

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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ADVERTISING RATES. All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Lists various individuals and their associated monetary values.

Rev. T. E. Cramblett is taking the people at their word as expressed at the last election and says there is no demand or retrenchment at the hands of the school board.

Before the Kulebits of Labor set about electing judges of the United States courts they might make use of the opportunities offered in numerous elective state courts and improve the quality of the judges that are now chosen by popular vote.

Attention of the newspaper reading public is called to the fact that the only complete and intelligible accounts of the complications in Armenia and Turkey to be found in any paper published in this section of the country are those printed in The Bee.

Hoke Smith is going to have his say on the Pacific railroad question in his forthcoming report as secretary of the Interior. What he says, too, ought, according to cabinet courtesy, carry extraordinary weight with President Cleveland. Hoke has a chance to make a ten strike if he only will.

The Porte has ordered another special inquiry into the massacre of Christians in northern Syria. The Porte has been doing nothing but order special investigations into Christian massacres as long as man can remember and the special inquiries have had about as much effect in preventing their recurrence as has the man in the moon.

The city charter is deficient in many important particulars, not the least of which is the absence of a provision making it unlawful for any man to hold two offices under the city government at the same time.

If the populists do not care to unite with any party to reorganize the senate no one will be able to compel them to do so. Neither the republicans nor democrats command a majority of that body and as the vacancies in the committees must be filled there will be no other course open but to argue upon some arrangement for tiding over the difficulty.

What means all this hurrying and scurrying of western lines to increase the speed of trains east and west and north and south? Is a new epoch of fast train service upon us, or is it but a temporary spurt? For ten years Omaha has had to put up with trains at inconvenient hours and slow time and the immediate prospect of an up-to-date train service on all the principal lines seems to have loomed up within a month. We can stand a good deal of it.

An uninformed person glancing at the new Irrigation map issued by the State Board of Irrigation and seeing the large number of counties marked as counties where irrigation works have been constructed might, and doubtless would, come to the conclusion that irrigation in Nebraska is in an almost perfect state rather than really in its infancy. The field for irrigation in Nebraska is still boundless and capitalists have ample scope for profitable investments in this direction.

According to latest advices from Honolulu, the sentiment there is in favor of having the government grant the princess who would have inherited the Hawaiian throne a pension of \$50,000 a year. This may be the cheapest way for the young republic to get rid of an embarrassing royal family, but what would become of this pension if the annexationists in this country had their way? How would the United States appear with a scion of royalty on its pension roll for no other reason than her former royalty?

It is proclaimed that Mr. Torrey, author of the celebrated bankruptcy bill bearing his name, who left St. Louis to reside in Wyoming with long eyes on the United States senate, will address the Transmississippi congress in support of his ideas on a general bankruptcy act. We hope Mr. Torrey will come and that the result of his arguments may induce the congress to endorse any measure that will cut short the career of the proffered creditor and make it impossible for a man to profit through voluntary bankruptcy.

PROCEEDING AGAINST A TRUST.

The attorney general of New York has finally decided to institute proceedings against the American Tobacco company, known as the cigarette trust, with a view to restraining it from doing business in that state. The company is incorporated in the state of New Jersey, but has its headquarters in New York City and readily transacts all its business from that point. It is claimed that the method by which the trust transacts its business are in violation of the laws of New York and would not be permitted by a domestic corporation. In his statement showing the manner in which the trust transacts its business the attorney general says that such a method is against public policy and would not receive the approval of the courts of the state in the case of a domestic corporation.

The action which it is proposed to institute has an importance not limited to the combination against which it will be brought. It really involves the right of all the trusts which have their headquarters in the city of New York, but are incorporated in other states, to do business there. The policy or methods pursued by the American Tobacco company are essentially the same as the sugar and others trusts pursue, so that if the courts decide, as there is good reason to believe they will, against the cigarette trust, the decision will reach all the combinations of a like character which are making the city of New York the headquarters of their business. It is this that gives significance and far-reaching importance to the proposed action and will cause it to be regarded with general interest. Obviously if the trusts can be routed from the commercial metropolis of the nation a very great step will be taken toward their suppression, for they could find nowhere else such a vantage ground for their operations. All the judicial decisions in New York regarding the trusts warrant the expectation that the action against the tobacco company will be successful.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY MATTER.

Whether anything in the nature of a serious controversy is likely to come out of the Alaskan boundary matter is at present uncertain, but the latest reports regarding it indicate that there is something in the question which may involve our government in a dispute with Great Britain. The fact appears to be that the Canadian surveyors or engineers are making claim to territory, wherein are valuable gold deposits, which they have a questionable right to do, and it also appears that the Canadian authorities have made preparations to occupy and hold this territory. From reports it would seem that they have been pushing forward in this matter with a somewhat aggressive vigor, while this government has been careless and apathetic, so that at present the Canadians have the advantage of position.

It is understood, however, that the matter is not being ignored at Washington and that proper action will be taken to protect American interests in Alaska. A recent report stated that the administration had been considering the expediency of sending a military force to that territory to sustain the civil authority and it is believed that congress will be asked to order this done. It is quite probable that the reports regarding the situation are somewhat exaggerated, but they certainly deserve attention, and in any event it is to be presumed that our government will not hesitate to take whatever course may be necessary to protect from invasion Alaskan territory to which it can show a reasonable claim.

THE CURRENCY SHOULD BE NATIONAL.

At the meeting of the New York Bankers association last week one of the addresses was by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, ex-United States assistant treasurer and now president of the Franklin National bank of New York, in which he considered the questions of retiring the greenbacks and allowing state banks to issue currency. Mr. Roberts is recognized as one of the ablest financiers in the country, a conservative and careful man whose opinions are entitled to great consideration.

In common with all bankers, Mr. Roberts considers the paramount question to be, What shall be done with the circulating medium? Referring to the proposal to retire the greenbacks, he says that one obstacle in the way of this is the failure to provide a satisfactory substitute. He declares that no one would advise the cancellation of so many millions of currency without putting something else in its place, because the country will not tolerate such a drastic measure of contraction. Regarding the proposition to substitute a state bank currency, Mr. Roberts remarked that the experiment of the many different kinds of bank notes used before the war is fresh in the minds of men then in business and while most of the evils then rampant could doubtless be avoided, no system which would permit every one of forty-five states to prescribe the basis of security and the methods of supervision could guard against confusion and manifold chances of fraud. "I count it for an axiom," said Mr. Roberts, "that all paper money should be issued under laws enacted by congress and under national supervision."

In regard to those who favor a state bank currency based on general assets, he said that they argue from a narrow experience and cannot claim that their conclusions can be accepted as axioms.

In regard to the policy which it is understood the administration will recommend, that of retiring the legal tender notes, or greenbacks, Mr. Roberts said: "Should the alternative be presented between the retention of the greenbacks and the issue of bank notes under the authority of our forty-five states, including Utah, or even under national authority, with only the security of the general assets of the institutions, my own vote would be for the greenbacks, and so, I think, would

be that of the country. That is the alternative which is likely to be presented." It is to be presumed that Mr. Roberts is conversant with and voices the general sentiment of the interest with which he is associated, but however this may be there can be no doubt that his views are in accord with those of the great majority of the American people, who demand that the greenbacks shall not be withdrawn until an equally safe and sound currency can be substituted for them and who are not willing to accept instead a bank currency issued under the authority of forty-five states.

There was another point in the suggestive address of Mr. Roberts which is entitled to special consideration. He said that a government, like an individual, cannot keep on borrowing forever to meet a deficiency. Pay day must come sooner or later and the final adjustment can be achieved only in one way, that is by making the revenues exceed the expenditures. That is the great problem which is now pressing for solution and which the coming congress must deal with. Pending the settlement of this paramount question it is gratifying to find that some of the ablest practical financiers in the country are not in favor of retiring the greenbacks and substituting therefor a state bank currency such as a majority of the democratic party favors.

WHY SHOULD THEY STAND OUT?

The attitude of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads toward the proposed metropolitan union depot is utterly indefensible. The opposition of the Burlington may be excusable on the ground that it does not want to lose the money it has advanced to the erection of the Mason street abortion. A change of terminals might possibly work a little inconvenience to the Burlington, which owns a portion of the old depot grounds.

But the Milwaukee and Rock Island have no such pretext for an excuse. On the contrary, the managers of these two roads were in accord with the parties who instituted the injunction proceedings that resulted in a stoppage of further work on the unfinished Tenth street depot building. They were also active in blocking the Connell compromise scheme, by which the city was to abdicate all its rights in the track and depot grounds in consideration of the completion of the depot. In view of these facts the present attitude of the Rock Island and Milwaukee roads can be attributed only to a desire on their part to prevent the building of any union depot in Omaha and to deprive the people of this city of the facilities accorded every other city of its size.

Such a dog-in-the-manger policy cannot be creditable to these railroads. They have received liberal treatment at the hands of Omaha and have been given due shares of the patronage of its merchants and manufacturers, although they have made no investments in this city. If we are unfortunates in the Milwaukee and Rock Island managers to the proposed metropolitan union depot is that it will cost too much, or, in other words, that the proposed depot is too good for Omaha.

The only rational inference is that because Omaha has submitted to outrage and indignity for all these years in the matter of depot facilities it must forever be content with way station privileges, or at best with such depots as have been erected at points like Cheyenne, St. Joseph and Leavenworth, with less than one-third of Omaha's population and one-fourth of Omaha's passenger and freight traffic.

Unless the Milwaukee and Rock Island have decided to stand in the way of every union depot project for Omaha for the next few years there is not even the ground of business economy for their course. They are not asked to contribute a dollar toward the purchase of the grounds or the construction of the depot or approaches. They are now paying for the use of a sky-parlor, each, one-fifth of the rental on an investment of a million and a half at 6 per cent. Under the contract proposed by the Terminal and Bridge company they would be required to pay one-sixth of the rental on an investment of two millions at 5 per cent, or \$16,666 a year, less the rebate of a pro rata share of receipts from depot privileges. At the lowest estimate these privileges will aggregate \$40,000 a year, giving each of the six roads a rebate of \$6,333, leaving the net annual rental \$10,333 for each road. Why should not every railroad that shares Omaha's traffic be willing to pay \$11,000 a year for its part of the maintenance of terminal passenger accommodations, that amount today at Denver and the Milwaukee doubtless spends as much at St. Paul.

Is it asking too much of these roads to join with the Union Pacific, the Northwestern and the Missouri Pacific in authoring for Omaha the long delayed metropolitan union depot which by rights should have been erected years ago?

BOUND TO WIECK THE SCHOOLS.

Recklessness and extravagance still rule the Board of Education. That fact is emphasized anew by the prompt rejection of the resolution introduced by Mr. Tukey for the appointment of a committee to devise a plan by which the expenses of the school system would be curtailed to come within the limit of reduced income. This timely proposition was tabled by the following vote: Ayes, Cramblett, Edwards, Johnson, Knodel, Lowe, Lower, Akin; Nays, Anderson, Burgess, Lunt, Pierson, Tukey—5. While this is not a full vote of the board, it must be accepted as an expression of the ruling majority against economy and retrenchment.

This policy is very much the same as that pursued by the man who profligate in riotous living so long as he can borrow. The board keeps plunging further and further into debt regardless of the inevitable consequences. A hundred thousand dollars deficit cuts no figure so long as it can discount its revenue of next year. But it does not take a prophet to foretell what is sure to overtake the school treasury during

the coming year. Long before the end of May the treasury will be bankrupt and the schools will have to be closed abruptly unless a forced loan can be procured. Even if the council should double the school tax levy for 1896 the actual receipts from that source will not meet the emergency. The only resources of the board will be promises to pay in the future.

With 7 per cent school warrants unsalable except at a discount in November, 1895, when they are sure to be redeemed out of the license revenue in December, what prospect is there for the sale of warrants in June, 1896, with no guaranty of redemption and possibly only partial redemption at the end of the year?

But what do the men in control of the Board of Education care whether the credit of the school fund is exhausted or not? A majority of these men are financially irresponsible. They pay no taxes worth mentioning and shirk the duty of Omaha from their stumps without leaving anything but the morning fog behind them. They let the people who have anchored their families and fortunes in Omaha who will have to bear the brunt of recklessness and extravagance in the management of the public schools.

Nebraska's only populist congressman, Omer Madison Kern, writes to a Chicago newspaper in response to a circular of inquiry that he has in mind legislation of vast importance to all the people and would certainly present it at the coming session of congress. It did not belong to the hopeless minority. Unhappily as both branches of congress, the executive and the court, are against him, he hardly thinks he will present anything in the way of legislative bills. Does this mean that Nebraska is to secure no benefit from one of its six representatives in congress? Does it mean that its populist congressman is to keep tucked up in his mind all those great ideas of such vast importance to the American people? Is he going to deprive his constituents of the advantage which his projected enactments would bring? In the name of Nebraska we insist that Congressman Kern introduce his bills and let their merit win their passage.

AMENDMENTS GETTING MORE NUMEROUS.

The selling of an improved legal government.—World-Herald. What the people of Omaha want is to make pilfering in public office odious and they never can make it odious until public thieves are held up to scorn and punished. When competency is made an indispensable qualification for office and honesty is the sole passport to positions of trust, the people of Omaha may look for good results in the way of improved local government. Meantime their only salvation is in hammering down the rogues and keeping tighteners from getting up their substance.

That disreputable duty devolves upon the newspaper that has the courage to speak out and is willing to sacrifice its private interests to the public good.

Should W. R. Kelly be promoted to the high professional position which Senator Thurston has resigned it will be in line with approved ideas of civil service reform which government receivers are expected to observe and it will conform to the precedent established by the appointment of Mr. Thurston, who was Mr. Poppleton's assistant for many years. Mr. Kelly's ability to hold the office has never been called in question.

One balliff in the district court deserves a prize for originality. He has secured the signatures of the last jury he had charge of to a petition asking for his retention under the new Judges. Suppose the next jury should sign for another man and the next for still another. Which of the Juries should the judges accommodate?

Wiser Than Party Friends.

The most striking difference between Senator Morgan and Senator Bryan is found in the fact that Senator Bryan knows where he has had enough.

Stirred Political Bile.

Before the enemies of John Sherman have recovered themselves to the extent of writing for the vote which the good old man probably will have gone to his reward.

Time for Activity Left.

Allison is not quite so quick as often was before the recent election. The election sent some of the aspirants forward and sent him backward. However, the convention is six or seven months away yet, and many changes can take place in the interval.

Voice from the Tomb.

Ex-Speaker Holman has broken out in an interview. It does take some time long while to learn that they are "out of the movement." And Holman is funny, too, for the very next breath he is saying that the convention is six or seven months away yet, and many changes can take place in the interval.

Crisis's Belated Views.

Ex-Speaker Crisp is one of the belated demagogues of free silver coinage. He is, so to speak, an anachronism. But it should be recognized that when he was speaker of the house he represented, and under a great weight of responsibility, he effectually used his official power to prevent the democratic members of that body from committing the party to free silver coinage. Let us be duly grateful for that, at any rate.

Economy for Free Traders.

We do not think that the importance of Lord Salisbury's speech can be exaggerated. He says, in effect, that free trade in England, so far as agriculture is concerned at least, is a failure. We commend his declaration to certain traders in our own country. And though protection duties on grain are not likely to be imposed on England, it is in the immediate future, it is obvious that the theory on which they were abolished has proven a failure.

Interference as a Compliment.

The persistence of the third term talk is complimentary to Cleveland, yet it is entirely safe to say that he could not carry two out of the 356 congressional districts of the country in 1896. This, of course, Cleveland knows, and therefore the third term folly will not go beyond the talking stage. If the silver issue should come up there might be felt some change in Cleveland, but this is dead beyond all hope of resurrection.

CLAIM EVERYTHING IN SIGHT

Putting the Most Valuable Portion of Alaska Over the Border.

MAPS PREPARED BY THE CANADIANS

Text of the Treaty Between Us and the British Empire Which Britain Uses Her Claim to Territory Owned by the United States.

FORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 19.—If the British government insists on the permanent establishment of the Alaskan boundary line as mapped out by the Canadian engineers, the cities of Juneau and Douglas Island, where the richest gold mines are located, will become a part of English territory. A reporter of the Associated press examined the new maps made by the surveyors by the boundary commissioners and the authority upon which the Canadians base their right to claim a strip of Alaskan territory.

Dr. Damon, chief engineer of the Canadian corps of surveyors, made scientific observations from a range of mountains, which, together with the treaty stipulations, are the foundation upon which the claim is made. These drawings clearly show the mining town of Juneau to be fully seven miles inside of British territory. Not only this, but Chukchee, the territory and most generally traveled route to the Yukon and the bays and inlets of southeastern Alaska, are claimed to be part of Canada.

The location of the boundary is based apparently upon the clear wording of the treaty of February 28, 1825, between Russia and Great Britain. A certified copy of the original is in the hands of the British engineers and clearly states that the boundary line shall be from peak to peak along the mountain range running parallel with the coast, providing the mountain range does not exceed more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, in which case the boundary shall be parallel with the winding of the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

The same of the last clause is taken by the Canadian engineers to mean ten marine leagues from the ocean coast and not the entire line of the various sounds, bays and inlets. In southeast Alaska on the average the ocean shore is fully fifty miles from the mainland, adjacent bays and sounds, and the principal inlets and rivers will be wholly in British territory, while a few outlying islands are all the territory that Canada will enclose the United States is entitled to. This is the case with two of the largest and richest of the Alaskan bays, where rich gold mines are now being worked. It will also cut into British territory two of the largest and richest of the Alaskan bays, where rich gold mines are now being worked. It will also cut into British territory two of the largest and richest of the Alaskan bays, where rich gold mines are now being worked.

FRANCE OFFERS A COMPROMISE.

Will Release Walker Upon Certain Imposed Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It is not true as has been stated in dispatches sent from Washington that the United States government has indicated a purpose of asking the release of an act of grace of ex-Consul Walker. On the contrary the State department has refrained thus far from acting on the indication from France that the prisoner's release may be obtained as an act of clemency, provided Walker surrender all claim for indemnity for false imprisonment. This proposition has been submitted by the State department to the family and attorneys of Mr. Walker, and they are considering the advisability of submitting it to Walker himself.

Regarding the matter of an entirely personal to Walker and taking the precaution of his health into consideration, the conditions agree that he should have an opportunity to decide whether to accept a release upon those conditions. Mr. Walker has advised against the course. It is understood that the terms suggested bear no relation to Walker's Madagascar land claim. It is also understood that France persists in withholding the material part of the record in the Walker court martial, which has been demanded by the government. The French government takes the position that the United States has no right to make demand for the document, but that it should be furnished unless it would be furnished upon a friendly request for it.

Danish Millers Want Protection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Danish millers have petitioned the government to impose an imperial duty on imported flour, and as a commission which was charged by the State department to report on the tariff has requested under consideration, United States Consul Newkirk at Copenhagen, who reports the fact to the State department, says he cannot forecast the result. The movement is ostensibly directed against German competition, but as much of the flour entering Denmark is from the United States imported through England or Germany, the American dealers will be directly interested.

New Minister to Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The president has appointed John L. Peak of Kansas City United States minister to Switzerland, to succeed Minister Broadhead, resigned, and Otto Mancheyser as United States consul at San Salvador.

Will Accept the Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Indiana arrived at League island this morning and will be formally accepted by the government today and will commence operations. She will be sent to Newport to receive her torpedo outfit.

MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE

Chicago Tribune: Dr. Smith's frail frame goes back to the bosom of Mother Earth, but his memory will survive the storm and stress of the years which have passed since he was a young man in the flush of patriotic feeling, when he was in the flush of patriotic feeling, when he was in the flush of patriotic feeling, when he was in the flush of patriotic feeling.

Chicago Post: Let those who knew Dr. Smith, whose virtues the "Autocrat" loved and commemorated, remember him, his personal charm and the individual good he accomplished. It is enough for the country whose lofty sentiment he cherished that he has gone, but the song he sang will live on for the inspiration of generations to come.

Buffalo Express: To Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith America owes its nearest approach to a satisfactory national hymn. A perfect national hymn would be American in tone, in words and in spirit. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" falls in the first requisite, in that Dr. Smith wrote the words merely to fit a tune which he found in a German hymn book, which has been appropriated by England as well as the United States. But by their simplicity, dignity and vigor, Dr. Smith's hymn has become a national hymn, and as against such rather literary productions as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" or Key's "Star Spangled Banner" and it is probable that a good many years will pass before a national song will "blow out" America.

Chicago Express: It is no mean honor to have written one's country's song when the song is one that comes to be sung on all patriotic occasions, and in every village and town, and which has been sung by every man and woman and child in the country, and sung whenever the spirit of his mental powers, passed peacefully away. It is a national hymn, and it is a national hymn, and it is a national hymn, and it is a national hymn.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Nauvoo is said to be lower than ever. This does not affect the attitude of the omnivorous huckster.

All the trouble in Asia Minor is charged to the Kurds. It is about the time the powers knocked the door at the door of the Kurds. Ex-Speaker Crisp and ex-Congressman Bryan do not know when they are Congressmen. Both are trying to quaver the silver issue, but the Executive in process in Philadelphia indicates that the Quaker city municipal combine can give Tammany a few points on shearing lambs.

The selling of an improved legal government in New York City. This move comes glibly in New York City. This move comes glibly in New York City. This move comes glibly in New York City. This move comes glibly in New York City.

Philadelphia are like a pretty good natured people. They kick like a mule, but rarely as a few extra cents in car fare, but rarely as a few extra cents in car fare, but rarely as a few extra cents in car fare, but rarely as a few extra cents in car fare.

In the prohibition state of Maine resides a party of love for a scientific method. He is a party of love for a scientific method. He is a party of love for a scientific method. He is a party of love for a scientific method.

Chicago wouldn't give a continental for the republican national convention as such, but as a matter of courtesy to the national committee it will gladly put up the \$5,000 guarantee. Oh, generosity, thy other name is "I Will."

The dervish combine of Kansas recently fell upon a counsellor named "Friend" who voted against a certain franchise and gave him to understand that his opinion of the deal is of no consequence when a snap is in sight. He tumbled and the snap went.

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Her voice sank lower still; she faintly sighed. And sought for words she could not seem to find. "At last!" "Twain I who picked it, do you mind?" Of course he didn't mind (she was a bride). But thought it was a pretty little trick. He laid down a note for her to pick. She was a bride.

THE EDUCATIONAL GIRL. San Francisco. The girl had to be college. Had learned to run and jump. Will boxing gloves could thump. Could throw a ball with any. Or pull a good stout year. In fact, had feet full of many. And when on her vacation. They asked her to make bread. She said she would give you a loaf. But chopped the wood instead.

THE PICKPOCKET. Alice W. Rollins in the Elite. "Dear," she sobbed, timidly (she was a bride). "My pocket has been picked!" Without a word she was a bride, he never once de-mourled. But from his pocket took, nor even sighed, or cried, she turned and asked: "What was it, dear?" "A ten or twenty? See, I have it here!" "She was a bride."

It was but ten! With a soft blush she cried: "But looked so sweet that joyfully he held The woolly in his hand, and sought his bride." Small price for her quick kiss; she was a bride. Then turned, but a low whisper met his ear: "Perhaps, perhaps, I ought to tell you, dear—" (She was a bride.)

Her voice sank lower still; she faintly sighed. And sought for words she could not seem to find. "At last!" "Twain I who picked it, do you mind?" Of course he didn't mind (she was a bride). But thought it was a pretty little trick. He laid down a note for her to pick. She was a bride.

Get Your Picture Taken in a new suit. They are piling in on us with their orders. That offer of a half dozen Rinehart cabinet photos holds good this week for every purchase of \$6 or over in Boys' and Children's Departments. We've had to put in additional stock to keep up with the demand on our long and short pant suits. Prices range all over the different degrees of goodness—Our factory prices are always down below where the "other fellows" get after they chop chunks off their prices in order to keep up with the selling of the old reliable. Browning, King & Co. Southwest Corner Fifteenth and Douglas, OMAHA.