

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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As election draws near the crowds are taking to their hiding places.

It is always nice when we can pick out for ourselves those with whom we err.

Why does not Lee O'Neil Browne write a book on "Some Juries I have Not Met"?

The former sultan of Turkey has \$40,000,000. Just think how many wives that would buy.

"Woman ruled man for centuries," says Professor Clark of Chicago. Oh, tell us something new.

The newest thing about this "New Nationalism" seems to be the fuss they are making over it.

Colonel Watterson alludes to Japan as the "Sunflower Kingdom," which is clearly a slap at Kansas.

Looks like Congressman Tawney, the former whip of the house, has had the butt end turned on himself.

"Why should any Colorado man be an insurgent?" is one propounded by the Denver Republican. Give it up.

President Taft very properly declined to go up in an aeroplane. The president is not much on air—alone.

Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Napoleon and a few others will look with wonder at the airman flying over the Alps.

If a railroad's profits decrease as its business increases, how long will it be before prosperity sends them all into bankruptcy?

A New York policeman saved a woman's life and got a kiss. Study in relative value: Was the life cheap or the kiss high?

Mr. Bryan probably would have commented more at length on the result in Maine had he done something to bring it about.

The weather man is doing pretty well to work off his rain before carnival week. Ak-Sar-Ben insists on having good weather.

Judge Parker certainly has the joke of the season on Mr. Bryan. The judge made a few speeches in Maine before the election.

That St. Paul man who proposes to erect a monument to Gifford Pinchot takes a roundabout way of calling the ex-forester a dead one.

Ninety days for a wife beater is not a minute too long. Omaha should have a workhouse in which these genies could be kept busy.

We will all be better citizens when we get over that heretical notion of "I am all right and you, if you differ with me, are all wrong."

Grace Van Studdford shows by her bankruptcy account that she is something of a financieress as well as an actress. Her liabilities were \$10,901; assets, \$10 even.

The people got scared too quickly at Colonel Roosevelt's "New Nationalism." Now that he has assured them that what he meant was old moralities applied to new conditions, they are beginning to subside.

Lane's Hint to Railroads.

It begins to look like the Interstate Commerce Commission would decide adversely on the railroads' plea for the right to raise freight rates. This seems to be suggested in a statement made by Commissioner Lane, who said:

I regard it as a menace to the country if the rates constantly are to be increased. We must work out this problem on lines other than by proposed methods of raising the tariffs. If not, there is no time when we may say the maximum has been reached.

The railroads are confronted, as they have often been and will often be, by economic difficulties, but they should be able to adjust these problems without demanding that the shippers contribute the funds for it. There is a defect in management somewhere.

Let the railroads correct it and not impose additional burdens on the public because of it. In this connection it is well to note the disposition of the Topeka conference, which has resulted in the organization of the Traffic Federation of the Middle West.

That disposition is voiced by Governor Stubbs of Kansas, who says: "My hope is that this meeting will demand from the railroads the naked truth about their properties." And this leads to a recommendation for a physical valuation law.

The railroads are entitled to the fairest treatment the shippers and the government can give them. One thing in all this controversy over rates is significant, that when roads are forced to reduce rates the benefits seem to stop with the shippers; they do not get as far as the consumer. We are constrained to believe that the railroad has as much right to excessive charges as the shipper, and that is why whatever action is taken should be tempered with wisdom and justice.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission an attorney for one of the railroads asked an attorney for the shippers for evidence showing what per cent of profit the shippers were earning on their investment, to see if it was as low as 4.6 per cent, which he said the railroads were earning.

It is all very well to protest against excessive dividends by railroads, but we fail to see where they are any worse for them than they are for the shippers. It looks like a question of whose ox is gored.

Taft is Paving the Way. "If the republican party is unable to go to the polls next November in a solid body it won't be the fault of the president," observes the Washington Post. Which is the simple truth.

If it loses because of divided ranks, the blame must fall upon some other than the chief executive. His official and private acts have all pointed toward peace and a sane adjustment of differences. To be sure he has subordinated his own political expediency to the larger task of serving the people who elected him president and if this has given offense, then he is guilty.

When the time comes, however, that all are willing to view the situation rationally, unblinded by prejudice and envy from private grudge or grievance, this fact is likely to stand out and receive general admission.

When all is done and said about popular leadership and popular government, it is seriously to be doubted if any president ever came so near the ideal as this one has, and that, too, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, without the least evidence of that patronage that characterizes the self-seeking officeholder, who strives to please that he may continue to hold office.

No fair measurement of the achievements of the Taft administration can fall to disclose this fact. And it is getting more unpopular every day to attempt to disguise or distort it.

The earnest attitude for business with which the president faces the next session of congress, his insistence upon Canadian reciprocity, official housecleaning in Washington, retrenchment in governmental expenditures, improvement in laws regulating the relations of employers and employees—this urgent solicitude for the serious business of the country, which takes precedence over any anxiety as to the results of the election, is a token of the Taft policy that ought to commend it to every citizen desiring a sane and progressive administration at Washington. The president is paving the way. If others fail to follow it will not be his fault.

Is It Rehabilitated? Eastern democrats and old-time organs are regaling themselves in the fantastic assumption that the democratic party as a militant factor in American public life has been rehabilitated. Some very interesting things are being said and written upon the subject. Orators and editors are telling just how it has all come about.

In the election of Plaiested as governor of Maine, the nomination of Wilson and Harmon and Baldwin in New Jersey, Ohio and Connecticut and the probable nomination of Gaynor in New York, they profess to see a resurrection from the tomb and a reincarnation of the vital forces that once composed their party, a condition of things that is sure to produce victory in 1912, an array of leaders that must furnish one fit to regain the presidency.

But in all candor, is it quite time for this rhapsody? It is really rehabilitation, or merely the possibility of such? Suppose defeat instead of victory should come to Wilson, Harmon, Baldwin and Gaynor this fall, what then? Could the triumph of Plaiested

in Maine alone—a triumph made possible largely through republican dissension—save the rehabilitation and work the reincarnation?

In no spirit of envy or derogation as to what has been achieved or anticipated, we wish to call attention to the numerous efforts wasted in the work of rehabilitating the democratic party since it fell into the hands of Mr. Bryan; since that eventful day when he crucified it with his "crown of thorns and cross of gold." Fourteen years have elapsed and in the wake of this western whirlwind may be seen the David B. Hills, the August Belmonts, the Henry Wattersons, the Alton B. Parkers and the Charles Murphys still stunned and bruised as the result of trying to rehabilitate the party.

Claims of rehabilitation will do very well for campaign use, but it is not the time now to consider them as a subject of serious fact. Not so long as the "Old Man of the Sea" Bryan lies concealed in the black galleys of the pirate's ship of political despair.

Reclaiming the Indians. In all its work of reclaiming the Indian the federal government has adroitly met the difficult task of preventing the red man from getting an exaggerated sense of his own importance. That is primarily the reason Uncle Sam has been able to do so much with and for Poor Lo. It is one of the obstacles invariably encountered in the attempt of a superior race to raise an inferior to a higher level, and it never has been more successfully surmounted than in this case.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine rightly emphasizes the matter of making the Indian self-respecting and self-supporting as the whole thing in solving the problem of his reclamation. Mr. Valentine knows this because he knows the Indian. Indeed, make the Indian respect himself. Make him a man first, an Indian next.

As Mr. Valentine says, make him to become a taxpayer. It will give him the proper idea of his relation to the government when he comes to understand that he is so much a part of that government that it must depend on him for a portion of its revenues. In lifting the Indian to this high level of useful activity the government is very wisely doing it by allowing the Indian to do most of his own lifting. This breeds a spirit of independence that is most useful and healthful in achieving ultimate results.

Affording him land and labor on the land, either as owner or wage worker, is an excellent way of helping him to help himself.

"We are making progress," says Mr. Valentine. To be sure, we are. And we deserve to make progress, first, because we are giving the Indian a "square deal," we are keeping faith with him—and he is beginning to understand this, despite such situations as exist in Oklahoma.

The Cardinal's Visit. Whatever other significance the visit of the distinguished representative of the Roman pontiff may have, the presence of Cardinal Vannutelli at this time is serviceable in that it calls attention to the progress of religious development in our city. It may easily be questioned if even the citizens of Omaha were sufficiently familiar with existing conditions to be able to tell exactly what religious institutions were established and maintained in this city. So the cardinal's coming at this time has had the effect of calling to notice a number of institutions of which Omaha can well be proud.

The Catholic church has no monopoly of this religious development. The Protestant denominations have been quite as active and energetic in the building up of their religions, until Omaha can justly take pride in being a city of churches, of schools and of homes. Detractors of Omaha persistently ignore this fact, and it is well that the citizens, themselves, should be reminded of it from time to time.

The reception accorded his eminence, Cardinal Vannutelli, is a splendid indication of the spirit of religious toleration and freedom of belief that prevails in Omaha. The framers of the constitution of Nebraska very wisely provided for the existence of religion regardless of sect, creed or denomination, and Bishop Scannell very gracefully expressed the general sentiment when he said: "We have here, as your eminence may observe tonight, a real union of church and state—not an organic or political union, but a union based on friendship and a mutual desire to help each other and to cooperate in all things in which cooperation would serve a common good." It is on this foundation that religious liberty in Nebraska exists, and on this foundation the churches have built broadly and strongly and through their influence have aided in maintaining Nebraska at her proud position at the head of the column in the United States as being the state with the least percentage of illiteracy among its residents. Cardinal Vannutelli has pledged himself to give Omaha a "bright page" in his report to be made at Rome.

If in the wisdom of the high councils of the Catholic church it should be found expedient to increase Omaha's religious importance by making it an archdiocese the assurance may be given in advance that the honor will be appreciated and the work will be supported.

For a campaign in which there is "only one issue" the democrats are making a tremendous roar about sev-

eral other points. Republicans of Nebraska must keep in mind above all things that congressmen and senators are to be elected this fall and that the democratic effort is to secure a majority representation in the next congress. If republican policies are to prevail, and if President Taft is to be aided in carrying out reforms that are now under way, republicans must vote for republican candidates at the coming election.

The conference at Topeka shows a proper determination to get the matter of rate adjustment in a comprehensive way. Individual action by the states may accomplish some good, but a conference of states moving toward a common end will do much more.

With one of its executive officers and four of its subordinate officers behind the bars and \$2,000,000 remitted from the fraud fund, the sugar trust ought not to be a very hard combine to dissolve, especially with Frank B. Kellogg doing the dissolving.

Farmers in Nebraska are too busy just now planning for next season's campaign in the fields to be greatly worried over market quotations, and the yield for the present year has given the bulls and bears something to think about.

It transpires that Dr. Wilson was playing golf at Princeton when he received the news that he was nominated for governor. Who knows but the doctor may be allowed to continue his golf at Princeton for the next two years?

One thing is certain. Senator Burkett was in his seat to vote on the tariff bill, and Congressman Hitchcock was not. This explains in a measure why Congressman Hitchcock has nothing to explain.

Nat Goodwin rushes from behind the curtain to tell us he and his latest wife are perfectly happy. But that is your business, isn't it, Nat?

Guess what is known as "Hoke Smith's misfortune"? The fact that he voted each time for Bryan and now has Mr. Bryan's endorsement.

Still those ambitious aviators who may cross the Alps will find the footprints of Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon long before them.

A democratic candidate for the state senate in Missouri is named Sterling Bond. If he is as good as his name, he ought to be all right.

Why Tawney Went Down. Des Moines Capital. Congressman Tawney might have known that he could never defeat anybody in Minnesota whose name ends in "son."

The Annual War Note. Philadelphia Record. The inspector general reports that our army is not prepared for war. Well, what army? The military authorities of every country solemnly announce at least once per annum that the national forces on land and sea are in a state of unpreparedness; wherefore additional appropriations are desired.

Texas Pipes the Patriot. Houston Post. Dick Metcalfe, associate editor of the Commonwealth, a democratic candidate for United States senator from Nebraska, refuses to support Dahliman, the successful contestant for the democratic gubernatorial nomination, and will support the republican candidate. Dick is the patriot who has been undertaking to teach democracy to the democrats of Texas.

Turn About in Bolts. Chicago Post. Waving the azure ribbon of temperance, Mr. Bryan bolts his party in Nebraska—and that is the first time in the history of the United States. Standard authors like "Flat Justice" and "Fair Play" must rejoice at his break-away. For why should not Mr. Bryan bolt? Everybody else has bolted him for years and years, from the time the New York Bull ran wild before the cross of gold speech down to last month, when Nebraska itself disowned the Peerless One at the primaries. It is nothing more than just that the bolted at last should become the bolter. Turn about is fair play.

Our Birthday Book. September 24, 1910. John Marshall, most eminent of American jurists, was born September 24, 1753, at Germantown, Va., and died at Philadelphia in 1835. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Madison in 1801, which office he filled for thirty-four years, and laid the foundation of our system of jurisprudence.

Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, was born September 24, 1784, and died in 1850. He was called "Old Rough and Ready," and his success in the Mexican war won him the presidency. He died a year after he went into office.

William H. Santeimann, musician and composer, is 67 years old. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and is director of the Marine band at Washington, with which he has several times given concerts in Omaha.

Horace E. Deemer, judge of the supreme court of Iowa, was born September 24, 1825, at Burlington, Ind. He has spoken before the Bar association here and has been proposed for United States supreme court appointment.

Charles Leslie, county judge, is 43 years old. He was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and found his first employment as telegraph operator on the Northwestern railroad. He has been practicing law since 1890.

Edgar M. Morsman, Jr., attorney-at-law in the Board of Trade building, is 37 years old today. He was born here in Omaha and educated at the University of Michigan. He was a member of the legislature for one term.

Fred H. Orcutt, president of the F. H. Orcutt & Son company, wholesale rug and carpet, was born September 24, 1852, at Buckport, Me. He went into business in Council Bluffs in 1875, removing to Omaha nearly two years ago.

Dr. James N. Patton, oculist and oculist in the Brandeis building, is celebrating his 50th birthday today. He was born at Lehigh, Penn., and graduated in medicine at the University of Nebraska six years ago.

In Other Lands

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

During the coming weeks friends of Irish home rule in the United States will hear what progress has been made in that direction and what the prospects are, from the lips of its champions. John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalist party; T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin and Daniel Boyle, members of Parliament. These gentlemen constitute a special mission to the "greater Ireland" on this side of the Atlantic, to see if they will report progress and replenish the war chests of the party. In a general way the situation is understood by American readers interested in the movement. But there are moves on the political chessboard which attract the attention of spectators at a distance, and yet are of vital concern to those who are playing the game.

Next to the British premier himself no one has played the game with such consummate skill as John E. Redmond. Even his Tory critics, hitherto rarely uttering a kindly word, have accorded him merited praise for his masterful handling of many delicate and trying situations during the last session of Parliament. The message he brings to friends of the cause in this country is summed up in substance in a speech recently delivered in Kilkenny. The conference, which is seeking an adjustment if the differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, is looked upon with suspicion, Mr. Redmond said. Only one result of the conference can be satisfactory to the nationalists, namely: The abolition of the power of the Lords to defeat or delay action on a bill passed by the commons beyond the life of one Parliament. In that case, he said, home rule for Ireland would be secured.

The first election for members of the new federal assembly of the South African union, held last week, resulted, as predicted, in a victory for the nationalists, or Dutch party, though it strength is not as great as expected. Returns show sixty-four nationalists and a combined opposition of fifty-four members. The nationalist party, representing the elements opposed to the proposed system of dual languages in schools and government, developed surprising strength, especially in the cities, and formed a strong minority party led by Dr. Jameson of ridder farm. One of the surprising incidents of the election was the defeat of General Louis Botha, premier and minister of agriculture of the union, by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. It is difficult to understand how an Irishman and with a British handle to his name could beat a Dutchman in his own stamping ground, but the unique fact sticks out as prominently as Spion Kop in war time.

The election of a large portion of the city of Pretoria, where the English-speaking element is strong, and naturally opposed to the reactionary spirit of the Dutch. It is expected a vacancy will be made for General Botha in a safe district. The government cannot well dispense with the services of a man as broadminded and patriotic in peace as he was brave and skillful in war.

The great deluge of water classed as cloudbursts in this country very rarely registers an rainfall of five inches. The Salt creek downpour of last month, scoring a fall of eight inches, in a few hours, constitutes a record for the middle states. Yet that is a record of a gentle shower besides the August rainfall in Japan, which flooded the empire and caused enormous losses of property and destroyed 300 lives. A correspondent of New York Evening Post, who was flood-bound 100 miles from Tokio, states that the rainfall far surpassed any previous record of a country where rain-falls are as common as in Panama. From the 7th to the 13th of August it was a continuous cloudburst. Twenty and a half inches of water fell in fifteen hours, and the total for the first five days of the month was fifty-one inches. It may readily be imagined that such a rainfall in a mountainous country like Japan filled the valleys with torrents, caused disastrous landslides, destroyed thousands of homes, and flooded vast acres of cities, villages and country. At the time of writing, August 20, the writer says 300,000 persons were homeless and dependent on public charity at the primaries. It is nothing more than just that the bolted at last should become the bolter. Turn about is fair play.

A striking instance of the social and religious resistance to British domination in India is found in the resignation of the well-known native lawyer, Mr. Sinha, who was recently appointed to a seat in the Viceroy's council. This was the first time in the history of British India that a native has been admitted to the very citadel of the British power and to take part in the framing of the most intimate policies whereby the Englishman keeps his hold on India. That Mr. Sinha, after a few months in office, should have laid down the highest position that has ever fallen to a native of India under the British rule, is generally ascribed to the working of public opinion among the distinguished Hindu countrymen.

The recent Trades Union congress at Sheffield, representing near 2,000,000 British unionists, unanimously agreed to ask Parliament for relief from the decision denying the privilege of passing the members of Parliament out of union funds. The action of the preceding Parliament in relieving trades unions from liability for damages arising from the boycott fore-shadows favorable action on the latest grievance. Both parties desire the good will of the laborers. The agitation provoked by the adverse decision is likely to hasten the passage of a law for the payment of salaries of members of Parliament, a system now general in all English speaking countries.

Modernism is making notable strides in China in social as well as political and industrial lines. The abolition of the queue is about the follow the rapidly disappearing torture of man's tiny foot. It is suggested that the demand for Oriental hair for the "rats" of occidental fashion influences the reform. The cause is immaterial, the effect is the chief concern. The queue has been the native badge of servitude to the Manchou conquerors, originally a sign of humiliation, bitterly a tribute to custom. Its passing banishes a native superstition and makes for native comfort and tonorial progress.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Both Colorado and Oklahoma have each nominated a woman for congress.

Eleven constitutional amendments are to be submitted to the voters of Missouri in November.

A brother of "Sunny Jim" Sherman is trying to break into office in New York state as a democrat.

A New York man has actually resigned a \$4,000 city job because his sole task was that of drawing the salary.

Mr. Fowler of New Jersey, an insurgent with a grievance, sought a nomination for the senate and the house at the same time and failed in both.

Careful reading of the editorial page of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican fails to find any boisterous evidence of parental affection for the Junior Sam Bowles' ambition to reach congress as a democrat.

Nearly everybody old enough to vote at the New Jersey primaries took a shock at the proprietor of Everybody's Magazine. While his first venture in politics was a failure one of his top-line contributors captured the socialist nomination for governor of New York.

Colonel Bryan has bolted Jim Dahliman, democratic nominee for governor of Nebraska," remarks the St. Joseph News-Press. "The colonel likes Jim immensely, but he can't stand that whiskey odor on Jim's politics. We rejoice at the colonel's action for two reasons: one, because he has declared his independence and the other because this bolt is a check to the democratic party of his weight. All the Bryan bolters are now forgiven, rehabilitated and restored to full fellowship, just as though nothing had happened."

A WORLD BEATER. Supremacy of American Railroads is Conceded Abroad. Baltimore American. Franklin E. Lane of California, a member of the Interstate Commerce commission, was one of the representatives from the United States to the international railroad conference held at Berne, Switzerland, during the past summer. He has but recently returned to this country and his declaration that the conference established beyond question, in his opinion, the supremacy of the American railroad in efficiency," is of interest because Mr. Lane, while not a professional railroad man, is a person acquiring the country and knows much about the science of railroading. In other words, he is a competent judge when it comes to drawing estimates between foreign railroad systems and those of the United States. The volume of freight moved by the leading American roads, he declares, overwhelmingly greater than the freightage moves by any European road of equal mileage. He declares that he has seen more freight moving in a single hour at Chicago, Pittsburg and Jersey City than he saw on the move during an entire month passed in Europe.

Such a statement as to the efficiency of American railroads coming from such a source is calculated to cause a readjustment of view on the part of many who have been led by numerous magazine articles lauding foreign railroad methods, to believe that this country is far behind the leading countries of Europe, both in solid and in liquid construction and in methods of operation. A great many of the roads of continental Europe are under governmental control, and the declaration that such roads are less efficient in their service, accords entirely with the universal experience that when municipal or state governments attempt to do business requiring a large force of employees, results are smaller and the average running expenses greater than when the same business is conducted under private management.

In actual mileage in operation there are 50,000 more miles of railroad in the United States than in the whole of Europe. The United States, as Mr. Lane remarks, "is a railroad-made country," and he thinks that our railroad systems are without parallel in the world, because "we are living as a nation, and in Europe they are living as communities." This country has been obliged to work out big problems in railroading and has worked them out in a way nowhere paralleled on the other side of the Atlantic.

Dreams to Reality. Pittsburg Dispatch. Ex-President Roosevelt insists that when he came home he had no thought of getting into politics. Some men are easily influenced against their will; but it was not supposed that our ex-president was in that class.

They say every man has his price. "Yes, I've heard so." "You had your price?" "I suppose so?" "What is your price?" "How much have you got?"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE RETURN. Harper's Weekly. What a wondrous change is this coming o'er the owl! Seem to find a touch of bliss! Mid the drab and brown. Yesterday's black and gray, Every prospect black. But this morn is bright and gay— Little Nancy's back!

Nancy with her cheek of tan, Lips still like the rose, Fit to cheer the soul of man. Deep enmeshed in woe, Nancy with her beaming glance, Fresh from Cupid's pack, Full of laughter, song and dance— Little Nancy's back!

Nancy with the dimple rare, Nesting in her chin, That's a place beyond compare. To drop kisses in! I've a feeling just my ken, Heart upon the rack, Every autumn season when Little Nancy's back!

Wonder what she'll say to me When I call tonight, Will her greeting joyous be, Full of glad delight, Will she fill my soul with cheer With a loving smack, As she whispers in my ear, "Little Nancy's back!"

Well, I called on Little Nan, And my heart stood still. In the parlor sat a maid, Dressed up fit to kill. He held Nancy's hand in his, And for me, alack! All I got was simply this: Little Nancy's back!

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