THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1	46,770	16	42,870
2	42,810	17	43,110
3	42,760	18	43,030
4	42,620	19	43,090
5	42,860	20	41,800
6	41,500	21	43,140
7	42,940	22	42,820
8	43,700	23	42,490
9	42,710	24	42,860
10	43,190	25	42,090
11	42,810	26	42,630
12	42,980	27	41,400
13	41,700	28	42,610
14	43,120	29	42,770
15	42,620	30	42,410
		31	42,750

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1910.
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.

If Mount Etna is fooling the scientists our advice is "don't fool with it."

Plant trees and help Nebraska make good on the name, "Treeplanter's state."

Pittsburgers are so used to ashes that all they needed to do for penance was to put on sackcloth.

The expression, "Darkest Africa," is only a relative term after all, particularly during lion-hunting season.

"Naples waits for Roosevelt" reads the cable dispatch. But Naples will not do much waiting after he arrives there.

Chancellor Day wants it distinctly understood that he does not intend to become a back number on his own initiative.

Wonder if it has occured to those London editors that the Cairo orator will pass through their city on his way to the United States.

The best thing about the life of the late David J. Brewer is that he enjoyed every day of his life, and he lived to be a good old age.

The congregation of that New Jersey preacher who resigned because of baldness evidently forgot to include a wig for him at the last donation party.

Andrew Carnegie has discovered that he has missed his calling—thinks he should have been a reporter. Well, we might try him out on night police.

For the benefit of the Massachusetts bank, which has recently been robbed, it might be well to say that none of the officials happen to be mixed up in it.

The Egyptians should remember that Mr. Roosevelt's success is often explained that he does not care what other people think about what he says, anyway.

The Ohio house of representatives has put the anti-lobby bill at the end of the calendar—must want to get all the lobbying done before the bill comes up.

With an Arkansas senator wishing to consign Rockefeller to hades and a Chicago preacher deifying him, it begins to look as if John D. had been playing favorites.

The finding of still eatable food in an Egyptian tomb, where it had been buried for 3,000 years, certainly takes the record away from the New Jersey cold storage warehouses.

The mayor of Pittsburg, who was recently hooted off the stage, is beginning faintly to realize what it is to be in "Uncle Joe's" shoes during "troublesome times" in the house.

An interesting fact about the new Canadian railway which is being built north from Edmonton, Albera, is that it is owned by a former Kansas City man but recently become a citizen of Canada.

"Some one has stolen Governor Hadley's peach trees from his country home. The robber was evidently very short-sighted, because the governor does all the pardoning and is head of the prison reform movement in that state." Short-sighted? Why, that was not even common sense.

Problem of the Strike.

The people of the United States are accumulating enough experience with the strike to be convinced that it ought to be abolished. They have given it a fair hearing and have found it to be inimical to the best interests of employe and employer alike, unfair to the public as the innocent third party and subversive of business stability. As a remedy for industrial ills it has proven an utter failure. It is repugnant to the highest sense of justice and an inevitable barrier to commercial, political or social peace and progress. It accomplishes nothing that it undertakes, for where it wins temporary concessions it lacks the inherent power to achieve a permanent victory and engenders a feeling of revenge and resentment, inviting renewed hostilities in the future.

There is a pretty well-defined feeling that, although the strike may have been useful in its day, the time has come to put it out of business. Canada and New Zealand have no strikes and both are enjoying nearly, if not fully, as great prosperity and happiness as the United States. These countries have compulsory arbitration laws, that not only prevent strikes, but militate to the great advantage of commerce and labor by preserving industrial peace and fostering a sane, healthy sentiment between labor and capital. The New Zealand law provides for a council of conciliation as the court of first instance and a court of arbitration as the final tribunal. Disputes are submitted by both parties to the council, and if it fails to reach a satisfactory agreement the case is taken to the court of arbitration, whose finding is as binding on both parties as the decision of any court of justice.

While one student of the New Zealand law says it would not be adapted to the exigencies of the United States, it is interesting to note that he observes in this connection that this law would operate successfully in no country lacking the unbounded prosperity—growth in population, wealth and industries—that New Zealand has. If these are the prerequisites for the successful operation of such a law, then there is no country in the world where it would be more eminently successful than the United States.

But whether New Zealand's law is just what we need in this country does not alter the fact that we need an orderly solution of the strike problem. We need something that will prevent the periodical paralysis of industry and the general social disorder that accompanies most big labor disputes. If we could even hope to obtain industrial peace by means of the strike, we would be paying entirely too high a price, but we cannot hope for such a result. Strikes have come to levy tremendous tax upon the moral and financial resources of the people and industries they affect without yielding adequate recompense. There is no good reason why the public, an inoffensive party, should be called upon from time to time to endure the multifarious hardships which the strike entails, merely because two stubborn contestants do not want to have their differences arbitrated. If relief is to come it must come through this same third party, rising to the full stature of its right and might.

Force of Enlightened Opinion.

The force of enlightened public opinion to prevent flagrant injustice has long been recognized in free countries like ours, but the impression has prevailed that in a country like Russia, ruled by sheer despotism, no outside pressure could have any appreciable effect without an army and navy in the background. It is gratifying, therefore, to have the assurance of a man like George Kennan, long familiar with Russian history and conditions, that the recent acquittal of Tchaikovsky and the comparatively light sentence of Madame Breshkovsky, charged with political offenses for their activity against the Russian government, are due to the intervention and support of their English and American friends.

Mr. Kennan gives a long list of extreme penalties meted out to persons engaged in the same work, and even less obnoxious to the Russian government, but whose cases have not attracted attention abroad and whose offenses had not been taken up by powerful English and American sympathizers. The whole number of political offenders tried in Russian courts in the first eleven months of 1909, he tells us, was 9,248, of which 6,977 were found guilty and 3,206 were sentenced to penal servitude or death. The record in these cases is sufficient, in Mr. Kennan's opinion, to show a frequent failure of justice and a rare exhibition of mercy, and to establish a strong presumption that had Tchaikovsky been an ordinary Russian, without friends in England and America, he would have been punished by administrative process after the court had found him not guilty, as scores of Russian politicals have been.

The result of these trials convinces Mr. Kennan that Russian political and penal methods may be changed or modified by the pressure of enlightened public opinion in England and the United States. If this is so, and there is every reason to believe that it is, there is room for hope that the walls of Russian prisons may eventually be broken down, not by official intervention of so-called friendly governments, but by the never-ceasing protest of outraged public sentiment which recognizes no lines of nationality and stops at no geographical boundaries, but will eventually rally over a world-wide area to the relief of the downtrodden and the oppressed wherever they may be.

King Menelik.

Rumor had it the other day that King Menelik is dead, but subsequent reports effectively deny it. He is now said to be convalescent. Yet, no matter what the fact may be and no matter whether King Menelik be dead or alive, he has been one of the most unique figures in recent history. He claims direct descent from King Solomon and the queen of Sheba, and has, all in all, been a noted character.

King Menelik was the son of the crown prince of Shoa, and while yet a boy fell into the hands of Prince Theodore, who at the time was an aspirant to the throne of Abyssinia. This worthy kept him under surveillance in a city called Gojam and sought to win his favor by giving him his favorite daughter in marriage. However, during the civil war in the United States Menelik escaped, raised an army and made himself "The Negus of Abyssinia." Since then he has proved a warrior and a diplomat. He drove the Italian army back from his borders and even showed modern chivalry in allowing the prisoners of war to return to their own forces unharmed after the battle.

Menelik has been a progressive ruler and has in many ways developed his country successfully. He has stirred his subjects to vigorous activity in the development of some of the resources of the country and has built up the city of Adis Abeda, which has been his new capital since the Italian war, from a straggling village to a city of 80,000 inhabitants. He has produced a well organized government, with strict treaties regarding boundaries with Great Britain and a thorough commercial treaty with the United States. He has accomplished enough to be recognized as one of the greatest native rulers of Africa and, whether dead or alive, is to be honored.

Features of the Income Tax.

On the scope of the pending income tax amendment and the effect of an income tax, should one be imposed, no one is better qualified to speak than Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia university, who is recognized as the foremost authority in this country on the subject of finance and taxation. Fortunately, we are soon to have the views of Prof. Seligman taking issue with the position of Governor Hughes of New York in an article contributed to the Political Science Quarterly, already available in advance sheets. Prof. Seligman combats Governor Hughes' objection to the proposed amendment, which, he says, he would otherwise favor, that it would impair the credit of the state and local governments by exposing to federal taxation incomes derived from money invested in their securities. In the judgment of Prof. Seligman, Governor Hughes' opinion is erroneous in three respects:

(1) His interpretation of the legal force of the amendment is incorrect.

(2) Even were his legal interpretation correct, he fails to take account of economic facts which would prevent the consequences which he fears.

(3) Even were his views correct, that the constitutional amendment would operate to change the law in the direction indicated, there are valid reasons why the law should be so changed.

Under the first heading a series of supreme court decisions are quoted to prove that state and municipal bonds would henceforth, as before, be exempt from federal taxation by reason of the essential character of the implied restrictions in the constitution, which would not be altered one whit by the amendment. On this, however, the citations do not appear to be conclusive, and in all probability it will take another supreme court decision to construe the words, "from whatever source derived," and tell us definitely whether this permits of a favored tax-free class.

Under the second heading Prof. Seligman emphasizes the point already made by The Bee, that the income tax would not materially affect the credit of the states to borrow money whether it included or excluded incomes from investments in state bonds, because the tax would be capitalized insofar as holders of existing bonds are concerned, and on future purchases of new issues the interest rate would be computed simply to make the investment yield relatively the same return, allowing for risk, that would come from investments in property to the same amount. We have now examples in many states of taxable and tax-exempt securities, so far as the exercise of state taxing power goes, and the municipalities whose bonds are taxable have not had their credit destroyed, as compared with those whose bonds are legally exempt from taxation nor appreciably influenced, except so far as the large or small area of tax exemption tends to stimulate the demand for tax-exempt securities.

Under the third heading the conclusion is reached that if we are to have an income tax at all, it ought to apply to incomes from all sources, and that there is no good reason why the agencies of the state and local government should be exempt from general taxation, designed to fall on all alike. In this connection it is brought out that the same rule of legal interpretation which would exempt the incomes from state and municipal bonds from federal taxation would likewise exempt the incomes drawn as salaries by state and municipal officers and an exemption of these salaried officers from the income tax, which all other salaried persons would have to pay, would in effect raise the salaries of every such officeholder to the extent of the tax. In other words, we would have a privileged class of officials spending, if not absorbing, the revenue derived from the forced contributions of all the rest. Inasmuch as the power of the federal government is exercised by lawmakers representing the people of the different states, there is always ample protection to the states against the encroachments of the federal government, and the reason for exempting federal securities from state interference is not equally valid for the reverse.

Prof. Seligman's conclusion is that the pending constitutional amendment is not only legally defensive and politically innocuous, but it is, above all, economically sound, and from every point of view eminently desirable, even though it may not be necessary for the present to use the power that would be thus conferred on congress.

Nevada Divorces.

The divorce mecca which made South Dakota famous has now hied itself to the sand wastes of Nevada and "colonists" are flocking thither from the east, west, north and south to find relief from the "chains of matrimony." The divorce colony at Reno is the most flourishing in the whole country and men and women of wealth and influence go there in great numbers for an application of the divorce courts' healing balm and then go their ways completely cured until the next time. Nevada is thus becoming famous as a healing resort and is reaping the benefits of a cure-all for matrimonial misfits.

And yet there really seems to be some requirements regarding residence in Nevada before a divorce can be purchased. Failing to realize this, one man only stopped over between trains for two hours to establish a six months' residence.

The suspicious court objected, apologetically, for having to insist on a little longer stay. Possibly six hours would have been more nearly sufficient, or perhaps three visits of two hours each. Nevada courts really ought to be that strict, for this is a serious consideration. The judge in question certainly appreciates consistency and very evidently believes in vigorously upholding the laws of the state. The country as a whole ought to shout aloud, because of the fine sense of the high moral standards of society which he evidenced on that occasion.

And yet, Reno must be careful about its divorce industry. This is the age of germs and microbes, and if Nevada's courts are too free and reckless in severing domestic ties, the domesticus infelicitus species may be turned loose, unwittingly, in large numbers with more serious effects than ever produced by grasshoppers in Kansas. If the hen that lays the golden egg is not to be killed, the divorce decree under seal of Nevada's coat-of-arms must not be discredited or be permitted to go to discount on the matrimonial bargain counter.

Postoffice Robberies.

After the robbery of the United States postoffice at Richmond, Va., authorities have been aroused to the demand for better protection of funds, stamps and other valuables which go to make up postoffice equipment. Last year over 4,000 offices were raided and the amount of booty carried off must have been considerable. Too few of the criminals were captured and too little of the loot was recovered.

Crackamen apparently find less difficulty in robbing postoffices than they do banks because, except in those cases where a city has a government depository, the postmasters keep all valuables in the office safe, which is usually a cheap affair and is easily opened. Whether the Richmond postoffice was well guarded and had a good safe is not known, but under any circumstances it was neither sufficiently heavily guarded nor was the safe heavy enough to resist, successfully, the efforts of the robbers.

No prudent business man would be thus careless about valuables in large amounts, especially when they are so easily moved and their identity lost as are stamps and money. These should be at least as well protected as like valuables are in commercial affairs. In addition to this, postmasters are not held responsible for the robberies, according to law, if they can show that all valuables were in the safe and the safe locked at the time of the raid.

Although drastic measures to protect the postoffices are not necessary, yet more strict supervision would do no harm, for the present system strikes the observer as somewhat careless. Not even the certain punishment of criminals by federal authority can prove an effective deterrent to postoffice robberies when the opportunities are spread out in too tempting a manner.

The Lincoln Journal says "the obvious way to solve the platform problem is to free parties from dealing with special non-party issues," but it declines to view the question of licensing or prohibiting the sale of liquor as a non-party issue. In other words, the Journal reserves to itself the exclusive right to draw the line on what should, or should not, go into the platform, yet it wants it distinctly understood that it is uncompromisingly opposed to any minority dictation.

When the postal savings bank bill was up for final passage in the senate, just one democrat had the hardihood to stand out from under the party whip and vote for it. The bill will come up soon in the house, where the democrats who have been talking for postal savings will embrace another chance to go back on their own professions. We have one democrat representing this district in congress who has been preaching postal savings whenever it was out of reach. Will he have the nerve to vote for it when the democrats in the house are lined up in opposition? Or will he have a convenient excuse for being absent at the crucial moment?

An athletic meet, or any other wholesome kind of a meet, that draws together such a galaxy of youthful brain and brawn from many states, becomes a factor of vital importance for the upbuilding of our national life. This system of friendly rivalry between boys and young men of the various sections, cannot help but have a broadening influence and therefore make the gathering desirable apart from the prime purpose of establishing new athletic records.

The Chicago Board of Education orders the lockers enlarged to fit the girls' hats, declaring it to be woman's inalienable right to wear a hat as large as she pleases. That may be true enough, but can't a school board get in under this inalienable right plea somehow so as to place a limit on the size of the locker?

The announcement that Mr. Bryan is to arrive in New York on April 15 must be only a partial report. It fails to state whether he has hired Madison Square garden for the purpose of repeating his last home-coming speech proposing government ownership of railroads as a final paramount.

Thankfulness Justified.

Philadelphia Ledger.

In thanking a friend for the gift of three gallons of whiskey, Mr. Roosevelt has supplied the text for countless rostrum thunderings, but it should be remembered that he was in the snake zone.

The Missing Courier.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Gifford Pinchot did not disembark when the steamship on which he had sailed reached Europe—at least the reporters who were watching for him did not see him go down the gang plank. Perhaps Mr. Pinchot, being only less strenuous than the colonel himself, jumped off and took a crosscut by swimming.

Speculating on the Count.

Buffalo Express.

The director of the United States census is quoted as looking for a population result in the coming count of between 88,000,000 and 91,000,000. The 1900 population for the continental United States was about 76,000,000, and the net immigration alone since that time must have added some 8,000,000. Dr. Durand is evidently trying to be conservative.

Unique Railroad Plea.

Philadelphia Record.

In the face of a law expressly prohibiting the Boston & Maine railroad from increasing freight rates on its subsidiary leased lines in answer to an injunction of the court compelling the observance of the law, the company pleads justification for advanced rates "because the law has lapsed through non-enforcement!" This plea would justify violation of all the commandments if no one should file objection.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Bishop Lawrence hits the nail on the head when he says that many of those who criticise public men are more at fault themselves. There is for too much indifference to the commonplace duties which every citizen owes to his country.

San Francisco Chronicle: The Porterville preacher who said that women who danced "were no better than abandoned females" got the most natural reply in the world—eggs in any style. No other rejoinder seemed to be so much in keeping with the remark.

Toronto Mail and Empire: The church court that has had the case of the Rev. David Hicks under consideration has acquitted the reverend gentleman, and, as a consequence, Mr. Hicks may resume his place in the pulpit. The Rev. Mr. Hicks had charge of a congregation in Essex county. He had a large family, and $600 a year upon which to live! Having many mouths to fill and many little ones to clothe, Mr. Hicks incurred liabilities, and these so oppressed him that in a panic he went off to the United States. His sudden exile resulted in the laying of charges against him. He was accused of financial irregularities and of deserting his pastorate. The court appointed to try him has exculpated him. He is declared by his judges to have been guilty of no wrongdoing. But the court hardly went far enough. It should have tried the congregation and have held it responsible for the troubles Mr. Hicks has experienced, unless it were proved that the people are so few in number and so poor that the salary paid their minister is as much as they can afford.

Our Birthday Book

April 3, 1910.

John Burroughs, naturalist and intimate friend of Mr. Roosevelt, was born April 3, 1837, at Roxbury, N. Y. He has written a great deal on animal and outdoor subjects.

Fred W. Taylor, who had charge of the agricultural exhibits at the Omaha exposition and now is in business in Denver, is 50. He was born at Weeping Water, Neb., and was at one time a professor in the University of Nebraska, being later connected also with the Buffalo exposition and the St. Louis exposition.

Rev. William J. Long, remembered for his nature-faking bout with President Roosevelt, was born April 3, 1867. He is a clergyman as well as author and in charge of a church at Stamford, Conn.

Darius Miller, head traffic man for the Burlington, is 51. He was born at Princeton, Ill., and has been railroading nearly all his life.

Victor Morawitz, the New York corporation lawyer, was born April 3, 1859, in Baltimore. He does quite a little writing for the legal magazines.

Stephen W. Stookey, president of Bellevue college, is 51. He was born in Marion, Ia., and was dean of the faculty of Coe college at Cedar Rapids previous to going to Bellevue.

Richard W. Jepsen, in the grocery business with his father and brothers on Cuming street, was born April 3, 1892, in Omaha. He is a graduate of the Omaha High school.

Paul B. Burleigh, banker and broker, is 39. He is a native of Omaha and has occupied positions with the Merchants National bank and the Brandeis bank.

AUCTION

One More Week

CONTINUED
T. L. Combs & Co.

We have had many requests to continue our *Auction Another Week*, also the contractors advised us yesterday that the material for our new Innovation front cannot be completed for another week, therefore this wonderful opportunity to buy from the choicest jewelry stock in the city at your own price will be given Omaha people for one more week, but positively and absolutely no longer than then. The wonderful values leaving our store every day is just being realized by thousands of people and our genial auctioneer, Mr. Hart, acceeding to the demands of his many pleased patrons has consented to remain another week if the interest in the auction contines as at present, so whatever you may want him to sell you must buy this week.

Daily 2:30 and 7:30

T. L. Combs & Co.
1520 Douglas Street.

EVERY-DAY RELIGION.

Baltimore Sun.

When all is said and done at last, and
creeds have warred with creeds,
When men have coined new terms to clear
the ground of verbal weeds,
When systems change and doctrines clash
and some put off the old
To down the faiths that seem to them a
clearer light to hold;
Although it may be silly, yet it's back for
you and me
To the everyday religion that was taught
at mother's knee.

The new fads have their beauty, and well-grounded thought may bring
A comfort to believers who enlist beneath
their wing;
The ologies and isms and the abstracts
and the new
For those who seek adventure in soul-comforting may do;
But there's nothing quite so filling in aught
that I can see
Like the everyday religion that we learned
at mother's knee.

Some criticise the Heaven of the Bible, and
some smell
A little too much brimstone in the old-time
Bible hell;
This one thinks creation wasn't scientific
quite,
And this one's half convinced that he has
seen another light;
But when they've passed opinions and the
choice is left to me,
Mine's the everyday religion that we
learned at mother's knee.

Just plain and sweet and simple, with its
creed of faith and trust,
In golden rules of brotherhood, in life beyond the dust,
In joy and song eternal, if in this life
we've seen fit
To obey the ten commandments—and that's
all there is to it;
No fancy frill or trimming; but it's good
enough for me—
The everyday religion that we learned at
mother's knee.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Holmes—You've got a morris chair at your house, I suppose?

Henpeck—Yes.

Holmes—Great for comfort. Don't you enjoy it?

Henpeck—I do when I get a chance, but Maria's cat usually beats me to it.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Young Wife—Gregory, dear, what is the trouble?

Worried Husband—Nothing, Millie; nothing—except that I've lost the combination of the lock on the office safe.

Young Wife—Is that all, dear? Why, you can advertise for it, can't you?—Chicago Tribune.

"She keeps her house in the most complete order."

"Yes, but it has one drawback."

"What is that?"

"I have noticed that these model housewives who keep their homes in apple pie order are apt to be crusty.—Indianapolis News.

"Politeness always pays."

"I don't know about that," replied Mr. Hunting Work. "I had a pretty good position as a bill collector. But I made myself so agreeable that people held out on payments for fear I'd stop calling on them."—Washington Star.

"If your husband beats you," said the judge, "why do you live with him?"

"I don't live with him, your honor. He lives with me."—Baltimore American.

Ted—Are you making any progress in your love affair with that young widow?

Ned—It looks that way. She has just put on second mourning.—Lippincott's Magazine.

"There are no martyrs these days."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that."

"Do you think there are any people today who would suffer tortures for their beliefs?"

"My wife believes that an eighteen-inch waist looks better than a twenty-two, and I think she suffers a lot of genuine torture because of that belief."—Houston Post.

PURE MINERAL SPRING WATER.

Our firm has for 10 years been headquarters for all kinds of Mineral Waters. We are carload buyers and distributers of several kinds and handle over 100 kinds altogether. We enumerate a few:

Crystal Lithia (Excelsior Springs) 5 gal. Jug $2.00
Salt Sulper (Excelsior Springs) 5 gal Jug $2.25
Diamond Lithia Water, ½ gal. bot. 40c, 1 doz. $4.00
Sulpho Saline Water, qt. bottle 25c, 1 dozen $2.25
Regent Water, iron, qt. bottle 25c, 1 dozen $2.25
Carlsbad Sprudel Wasser, bottle 50c, 1 dozen $5.00
French Vichy Water, qt. bottle 40c, 1 dozen $4.50
Appollinaris Water, qts., pts. and Splits at lowest prices.
Allouez Magnesia Water, qt. bottle 25c, 1 dozen $2.50
Buffalo Lithia Water, ½ gal. bottle 50c, 1 dozen case $5.75
Colfax Water, ½ gal. bottle 35c, 1 dozen case $3.60

Return alowance for bottles and jugs. Delivery free in Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha.

Sherman & McConnell DrugCo
Corner 16th and Dodge Sts.
Owl Drug Co.
16th and Harney Sts.

Persistent Advertising is the road to Big Returns.

SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY!

$375

BUYS A NEW $500 PLAYER PIANO

The Boudoir Player Piano will fit into the smallest corner of the smallest room—ideal for the flat; the apartment; the den or small music room. Just the thing for the bungalow or cottage.

The Boudoir Player Piano is small only in size. It has a surprisingly large volume of tone. It has standard size player mechanism, pedals for pumping; tracker board, etc., and uses the standard size music rolls.

The Boudoir Player Piano will do everything that any other piano-player will do, regardless of price, and will give for home use, more complete musical satisfaction.

The pumping pedals folded into the case, expression levers concealed and the upper sliding panels closed, give the instrument the appearance of the usual upright piano. The mechanism in no way interferes with hand playing; and does not affect the volume or quality of tone in the slightest way.

$10 Sends One Home, $2 Per Week Will Pay for It.

$25.00 worth of music included in price.
One year free exchange Library of music rolls.
Scarf and bench free. No other expense.
Ten year guarantee.

In addition to the Boudoir Player Piano, we offer the public 12 other leading makes of Player Pianos, including the Melville Clark, Apollo Player Piano (the best Player Piano in the world), the Kranich & Bach, Krakauer, Bush & Lane, A. B. Chase, Chase & Baker, Universal, Cable-Nelson, etc., etc.

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