

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Violent contention among the Poles seems to be contagious. The only way to get rid of the Pole nuisance is to put them into slat-roof conditions.

Chicago is opera mad. But then it doesn't take much to make Chicago mad under ordinary conditions.

The retirement of Judge Holman from congress precipitates the danger of a house in the near future with more than one father.

The chief duty of the new professor of statistics at the University of Chicago will be to figure a population for Chicago greater than that of New York.

With \$75 a month all the year 'round it is to be hoped the district court bailiffs will give this bailiffwork a rest and keep their fingers out of the police pie.

Strange how much the new congressman finds to put in his biography in the congressional directory and how little he adds to it after he once gets into congress.

The Indiana legislature has set the pace. The only way to break the record is for some enterprising legislative body to actually kill a man in the melee of its closing hour.

Chicago is just commencing to learn that a congressional appropriation for a new postoffice building is not the same thing as the building itself. There is a difference of several years of time.

The newspapers of New York seem bound to keep the Gould family prominent in their columns even if they have to resuscitate the notorious Nicolaus woman and her blackmailing lawsuit to do so.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the present legislature is bent upon passing laws that the people do not want and upon ignoring appeals for measures that are popularly demanded.

If the house gives itself up to cat calls, songs and every kind of disorder a week before the time for final adjournment what sort of a scene is to be expected when the closing hours of the session arrive?

Will the partisans ever learn that corruption and venality in public office is equally criminal and reprehensible, whether attaching to republican, democrat or populist? Honesty and dishonesty recognize no party lines.

The return of President Cleveland to Washington means the early disappointment of nine out of ten of the office seekers who have been impatiently hanging around the white house waiting for the occupant to reappear.

The revision of the constitution of Nebraska by the present legislature is by far the most important and far-reaching legislation that has been framed in this state in twenty years. If this revision is ratified by the people the present legislature will be one of the great landmarks in Nebraska's political history.

Paul Vandervoort, as commander of the Industrial Legion that is going to revolutionize the world, has issued a manifesto in which appears this startling announcement: "We will commission none who will not work." But as Paul is commander it would be useless formality for him to refuse a commission to himself.

Those pocket vetoes of President Cleveland are now beyond recall. He could not approve any of the unsigned bills even if he were inclined to take advantage of the Nott decision that gives him ten days to consider a bill without reference to the intervening adjournment of congress. The pocket vetoes were apparently intentional.

We suggest that the Woman's club discuss the question how a married woman should subscribe herself in public papers. There seems to be a wide divergence in the ways in which the names of members appear in the organ of the club. After arriving at a definite conclusion the women should formulate it into a rule and then follow it.

TWO KINDS OF PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism has been variously defined as love of country, as willingness to sacrifice self for the welfare of the nation, as placing the common good above the good of the individual. Every one concedes that patriotism is a virtue of which no country possesses too much.

The germ of patriotism is probably born with every human heart, but its development can without question be encouraged by teaching and example, just as it can be deduced by the stimulation of opposing motives.

There is just at present a widespread demand for increased instruction calculated to inspire the citizen with patriotic feeling. This is manifest in the numerous bills before our legislative bodies relating to the display of the national flag upon public buildings. It is manifest in the different movements to erect monuments to heroes of both peace and war.

Self-sacrifice on the battlefield, however, is not the only kind of self-sacrifice that the country needs. This point, so often overlooked, has been emphasized in a recent article in Public Opinion by Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell university. "Patriotism involves hard work, unselfish work," says he. "In our historical studies we have read so much of bravery in battle and of the self-sacrifice of the soldier that we do not commonly associate the idea of patriotism with the work of the citizen in time of peace."

Every citizen has an opportunity nearly every day of his life to display this second kind of patriotism, which comparatively few are called upon to do in military duty in the service of their country. Elections and caucuses come not less frequently than once a year, while wars may not occur once in a life time. Not that military training is either unimportant or unnecessary, but hand in hand with it should go training in the duties of good citizenship. In time of peace we wisely prepare for war in order that war may be forever averted if possible. The object of patriotism in time of peace is to render unnecessary a resort to the kind of patriotism demanded in time of war.

The killing of Italians by a mob in Colorado and the shooting of a British subject by rioters in New Orleans has again brought forward the question of the liability of the federal government for damages to person and property of sojourners owing allegiance to governments with whom the United States has amicable relations. A Washington dispatch says that the unfortunate incident at Walsenburg, Colo., may seriously embarrass the State department in its efforts to protect American citizens in foreign countries. Reference has heretofore been made to the position taken by our government in connection with the lynching of Italians at New Orleans four years ago. The Italian government then demanded assurances that the murderers would be punished and also demanded indemnity for the victims. The reply of our government was that even if it had entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished. It was clearly pointed out that the federal government had no power to bring the offenders to justice, that power being with the state in which the offense was committed. As to indemnity, Secretary Blaine said: "The United States has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them by the treaty with the United States of February 23, 1871." Congress made an appropriation for an indemnity, which was paid. It is presumed that the then declared position of the government will be adhered to by the present administration.

The situation is this: Foreign governments cannot deal with state authorities in cases of the kind referred to, but must prefer their demands for satisfaction and redress to the United States. The federal government, however, while directly responsible for unlawful treatment of the citizens of other countries temporarily in the United States, has no authority to bring the offenders to justice nor power to compel the states within whose jurisdiction such outrages may be committed to make compensation for the damages inflicted. The attention of congress was directed to this delinquency in the federal laws at the time of the New Orleans massacre, but no notice was taken of the matter. Doubtless the need of legislation to enable the federal authorities to deal with offenders against the persons or property of foreigners temporarily residing and doing business in the United States will be presented to the attention of the next congress, and it is certainly a matter that ought to receive the serious consideration of the legislative department of the government.

The question of the power of the national government to carry out its treaty obligations is certainly of the gravest importance. We cannot reasonably expect foreign nations to fulfill their obligations to protect American citizens resident in them if our government is unable to protect their subjects of such nations. It would seem to be beyond question that in this matter there should be complete reciprocity; that we should be prepared to give in full measure all that we ask. This apparently our government cannot do. High authorities have taken ground which would sanction the idea that the treaty making power is practically omnipotent, but the weight of opinion has been that no treaty could alter the relations of the general government to the state, and this principle has, it appears, become firmly established in the practice of the government. There is reason to doubt whether it will be changed, since the states will probably not be disposed to relinquish any of the right or authority recognized by the established principle, even though as a consequence of adhering to it the government should be embarrassed in its efforts to protect American citizens in foreign countries.

AS TO FOREIGN MARKETS.

Reports from American consuls of increasing sales of woollens and carpets of American manufacture in some European markets are accepted by the admirers of the present tariff law as evidence that the promise of foreign markets as the result of free raw materials is about to be realized. One of these reports comes from our consul at Bradford, England, who states that American woollens have been sold in the very mart of the cloth-manufacturing trade in England and that British dealers are surprised to find that there is made in this country a high grade cloth as cheap and cheaper than it can be made in England. The other report is from the consul at Zurich and refers to the introduction of American carpets into Switzerland by a German firm. It appears that no carpets are made in Switzerland, the demands of that country being supplied from Germany, England, France and Belgium, and our consul concludes that there is a good field in Switzerland and other parts of Europe for our carpet manufacturers. Of course the advocates of free wool find in these instances of the sale of American woollens and carpets abroad the vindication of that policy.

Every step of progress that our manufacturers may make in introducing the products of American mills and factories into European markets will be gratifying, but it is easy to overestimate the significance of such transactions as those reported by the consuls at Bradford and Zurich. They were probably inconsequential in amount and nothing is said as to the circumstances under which they were effected. Some American manufacturer of woolen cloth, having a stock on hand which he could not dispose of in the home market, may have sent a consignment to Bradford with orders to sell it for whatever it would bring, or it may have been simply a speculative venture. In any event nobody of practical judgment will believe that our cloth manufacturers can profitably compete with those of England in the British market, for American wages is still higher than wages in England, although the difference is not so great as formerly. As to carpets, it is nothing new that some grades of American manufacture find sale in Europe. For a number of years our manufacturers have had a market in Europe for certain grades of carpeting, so that free wool, which our manufacturers have had only for a little over two months, has nothing to do with the fact that American carpets are sold in Switzerland or elsewhere in Europe.

Unquestionably the cost of making all the products of wool in the United States is less than formerly, but this is largely due to the reduced price of labor, and that chief factor in production must be still further lowered and brought down to the European standard or below it before we can hope to do much toward capturing the markets of Europe. Selling a consignment or two of cloth in England and an amount of carpeting in all Europe not exceeding, perhaps, the annual product of a single factory, is very far indeed from realizing the promise of the supporters of the present tariff law.

CLASS TAXATION.

The cry of class taxation which was so common during the time the income tax bill was pending in congress has again been presented, now that the bill has been enacted into law, as a reason why the supreme court should declare the income tax to be unconstitutional. Ex-Senator Edmunds, in his argument against the income tax, made one of his principal points rest on the fact that congress sought to divide the upper from the lower middle class, financially speaking, in the larger cities, and to divide the middle class from the wealthy in the same districts. The counsel on the other side also referred to the different classes which come into contemplation of the statute, so that it is admitted on all sides that under the law there will be, roughly speaking, a class with incomes exceeding \$4,000 subject to taxation and one with incomes less than \$4,000 exempted from taxation. This has been enough to throw several newspapers such as the New York Sun into a spasms of fear that class distinctions are to be recognized by law in this democratic nation.

The trouble is that we have overlooked an all-important factor. The question is not so much whether the tax falls on a class as whether it is imposed arbitrarily, so as to discriminate between persons similarly situated. If we go through the whole list of taxes that have been levied in historical times we shall find that the poll tax is the only one that can escape the charge of class taxation. A poll tax which allows no exemptions would strike every member of the community. On the other hand, our property taxes are paid only by the property-holding class, our inheritance taxes only by the class that is fortunate enough to secure inheritances or bequests, our corporation taxes only by the people who invest in corporate undertakings, our import duties only by the class that consumes foreign goods, our internal revenue taxes only by the class that purchases the dutiable articles mentioned in the law. Take the whole tax system to-

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

That the Spanish government recognizes the seriousness of the insurrection in Cuba is shown in the extensive preparations it is making to suppress the revolt. It proposes to send 12,000 more men to the island, which will make the Spanish force there 37,000, and a liberal sum has been appropriated for use in Cuba. Evidently Spain feels that she has another conflict on her hands with her Cuban subjects which may cost her as much trouble and expense as did the insurrection of 1895, and in order that there may not be a repetition of that experience she is determined to employ her resources more freely and act more vigorously than she did then. As to the resources of the insurgents little is known, but, according to statements from what seem to be trustworthy sources, they have a considerable force already on the island, well provided with arms and munitions of war, and there is a large number of Cubans in this country, said to be 45,000, who are ready to go to the assistance of the revolutionists whenever they can find opportunity to do so. This will be no easy matter of course, because this government cannot permit bodies of men to leave its shores for the purpose of joining the insurrection, while any expedition that may succeed in getting away from the United States will very likely be intercepted by the naval vessels of Spain that are patrolling the waters around Cuba. It is stated that direct communication has been established between the insurgents and their friends and sympathizers in this country, so that within twenty-four hours after any event takes place on the island it will be known to the leaders here. The insurgents have met with some small victories in their encounters with the Spanish forces and all accounts represent them to be determined and confident. There certainly is sufficient incentive for them to fight for independence, and they are assured of the hearty sympathy of the American people and of all people who know anything of the hard conditions imposed by Spain upon her Cuban subjects, but they are battling against great odds and it is hardly possible to seriously hope for their success.

INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS AND LONGEVITY.

The popular Italian historian, Cesare Cantu, died a few days ago at the great age of 91 years and his long life has been referred to as another example of the remarkable longevity to which men of intellectual pursuits so often attain. Cantu was a lecturer on belles-lettres at one of the principal universities of Italy before he was 20, and it is more than half a century since his monumental work, the "Universal History," was published. It is interesting to note the examples of other historians who have lived to an advanced age, as permitted to compete with the products of free labor is sound. There is some doubt, however, whether the branding of prison made wares will to any considerable extent interfere with their sale.

Officially Defined.

The United States Treasury department has decided that the word "cocktail" as a manufactured article within the meaning of the tariff act of 1894. Consumers of cocktails have long suspected this, but they haven't said anything about it.

Good Thing, Push It Along.

The era of the optimist seems close at hand. The wall of discouragement will grow weaker, the shadow of gloom will lift, and the troubles of the business world promise to be a thing of the past before many months.

Remains to Be Seen.

The income tax law is being subjected to a mighty legal bombardment, which would have a much stronger foundation against the weight of the government behind it, if the supreme court were to uphold a revenue law when the government is borrowing money to meet current expenses, but first of all it must uphold the constitution of the United States.

The Old and New Giants.

The big steam railway corporations of Connecticut have not begun to "squeeze" over the growing competition of the electric along their routes, and are to appeal to the legislature for protection against parallel electric routes. The chief line of protest, as it is called, goes out from the summer ground that the steam corporations, having spent vast sums of money to erect their iron ways, erected expensive depots and fitted up costly systems, the permission of a parallel electric system is unfair to them unless the public necessity demands it. As the consolidated steam roads have begun to enter the arena, it will be interesting to note the result, especially if an appeal is taken to the courts.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Cubans will walk Spanish for some time to come. Li Hung Chang's peacock feather waves triumphantly over his enemies. The hat is on its rounds again for means to fit out a polar expedition. It is suggested that Editors Dana and Noyes settle their difference by joint debate. The marquis of Queensberry is not disposed to amend his rules to fit his Wilde epistles. Ex-Governor Waite is said to be on a lecture tour, but his trail is not marked with gore. The decorations of the Boston public library will cost \$50,000. A French artist will do the work.

Congressman Sulzer of New York has already achieved distinction as a rasher of red neckties. It is more than probable the Wenter of Chicago's discontent will be made glorious by the son of Swift. The refusal of the Indiana legislature to pass the anti-prize fighting bill protects the members from the annoyance of prosecution.

A noteworthy feature of these riotous times is the number of centenarians celebrating their birthday anniversaries. The latest is General M. Scott of Minnesota, who is 102 and ready for a lead.

The value of the instrument designed by a Yale man to measure the rapidity of man's thoughts can be determined by applying it to the congressman stranded pitiless on the blank shores of the Potomac.

Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin presided at a meeting in Vicksburg recently and rapped his gavel on the table used by Grant and Pemberton when they signed the terms of the surrender of Vicksburg.

The Naw of Bahadur and his wife are now in San Francisco on their way around the world, and the princess is said to be the most magnificently attired woman that ever visited the city of the Golden Gate.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York Sun: So long as clergymen are permitted to travel upon railroads at half rates, so long must the shortage in their fare be paid by other travelers. The establishment of cut rates for any privileged class of people is demoralizing, and the honorable clergy should not only protest against it, but should firmly resolve to take advantage of it.

Kansas City Star: Bishop Andrews of the Methodist church, whose charge is in the west, is opposed to ministers discussing questions of currency, law, strikes and politics, and holds that if it becomes necessary for them to do so they should be very conservative. The bishop would like to issue Kansas in his charge he would have to modify his views or he would find himself at variance with the vast majority of the pastors. Take the Methodist out of Kansas politics and it would be decidedly tame.

Cedar Rapids Republican: In a recent sermon at St. Louis Rev. Sam Jones said: "I am not a democrat, a republican, or a populist. What am I? I am a gentleman. A man that stands on the right side, unapproachable and unbulldozable, you can't drive him nor hurt him. He stands true to his convictions and squires over on the right side." You can't be a mugwump, Mr. Jones, for you say you "stand square over on the right side" while at the same time you are a mugwump. The long and the short of it is, Samuel, you're a sensationalist.

Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Satoli is of the opinion that the United States should have official relations with the Vatican. There would be no possible use for an American envoy at the Vatican. We have a representative at the court of King Humbert of Italy. The pope represents nothing except one of the ecclesiastical organizations of the world, and there would be just as much reason for us to send an ambassador to the Grand Lama of Tibet, the Armenian patriarch at Constantinople or the archbishop of York as to send one to the Vatican. Satoli has much to learn about this country yet.

Law, Liberty and Humanity.

Chicago Times-Herald: It is bad public policy. The decision of the Illinois supreme court has invalidated eight months of employment in a factory or workshop for more than eight hours daily. Persons who find profit in working sixteen hours a day would not be restrained from agreeing to work ten hours daily for a higher wage. The law is in conflict with the clause in the state constitution prohibiting the deprivation of citizens of "life, liberty or property without due process of law." Some mysterious way the supreme court discerns in the law which prohibits women from working more than eight hours a day in factories an attempt to deprive them of their property, argues their ability to labor for their right to sell their labor on any terms they may see fit. The state attempts to limit their right to sell their labor it deprives them of both liberty and property. It is a deprivation if it is a deprivation, and as the constitution prescribes, the legislature and governor having joined in it, the law is unconstitutional. It is not seen to have taken this view. Now, accepting as good law this decision of the Illinois supreme court, what is to what it may lead. Of course, further regulation of the labor market is wholly impossible, for if a woman may not be restrained from agreeing to work ten hours a day, she cannot be restrained from contracting to work in fetid and pestilential places. Nor does the question of sex matterially enter into the problem. This sacred right of contract applies equally to men and women. The Illinois courts has already declared that a man may agree to work and take in payment truck stock, orders, etc. It is questionable whether under the same construction of the law a man would not be upheld by the courts in selling his labor in Illinois in selling himself into absolute slavery for the period of his life.

Time was that women labored in the coal mines of England, in Stygian darkness, amid rough and uncouth men, clad in a single garment, and under the weight of burdens, dragging coal-laden carts. The condition of the English people was stirred, and by law prohibition of this form of female labor was effected. Had the worshipful judges of the supreme court of Illinois been in authority in England they would have cried halt. There would have been no such terms as a hard purchase might say. There is a shabby sort of irony in the attempt of the supreme court to explain or excuse its decision upon the plea that it is protecting the rights of weak individuals with labor to sell. Of course, a public tribunal cannot be expected to take cognizance of the facts that working people, in so far as they are represented by labor organizations and earnest but unofficial friends of the laboring classes, urged the enactment of laws to protect their rights. These things cannot, perhaps, be brought within the official purview of a court of justice, and shall be presented to the people. What a mockery of justice is the decision of the court has demolished this humane, this civilizing law on the plea that it robs the poor of their right to sell their labor as they will. Divine demands pre-emption. The court accedes to his demand, but pleads that it acts in the interest of Lazarus.

We can only deprecate this decision of the supreme court. In we discern not a setting back of the hands of progress on the dial of time. The disciples of laissez faire may be comforted by it. They will be not of the doctrinaire type will discover that though it is the only open door to the new creed of oppression of people-men equally with women—who work for wages, and to the deceleration of the race.

There must be new legislation to correct the evil influence of this decision. It stands for danger ahead.

THE RULING PASSION.

Boston Courier: "You think you know it all, don't you?" "Me? Lord, no! I'm married." Boston Courier: "You ought to have seen Jack when he proposed. Stetls (meanly)—Oh, I've seen him." Chicago Record: "Jack proposed last night and said his answer made him the happiest man in the world." "What answer?" "Ella—Dear old Jack! It takes little or nothing to make him happy."

Philadelphia Record: "Remember, ladies," said the Monocyn philosopher, "for that's like an egg. If you keep him in hot water he is bound to become hardened."

Life: "Say," said the young editor, coldly, to her penniless lover, "ask me not to break every tradition of my chosen calling—I cannot return your love—for it is unaccompanied with stamps!"

Chicago Inter Ocean: Jean-Poor Tom! I wish I knew how to cure his low spirits. Ethel—Why don't you try breaking your engagement with him?"

Indianapolis Journal: Watta—Did you ever know of any one dying for love? Fatta—Once, I knew a fellow who stayed to death after being refused by an heiress.

Detroit Free Press: "Any parlor matches, lady?" he asked, as he offered a bundle of his wares. "Not yet," answered the mother of four daughters; "but we hope to make some before spring, and then I shall call the door on the stretched match vendor."

Somerville Journal: She—Other young men send roses to the girl they are engaged to on her birthday, even if it is in February—Do you love me enough, or that's all—Love you enough! Yes! But what difference does it make how much I love you till I get a bigger salary?"

Philadelphia Record: If you want to take out a fire insurance policy that will benefit you after death, you must go to church for it.

Boston Courier: How can a man make any headway eating in a restaurant when he has to keep one eye on the pretty waitress and the other on his watch?

Harper's Bazar: "I wonder why taxes are so generally due in March?" said the suburban. "It's easier to raise the wind, then, I suppose."

Philadelphia Inquirer: Man from New York—Why do you have so many graveyards in your town? Phil A. Del-Bre—Because any decent man would be buried in this town, but in such places as you come from, they are never buried.

Cincinnati Tribune: "It seems," sadly mused the postage stamp that had been bought at the corner drug store, "that I am down from pillar to post."

New York World: Mrs. Brownstone—I think Mary's music professor has a beautiful touch. Mr. Brownstone—I should say he had! "Never doing."

Philadelphia Record: A modern novelist has humbled in the dust. He shouldn't kick at that, if that is the right kick.

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Showgo—What would you do if you were in my shoes? Miss Wery—I'd point my toes toward the front door.

Chicago Tribune: Caesar's Wife—You seem to be a very nice man. What vexes you? Caesar—I dreamed last night, Cornelia, that the American papers, 1500 years from now, from the time they had got tired of Napoleon Bonaparte, began printing a lot of fake stories about me!

EVERY THING. With downcast eyes and a fawning grave she makes her way to church. But bustles home with beaming looks. New fashion books to search for.

ON THE TIP OF THE DEVIL'S FOOT. An oath on the tip is the devil's door plate. The spider probably thinks that the bee is a fool. When the wicked hold office the devil rules the town. The man who stifles his liberality chokes his religion.

When the devil goes to church he generally dresses in white. The man who rides a hobby will not believe that the world is big. What the church needs is not better preaching, but better preachers. A lie knows that it must either hide or die when truth gets on its track.

When a man gets too great to do small things he becomes too small to be great. What a cold church needs is not a preacher with a bigger head, but one with a warmer heart. A stone thrown straight at the devil is pretty apt to hit some politician square in the face. The devil don't waste any darts on the man who does all his work for the Lord with his head.

There is something wrong with the preaching that makes an unrepentant sinner feel like shouting.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY BEE. I made myself a work as fine as fair, With rainbows wrapped about it red and blue. A golden light shone through it everywhere, At every breath it blustered, brighter grew. Till suddenly a blast of outer wind Blew fiercely in at my half-open door, And with a sudden gust and a puff of air Dashed my ethereal world upon the floor. I caught a flash of red and yellow light. It was the last, it vanished in the gloom, And left me nothing to regret, except My bubble nest, a bubble certain doom. ISABEL RICHEY.

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