the ticket, and strict partisanship on the

rest of it, without getting their trousers crossed, what will they be up against when the campaign waxes warmer?

The Lincoln Star criticizes Lincoln merchants severely for abandoning the electric street illuminations heretofore provided to make the city more attractive while State fair visitors were on hand. Drying up a town evidently hits other people besides the liquor dealers.

Did Cook or Peary see anything of the Monroe doctrine lying around the North pole? If the pole belongs to us we must have the documents ready when European monarchs interfere with our white bear product.

Remarks of the Cleveland press on the Detroit base ball team are not recommended for the young. They are mitigated by the fact that the whole country thinks with Cleveland. Tough base ball must go.

Lord Northcliffe tells Canada that there will be an Anglo-German war before the end of 1912. "You get the news and I'll furnish the war," was the slogan of another colossal journalistic intellect.

England has driven out the housefly. Then we hope that England will not be conquered until the American woman learns the art. How does Britannia stand with the corrupting moth?

Kansas City has incorporated a \$1,000,000 navigation company to run a barge line on the Missouri from St. Louis to the Kaw. A \$1,000,000 looks pretty good and ought to draw some water.

How kind in the comptroller of the currency to time his call for a statement just right for the Omaha bankers to give a demonstration before the sessions of the State Bankers' association.

A thousand years ago Halley's comet hit the earth about where Arizona lies. If that is the usual impression left by the comet, our hopes are for a new orbit next year.

The Charleston News and Courier nominates Bryan for governor general of the North pole. The real hardship would be in limiting him to an audience of two Eskimos.

Dr. Cook was raised in New York City, proudly screams Mr. Bradley, the financial backer. Was it there that the doctor learned his modesty, and how to talk Indian?

In Boston the Home Market organ is assailing the republican party for weakening on protection. The organ has Bryan's latest fall back on in searching for issues.

"Don't vote for the democratic supreme judge nominees because they are democrats," admonishes the democratic state platform. What's the answer?

They'll Not Be Missed.  
Washington Post.

The recent train robberies must make the west feel that the wild and woolly championship has decided to locate in the east.

Opportunities for Genius.

St. Louis Republic.  
A Washington man has invented a muzzle which prevents the rooster from crowing at daybreak. That will help some, but a better invention would be a soft-pedal attachment for the flat car wheels that appear to be in general use on the early morning runs.

Ownership of the Pole.  
Chicago Record-Herald.

The question of the ownership of the land around the North pole will probably not be definitely settled until it is ascertained whether there is any probability of finding gold there or not. If the chances seem favorable we may be assured that the territory will belong to England.

Dahlmans Will Be Shown.  
Sioux City Tribune.

If the Dahlmans of Omaha were to succeed in nominating him for governor on a "wide open" platform, they would never know what happened to them up state. They may think the Omaha view of the liquor business is the only one, but Nebraska as a whole will take delight in showing them what the real thing is when Dahlmans come on top.

Important, if True.

Kansas City Times.  
John Wanamaker says there are just four reasons why congress will not enact a parcels post law, and those four reasons are the four big express companies, which, with other big corporations, control congress and prevent any legislation inimical to their interests. He makes three striking points in his contention, viz.: First—The United States is the only civilized country on the globe that hasn't got a parcels post. Second—The people of the United States want, need and should have a parcels post. Third—The people of the United States cannot have a parcels post because the grafters stand between and say, "You shan't."

AS TO JUDGE SMITH.

An Explanation that Explains the Whiffiness of the Why.  
Des Moines Register and Leader.

The Omaha Bee quotes the Register and Leader as saying that the speaker of the next house if he is a republican must have the support of Speaker Cannon's friends. What the Register and Leader meant to say and believe it did make plain was that Judge Smith has so related himself that if he becomes speaker it could only be by the aid of Speaker Cannon and his friends. If, as The Bee assumes, the next speaker is to be named by Mr. Cannon, then by all means, let it be Judge Smith. But if, as is entirely possible, the insurgent forces by vigorous and united action can force some concessions from the powers that be, the effort should be made regardless of local pride or interest in the fortunes of Judge Smith.

The Register and Leader has meant only to convey the idea that the progressive movement should not be sidetracked through a local candidacy. It only regrets that Judge Smith has not seen fit to align himself with the progressive forces.

NORTH POLE CHIPS.

Chicago Record-Herald: Didn't Dr. Cook have a sled or something that was called "The Roosevelt"? If he didn't, we can hardly believe that he actually reached the pole.

St. Louis Republic: A man can do almost anything which he makes up his mind and will that he really wants to do. Peary's arrival at the pole on the seventh trial is only another triumph for continuity of purpose intelligently directed.

Indianapolis News: Still, if they are going to discover the pole every few days that "thrill in the heart of every layman," which is always so prominently mentioned in the descriptive dispatches, is likely to grow somewhat exhausted from overwork.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The society of hollow earth advocates are extremely disgruntled because they had preached that a big hole leading to the earth's interior would be found at the North pole. They may join with those who call Dr. Cook a liar, or they may pin their hollow hopes to the undiscovered Antarctic end of the earth.

New York World: And between telegrams announcing the Cook and Peary discoveries of the North pole a New Yorker broke Alpine records by climbing Mont Blanc in nine hours and a woman astronomer at Harvard located a new meteoric spectrum of which is "five times larger than that of any other ever noted by any observatory in the world." 'Tis a great country.

St. Louis Republic: The approval of those Danish scientists is nothing. Denmark is a nation given to research in the polar regions and therefore prejudiced and untrustworthy. The real judicial center, the pole of wisdom and judgment of the scientific world, is on the Midway Plaisance in Chicago, directly beneath the revolving chair of Prof. Thomas Crowder Chamberlain.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Commander Peary is a Pennsylvanian, 51 years of age; Dr. Cook a New Yorker, age 44. Both hail from Brooklyn.

A grandson of Mark Hanna is working overtime on the ore docks of Cleveland. He wants to marry and is hustling for the needful.

"Joe Bailey for president, 1912," said a transparency carried by democrats at Boston, Tex., at a local meeting. It wasn't visible at Fairview.

Champ Clark hails from Pike county, Missouri, and is doing his prettiest oratorical figures at Honey Shucks. The house democratic leader exudes honey when the environment is just right.

The Iron Trade Review of Cleveland finds it necessary in order to keep pace with the development of the trade, to issue a daily paper devoted to the business. The first number appeared September 2.

The approach of a legislative investigation committee instructed to look into tax valuations in Chicago was timed with a hurry call from the Chicago Telephone company to the Board of Review, requesting an increase of \$200,000 in the company's assessment. Just happened so.

Anita Stewart, the rich American girl whose mother is alleged to have advanced \$100,000 so that she might become the bride of Prince Miguel of Braganza, has been created a princess in her own right by the emperor of Austria. Banns of the marriage have been published in London.

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Special Commission Devising Ways and Means.  
Brooklyn Eagle.

There is disposition to conclude that the special commission of which Attorney General Wickersham is the head, and which recently began its sessions in Manhattan is a consequence of the enactment of the corporation tax provision of the new tariff law. As a matter of fact, the commission exists in pursuance of a plan President Taft had conceived long before tariff legislation was begun. Prior to his inauguration the president had publicly declared his belief that certain amendments should be made to the Anti-Sherman act which would strengthen it in corporation control.

The enactment of the corporation tax provision was, as leading to a government supervision of corporations, and seizure of an opportunity which had been anticipated. It was, however, directly in line with the president's plan, however indirect it may appear to be. By it the work of the commission is made much easier. Had the corporation tax provision not been enacted the commission must have prepared, almost as the first step, an amendment to the Sherman law which would bring the corporations under supervision. Now, however, that part of the work done and made a law, formulation of measures and amendments for the regulation of the corporations and a re-organization of the Department of Justice, the Interstate Commerce commission and the Bureau of Corporations, so as to bring about more effective co-operation, are the duties before the commission.

Its report will be made to the president in November and will constitute the basis of presidential recommendations to congress in the annual message. Quite evidently the president is proceeding in a systematic way and in pursuance of a well defined plan to the complete control by government of the corporations.

FALL ELECTIONS.

Income Tax Amendment a Factor in Legislative Campaign.  
Baltimore American.

Although this is an off political year in the country, elections will be held in various states with issues that mean a great deal to the voters, and thus the outlook is full of interest. It may be noted that only eight states hold elections this year—Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Kentucky, New Jersey, Nebraska and New York. While the campaigns generally will not be of wide interest, that in this state will have supreme importance to Marylanders, and also attract attention outside, because of its bearing on the exercise of the franchise and the proportion of representation that shall be accorded the city of Baltimore in the general assembly of the state.

Massachusetts will continue republican; Rhode Island may probably remain in the same status, it being normally a strong republican state, while the republicans in Virginia, taking advantage of the dissection in the democratic ranks and other helpful conditions, are making the fight of their lives. Nebraska will have a close vote from all indications. It gave a small plurality to the Bryan ticket and elected a democratic governor, with republicans for the various other state offices.

The legislatures to be chosen in five states—Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Kentucky—will be called upon to vote for the income tax amendment. This is one of the most important matters now before the country. In New Jersey an assembly and one-third of the members of the senate are to be elected, and in New York an assembly. So that the income tax amendment may widely enter into the politics of the campaign.



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ETHICS OF EXPLORATIONS.

Suggested Rules for Guiding Future Discoveries.  
New York Tribune.

That ethics might play a part in polar exploration probably was not dreamed of in the earlier days of the art, science or whatever it may be called. It now seems possible, however, that in future the discoverer of poles and the like will be compelled to take a course in polar ethics before he can secure his license. According to the statement of one of the physicians who accompanied a former expedition poleward, if the newspaper accounts may be relied upon, Dr. Cook, even if he did discover the North pole, ought to be disciplined for "violating the ethics of polar expeditions," by using a portion of the route which another discoverer had laid out. It might be assumed that the real end to be desired was the discovery of the thing itself and that any suggestion from one expert to another would be in the best of form, but it now appears that when one man stakes out a route to the North pole, another man who uses part of it does it at his peril.

Another case wherein the ethical question involved two explorers may be recalled from the reports of Stanley's expedition into Africa for the purpose of rescuing Emin Pasha. Mr. Stanley, we are told, came upon Emin quietly smoking his pipe in front of his hut, cottage or palace, whichever it may have been, and in a burst of enthusiasm shouted that he had come to rescue him. The prior arrival insisted strongly that he didn't want to be rescued, and would prefer to remain where he was, but Stanley—still quoting from the report—told Emin Pasha that he had to be rescued, anyway, whether he wanted to be or not, and so it was done. Manifestly, the ethics of rescue were violated in this instance.

All this would be superfluous were it not for the fact that the South pole still remains to be found, even though Central Africa and Farthest North have already been or are soon to be properly charted and placed on the map. If the South pole is to be discovered at all it should be discovered ethically. It is the last of its kind and is entitled to every possible consideration.

Proposed Party of Hummers.

Charleston News and Courier.  
If Henry Watterson were asked what he thought of Mr. Bryan driving him out of the democratic party, he would probably quote from Simon Suggs this pertinent passage: "Colonel, if I was you, I wouldn't bet \$2,000 on the ace."  
"No, young man," says Simon, "because you ain't got no \$2,000 too bet."  
With "Marine Henry," and "Old Loblobly Pine," and "Old Sassafras," and many others who have fallen under the dissection of the Nebraska Nebraska and the Ananias who represent the flower of the republican party, what's the matter with organizing a brand new party that would make things hum?

YOU ARE OLD, FATHER WILEY.

Chicago Tribune.  
"You are old, Father Wiley," the young man cried.  
"But you always know where you are at. You are hale, Father Wiley; you look good to me."  
Now, what do you know about that?

"In the day of my youth," Father Wiley replied.  
"My eating was my first business. I cooked for myself and was careful to chew."  
Only stuff that was carefully earned.

"You are old, Father Wiley," the young man cried.  
"But are light on your feet as a cat. Your eyesight is good and your hearing is good."  
Now, what do you know about that?

"In the day of my youth," Father Wiley replied.  
"I was poisoned by eating canned fish. Since then I have made it a rule to inspect the make-up of every dish."

"You are old, Father Wiley," the young man cried.  
"But your health is remarkably good. Do you think we can add to the years of your life?"  
By a daily inspection of food?

"To my swan song of life," Father Wiley replied.  
"I expect to attach a long coda. And we all could attain to Methuselah's age if we cut out the benediction of soda."

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