

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, Total. Rows for various dates in March 1910, showing circulation figures.

Total 45,770. Returned copies 10,750. Net total 35,020. Daily average 45,441.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1910. M. H. WALSH, Notary Public.

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

One more year of drought in Lincoln. How big is Omaha? It is not too late to seed in your guess.

The worst drawback about spring is that it starts the poet going.

The cry of the populace—"De batteries fer today's game is—"

Governor Shallenberger has one leg over the county option fence already.

Be careful, for on May 18 we will be only 15,000,000 miles from Hallelujah's comet.

The New York Times prints a poem on "The Unclaimed Rib." Everybody feel himself.

Will somebody speak a kind word to that Mad Mullah and get him in a good humor?

Minneapolis boasts a minister named Seashore. Ought to be a good hot weather preacher.

Let's see, does anyone recall the circumstances of Colonel Bryan's visit to Rome on that tour he made?

"Are we living in the dark ages?" exclaims Henry Watterson. No, not in this part of the country.

Some folks have a lurking suspicion that women do not want their hampins fixed so they cannot catch the men.

It seems that Uncle Sam's poverty has become so humiliating that our postoffice clock threatens to hide its face.

Milwaukee's socialist mayor-elect declines to say whether he will run for president or not. There is one modest man.

The hesitation to sell the Yerkes home must be for fear of embarrassment in relative values since the sale of those "old masters."

The Ohio prisoner who won his parole with a few verses of sentimental poetry—about home has given the que to those mikers at Leavenworth.

With Havelock's backdoor also closed, there will be nothing left for the thirsty mortal in Lincoln to do but to organize himself into a social club.

"Porto Maurizio pleases me," says Colonel Roosevelt. It certainly tried its best to do so—it pamed a street for him and made him an honorary citizen.

Dr. Hyde now has the opportunity to show twelve of his fellow citizens, and through them the rest of the world, the inside facts in the Swope murder case.

Wonder if any other city besides Omaha permits paving contractors to tear up streets for blocks without providing even temporary crossings at the intersections?

This discriminative intelligence with which people of remote hamlets in Italy have received the Roosevelt party carries its own lesson of how people of all nations watch current events.

Young Theodore Roosevelt, who has served his apprenticeship as a carpet-baker and gets married in June, should at least be able to save his wife lots of work and himself some money by taking them down himself.

The Order for Reargument.

The supreme court's order for a reargument of the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases indicates a determination on the part of the judges to have all the points fully presented before reaching a conclusion, even if it do this requires considerable delay.

While the public generally would like to have these cases adjudicated by the court of last resort as soon as possible and will regard this postponement of the decision as another of the law's delays which ought to be obliterated, still what every one wants is absolute and impartial justice to these colossal corporations as to the humblest citizen in the land.

Without the order for reargument the decision would have to be rendered by only seven of the nine judges because of the death of Justice Brewer and the incapacity of Justice Moody.

It will now doubtless when submitted find the existing vacancy filled, and possibly come before a full bench, or at any rate have the participation of eight judges.

Cancer in Fish. President Taft has deemed it of sufficient importance to call the attention of congress by a special message to the prevalence of cancer among fish, recommending the appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of one or more laboratories at suitable places for the purpose of making an active investigation into the subject.

The general scheme of improving and protecting public health, involving the warfare against tuberculosis also comprehends a vigorous fight to overcome the ravages of the cancer and this movement, encouraged by the chief executive, is but a part of that larger plan. In the course of his message he says:

Progress in the prevention and treatment of human diseases has been marvellously aided by an investigation into the same disease in those of the lower animals which are subject to it, and we have every reason to believe that a close investigation into the subject of cancer in fishes, which are frequently swept away by an epidemic of it, may give us light upon the dreadful human scourge.

The president recently recommended to congress the advisability of creating a bureau of public health as the best organized agency for directing the multiplicity of efforts exerted for better hygienic conditions and he says that were this bureau now in existence he would turn over to it this investigation of the cancer in fish.

There is a commercial side to this proposition which, however, receives no consideration from the president at this time and for this purpose. Fish, like flesh, becomes an article of interstate commerce only when placed in the channels of trade and this gives rise to the question, will the government decide to establish a system of fish inspection such as it has done with reference to meat, maintaining its inspectors at the various packing plants in many cities of the country? If the president has been properly advised as to the danger of cancer in fish, it would seem most urgent that some such steps be ultimately taken. His recommendation for an appropriation of \$50,000 only contemplates, of course, an experiment for the present, on whose results future action will depend.

Just to Swap Stories. So Mr. Pinchot went to Italy merely to swap stories with his old friend, Colonel Roosevelt. Why was that not thought of long ago? Why all this idle gossip about deep-laid plots in the mission of the former forester? Truly the tendency of the times is toward sensation. This desire is so inordinate that people prefer to jump from the simplest and most natural conclusion to the remotest and most far-fetched.

Here are two men who for years had been ardent mutual admirers and intimate friends. They love the same fields and enjoy the same sports. One has been off on a year's hunt for big game—the other, a great hunter, too, has been having somewhat of a lively time at home. What more natural than that Mr. Pinchot and Colonel Roosevelt would be eager to meet and exchange reminiscences, swap hunting stories, discuss the relative merits of bullets and buckshot, for, as Colonel Roosevelt's tactful secretary confided to the newspaper men to whom he imparted the secret of this meeting, "Mr. Pinchot is also a good marksman."

Perhaps, after all, there is something in the superstition that sphynx-like attributes follow the tourist out of Egypt. Surely some occult power is required to seal a man's lips under such inviting conditions as those surrounding Colonel Roosevelt when being pressed for that coveted secret.

Here he has just come from a long drive through the olive orchards of picturesque Caramagna valley, then climbed six miles up the winding road to the famous little chapel, once visited by Charlemagne on his way to be crowned at Rome, which contains interesting relics of the old Mediterranean galley slaves.

It is such exploring influences as these will not bring the mystery from Mr. Roosevelt's lips, then nothing is left but to accept his secretary's word for it and believe that, after all, Mr. Pinchot went to Europe for no other purpose than to swap camp stories with his old friend and former chief.

Champ Clark's Childs Play.

Stripped of all pretense of purpose, the refusal of the house to defray the expenses of the speaker's automobile reveals Champ Clark and his democratic underlings in an act of demagoguery as puerile as it is patent. The only strange feature of it is that any republican member of congress could be caught in such an obvious trap of party politics of the peanut brand. It is another instance of the minority leader using republicans as catspaws to rake his political chestnuts out of the fire, and the veiled attempt to give it the appearance of an insurgent attack adds no merit to it and deceives no thoughtful person.

It would require more specious pleading and far-fetched arguments even than the member from the Second Nebraska district offered to justify this trick as anything more than mere child's play, as Representative Mann called it. The absurdity of the whole thing appears in Champ Clark's using this instance of lopping off a few dollars to declare that if the democrats get into power they will show what the government can be run \$300,000,000 cheaper than it is today. It is not a matter of Cannon and Cannonism at all, not susceptible by the most strained construction of any such interpretation. To begin with, the automobile was provided for the speaker against his will and the faithful watchdogs of the treasury supplied it to him, knowing that it, like other automobiles, would cost somebody money if used.

Champ Clark strikes while the iron is hot. He employs an insignificant item of routine expense to revive anti-Cannon animosities for no better purpose than to make a stage play of party politics and counts not in vain on stampeding some of the republicans who but recently succeeded in displacing the speaker from the rules committee. And after it is over what does it signify? Only that the minority party still lacks a big, commanding leader in the lower house of congress. No one will disagree with Mr. Cannon when he says that if the Mis-sourian were to become speaker "he would be the same Champ Clark that he is now." Little matters like automobile expenses would not vex his righteous soul then and economy in public expenditures would become the least of his worries.

Another Object Lesson. The fact that on a direct vote Lincoln has again gone dry by an increased majority is another object lesson of the efficiency of the existing law in Nebraska for the regulation of the liquor traffic. When we commented on the tug-of-war results between the wets and drys a week ago we called attention to the fact that under the Slocum law, which has prevailed in this state for nearly thirty years, every city or town is enabled to license liquor selling or to refuse to license, as the majority of its inhabitants see fit, and we here have another example.

Lincoln has just gone through a strenuous campaign over the license and no-license issue, in which the forces have been marshalled on both sides in full array. Lincoln has been dry for a year and previous to that had been closing at 7 o'clock, so that the decision to adhere to the dry policy means simply that there has been no reversal of sentiment there. Lincoln, moreover, presents certain conditions which naturally tend to strengthen the dry sentiment. It is the seat of the State university, and as such the temporary home, during the greater part of the year, of several thousand young college men and women whom it is desirable to shield from temptations that would interfere with their studies, and this unquestionably has a potent effect on the entire community. Lincoln, too, has no large industrial population and no large numbers of workmen looking for cheap recreation and amusement. In fact, Lincoln is more like an overgrown country town than a metropolitan city which its population would indicate.

Plainly, the Lincoln people want their town to stay dry, and they have in addition resented the intrusion of outsiders brought in to tell them they ought to get wet. But if the rule works both ways, the drys in Lincoln and elsewhere, instead of trying to force prohibition on those who do not want it, ought to be willing to let every other city and town say for itself whether it wants to be wet or dry.

Inmates of the Grand Island Soldiers' home are complaining that their treatment there is "worse than Andersonville," and the blame is put up to Governor Shallenberger for insisting on retaining an incompetent commandant in charge. The Andersonville reference may be exaggerated, but the old soldiers in their declining years are entitled to the very best consideration the state can give them, and that was, no doubt, the intention of the legislature when appropriating

money for this purpose. We believe one trouble arises from the limitation in the law which makes it mandatory on the governor to appoint none but a union veteran to the trying position of commandant, which calls for vigorous executive ability. The time has come when the law should be amended to permit the appointment to this place of a veteran of the Spanish war if no qualified union veteran is available.

Our automobilists will have to get together on the question of what an automobile is worth for the purpose of assessment and taxation. But then, of course, everyone knows the vast difference there is between the original purchase price and the amount allowed by the dealer when trading in on a new one.

Take note that while Milwaukee marched under the socialist banner at its last city election, only 158 votes, in round numbers, were polled for the socialist ticket in South Omaha. Socialism in this country is as yet a local issue.

The street railway company should be officially notified that every once in a while an accidental jolt makes its sprinkling car spurt a little water outside of the space enclosed by the rails.

Governor Gillett of California lost his memory when he went to introduce Lord Kitchener as San Francisco's guest, and presented him as the "greatest general of any army."

The official vote in South Omaha elects one city councilman by a plurality of six. It is a case of where six of one is equal to a half dozen of the other.

Best Brand of News.

The voluntary increase in wages now being granted by big corporations are much better news than the reports of strikes.

"Uncle Joe" and His Car.

Joe Cannon really ought to have an automobile. The appropriation bill should be fixed. It takes swiftness to escape cranks in Washington.

Pushed to the Rear.

It may surprise a good many earnest believers in the conservation of natural resources that the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation is still going on at Washington. As a political thriller it has not been a success.

A Gentle Touch.

The Sugar trust has been held in contempt by a federal court for refusal to produce its books in response to a subpoena, and has been fined \$500. If that is the severest penalty that is to be inflicted on corporations that defy judicial mandates, their managers are not likely to lose much sleep over the prospect.

The Whole Thing in Oklahoma.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma is having trouble with an insubordinate state adjutant general. The ex-treasurer of the democratic national committee and Pook Bah of the last democratic national campaign in answer have been engaged in some administrative, judicial or military ruction. He ought to have the marvelous Oklahoma constitution amended so that he can discharge all state subordinates who venture to differ with him. That would only give public sanction to Haskell's deep-rooted antipathy, and conviction that since he was elected governor he has constituted the state.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

Six Affirmatives to Three Negatives Recorded. The income tax amendment to the federal constitution has been ratified by the legislature of Maryland, the state senate passing on the measure by a vote of 21 to 10, adopted several weeks ago by the house of delegates. The amendment has now been definitely accepted by these six states—Alabama, South Carolina, Illinois, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Maryland. The Kentucky legislature in 1909 passed a ratification resolution but of which were supposed to be defective in form, and a third was under consideration when a sine die adjournment was taken. It has recently been announced, however, that Governor Wilson will forward the second resolution to Washington and let the secretary of state decide whether it is technically regular and valid.

Only one state legislature—that of Virginia—has so far defeated a ratifying resolution. The Virginia house of delegates rejected the amendment, while the senate voted to approve it. Last year the lower branch of the Georgia legislature passed a ratifying resolution, but the upper branch postponed its consideration. The Connecticut legislature of 1906 also decided to defer action. Four state legislatures are now in session—those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey—none of which has acted upon the amendment. The legislature of Georgia will meet again in June and a special session of the Louisiana legislature is likely to be called soon. Vermont's legislative assembly in October, so that by the end of 1910 practically one-third of the states will have had an opportunity to pass on the amendment and its chances of approval will have been fairly tested.

An affirmative vote by six—possibly by seven—states, with a negative vote by only one, indicates a substantial popular pressure behind the amendment. It has to overcome a formidable inertia, since it must carry both branches of the legislature in three-fourths of the states, but it has in its favor the fact that such victory it gains it while each defeat may be repaired on subsequent trials.

Our Birthday Book

April 13, 1910. Thomas Jefferson would be celebrating his birthday today if he had not gone to join the immortals. He was born April 13, 1743, in Albemarle County, Va., and died July 4, 1826, on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, of which he was the author.

Richard T. Ely, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, was born April 13, 1844, at Ripley, New York. Dr. Ely was head of the instruction in political economy at Johns Hopkins university before he came west. He has lectured in Omaha several times.

Abeon R. Graves, protestant episcopal bishop of Laramie, was born April 13, 1842, in Vermont. Bishop Graves was at one time rector of St. Luke's at Plattsburgh, and the rest of his life is now Kearney, Neb.

Around New York

Slippage on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

The recent failure of the newest of New York's lobster palaces raises an issue that overshadows in certain circles the home coming of Roosevelt. Was the failure due to a scarcity of lobsters? Or did the lobster-restaurant owners resist the regulation? Among the multitude chiefly occupied in "living to eat" the lobster suggestion of failure is criticised, while the clothes question is received with much favor. The cynical Sun intimates that the "evening crowd" comes from the provinces, bringing their swell clothes to air in the metropolis. Local lobsterists would not be restricted to swallows, and shunned the swallowtail palace, putting out of business an enterprise representing an outlay of \$1,000,000. Its fittings and decorations were of Babylonian order and designed to glorify the luxurious magnificence of the Nebuchadnezzar era. Persons without evening dress were excluded from the night patronage of the palace and this rule is held to be partly responsible for the failure. "A great spurge was made when the cafe opened," relate the Brooklyn Eagle.

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many societies and organizations trying to help make good citizens out of the children of the ghetto.

"Miss Bailey" was the name of the "Teacher" in those stories.

CULTURE IN PENITENTIARIES.

Nebraska Sets the Pace in the Uplift Race. Chicago Tribune. Penology is rapidly taking its place in the front rank of the sciences, and the care of prisoners in the various state institutions is enlisting the efforts of many uplifters. The western penitentiary of Pennsylvania is now giving its inmates courses in oil and water color painting, and in Oklahoma, besides useful trades, the convicts are taught foreign languages. In other prisons there are classes in French and the Celtic poets, while in our own bridewell, as it is well known, a number of men have developed talent along the line of the plastic arts.

It has been left to the warden of the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., however, to improve the table manners of his guests. Heretofore the meals there have been served on the cafeteria plan, the men marching in line to tables laden with coffee and food and then each retiring to his cell, there to dine separately and in silence. Now all this has been changed. The meals are served on tables as they are at any other restaurant. By this means the warden, acting as host, may observe the manners displayed by each convict. He was observed on introducing this departure to use the fork, but their recovery is expected. The telling of after dinner stories has been encouraged, and several delightful recitations have been developed. "Shop" is taboos.

If this Nebraska idea is universally adopted as we have no doubt it will be, the results cannot be overestimated. Except in the case of Mr. Rafferty and his imitators, the brusqueness and bad manners of our criminal classes have been notorious, and we have keenly suffered from them. But with our penitentiaries yearly graduating hundreds of men of broad culture and refined manners, we may look hopefully to the future of the race.

When Roosevelt Comes Home. Boston Transcript. In spite of all the preparations now making for Roosevelt's reception in New York, it is doubtful if the celebration will equal in elaboration that accorded to Admiral Dewey. And yet how soon his glory vanished! The country's response in each case is the important thing. This time it promises to last!

A Shudder Averted.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. We read that President Taft only succeeded in beating Vice President Sherman at golf by making a phenomenal drive at the last hole. Ah! Suppose Mr. Taft had topped that drive, or pulled it or even sliced it. We shudder at the very suggestion of such a calamity.

A THOUGHT FOR APRIL.

Dark clouds across the April sky Went drifting one by one, And piling masses on mass, high-towered, And so obscured the sun; But freshened breezes soon upsprang, The clouds apart slow drifted, Revealed the blue, and bursting through, The glorious sunbeams sifted.

The mind grows clouded like the sky, And troubles one by one, Compiling masses on mass, high-towered, And so obscure its sun; But soon some fresh impulse of joy Will all the clouds disperse, Reveal the blue, the sun burst through, It shines and all is well.

HAYOLL NE TRELE.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The president is tired of his shaking receptions, but he wouldn't mind having a few chances to use his foot.

Mr. Baunting Nelson's assertion that he is "as much of a gentleman as any man that lives" ought to settle the matter. If Mr. Nelson does not know, who does?

The announcement that the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist church has decided, on account of the high cost of living, that families, in entertaining ministers, shall not be asked to furnish more than one night's lodging and one meal, appropriately carries a "Bluffton date line."

Mrs. A. C. Wheelright of Boston has offered to equip the new custom house tower there, when built, with a chime of bells, and the senate of the United States on the initiative of Senator Lodge, has voted to authorize the Treasury department to accept the gift. The bill now goes to the house, and there will be no objection in that quarter.

Dr. M. S. Schulz of Long Beach, Cal., took legal steps recently to acquire another member for his international family by making application to adopt Ramond Palamoris, a Yaqui Indian boy, 13 months old. Dr. Schulz is a Russian and has two children of his own. Besides he has adopted a Korean and a mulatto and is casting about for infants of other races and colors to add to his family.

SMILING REMARKS.

"That gambler has a lot of ivy on his house!" "I suppose he likes things around him that produce suckers."—Baltimore American.

"In your paper this morning, sir, you spoke of my address at a public meeting last night as 'the insane drivellings of a played out politician!'" "I am truly sorry, sir, if it appeared that way in the paper. I wrote it 'mane.' Good-morning."—Chicago Tribune.

"I want to register a vow," said the politician, bringing his hand down hard. "Oh, what's the use of registering it?" replied his friend, "it can't vote."—Yonkers Statesman.

"He says it is costing him four times as much to live as it did two years ago." "But the price of necessities has only doubled." "Yes, but he is leading a double life!"

"I don't know why people say such things about me. I am sure there is not a bit of conceit about me." "You're right. Your conceit isn't a bit. It's the whole thing."—Baltimore American.

"I see," said the cheerful idiot with some abruptness, "that the price of raw rubber in London has finally boomed to 12 shillings and 4 pence." "And may I ask what suggested this sudden remark?" inquired the oldest boarder. "The cheerful idiot thoughtfully surveyed his plate." "Maybe it was the steak," he replied. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One million women simply detest washing dishes because they have not yet found the right way

If you were compelled to do all your household work in the way your mother did before you, it would be almost unbearable.

And still many women cling to the ancient soap route when washing dishes.

There's a better way, an easier way, a safer way. GOLD DUST added to your dish-water will make your dishes whiter and cleaner than they ever can be made without it. That's the better way.

GOLD DUST, unlike soap, cleans more than the surface. It goes deep after germs and hidden food particles, and sterilizes everything it touches. That's the safer way.

GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the task without your assistance, because it begins to dissolve and clean the moment it touches the water. That's the easier way.



Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

MOVING DAYS Bring Out Piano Bargains TEN DOLLARS TAKES ONE HOME ONLY \$45 For One Used Upright Piano

This—just to bring you in to see the many used piano bargains, for we have some Imperial Pianos, worth \$250, marked down to \$155—\$1 per week only. Then the Irving Piano when you sell for \$250—in an oak case. You can have it for \$165—on \$5 monthly payments. A fine \$400 Hallett & Davis Piano—just to see who comes first to capture this prize for \$165—easy payments. Then the Shulhoff Piano, in mahogany, just \$50 less than any one will sell it. Again the Weber Piano, which we expect to sell as quick as this ad appears, for \$150. Oh, yes, this will go quick. The \$325 Cramer Piano goes at \$175—at \$1 per week. The Nelson \$300 Piano goes for a song, which is \$85 cheaper than if new. The celebrated Baldwin made Howard Piano we cut the price in two and sell it on the easiest terms you can think of.

First come, first served. Begins Wednesday morning. A HOSPE CO., 1513-15 Douglas Street We represent the greatest line of Player Pianos you can find under one roof—\$375 and up—on \$2 weekly payments. Just two-five different makes. See them.