

THE DAILY BEE.

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AMERICA is sustaining her prestige as a valiant defender of her title to the international yachting cup.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN won another bloody victory at the democratic primary yesterday. Mr. Martin is always victorious when no one opposes him.

AFTER last year's experience the Kansas democrats have concluded that fusion with the populists is an iridescent dream. This year they want more of it.

NOMINATIONS for the democratic city ticket are going begging. Citizens require to be urged to consent to permit the use of their names in that connection.

THE democrats in congress are still assailing the federal election laws. The warning in the Nebraska platform seems to have had but little effect. Strange.

THE democrats of the Seventh ward have a splendid opportunity of electing their candidate to the council in case no petition candidate is put up by republicans.

AS ANTICIPATED, Chicago day will henceforth stand as the high-water mark of world's fair attendance past, present and for a considerable portion of the future.

THE best thing that can be said of many of the compromise measures offered in the senate is that they do not include a proposition to return to the evils of a state bank currency.

THE identity of the man who arranged the somewhat remarkable assortment of words and phrases into a platform for the Nebraska republicans continues to elude detection.

WHEN Dave Mercer read the verdict of the Douglas county republican convention on the Maxwell issue he concluded that his old-time backers were still on top. His conclusion was not far out of the way.

CONGRESSMAN HAINER may thank his political fortunes that he remained at his duty in Washington instead of coming home to preside over the convention of railroad and corporation delegates at Lincoln last week.

THE lame ducks are fluttering in every part of Nebraska. In all the counties where the republican delegates were instructed for Maxwell the re-elected representatives of the people are making painfully laborious "explanations."

A GREAT many people in this country begin to fear that Mr. Cleveland's attorney general is so deeply absorbed in watching the progress of the silver fight in the senate that he has forgotten all about the democratic platform promises to wipe out the trusts.

NO AMOUNT of cheap talk about the "harmony" which was forced upon the recent railroad republican convention can distract the people's attention from the fact that the convention deposed an honest and fearless supreme judge at the behest of the railroad managers and the state house plunderers.

THE New York Times advises its readers to search the judicial ticket if they are dissatisfied with it, and it insists that judicial elections should be as free as possible from partisanship. Good advice is good everywhere—in Nebraska as well as in New York.

THE Lincoln mouthpiece of the corporations in expressing its enthusiasm for the state ticket solemnly remarks that the republican party of Nebraska is an "organized intelligence." Republicanism in Nebraska will be a disorganized nonentity if it endorses the brazen work of the corporation junta which has taken a fresh grip upon the throats of the people.

THE news that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps is dying will be received with expressions of sincere regret. Despite the clouds which surround the closing days of his life he will always be accorded the place in history deserved by the man who could plan and execute so great an undertaking as the Suez canal, a monumental piece of engineering that revolutionized the commerce of the world.

INCENTIVES TO COMPROMISE.

The persistence with which the advocates of free silver coinage have opposed and still oppose every step that might bring them nearer to repeal is undoubtedly beginning to have the effect desired by the promoters, namely, to induce the senators who have declared themselves for unconditional repeal to look with favor upon the prospect for some form of compromise.

The free silver men in the house may possibly have harbored hopes of securing an act for the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio, but since the signal majority by which the Wilson bill was passed few of them have dared to raise their expectations so high. In the house the question of compromise resolved itself into a question of ratio. But so wedded were its members to the ratio of 16 to 1 that none of the distinctly compromise ratios elicited the strength that might establish it as law.

Members of the senate who are active in promoting compromise may be roughly divided into two classes. There are, first, those who all along anticipated a modification of the present Sherman law, but a modification that would go neither so far as unconditional repeal nor so far as free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver. These men regard compromise as in reality the best thing for the country, and they would vote for a measure of that kind in preference to anything else. Those, however, who regard compromise as their first choice, are probably few in number. The majority of the members of both branches of congress are in favor of unconditional repeal; a portion of that majority might be induced to be satisfied with compromise as a second choice in case they become perfectly assured that their first choice is unattainable.

These incentives are largely personal in their nature. First, we have the dislike of long and continuous sessions. The senate is known as a deliberative body more from the fact that it is deliberate in doing its work than that it devotes a great deal of time to particular measures. Senators like short daily sessions and a recess for three days in every week, and they know that the continuance of the present contest means personal discomfort and inconvenience. As a second incentive we have the pressure of private business. Most senators attended the extra session convinced that they would soon be able to get back to their homes and to their business affairs in shape. These interests are suffering from inattention, and if the extra session extends into the regular session the senators will have no time to themselves until the arrival of the Christmas holidays. Thirdly, we must bear in mind the anxiety of a great many of the participants in the silver debate to visit the World's fair before the gates are finally closed. They know that they have but three weeks longer for that purpose and probably feel that they should not be deprived of the privilege by the demands of public business and the obstinacy of a handful of senators, and finally, there are those who are simply tired of the discussion, and judging from the difficulty encountered in securing the presence of a quorum, the latter is by no means the least strong of the number.

However much we may inveigh against the intrusion of personal motives into the transaction of public business, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that such motives do enter. If compromise is the outcome of the struggle for repeal, it will not be because its supporters believe that the compromise measure is the best thing for the country. As we have said before, the great majority in both houses of congress is still in favor of unconditional repeal, but under the circumstances the incentives to compromise bearing upon their personal interests may prove strong enough to carry one of the many amendments that have been proposed. The almost insuperable difficulty is to agree on the one particular plan.

LET MR. WILEY STAND FROM UNDER.

The electric lighting company squandered several thousand dollars in the primary election last week trying to down Bemis and nominate a mayor whom they own soul and body. The question naturally suggests itself, who is paying the fiddler? Mr. Wiley certainly has not gone down into his own pocket to have a little political sport. If his company can afford to squander several thousand dollars in political boodling it is positive proof that the taxpayers and consumers are being overcharged. There certainly can be no other rational explanation.

CLAMORING ON THE BRUSH LORDS.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., now visiting the United States, while claiming to have left politics behind him when he departed from the British shore, has nevertheless given to the public a few suggestions upon the proposed abolition of the House of Lords that are well worthy of consideration by those whose eagerness to take the hint thrown out by Mr. Gladstone in his Edinburgh speech as indicating a solution to be effected in the near future blinds them to a due recognition of the situation. Mr. Chamberlain believes every proposition doted away with the Upper House of Parliament absurd on its very face. "You could only accomplish it," says he, "by a revolution or by persuading the peers to vote against themselves. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Gladstone were to attach to his home rule bill a measure to abolish the lords. He might pass it in the Commons, but it would be of no more value than so much waste paper. Of course, Mr. Gladstone would not be guilty of such an absurdity, but assuming that he were, the measure could not become a law until it were passed by the lords and assented to by the crown. I only mention this to show how really absurd the agitation on this point is."

The constitution of Great Britain makes the consent of the House of Lords essential not only to every change in the legislation of the country, but also to every constitutionally enacted amendment to the constitution itself. Just as the consent of the queen is nominal only in cases which affect the general welfare of the realm, were an act passed by Parliament abolishing the monarchy, it would be within her province to interpose the royal veto, so with the lords

who usually bow to the demands of the Commons, the question of the life or death of that body would force it to resort to every constitutional means of resistance. The monarchy in Great Britain can be abolished by revolution only. The queen may be brought to order by some measure obnoxious to herself by a show of force or by fear of worse calamities, but such coercion is not contemplated by the constitution. Likewise with the House of Lords, its action may be capitulation to the requirements of the occasion, but only when it is acting freely does it perform its legitimate functions. As Mr. Chamberlain goes on to remark, "If Mr. Gladstone were to come back to parliament with a large majority, the lords would probably yield to the popular will as they did during the reform agitation of 1832." But to expect them to give up their own autonomy without a struggle is expecting something for which we have no precedent in English history.

The House of Lords may be a temporary adjunct to the British government, but it is not to die without a revolution. The interests of lords and queen are inseparably bound together. When the House of Lords goes, the monarchy goes too.

SHERIFF BENNETT'S SHORTCOMINGS.

When George A. Bennett was up for election two years ago he received the cordial, earnest and vigorous support of THE BEE. He was vouchsafed for an honest mechanic who possessed not only physical, but moral stamina, and hence was especially qualified for the position of sheriff. Mr. Bennett had a fair trial and proved himself unfit for the place. Now that we are on the eve of the republican county primary we deem it our duty to caution the party against committing itself to his re-nomination. We do this from no personal animosity, but from a sincere conviction that he could not be successfully defended against the charges of incompetency and want of official integrity.

At the very outset Mr. Bennett was compelled to call in ex-Sheriff Coburn to manage his office. A fairly intelligent man would have learned the work of the sheriff's office in three months, but Mr. Bennett has not been able to dispense with Mr. Coburn after twenty months of his incumbency, and we do not believe he ever will be capable of running the office, excepting by a substitute.

Mr. Bennett's incompetency is, however, the least objectionable point in his candidacy for re-nomination. There has been inexcusable negligence in the safe keeping of county prisoners. Quite a number of prisoners have made their escape from a jail that is considered impregnable. No satisfactory explanation has been made or can be made for these frequent jail deliveries.

More flagrant and inexcusable than the jail deliveries has been the Mosher scandal. Under sentence of the United States court Charles W. Mosher was committed to prison for a term of five years. The banker convict was remanded into the custody of Sheriff Bennett to be kept in close confinement in the Douglas county jail until such time as he should be transported by the United States marshal to the Lincoln or Sioux Falls penitentiary. Instead of guarding Mr. Mosher as any other criminal convicted of a penitentiary offense, Sheriff Bennett has extended to him the freedom of the city and the surrounding country. He has not only permitted him to roam about, but he has at least in one instance used Mosher as a guard for a prisoner whom he was called on to convey to the jail for safe keeping.

When a man occupying the office of sheriff shows such a reckless disregard of the law as the custodian of convicts, he has forfeited the right to an endorsement for re-election, and the party has no right to assume the risk of defeat by placing him at the head of the county ticket.

AN EXHAUSTIVE COMPARISON OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON OCTOBER 3, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN CALLED FOR BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WITH THAT WHICH WAS COMPILED FOR JULY 12 WHICH WAS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED AS AN INDICATION OF THE PROSPECTS OF A FURTHER AND CONTINUOUS MOVEMENT TOWARD A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

WHAT'S the matter with the Platte river canal scheme? Has it slipped away from the promoters or do they expect to pull the bonds through without providing safeguards against reckless waste and jobbery?

THE Sixteenth street viaduct has been pronounced unsafe and yet no steps have been taken to have it pulled down and a safe structure erected in its place.

EVIDENCE OF STATESHIP.

THE poor, benighted democratic editors who are regaling their readers with delicious fairy stories of a constitutional tariff, of a tariff without favoritism, of a tariff without a free list, of a revenue tariff and kindred nonsense, know about as much of what is really transpiring within the closed doors of the ways and means committee as a blue bottle reflectively crawling on the outside of an orange does of its interior.

backer and capitalist, will also be tested and set aside by the courts on the ground that it is a rank piece of jobbery and was carried over the mayor's veto by improper means. Mr. Wiley has gone far enough, and we caution him to stand from under."

There is nothing in the republican state platform pledging the party to uphold the maximum freight rate law which the railroads expect the supreme court to declare unconstitutional. This is the vital issue before the people of this state in the present campaign. It is the only issue from the railroad point of view. The railroads forced it upon the republican party by their hostility to Maxwell, whose opinions they have never been able to warp or control. The appeal of the stockholders of the Nebraska railroads to the United States court for injunctions to postpone the operation of the maximum law was simply made as a means of delay until such time as the state supreme court might be in part reconstructed and be prepared to consider the law and the constitutionality thereof. Since the railroads have made the issue and put up a man to run on that issue, we suggest that the candidate declare his convictions with reference to the maximum freight rate law. No one will ask of him that he state in advance of election what his judicial decisions will be in given cases. But the public will demand to know his views upon the paramount issue of the campaign—the one issue upon which the battle in November will be fought out. Especially is such declaration demanded of the candidate because of the widespread impression that he is the creature of the roads most affected by the provisions of the new law.

NEBRASKA never before enjoyed the distinction of having one of her noble sons in the cabinet. Her position in that respect is unique and as one political event follows another the degree of uniqueness seems to grow a peg. At first blush, there was a sense of pride in the knowledge that Nebraska had been singled out for a special and extraordinary disposition of favor at the hands of the president. Later, however, the people of this state are asking themselves why a cabinet officer must necessarily usurp all the powers and high prerogatives of the state's representatives in congress, democratic, populist and republican alike. These representatives were in Washington drawing pay before the cabinet officer took up his residence there, and some of them will be sucking the public teat long after he has returned to the shades of Arbor Lodge. But at present the members of the Nebraska delegation may well ask themselves what they are there for.

THE franchised corporations failed to down George P. Bemis in the republican primaries and convention, but they succeeded in turning down Councillman George Munro of the Fifth ward. Mr. Munro is one of the very few members of the council who have courageously opposed jobs and fraudulent claims and this has made Mr. Munro a thorn in the path of schemers and contractors. The city of Omaha, and especially the taxpayers and business men, cannot afford to let Mr. Munro be knocked out in this fashion. He has shown himself to be competent and trustworthy, and deserves a second term. Conventions are not infallible. Mr. Munro was entitled to a re-nomination at the hands of his party, and since he has been defeated by chicanery and boodles we hope to see him placed on the official ball of petition.

THE people of Chadron have a right to protest against the abolition of the land office. The reasons that prevailed when the office was first located there are just as potent today, while there are no grounds for removing it. The B. & M. road wants all the offices on its line of road and ordered its right of way man, Toburrlington Castor, to work the lands of Chadron for the people of Chadron. It is to be hoped that Nebraska's representatives in congress have influence enough left to prevent the removal of the Chadron office.

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Life: "I thank you, sir, for your kind permission to call on your daughter." "Remember that I turn out the gas at 10 o'clock."

Washington Star: "Mudie—What's that I hear about you calling an educated pig?" "Yabber! It is all a mistake. I said I had the education of a pig."

Harpers Bazar: It was in a Chicago restaurant that Cadley had dined expensively and poorly.

Now, waiter, bring me the bill," he said. "You've left out one item," said Cadley, glancing over it. "You haven't charged me anything for the bill."

THE BOOT OF EVIL.

Eden Combs in Kate Field's Washington. You have all heard the story of Adam and Eve.

And ever since then, when a mortal has sinned— No matter what form is his sinning— The people who criticize after the plea "You've done it for the very best reason. And cynical men, who a motive might seek, Don't make any effort to find it, But tie up their noses and ask with a sneer, 'Well, who was the woman behind it?'"

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

"Ring rule may govern conventions, but it cannot rule in the booth," is the way Charles Sherman of the Plattsmouth Journal puts it. Superintendent Biagini of the B. & M. made a "tour of inspection" just before several republican county conventions were held, and it was noticeable that some of the counties he visited sent "uninstructed" delegations to the state convention.

Charlie Williams of Grand Island is going around with a knife in his boot for the dishonorable frauds who sold him out in his candidacy for the nomination for city clerk. He announces that he will bury the knife to the hilt if he is permitted to live until the proper season arrives.

The mistake of the republican state convention is very plain to the Central City Republican, and that paper says: "The moral sentiment of the state of Nebraska was undoubtedly in favor of the re-nomination of that illustrious jurist Judge Maxwell to the supreme bench, and the republican party should have risen to the occasion."

The kicking out of Bryan by the democratic party has been compared to the banishing of Aristides by the Athenians. "We are tired of hearing him called 'The Just,'" said the Athenians. "We are tired of having a man of brains and brilliancy in our party who does not know when Governor the Mighty takes snuff," said the democratic convention.

John T. Malinowski of the Kearney reform school denies the statement that he entertained the break from Maxwell of the Buffalo county delegation. This may have been misinformed in the case of Mr. Malinowski, but it is the history of the rest of all the other state institutions who were present at the convention were perniciouly active against Maxwell at the behest of the state house gang of imbeciles.

The Lincoln member of the republican state central committee is a fair specimen of the men who held up the recent state convention. He was under arrest when the convention assembled and his trial for violating the laws of the state had to be postponed in order to permit him to attend. He is a saloon keeper and conducts one of the most notorious joints in the capital city. His initials are Bud Lindsey, and as a matter of course, he is an anti-Maxwell man from the start.

Augustus R. Humphrey rushes into the Breckers' Own at Lincoln to assert that Editor Chapman of Ausley, one of the delegates from Custer county to the republican state convention, was sent there by his county "to act with entire freedom in helping to make the nomination for supreme judge." And Humphrey has the audacity to state this when the Custer county convention after all he could do to prevent it, instructed its delegates to use all honorable means in their power to secure the re-nomination of Judge Maxwell.

Poor Judge Irvine! The campaign has just opened and here is the way the democratic party is being ripped up the back by one of its old fighters. C. J. Bowley: "The way standing, they will not be brought to the level of the servants of corporations and become a machine for the dispensing of patronage to a hungry pack of small bore office seekers without a vigorous protest from all self-respecting democratic editors, whose duty it is to tell the truth and denounce such invasions of the functions of their party. We suggest these things to show the size and condition of the animal roaming over our state in the robes of the eastern Shylock, gold bug, tariff robber, trust combines and European aristocracy, astride of the democratic party and claiming to be the party itself." There are plenty of other papers talking in the same vicious strain as the above, and Irvine will have a mighty job to do to keep the campaign in line. It looks now as though the campaign will be too short to complete the undertaking.

GETTING WISDOM FROM EXPERIENCE.

Globe-Democrat. Governor Boies is seeing more clearly every day that he made the great mistake of his life when he consented to run for a third term in a republican year.

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PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Senator Stewart's speech consists of 70,000 words and diversifiers. Senator Wolcott is an extensive eater. His talk is also built that way.

Washington society feels relieved. Mr. Ye, Korean minister, will not wear the national costume on that occasion. A jury has assessed the damages to her heart strings at \$40,000.

Harriet Hosmer's heroic statue of Queen Isabella will not be in the club room of the Isabella society of Chicago as expected to arrive in New York this week. When it has been placed in position the club will have a revolution in honor of the sculptor.

Justice Field will begin his thirty-first year of service on the supreme bench this coming term. This record has been surpassed by the great Indiana jurist and equaled but four times. Nothing is heard now of his last fall's report that he was soon to retire.

Col. Hargrave is the latest president of the Nineteenth Century club, was an intimate friend of the great Indiana jurist and promised that he would make every effort to return after his death and thus convince the members of the reality of a future trip. Colonel Hargrave declares that he has been on the alert for any manifestation of his dead friend's presence, but has never had the least intimation of a supernatural visitation.

Prof. Lombroso is an Italian scientist who has turned his learned attention to the study of the criminal mind. He has been around in libraries gathering information and announces as the result of his investigations, that kissing was, until comparatively late in the world's history, a crime. In the modern Hindu poems twelve kinds of kisses are mentioned.

Generals Sickles and Butterfield are the defendants in a rather singular suit for damages. At the recent reunion at Gettysburg a photographer attempted to take a picture of a group in which the two generals were standing. They finally refused to cooperate and the photographer, who was kicked over the camera and kicked the photographer himself off the field. He now sues for damages done by the general and his feelings and declares that he will fight it out on that line if it takes all winter.

New York society is all agog over the prospective "coming out" of Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The young lady is a social beauty with a silver spoon in her mouth, and her entrance into society is to be signalized by an entertainment upon a so magnificently a scale that it will rival the birthday fetes of royal princesses. Ward McAllister and J. Frederick de Poyter are sitting up nights, each endeavoring to secure the exclusive honor of leading the german of the suspicious occasion.

INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

The significant fact in the life of the central west of today is not its material, but its intellectual activity and progress. Few people not familiar with the history of the last ten years in that section understand how eager and how continuous is the desire to command the resources of literature and art. From the very beginning the west has been full of moral and intellectual impulse; it was peopled with men and women of intelligence and aspirations; it has been strewn with colleges and schools; but its work has been so pressing and so exhausting that the ripe culture, so readily secured in older communities, has been postponed to the comparative rest and leisure of today.

TOO MUCH OF A DOSE.

It appears that Mr. Rich, chairman of the elections committee, is not satisfied with the Tucker bill, which was brought forward in his absence, and proposes to introduce a measure far less sweeping in its terms, unless the Tucker bill is greatly amended. There is no doubt that the latter accurately sets forth the intention of the southerners, which is to repeal every law designed to carry into effect the fifteenth amendment. This is a practical nullification. With the south in this mood, can it be wondered at such a manifestation of southern temper?

REPEAL OF A DOSE.

One repeal senator has already weakened. This is Senator Roach of Dakota. He now announces that he is not for unconditional repeal, but he is for the repeal of the bill, conditioned upon the perpetuation in some new form of the calamitous evil which repeal was intended to remedy. This disposes effectually of Roach.

AN UNDISCOVERED FARMER.

Harper's Bazar. I met a jolly farmer in a lovely western vale, A wife of forty the fanny that was never known to fall in weight. Said he when I told him seven ounces fall in weight. Who had he seen twelve ounces one back in eighteen sixty-eight.

And when I spoke of fish I'd caught, in certain foreign lands, He said with brow unruddled and a manner frank and free, She'd not caught them twice as long in eighteen sixty-three.

And then I spoke of having met a fellow in Berlin Whose mouth was large enough to get three potatoes in; Who once he'd killed Jim Hankinson—his cousin he'd slain; He'd seen him hold six apples in his mouth in sixteen sixty.

It seemed to make no odds to him how I'd exaggerate; He'd always gone one better; so I thought that I'd retort. How with an ass's jawbone did the mighty Samson die; For that short and stout man who'd killed Ten thousand of his foes—just to see what he would say.

He listened most intently, with an ever-broadening smile; As though he were a person that had never heard of guile; And when I'd done, he told me that he knew my tale was true. For Samson's self had told it him in eighteen sixty-two.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

What are they? That's what a good many people have wanted to know lately, judging by the number of ladies and boys who have been up in our children's department this week. "What are they?" they ask. "What kind of a reefer suit can you sell for \$2.50?" They are all right and come in all the leading styles. Of course we have others that will cost you more, but our usual good, substantial quality is apparent in every suit we sell. We have a magnificent line of reefer overcoats that it will do your heart good to see. You can also get leather or cloth leggings to match any suit. Boys' caps and hats, collars, neckties, waists, probably the greatest assortment in this western country, will always be found in this department. If the gentlemen will visit our men's hat department they will not only find as good a line as in town, but we can save them dollars.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 9:30. 1 S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.