

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

It is a wise child that knows its own parents and it is a wise railroad these days that knows its own owners.

The fear of beheading an alleged copy of his lineaments in the local factory would justify any official in slumming the role of hero in its sight.

The deep tonks which Italian officials are proposing to President Loubet would suggest that Italy may drink itself into membership in another dreamland.

That Ottoman banker who could find it in his heart to lend the sultan of Turkey \$200,000 must still cherish a deep, abiding faith in human nature.

Tax shirkers ought to know Treasurer Hennings well enough by this time to know that he cannot be scared off from the performance of his duty by threats, incendiary or otherwise.

Even Chicago etiquette was violated by a procession of college students robbed for the night. A million-dollar legacy is not a circumstance, however, to be jubilated in an ordinary way.

Now we are told that the soap combination is no combination at all, but simply an understanding between the manufacturers. That is the usual explanation of all industrial combinations.

After tying 3,000 nuptial knots a New York clergyman denounces marriage as a failure. The minister should be prepared to do penance in wholesale quantities as an accessory before the fact.

Names of winners in The Bee's dot contest will be printed Sunday. Subscribers are asked to indulge the delay, rendered unavoidable on account of the great number of answers to be tabulated.

The United Presbyterians of Omaha take the view that a man does not stand in a brotherly relationship to his sister-in-law. On the same premises he might be justified in cutting out all filial feeling toward his mother-in-law.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between the district court and the supreme court as to the extent of the powers of the city to regulate garbage hauling. When courts disagree what will the poor layman do?

Omaha's building outlook for the coming season is reported to be most promising, new construction aggregating more than a million dollars being already in sight. The prosperity of the local building trades is sure to continue.

President Castro of Venezuela is said to have hoarded up \$2,000,000 during the last two years on an annual salary of \$12,000. The president would hardly be justified in trading his territory even for the most fruitful New York Tammany district.

Ak-Sar-Ben's knights have their heads together just now devising new means of torment for initiates. If the new ordeals are to surpass those of past years it would pay the lord of the Plutonian shore to ferry over to the conference in quest of tips.

Mr. Melklejohn will carry away with him from Washington a silver loving cup as a souvenir of his late incumbency as assistant secretary of war. He would have much preferred to have carried away a senatorship and let the loving cup take care of itself.

The British government has excluded American beef from competition in its army supply contracts. It will find that it is simply cutting off its nose to spite its face. American beef could never have gained a foothold in Europe were it not that its quality and price gave it the advantage.

The natural inference would be that with twelve judges adjudicating cases formerly disposed of by only three, the supreme court will from now on transact at least four times as much business as formerly. When the mill gets into operation, however, we shall have another example of the unreliability of mathematics.

ENGLAND AND OUR BEEF.

The decision of the British government to supply the army with only home-grown beef will make some difference in our meat exports to England, but this, according to the British statement, will not be nearly so serious as was apprehended when the decision became known. It appears that the new regulation applies only to refrigerated beef bought for the army in the open market, the total weekly purchases of which, according to the director of contracts, amount to barely 2 per cent of the weekly imports of such beef into England from the United States. While this means, of course, a loss of trade to American beef exporters of several millions of dollars annually, the regulation being intended for the protection of the home cattle growers and involving no discrimination, obviously our government can raise no proper objection to it. This will probably be the response of the Agricultural department to the request of the packers for any assistance it can render. The case is not parallel with the course of the German government toward American meats, which has been distinctly discriminative.

But what will be the effect of this new regulation, if it shall become permanent, upon the general consumption of American beef in the United Kingdom? Fear is expressed that it will cause a popular prejudice against our cattle and beef. We do not think there is very much danger of this. The supply of home-grown beef in the United Kingdom is not equal to the demand. This is fully demonstrated by the heavy importations of American beef. The exclusion of the latter from army contracts will reduce the supply of the home product for general consumption and perhaps will also tend to enhance its price. The British public has found our meats entirely acceptable and indeed large quantities of American beef are sold as home grown. It is not at all likely, therefore, that the new regulation of the British government applying to army rations and admittedly intended to afford some protection to the home industry, will create among the great body of consumers any prejudice against our cattle and beef.

The British government is to try the experiment of using only home-grown beef for the army for a period of six months and it is quite possible that it will not be continued beyond that time. A good deal will depend upon whether it will cost more than at present and very likely it will be found more expensive, for with this added demand British beef will hardly remain at present prices. At all events, there is no reasonable ground of complaint at the action of the British government, since there is no discrimination in it. The suggestion that it might have been taken by way of retaliation for the proceedings instituted at New Orleans to prevent the shipment of horses and mules to the British in South Africa, is justly characterized in a London dispatch as absurd, the fact being that the new regulation was decided on in advance of the New Orleans proceedings.

THE LEADING QUESTION.

The question in regard to indemnity is now the leading one in the deliberations of the foreign ministers at Pekin, but the latest advices indicate that little progress is being made toward a solution. The position of the United States is still for limiting the demands to such an amount as China can pay within a reasonable time and which would not place too heavy a burden upon the empire. The president and secretary of state adhere to the opinion that it will be wise policy to secure commercial concessions in lieu of the large indemnities in money wanted by some of the powers, and undoubtedly the American representative at Pekin will continue to urge this view.

It is the understanding that the United States will not present claims exceeding \$25,000,000 and it is possible that our government will be satisfied with a less amount, if adequate commercial concessions can be secured. As to the latter, there should not be much difficulty, since the attitude of all the powers is now so distinctly in favor of concerted action in regard to equality of commercial privileges, while China, if fairly dealt with in the matter of indemnities, may be expected to yield any commercial concessions asked. With the indemnity question disposed of the negotiations would be comparatively smooth sailing.

UNDER FALSE PRETTENSES.

The Bee has always detested sham, fraud and imposture of every description. It has no patience or sympathy with brass band charity or mercenary martyrdom. For the same reason it can only express disgust with the burlesque that has just been played upon Judge Dickinson under pretext of liberating "two poor little boys" incarcerated in jail for trying to earn an honest living. From beginning to end the whole affair has been a masquerade begotten for political purposes, not in the interest of humanity, but in the interest of popacrate ward healers disappointed because the garbage contractor would not allow himself to be held up by them for campaign contributions. Quite apart from the confusion injected into our courts by one judge of the district court ignoring the supreme court and reversing three other decisions of the same district bench, the whole proceeding rested upon brazen imposture and scandalous fakism.

The "poor little negro boys" are full grown men of gigantic stature and middle age, married and raising families. The "poor little boys" had not been reputed for trying to make an honest living, but for frequent departures from the straight and narrow path. Instead of finding themselves for the first time in jail in company with vile wretches, they had been jail lodgers on various previous occasions and the vile company with which they were thrown into contact of the class they were accustomed to associate.

The charge against the "little boys" was violating the health ordinances of the city, relating to the hauling and deposit of refuse and garbage. It was not

a question of collecting dry leaves and ashes, but depositing the fifth of the offense in places sure to breed disease and undermine the public health.

The liberation of these persecuted "little boys" is heralded as a great victory for honest workingmen, when in fact it is simply a triumph of a brace of political schemers that will involve the city in constant contention and expose the health of our citizens to the contagion bred by the promiscuous hauling and dumping of refuse. It stands to reason that if the city cannot enforce the ordinance regulating the collection of garbage during the period covered by the contract, it cannot enforce it if the city should assume the task for itself, as is done in other cities. If everybody has an inherent right to be his own garbage master, then the city might as well discontinue all sanitary regulations.

MATTER FOR INVESTIGATION.

There arrived at New York a few days ago a delegate of the Federation of Labor of Porto Rico, bearing a petition to President McKinley in behalf of the workmen of the island. There are 6,000 signatures to the document, which recites a terrible condition of affairs prevailing among the poor of the island. We referred a few days since to the statement of Governor Allen of Porto Rico, in which he said that conditions in the island had greatly improved and that the people generally were satisfied with American rule and administration. Subsequently Governor Allen had a conference with the president, in the course of which the reports from Porto Rico to the effect that the people were in a destitute condition in many places, were talked of. It is said the governor declared that these reports are not true and pointed out that \$1,250,000 has been appropriated from the fund in the United States treasury to the credit of the island and that amount has been expended in paying wages to men employed to build roads, work on highways and the like. In addition to the wages paid there have been distributed large quantities of army rations among needy people. Governor Allen knew nothing about the workmen's petition, but in reference to it he remarked that in a population where so many decline to work, except from the most dire necessity, signatures can be secured to a petition of any character without much difficulty.

It is very probable that the statements contained in the petition to President McKinley are exaggerated, but it should not for this reason be dismissed as unworthy of consideration. It seems to us to be the duty of the administration to have instituted a thorough investigation of these reports, which are unquestionably producing an effect upon the public mind of this country unfavorable to the American authorities in Porto Rico. Governor Allen and his associates in the administration of the island's affairs are capable and conscientious men, but it is possible that there are conditions which have escaped their attention. At all events, American public opinion would approve an investigation and the president should have no hesitation in ordering one.

The State university regents have decided as a measure of retrenchment to impose a fee upon students in attendance, the money to be used for improvements and incidental expenses, as a partial substitute for the items voted for by Governor Dietrich. A fee of \$3 for resident undergraduates is certainly reasonable enough, but the fee of \$10 for non-residents is altogether too small. There is no good reason why the people of Nebraska should pay taxes to educate students from other states, and it is only reasonable to ask non-residents to pay something equivalent to the actual cost of the instruction afforded them.

No one hears any complaints or lamentations from the Nebraska farmer just now. The Nebraska farmer, generally speaking, is doing so nicely that he has no time to devote to other people's troubles. His crop conditions are good and his crop prospects better. His products are bringing profitable prices and his lands are increasing in value. His credit is good and his interest rates low. He has learned in the school of experience the lesson of thrift and economy, and he is counting himself better off in worldly goods every succeeding season. The Nebraska farmer is doing quite nicely, thank you.

If the charges of fraud in the Union Pacific land department, which seem to be substantiated by the records, are well founded, the management of the road owes it to the stockholders and to the public to go to the bottom of them. Railroads are quasi-public corporations and their officers act in trust for the patrons and the owners. When the scandals were unearthed in the Union Pacific coal department a prompt reorganization followed, and similar action may be necessary in the land department.

The granting of liquor license for one of the principal hotels at Lincoln has been protested on the ground that during the legislative session the provisions of the excise law were systematically violated, but when the case came up for hearing no sufficient evidence in proof could be offered. As if the late legislative session created an extra demand for liquid refreshment. The very idea is absurd.

A Surprise in Store.

When the clouds roll by we shall be surprised to see how long the days have grown.

Cause and Effect.

Simultaneously with the announcement that the case of Russia has seven regular physicians comes the bulletin that his health is shaken.

Crowe as a Lawmaker.

Without intending it, Pat Crowe, that elusive kidnaper, has made himself a powerful moral example. Through his alleged act legislative attention has been called to the crime of kidnapping in a way that will prove very unpleasant for his imitators. Legislation on the subject has been overhauled and strengthened in many states, Pennsylvania being the latest one

to take up the subject, the penalty for the offense being fixed at life imprisonment. Better steal any other form of valuables than Corbolla's jewels.

Good Advice.

A committee of New Orleans colored men addressed a circular of advice to their people containing sound and sensible rules of action which could be followed with profit by all races. The following are worth quoting:

Fight the dives and dens and begin the fight for the negro's moral elevation around the negro's own hearthstone.

Help the authorities to sustain and enforce the laws of the city and aid in the detection of crime and the punishment of criminals.

Respect the law and the officers of the law and quit shielding negroes who are guilty of criminal offenses.

If an officer attempts to make an arrest, do not resist or in any way interfere with him.

Keep looking upon a policeman as a common enemy.

Quit loafing around the corners.

Go to work for a living.

ANTI-AMERICANISM IN EUROPE.

Fight Over the Industrial Progress of the United States.

The talk of an anti-American combine in Europe against the ever increasing development of the United States is renewed. Our friends across the Atlantic should not allow their jealousy to get the better of their judgment. Any combine they may be able to effect would not make the slightest difference to the United States, and it is extremely doubtful if these mutually exclusive and different states could effect a combine which could be held together by anything more than ropes of sand. There is no possibility of Germany and Great Britain pooling their industrial issues, for they have for years been fighting "tooth and nail," and Germany has been eating into the vitals of England until Englishmen have deserted their own temple and are taking German beer.

There is no trade concert between any of the European powers and a combine against the United States would have but a short life. Europe could not afford to stop buying of us, especially in the particulars of bread and meat.

The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "Undoubtedly the steel trade and allied industries in Britain are passing through a crisis and America has shot ahead and become the greatest iron producing power in the world. Under the favorable conditions she has planted her steel right down at the door of the British market at prices lower than the startled Welshman and the Sheffield man and the Clyde man can afford to charge. Never again will they be able to shake themselves free from American competition. It has come upon them like a fall of snow in the night and has begun to thaw and drip coldly down their backs. In order to meet it present must come the price of steel, and the price of the worker's wage—it is high at present and they must set about perfecting machinery and considering day and night how to meet successfully this American competition."

The last injunction embodies the only remedy of which England can avail herself. It is, indeed, doubtful if she can avail herself of such a remedy. She is no longer in command of cheap fuel. The same may be said of Germany and France. Russia is supposed to have plentiful coal measures, but that is still to be demonstrated. At present, so far as known, the United States dominates the world in cheap fuel and all the material for manufacturing, together with cheap transportation. It is hard to believe that the world's markets can be easily opened to have reciprocal trade with profit, as our foreign trade expands and becomes profitable. We have, moreover, the advantage of being able to feed ourselves from our own soil and produce surplus enough to feed half the world besides. We are, indeed, not in a position to suffer from any European combine against our development. American development can't be held down.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Abram S. Hewitt says New York's greatest need is an autocrat. Croker is out of town.

Denver has the distinction of having the first woman to be arrested for voting unlawfully. Her name is Mrs. M. A. Radcliffe.

The mayor of Columbus, defeated for reelection, positively refused to give up his job without a legal battle. Columbus is in the state of Ohio.

The Colorado legislature acknowledges that the gold standard cheapened money by reducing the interest rates on state warrants from 8 to 4.

Hon. George Fred Williams weeps copiously that Charley Towne over the capture of Don Eustace, the president of the Massachusetts Steamers fear the worst.

British newspapers mistake J. Pierpont Morgan for Senator Morgan and are training hot air guns on the trust magnate "for his bellicose speeches on the Nicaragua campaign."

The New York legislature looks after its newspaper favorites. The amended New York City charter contains a subsidy of \$20,000 each for eight newspapers, to be selected by the authorities.

La Discussion, the Havana newspaper suspended for publishing an offensive cartoon, has reappeared with this line at its masthead: "Suppressed by Wood, April 8, 1901, 1896; Suspended by Wood, April 8, 1901."

Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland is stirring up the animals. He has put a force of 100 clerks to work revising the tax rolls, another force is tearing down unsafe buildings, still another is raising sign boards and the like. The mayor is personally bounced two impertinent callers at his office.

When the house of delegates of St. Louis was organized the other day a lone republican member innocently inquired how his vote was recorded. The speaker said he was excused. "But I did not ask to be excused," protested the delegate. "I know that," responded the speaker, "we just excused you anyway."

A political graft rivaling the building of the capitol of New York state was brought to a close in Philadelphia a few days ago when the city hall commission formally completed its labors. The commission was created thirty years ago to erect a city building at a cost of \$5,000,000. The job was to be completed within a dozen years. Thirty years were required to finish the job and the cost ran up to \$24,000,000.

"Age does not alter our custom state" the stimulating influence of a robust giant walk. All ages, colors and conditions are held to its benign power. Even in Hawaii the patriots become as frisky as yearlings on the mainland when lubricated with official soap. "Yesterday was payday in the senate," relates the Boston Republican. "The senators were made glad upon entering the upper floor of the Bungalow by the receipt of a little red slip of paper, which was the essential official red tape, and signatures permitting its being negotiated at the treasurer's office for good gold coin of the realm. The joyous distribution had its most pronounced effect upon the legislators. Business was run through with very little delay. Two bills passed the upper body. Reports and resolutions were dashed off with a regularity that would have astonished the business of the day was completed by noon."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The czar has apparently recognized the faults in the Russian educational system that have produced such constant and dangerous uprisings among the university students. In appointing General Van Novsky as minister of public instruction he tells him that the time has come for "an immediate and thorough revision" of the system, and that he wishes him to undertake the work of "renovating and reorganizing" the schools, convinced that he "will bring to the work of educating the Russian youth cordial sympathy and sagacity ripened by experience."

General Van Novsky is said to be a man of great administrative ability and of liberal views, and entirely sympathetic toward the students. A little "sympathy and sagacity" seem to be what is most needed in this particular department of Russian administration. The former minister of instruction, M. Bogolepoff, was of the old-fashioned type, believing only in stern repression. He was shown by a student another illustration of the old definition of the Russian system, despotism tempered by assassination.

The gradual "removal" of a number of the old-timers, giving the czar opportunity to appoint modern men in their stead, will have a distinctly ameliorating influence in Russia.

The swift sequence of exciting events in other parts of the world have distracted public attention from Crete, but sources of possible future trouble still exist in that island. The national assembly will meet at the end of this month, and there is considerable curiosity in Athens, and elsewhere, to know what its attitude will be toward the question of union with Greece. The committee of different powers at Crete have handed to Prince George a copy of an identical note informing him officially of a fact which he knew very well before, that all the powers interested are unanimous in thinking that the present would be an exceedingly awkward time for meddling with the status quo in any way. A similar warning has been presented to King George of Greece. The plan is to prolong the existing provisional government indefinitely, but it is not quite certain that Prince George will be tractable. It seems that at a recent meeting of his council, one of the most prominent of Cretan politicians advocated the institution of an autonomous principality on the lines already laid down by the constitution. The proposal provoked a violent outburst on the part of the Athenian press, which denounced its author as a traitor to the cause of Hellenism. The opinion at Athens, apparently, is that if an independent principality were once established, all chance of union with Greece would vanish.

The snowfall this winter throughout southern Russia was altogether phenomenal and up to the middle of March there had been no break in the cold weather. For a considerable period that part of the country would be entirely cut off by telegraph and railway traffic was completely paralyzed. The lines being blocked by drifts averaging twelve feet deep for miles, and the shipping trade of the port was temporarily paralyzed. Only the efforts of a whole army corps of soldiers, placed at the disposal of the railway management by the military authorities, succeeded in clearing the main lines and sidings and in re-establishing communication after working incessantly night and day for three weeks. Even in the environs of Odessa, itself the extraordinary snowstorms claimed scores of victims, many peasants and even whole families of the working class being frozen to death. The owners of property in the town were especially unfortunate. It has been estimated that the cartage of the masses of snow from the streets and public places of Odessa cost nearly 500,000 rubles, every copeck of which came out of the pockets of the property owners. It is expected that great loss of life and property will be caused by the spring thaw when it comes.

The fact that it is now possible to walk across the Nile on the great dam at Assuan was announced several weeks ago. Now a double line of railway tracks has been laid for the whole distance and locomotives are drawing carloads of laborers and material in both directions. Sir John Aird, the principal contractor, who has just returned to England, gives some additional interesting details of the work. He says that the width of the river at Assuan is a mile and a quarter, and all the requisite granite masonry has been quarried and is ready to be placed in position. The dam will be placed with 180 openings, about twenty-three feet high and seven feet wide, and a double line of railway tracks. At high Nile the discharge through the masonry will amount to 15,000 tons of water per second and the reservoirs are expected to be in full operation before the Nile flood of 1903.

A recent official report shows that Canada and Australasia have distributed 11,292 emigrants and men for the South African war, of whom about 4,250 are still in service. India and Ceylon also contributed small corps. Of the Canadians one company was composed chiefly of persons of French descent who used the French tongue. This company was at Paardeburg, where it distinguished itself. The importance of the colonial force is supposed, however, to lie not so much in its numerical strength as in the indication its presence in South Africa gives of the interest taken by the colonies in the maintenance of the empire. Its value at present is sentimental. England finds some consolation for her large war expenditure in thinking that she has vigorous allies well distributed over the globe.

In Sweden the state owns and cares for over 18,000,000 acres of forest lands. Schools of forestry are maintained and the timber lands are efficiently cared for by graduates of the schools, who understand how to farm the lands by preventing waste and profitably manufacturing the product of the forests, carefully replanting when trees are cut down. As a result of forestry so managed, all the cost of schools and caretakers is defrayed out of the product sold by the state, and the net profits are four times greater than the expenditure.

ARMY IN WELL-CARED FOR.

Most Liberal Subsistence Allowed Any Soldier in the World.

Philadelphia Press. Probably few persons paid much attention to the widely printed dispatch recently sent out from Washington giving an account of an order issued by the president in regard to army rations. But in view of the criticism by the democrats in congress, just before the recent session ended, as to the cost of our army compared with that of any other nation, this new order of the president is not without significance. Before it was issued the United States army was the best fed army on earth. But the new order greatly improved the rations.

As stated in a dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, a rabid democratic "anti-imperialist" newspaper, the new ration includes the most liberal subsistence allowed any soldiers in the world, and is adapted to tropical countries, as well as the frozen zone of Alaska. No liquor ration is allowed the soldier, but whenever practicable fresh meats and fresh vegetables are to be provided in place of canned articles. Each man is allowed plenty of fresh beef, bread, coffee, and even some luxuries in the form of jams and other sweets. Beans and potatoes are a part of the daily diet. The substitution of articles for the present ration garrison duty present a tempting bill of fare for the soldier, and include fresh mutton,

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Includes a portrait of a woman and text: 'A Misstep on the Stairs. Ordinary Accidents Lead to Uterine Derangement - Mrs. Reiner's Suffering Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My trouble was inflammation of the womb. Two months after my baby was born, I made a misstep in coming down stairs. I did not mind it until two weeks after, then I could not bear the weight of my clothes, and had a constant burning feeling. I suffered a long time without relief, then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it cured me. I think your Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for women.'—Mrs. S. P. REINER, Box 258, Ashley, Pa.

Advertisement for 'Every Boy' clothing. Includes a portrait of a boy and text: 'Every Boy likes to go to school looking his best. We like to have him do so and can help him if it's the little fellow of from 3 to 8 years. We can improve his good looks wonderfully in a Vestee Suit at \$3.50 and up—a Sailor Suit at \$4.00 and up—or a swell Russian Blouse Suit at \$6.00 and up—and for the older boys we have two-piece suits at \$4.00 and up and three-piece suits at \$5.00 and up—and long pant suits at \$9.00 and up. No Clothing Fits Like Ours. New Hats, Caps and Furnishings for the boys' spring wear. Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.

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