

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows for various dates from 1895 to 1896.

Loss deduction for unpaid and returned copies. Net sales. Sworn to before me at Omaha, Nebraska, this 31st day of August, 1895.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

A GREAT STROKE OF ENTERPRISE: Commencing Sunday, September 1, The Bee will be means of a special train service...

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

The red flag is to be tabooed in Chicago on Labor Day. The labor demonstration will be all the more effective without it.

The fortune of war in Cuba apparently always favors the side of those through whom the latest information is obtained.

The way Utah conventions are nominating full state tickets indicates that Utah people entertain no doubts of the adoption of the new Utah constitution.

General Lew Wallace says he doesn't want to be congressional librarian. General Wallace does not like the idea of being custodian of his own literary productions.

Thirty thousand English workmen are said to be idle because of a strike in the Dundee mills. Yet the strike, notwithstanding its huge dimensions, creates scarcely a ripple in the American labor world.

That settles it. The favors at the famous Vanderbilt ball at Newport were imported from Europe at a cost of \$5,000. The only way in which this ball can be eclipsed is to have the favors imported from Europe at a cost of \$6,000.

Another state ticket will be put up by the administration Democrats at the end of next week. The real state campaign in Nebraska, however, will not commence until the republicans make their nominations and the republican convention does not meet until October.

While advertising for bids for a new penitentiary contract, the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings should also ask proposals for the property which it has just bought of ex-Prison Contractor Dorgan. It would then have an actual demonstration of the difference between the value as fixed by those honest appraisers and the price it will fetch in open market.

It is announced, demi-officially, that our new superintendent of schools has made the teachers' assignments on the schedule of ex-Superintendent Fitzpatrick. This assurance will doubtless be trying to the nerves of those who regard Prof. Marble as a terrible example. It would not have done to have been guided by the latest schedule. That might have been a concession to Dr. Marble's competency.

Passenger travel on the railroads both east and west is particularly heavy just now on account of the many excursion rates that are in force. These excursion tickets, however, do not permit through passengers to stop over at intermediate points. If Omaha wants to intercept some of this traffic an effort should be made to secure stop-over privileges for all passengers who travel by way of this city.

What terrible hardship will be worked upon the needy, district attorneys and court clerks in those states in which, according to Comptroller Bowler, the practice of charging double mileage to the government must henceforth cease? How can these needy officials manage to live if they can draw only single mileage in their expense accounts with Uncle Sam? If there is one of them who does not ride on a pass and put his mileage into his pocket let him speak out at once, and speak out loudly. With the mileage perquisites cut down one-half, the attractiveness of the office will be correspondingly lessened.

THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

The appeal issued by the democratic state committee of Kentucky, exhorting the democrats to stand by the platform and the candidates, clearly shows the great anxiety which the leaders feel regarding the result. The incongruity of having a free silver candidate for governor, who insists upon avowing his sentiments on this question in every speech he makes, and a sound money platform, or one which, at any rate, does not favor free silver, is evidently operating against the party to an extent that causes the leaders to seriously apprehend defeat.

It is reported that Secretary Carlisle is being urged to resign so to Ken- tucky and make a few speeches in support of the platform and in the interest of the sound money candidates for the legislature. The principal object of this would be to compass the defeat of Blackburn for the senate. It may be doubted, however, whether Mr. Carlisle will be disposed to enter the fight under the circumstances. The party having made the bad mistake of nominating a man not in harmony with the platform, Mr. Carlisle may very properly decide to leave it to its fate. Meanwhile the republicans are making a vigorous and aggressive campaign and their confidence is steadily growing.

AS TO TREASURY BILLS.

It is stated that the treasury officials are discussing the plan of protecting the treasury by means of some form of temporary bills or loan certificates and it is probable that an expedient of this kind will be recommended to congress. A proposition of this kind, contained in the report of the secretary of the treasury, was considered in the last congress, but did not find much favor. It is hardly likely that it will be more successful if again it should be brought before congress. The idea is to issue certificates, bearing a low rate of interest, for meeting the obligations of the government in case of the receipts of the treasury continuing to run behind the expenditures, thus avoiding the necessity of issuing bonds. It is assumed that there would be no difficulty in disposing of these certificates and it is not doubted that creditors of the government would readily accept them. The plan which appears to be regarded with most favor is to sell the certificates at a fixed rate, subject to the call of the secretary of the treasury.

But why should there be recourse to an expedient of this kind for the protection of the treasury when it is entirely practicable to provide the treasury with needed revenue. The proposed certificates, to whatever extent issued, would be so much of an addition to the public debt and there can be no valid excuse for increasing the debt in time of peace. The only businesslike course to pursue for the protection of the treasury is to provide for more revenue and everybody understands how this may be done. A few changes in the tariff increasing duties and the transfer of a few articles from the free to the dutiable list is the direct and simple way by which the problem can be solved. But this way Mr. Cleveland will not approve and hence the administration is employing its ingenuity in devising plans to avoid the legitimate means of protecting the treasury.

It is entirely safe to say that the republicans of the Fifty-fourth congress will not favor any such expedients. Democratic policy is responsible for the condition of the treasury and all the embarrassments incident thereto, and it is absurd to expect that the republicans, in view of the popular protest against that policy, will help to sustain and perpetuate it by adopting recommendations of the administration having that end in view.

ENLARGING OUR INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Omaha wants a beet sugar factory, a few flouring mills, a starch factory, tanneries and leather works, glucose works, a bicycle factory and many other feasible industrial enterprises, but all these things can not be had without capital and until Omaha capitalists can be induced to venture into these channels, or until outside capital can be drawn to Omaha and enlisted in the work of establishing these mills and factories we can not expect them to materialize.

It takes something besides wind and gabble to propel the machinery and supply the sinews of war for concerns that employ large numbers of workmen in the conversion of raw products into manufactured articles. Assuming that the capital is obtainable and men of means are ready to embark in any of these promising projects, there is yet another essential prerequisite to insure success. Before all things we must have a market either at home or abroad for the products of our mills and factories. If the home market is unequal to the supply we must be in position to produce our wares at a price that will enable us to compete on equal terms with the manufacturers of other countries, or sections of our own country.

Even in the home market powerful competition is to be constantly encountered, which compels the mill and factory owners to operate on very small margins of profit, and sometimes at a loss. Our flouring mills, for example, must compete with Minneapolis millers both in quality of product and in price. In that competition they often encounter the selfish opposition of the jobber who accepts the agency for imported flour to the exclusion of the home article. This drawback must be overcome before we can hope to build up extensive milling establishments and factories. Our wholesale jobbers will, of course, continue to

LOCAL CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

The Honorable Jim Allan, police reformer, the Honorable William J. Broatch, police appraiser, and General A. Sylum Churchill, who all sport B. & M. annals, as a matter of courtesy, rode down to Lincoln arm in arm Thursday to impress the supreme court with the imperative necessity of a decision in favor of the Broatch-Vandervoort commission, and the gentle insinuation that an adverse decision would result in the election of a delegation to the republican state convention adverse to the re-nomination of Chief Justice Norval. Inasmuch as all the rest of the state will come down unanimously for Norval, the only consequence of a hostile Douglas delegation would not be apparent to the naked eye.

REMEDY FOR RATE CUTTING.

There are strong indications that the railroads are getting ready to bring the strongest possible pressure to bear upon the Fifty-fourth congress for legislation allowing pooling agreements, subject to the supervision and control of the Interstate Commerce commission. A bill for this purpose passed the house in the last congress, but failed in the senate, and while there is no apparent reason why the advocates of pooling should expect better success in the next congress, they evidently intend to make another effort, supported by all the influence and strength they can bring to bear. Intimations of this proceed from sources in more or less intimate contact with the interests which desire pooling. It is a plausible view of the recent agreement among railway presidents to maintain rates that they are designed to impress upon congress and the country the expediency of legalizing pooling, since otherwise combinations may be formed that will amount practically to a vast railway monopoly, representing an aggregation of capital, as was pointed out by Senator Chandler in his letter to the Interstate Commerce commission, greater than has ever been brought together in this country or perhaps in the world.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, which is generally to be relied upon for the sentiment of the commercial world of that city and to be in touch, also with that of the railroads, urges legalizing pooling as the remedy for rate cutting. That paper says the subject is all the more likely to be pressed on the attention of the next congress because the railroads make so little headway with the efforts to establish an agreement among themselves for the maintenance of rates, and it declares it to be manifestly absurd to leave the law in its present condition of impotence. It having been found next to impossible, under the decisions of the courts, for the commission to secure competent evidence to convict a railroad company of illegal discrimination in its charges, and that body having, moreover, no special means of discovering offenders, and no power to institute criminal proceedings or inflict penalties, it is contended that it is utterly useless to continue a policy which cannot be enforced, and under the operation of which both the railroads and the large shippers are led to violate the law as a matter of self-preservation.

Arguments of this kind are not new and they have failed to convince a great many people that it would be wise to allow pooling, whatever the restrictions and regulations provided. There is a widespread doubt whether, if pooling were legalized, the railroads would be held down to the conditions imposed and would not find a way of evading them, to the detriment of the public. A great many believe that it is better to tolerate the flagrant discriminations now practiced than to legalize agreements between railroads under which they might, step by step, force the public to submit to any terms they should find it expedient to make. The corporations have given the public abundant reasons to distrust them. They have not only persistently violated the law, but they have been utterly faithless to every agreement and contract made among themselves, so that it has come to be proverbial that no railroad president or manager has confidence in any other. It is largely due to this that there exists a very general feeling that it is unsafe, from the point of view of the public interest, to legalize pooling, and it is not to be doubted that this sentiment will have great weight with the next congress.

John Westberg and Beech Higby will have to rewrite their campaign speeches. They have been giving the people a lot of guff about the splendid management of the finances of the city under Osben, Higby and other derisive officials. Then came a statement in The Bee showing the shortages in almost every fund in the city. It was news to Higby and Westberg.

The most unkindest cut of all is the cut bias, which the Double-Edger nominee for Mrs. Ella W. Peattie, populist nominee for university regent, has made. It is not only proverbial, but man's cruelty to woman is exceptional. A word with men will now be in order in the woman's column of the Daily Hitchhiker.

"We will wait to see the tickets put up by the Citizens' Reform league before we put our tickets in the field," said a republican manager who was winked the other eye. The man who winked will doubtless be accommodated.

One of the tests applied to the applicants for positions on Vandervoort's police force was the copying of the following: "But the National Police force shall accept from any person in their custody, or after he shall have been discharged, or from any of his friends, any reward or gift, directly or indirectly, of any description, or drink, nor from any person without written permission of the board." [any compensation for damages sustained in the discharge of his duty.]

In order that there might be no mistake Paul explained verbally that the "without written permission of the board" referred particularly to the drinks. If the members of the board do not drink there will be no difficulty in securing their written permission.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

According to the Madrid Gazette, which has recently published statistical results of the financial year ended June 30, 1895, Spain is on the verge of bankruptcy, if not altogether in that unhappy condition. The revenue actually collected during the twelve months ended with that date was \$149,223,795—a fall of \$1,000,000 compared with the figures of the financial year 1894-1895. On the other hand, the expenditures amounted to \$159,472,265. This decline in revenue has been noticed chiefly in the customs, which have decreased \$2,772,720; the lotteries, from which the government usually derives a large revenue, have decreased \$688,225; land taxes, about \$200,000; and industrial and commercial taxes about \$460,000. Among the ways and means extraordinary in the line of revenue last year was the \$1,200,000 paid by Morocco on account of the indemnity for the Melilla insurrection up to June 30, 1895, which was an increase of \$80,000—revenue derived from moneys paid by the families of young men in order to exempt them from being conscripted for military service. In order to cover the deficiencies of revenue during the past fiscal year the Bank of Spain advanced the minister of finance several large sums, but when that institution and the treasury settled their accounts for the year the latter could not meet its obligations amounting to \$2,000,000. But this is by no means the worst of the matter. The outlook in Spain is more gloomy still. The minister of finance expects that the budget for the present fiscal year, which was voted by the Cortes in June before the recess began, will show a far larger deficit than in the last financial year, owing to the continued decrease in so many different sources of revenue, as well as to the immense expenditures incurred by reason of the Cuban revolt. This latter is being told in a somewhat tale on the debit side of the national ledger. The budget deficits that have been accumulating for several years are said to have now caused Spain's floating debt to assume such extravagant proportions that the government will before long be compelled to consolidate it. Before the Cuban trouble across this debt was toward \$22,000,000—not a large sum for any prosperous nation, but a decidedly formidable one for a country in the distressing condition in which Spain finds herself, with her revenues diminishing on all sides and her expenditures increasing in inverse proportion.

The recent opening of the port of Biserta in Tunis by the French republic was a pretty distinct indication of the policy to be followed in that region, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu frankly advocates a still more moderate step in the same direction. Within a few weeks the will copies for the "denunciation" of the commercial treaty between Tunis and Italy, and the Economic Institute that the opportunity must not be lost. The present treaty Italy receives the same treatment of the most favored nation, and the customs duties levied upon Italian goods imported into Tunis are limited to 8 per cent. Leroy-Beaulieu contends that France as "protecting power" has a right to establish a customs union between herself and her ally. He thinks that to permit the importation of Italian goods on the same terms as those of France tends to create an "equivocal" situation. There is something incongruous in the spectacle of the merchandise of the protecting country paying duties in the country that is protected, and France has displayed great patience in tolerating such a discordant treaty for the fourteen years of her occupation of Tunis. There ought to be complete freedom of trade between the two parties, and since this would involve a complete loss of revenue, it is only proper that the deficiency should be made up by increasing the duties upon imports from other countries. He thinks that there is a commercial treaty between Tunis and England, which fixes no date for its expiration. But that cannot be taken to mean that it shall be perpetual, as he is a cautious diplomat. England can be persuaded to consent to its gradual abrogation. In short, M. Leroy-Beaulieu concludes, France must make Tunis a free port, and she must give up her situation in the Mediterranean and in Africa. To this end she has been working for four years, and her work must be carried out and it is completed.

The estimates for the British navy for the current year in the form in which they have been finally submitted to Parliament by the military differ in no essential respect from the proposals formulated by the late Liberal government. The provision of over \$20,000,000 for new constructions and armament, in addition to the amount required for the naval defense, is merely carried over the plan submitted to Parliament last year for the expenditure, in annual installments, of \$15,000,000 for a new battleship, cruisers and torpedo vessels. While the huge array of warships contemplated by the British navy is a magnificent display of power, no British minister, whether Liberal or Tory, would dare to expose itself to the charge of neglecting the navy, and thus making British commerce to possible destruction by the enemies of Great Britain. And yet the money expended for new ships is a fraction of the price paid by the British nation in order that its peaceful shipping may navigate the seas in security.

Great Britain is the only country in which a purely hereditary body of legislators now survives. There is no close analogy to the House of Lords, as it is no constituted in any other country in the world. Yet there is a practically universal agreement of expert opinion, as well as of popular inclination, in favor of a second chamber of some sort. It may be noted that, as matters now stand, there is for practical purposes only one chamber in England today, and will be only one in the near future. The House of Lords, because majority measures are passed by its huge minority of 150 in the Commons, with the sanction, will surely go through the Lords unquestioned. But when the liberals again have the majority in the Commons, as of course they will some day, there will be two chambers again in fact as well as in theory.

The restoration of peace and an era of constitutional government throughout Brazil cannot fail to have a most happy effect upon the industry and commerce of that country. The resources of the republic are almost boundless, and under the favorable conditions now created capital will undoubtedly flow in eagerly for their development. Since the expulsion of the emperor Dom Pedro in 1889 inexperienced politicians have committed every sort of financial and economic folly. Yet in spite of this trade has continued to grow. Coffee, which is Brazil's chief crop, alone of important agricultural products, has attained a world-wide leadership to lower prices. Rubber is another product of which Brazil almost possesses a monopoly. So much have these and other products been in demand that even while Mello and Peixoto were bombarding each other, ships from all parts of the world came and went with but a slight diminution of cargo. But the fighting at Rio and still more the protracted civil war in Rio Grande do Sul, with the financial disorder and the waste that attended them, discouraged the investment of foreign capital. Brazilian securities tumbled in the markets of Europe and no money could be had in London for any Brazilian enterprise.

Give and Take Equally Outspoken. Philadelphia Record. The man who represents the people at a nominating convention should be severely punished if he accepts the promise of an office, hard cash or any other reward in payment for his support; but it is a travesty of justice to allow the other party to the vend deal to go so free if he does not appear to be a candidate before the convention and

KEIR HARDIE CATCHES ON.

The first thing suggested by Keir Hardie, the English socialist, on landing on these shores is the raising of a campaign fund for the next English elections. It is clear that Mr. Hardie grasps the possibilities of our political system better than any of his predecessors.

Heading the Wrong Direction.

Judge Caldwell's suggestion that unless we can get free coinage of silver right away he would favor the annexation of our country to Canada shows that even a great federal judge may err in regard to the prophecies. He evidently had Mexico in mind when he spoke of annexation. Canada is not a free silver country.

A Narrow-Minded Set.

The dark lantern concern of the A. P. A. in its secret committee does not seem to commit a great wrong against our catholic citizens, provoking religious animosities and trying to deprive them of their rights as citizens, but they treat with the same injustice all foreign born citizens, whom they propose to strip out of citizenship for twenty-one years. They are a narrow-minded set, and an injury to every community. Every sensible and liberal minded man should oppose them until they are broken up.

Cal Brice Juggles History.

Brice comes forward with the nerve of a veteran street gambler and claims that he got good times—or, to speak more correctly, the improving times—are due to the German loan, telling us that Cleveland's policy of selling bonds to make good revenue deficiencies caused by the course of his party in congress, whereas the restoration of business conditions, which has resulted in the recovery we are now enjoying, was caused solely by the crushing defeat given his party more than ten months ago, followed by general defeat at the municipal elections held in the different states this spring.

Concerning Windy Maseots.

To be sure a dog is not the best theoretical, and though he may be a good friend of the winds, could be sacrificed a populist, full of wind and whiskers, the old fellow would cheerfully lend his bag to the reporter, and let them publish what wind or breezes, strong, moderate or light, they pleased. He brooks no rival. He thursts for beef. And if to Neptune, shaker of the earth, could be thrown overboard that his peer in earth shaking, Hon. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, the celebrated performer of the most prolonged political work would resign the supervision of the seas during the face days to the skipper of the Defender. But Peffer and Bryan have no sporting blood. They will die to life and let the wind preserves and caterpillar reservations of the Kow and Platta. They will do nothing for yachting, and so the yellow dog must serve.

THE RECOGNIZED QUAY.

Chicago Journal (rep.): The voters of the party were called upon to choose between Quay and the Philadelphia-Pittsburg candidate in its special election. If the candidate of the party who is fighting the right choice. The part which Quay's fighting has played in the struggle only emphasizes his abilities for leadership in a good cause if he happens to be elected to the office of mayor.

Chicago Times-Herald (ind. rep.): Mr. Quay's courtesy and magnanimity toward a beaten foe inspire the hope that in the hour of triumph he will not lose his head, and that in the administration of the government he will not be neglectful of the public interests. He stands obligated to begin and carry on a program of reform and progress and municipal corruption. He is known as a man of his word. Let us hope that he will not belie that reputation.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.): To denigrate Quay's victory is of importance only as affording some indication of the man whom they will have to meet in the contest of 1896. The candidate of the republican party, Boss Quay, Boss Platt and Boss Tanner, are against whom the democracy would rather sliver a lance than with any other champion whom our friends the enemy are likely to engage in the tournament.

Chicago Post (ind. rep.): It is hardly probable that Mr. Mages will admit that Mr. Quay is excruciatingly funny, or that the quality of his humor, wherein he speaks derisively of the use of money in politics and disparagingly of the corporate control of legislatures, is not a trifle strained. But the vivacity of his actions, his overbearing good nature and his lightness of heart and merry sense of disposition have set him forth in a new aspect. Joviality and playfulness may be coupled with character in the impending Pennsylvania campaign.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): In the meantime Mr. Quay will remain the boss, mainly because he has decelerated in many respects than any of the minor bosses. His word is law, and he is more loyal to his friends, and because he is taking qualities in a politician—and because he is a shrewder, quicker-witted and political manipulator than his adversaries. They will probably be glad to obey him now if he will leave them in the enjoyment of their possessions. They have no objection to respect for their these lord that they had a year ago. So, too, have the presidential candidates. They know now with whom they will have to deal next year.

MURKIN IN RHYME.

She stirs, she moves, she seems to feel The thrill of life within her wheel; She grows, she sprouts, she foibles a stone, The thrill shifts to her spinal bone.

Who buyeth ice cream is a fool!

Who buyeth ice cream is a fool! His best girl eats a lot; And should the compound make him cool, The bill will make him hot.

He rocked the boat in foolish glee.

He rocked the boat in foolish glee, And tried to make the others scream! His friends are grappling now to see If they can sink him from the stream.

A very clever little miss

Wrote some verses on a kiss, Described the heat in popular vein, But questioned on the authorship, She let this little statement slip— The kiss was given by her brain.

Browning, King's Monthly.

"Not a single one of our party," Browning King's Monthly, "But her lover caught her to him, Kissing twice her lips as red, 'Surt' she cried, with flaming color, 'This is the first time I have been kissed, 'Till dear Phyllis," he said meekly, "You said nothing about two."

MARY'S LITTLE RING.

Mary had a little ring, 'Twas given by her beau, And everywhere that Mary went That ring was sure to go.

When the girls all saw that ring

They made a great ado, Exclaiming with me voice, "Has it Just got around to you?"

SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

IN A HOLLOW OF THE HILLS: Bret Hart's graphic serial story carried forward in our popular magazine set off with attractive illustrations—One of the best and most successful romances of western life.

SENATOR ELKINS OF WEST VIRGINIA: Interesting interview with West Virginia's millionaire senator narrated by that enterprising and popular newspaper writer, Frank G. Carpenter—Sketches of Mr. Elkins' mountain home and what he does in his leisure—How he made his state reputation.

FALL OF THE GREAT LOTTERY: Story of the collapse of the famous and once prosperous Louisiana lottery—How driven from pillar to post the former masters of a great state became practical outsiders from society.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN: Governor Curtis' reminiscences of the great convention of 1860 and how Seward was defeated and the great Lincoln triumphed in a steady Lincoln's wisdom and foresight.

ARMY OF THE COMMON WHEEL: Bright news notes for the riders of the wheel—Advantage of good roads for bicyclers illustrated by the experience of tourists in Europe—A woman manufacturer of bicycles—What the wheelmen and wheelwomen are doing both here and elsewhere.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY: Homecoming of the summer excursionists—Social events of the week—Entertainments of the society set—All that is going on in social circles faithfully chronicled.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN: The latest French fashions that are now being introduced by leading Parisian dressmakers—Tricks of women smugglers—A land where men are all subservient to their wives—Breezy gossip about women and women's doings.

THE WORLD OF SPORT: Timely comment on the happenings of the week in the realm of sports all the world over—A new form of football sure to take with all who are interested in healthy sports both professional and amateur—Events in the local sporting arena past and future.

THE COMING GENERATION: "Hens' Bid, or How the Chickens Saved the Farm," a bright story that will please all youthful readers—William Cullen Bryant as a boy poet—Fratello of the mountains.

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE: The Bee's news service, cable, telegraphic and local, is unequalled—All the news in the most readable form.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

DON'T FAIL TO READ IT.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN. TIME'S COME. When the small boy must give up running wild—school begins Tuesday—and "he hasn't a decent thing to wear." Can't expect anything else when he plays circus all summer—up to all sorts of mischief every hour in the day—Don't intend to make him wear those old clothes to school, do you? We've prepared a special line of neat two-piece school suits in Brown and Gray Mixed Double Breasted Cassimeres and Chevots, for 6 to 14 year old boys at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Surely you can stand that. A Reefer for chilly mornings, 3 to 8 years, blue, tan, red, brown, plain or mixed colors, all wool chevots, flannels and kerseys, \$4, \$5 and \$6. Maybe knee pants will be all he needs—35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 for sp... values, in mixed and plain colored cassimeres, worsteds and chevots, ages 4 to 15 years.

Browning, King & Co. S W Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.