

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Net total sales, 1901, \$119,393; Net profit, \$29,480. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1901. M. B. HINGATE, Notary Public.

It is to be noted that President Roosevelt has not yet advertised for a body-guard.

In politics, as in business, the pledge of a man of honor should be as good as his bond.

Something ought to drop soon in the power canal and franchised corporation consolidation schemes.

At a recent bull fight in France the animals turned and ran from the ring. Possibly they are from the same peaceful herd that a nearby attraction secured its supply from.

Sir Thomas Lipton still insists that what he desires most in the yacht race is a good breeze. A man of his means should not have any trouble raising the wind in times like these.

A former populist congressman from Kansas is now doing odd jobs for his board at Lawson, Okl. There is certainly one populist in the country who has a right to howl calamity.

It is true that Charles Unitt, if elected county clerk, will canvass the vote for the next legislature in Douglas county, but the next legislature will not be chosen to elect a United States senator.

Just wait till the governor's staff walk through the gate of triumph at Buffalo Nebraska day and see all the other uniformed notables pale to insignificance in the luster of their gilt tassels and gold braid.

Weather bureau officials are putting in their time discussing the cause of the intense heat of July. What is bothering most people at this season is the wherewith to produce a little heat during the coming winter.

Denmark wants to make a loan of 30,000,000 crowns and is looking to the United States for it. If the United States had any crowns it would cheerfully loan them to Denmark or any country that is short of them.

General Kitchener has rebuked some of his officers in the field for attempting to carry plans and similar articles along with them on the march. No wonder the British commanders find it difficult to head off the mobile Boer forces.

One by one the nations of South and Central America are announcing that they will keep out of the mixup in Columbia. The trouble is that both ends of the poker have been in the fire and considerable doubt prevails as to which one retains the most heat.

A proposition is being pushed for a congress of savage tribes as one of the principal features of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1903. The seed planted by the Indian congress which formed the most unique part of the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha is taking root.

The people of Kansas have laid the foundation of a monument to mark the spot where the last Spanish flag in that state went down and the stars and stripes went up. That was many years ago, but the people of Kansas have since officiated in hauling down several other Spanish flags and substituting the red, white and blue.

The Real Estate exchange should not allow itself to rest with the mere passage of resolutions demanding tax reform. There can be no tax reform so long as there are purchasable assessors and weak-kneed or venal boards of equalization. The practical side of tax reform is in the election of men of known integrity to enforce the tax laws on corporations and heavy property owners the same as on the middle class and small home owners.

MAINTAINING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine has no more earnest supporter than President Roosevelt, but he does not regard it as giving warrant for offensive or aggressive conduct on the part of any American state toward foreign powers. In his Minneapolis speech a few weeks ago he said: "Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done to us. Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds and that while our speech is always moderate we are ready and willing to make it good. This is the attitude we must take as regards the Monroe doctrine. We do not by this doctrine intend to sanction any policy of aggression by one American commonwealth at the expense of any other, nor any policy of commercial discrimination against any foreign power whatsoever. Commercially, as far as this doctrine is concerned, all we wish is a fair field and no favor, but if we are wise we shall strenuously insist that under no pretext whatsoever shall there be any territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any European power, and this no matter what form the territorial aggrandizement may take."

This accords with intelligent American judgment as to the meaning of the Monroe doctrine. Its purpose is wholly defensive. It offers no menace to any foreign power. No interests of European nations in this hemisphere are endangered by it. What was declared by President Monroe in 1823 to be the position of the United States is the position now. The colonies or dependencies of any European power in this hemisphere will not be interfered with. But any attempt on the part of a European power to extend its system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded as dangerous to our peace and safety and firmly resisted. In regard to this there is no division or difference of opinion among the American people. Commercially, as was said by Mr. Roosevelt, all we wish is a fair field and no favor. Europeans have a right to whatever American markets they can win in fair competition. But the United States will not tolerate territorial aggrandizement by the nations of Europe in this hemisphere, whatsoever the pretext. At the same time it should be understood that while safeguarding American commonwealths against foreign aggression the Monroe doctrine will not shield them from just responsibility for violations of their duty and obligations toward foreign powers.

Whatever Europe may think of the Monroe doctrine—and it is well understood that most of the governments regard it with disfavor—it will be firmly adhered to. A British journal recently suggested that it would be well for Great Britain to accept the doctrine. Practically she has done so and nothing is more certain than that she will never attempt to contravene it. That was quite conclusively settled by the Venezuela case. As to other European powers it matters little whether or not they accept the doctrine, since none of them will venture to disregard it. It may never be recognized as a part of international law, but it will continue none the less effective so long as it has the support of all the American commonwealths.

A PAINFUL REMINDER.

The surprise by Filipino guerrillas of a company of American soldiers and the killing of most of them, while it may have no effect, as remarked by General MacArthur, on the general result, is yet a painful reminder that the United States still has active enemies in the Philippines and suggests that much remains to be done before these enemies are removed. According to the latest advices the band that surprised the Americans numbered 400 and how many more of these guerrillas there are in the island of Samar cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is not improbable that they are numerous.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN OHIO.

The republican campaign in Ohio will open October 19, the democrats following within a few days thereafter, so that only about two weeks of political work can be done before the election. Reports from the state say that the people generally are taking very little interest in politics, and it is not expected that they can be aroused in so short a campaign, although the leaders will make a strenuous effort to do so. The republicans express confidence that they will carry the state by the usual majority, which under normal conditions is about 25,000, but it is admitted that the death of President McKinley has produced some change in political conditions and that republicans generally will not feel the same interest in the coming election as they would if their great leader were alive.

Signs of Common Sense.

Spain is equipping its new gun factory with machines and tools from the United States. That is one way of learning from defeat. The principal Spanish railway company has just ordered 1,500 cars in the United States. With American gun machinery, American cars and its bull-fighters using automobiles instead of horses Spain is in a fair way to become progressive.

Horror of "Concentration Camps."

According to British official returns just published in London 2,345 deaths occurred in the month of August alone among the 137,615 Boer people held in the "concentration camps" in South Africa. This is a death rate of not far from 200 per 1,000 per annum. Ten times the normal average death rate of civilized countries. Nearly one-fifth of all Kitchener's "treasoners" are dying every year! And yet the same

different or fail to do their duty.

Republicans everywhere should feel that it is incumbent upon them to show their confidence in President Roosevelt and especially should this feeling prevail among Ohio republicans. "There is only one way in which I can make a success," said the president a few days ago to some congressmen, "and that is by having the cordial and earnest support of every good citizen and especially the members of congress." Mr. Roosevelt is pledged to carry out the policies of his predecessor and he should have the support of all republicans who approve those policies. The party in Ohio will make a grave mistake if it fails in its duty at this time.

AN UNSCALLED-FOR OUTRAGE.

Some newspapers seem to forget that no man, whether in public or in private life, is under compulsion to answer questions propounded by persistent reporters. And if the opportunity for an interview for publication is rebuffed, it gives the piqued reporter no license to make him a victim of abuse and vituperation.

Chicago Tribune.

The public will bear with a sigh of relief that the threatened struggle between a local brewery and its workmen has been settled. On Thursday morning thirty workmen, including a woman, were heartless employed had out down their supply of beer from six to five bottles daily for each man. As one of the most eloquent of the strikers looked at it this action was "downright cruelty." Instead of cutting down the daily supply, he declared it should be increased, as at present the men can hardly keep the dust out of their throats. All sorts of boycotts and other retaliatory measures were threatened, the strikers even suggesting that if things came to the worst they might be driven to the idea of drinking no beer at all. Six bottles a day, they declared, was the heaven-born right of every man who worked in a brewery. This was a matter of principle with them and they refused offers to compromise on the ground that they had nothing to arbitrate and not nearly enough to drink. They looked serious enough for a time, but finally at the expense of some diplomacy and more beer a truce was patched up.

FATTENING THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

Quite a lift comes from a repentant New Yorker.

Baltimore American.

Secretary Gage recently received an envelope, postmarked New York, which contained \$5,000. It was a contribution to the conscience fund and the donor, the secretary, inasmuch as the man who had defrauded the government rarely gives up as much as this amount. The contrite individual, who failed to sign his name, said that he had suffered "great grief." Accretions are made slowly to the conscience fund, but they are large enough to cut much of a figure in the government's accounts.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Land around the fair site at St. Louis is being sold at a profit of \$100,000.

A bust of Dr. G. Armauer Hanson, the discoverer of the leprosy bacillus, was unveiled recently by Prof. Vidal in the garden of the museum at Bergen, in the presence of many Norwegian and foreign medical men.

Prof. E. W. Bemis, who was invited to Cleveland last spring to assist in Mayor Johnson's taxation fight against the railway companies, has been appointed superintendent of the water works department of that city.

Five former governors of New York—Clinton, Thompson, Burdett, Morton and Roosevelt—have held the office of vice president of the United States, four of them after their gubernatorial terms, and one of them, Morton, just before his election to the state.

All men not army men are to him "civilians." Thus private O'Brien testifying at the trial of Czolgosz, when asked about the struggle with the assassin, said: "I went to get up and I was tackled by a lot of civilians."

The jewelry of the sultan of Johore, who has been staying in Baden-Baden, is creating considerable interest. He wears huge ruby and diamond rings set in silver, six on each hand; a diamond solitaire like a chandelier drop and watch-chain buttons inlaid with precious stones.

Kansas has no use for yachts, but an interesting cup event has just occurred in that state. Governor Stanley presented a silver token to each of three girl triplets, who have been further honored by being elected to the honor guard of the state.

The largest library ever collected in Philadelphia by one individual is about to be sold. It consists of 106,000 volumes and was long conducted as a circulation library by its founder, W. C. Wilson, who lived alone among his books, and was mysteriously murdered there on August 16, 1897. Many suspects were treated, but the crime has never been cleared up.

President Roosevelt is surrounded by an official family of short names. In the cabinet we have Root, Hay, Smith, Long, Gage, Knox—all names of one syllable, which is most fortunate. The president's most intimate friend is Wood. The man he is most fond of in New York is Rile. His most intimate political enemy is Platt. His chief political adviser and for years his sponsor is Lodge. His political secretary is Taft. His secretary, while governor of New York was Youngs. All names of one syllable.

Education and Isolation.

The extension of education and the cultivation of a deeper moral sense among our people will correct many evils, but they will not touch anarchy. The anarchist has no moral sense to reach. It is one of his cardinal beliefs that he has not. The only way that will serve to the education of practical experience. Let the anarchists be isolated and permitted to carry out their principles or lack of them. The results will prove beneficial all around.

Emotional Impracticables.

New York Times.

Senator Dolliver made a fitting answer to the many wild schemes now promulgated by orators and writers, who forget that measures of irresponsible despotism are out of place in a modern republic, even though the object of the measures is to increase the number of the anarchists. Senator Dolliver knows better, and so does everybody else, and out of pulpits, who think before he speaks and realize the value of freedom even though like other good things, it can be and is abused.

An Awful Struggle Averted.

Chicago Tribune.

The public will bear with a sigh of relief that the threatened struggle between a local brewery and its workmen has been settled. On Thursday morning thirty workmen, including a woman, were heartless employed had out down their supply of beer from six to five bottles daily for each man. As one of the most eloquent of the strikers looked at it this action was "downright cruelty." Instead of cutting down the daily supply, he declared it should be increased, as at present the men can hardly keep the dust out of their throats. All sorts of boycotts and other retaliatory measures were threatened, the strikers even suggesting that if things came to the worst they might be driven to the idea of drinking no beer at all. Six bottles a day, they declared, was the heaven-born right of every man who worked in a brewery. This was a matter of principle with them and they refused offers to compromise on the ground that they had nothing to arbitrate and not nearly enough to drink. They looked serious enough for a time, but finally at the expense of some diplomacy and more beer a truce was patched up.

LITTLE BITS OF STATE POLITICS.

Ord Times (rep.): Judge S. H. Sedgwick is one of the cleanest men that ever held office in Nebraska and he will run well ahead of his ticket in his own district, where he is well known.

Auburn Granger (pop.): The law enacted in 1897 regulating charges for yardage and grain at the stock yards was on Monday passed upon by Judge McPherson of the United States federal court, sitting at Council Bluffs, who decided that the law was not legally enacted because the governor did not sign the same bill passed by the house and the senate. Such a cussed way of doing business is enough to make a preacher grit his teeth.

York Times (rep.): Frank Ransom has gone over to the democrats, which is the worst luck that luckless party has had since the war. Frank went direct from silver republican to democrat, without spending any time in the political purgatory of populism. Some of those fellows are browbeaten on Blannerhassett island, dreading to cut entirely loose, but they might as well go now as later. They are sure to bring up where Frank Ransom has in the end.

Auburn Granger (pop.): If we may judge correctly Colonel Howard of the Columbus Telegram is writing himself down as a sort of basswood slab by trying to prejudice voters against Judge Sedgwick, the republican nominee for supreme judge, by declaring that he considers Mr. Sedgwick a dangerous man on the bench because he would favor the enforcement of the law. A man with the intelligence of Mr. Howard should not descend to such clap-trap campaign rot.

Genoa Leader (ind.): Editor Howard of the Columbus Telegram put his foot in it in great shape at the democratic state convention last week. He introduced a resolution condemning the acceptance of passes by public officials and some son-of-a-gun got up and amended it to include editors of newspapers also, and it carried. From henceforth and forever we shall expect to see democratic editors walk up to the ticket office and plank down the cold cash whenever they desire to travel by rail. Gosh! aren't we glad we are not editing a democratic newspaper?

Crete Villedote (rep.): "Uncle Jake" is sorely troubled about the debt handed down to the populists by Chairman Edlinsten as an heirloom. He tried to induce the democratic allies to pay a portion of it and failed. We suggest to him the propriety of issuing populist party bonds, drawing a small rate of interest and payable at any future time in free silver. By investing in a few bonds a populist could become a bloated bondholder and the only risk he would run would be the probability that his party would take advantage of the bankruptcy law and the debt would then be canceled by repudiation. Uncle Jake, of course, would be too sharp to invest in the bonds, but he would have the satisfaction of seeing "that debt" wiped out in a lawful manner.

Columbus Telegram (dem.): Anti-monopoly sentiment is not dead in Nebraska, although we must admit that it is sleeping now. But there will be an awakening some day, and in that day Nebraska will elect public officials who will not dare to return home to their constituents with a record of subservience to the corporations. There will come a limit to the audacious work of the corporations in corrupting the legislatures and courts. That limit was reached in Iowa in the early '70s, when the people threw off the cloak of indifference and elected officers who were in deep earnest in rooting the claims of the people for relief from corporation rule, and those officials enacted what are to this day known as the "granger" laws, probably because all the farmers of the state were behind the movement. There are many farmers in Nebraska, more farmers than Omaha lawyers and paid political servants of the railroad, stock yards, telephone, telegraph, insurance and express companies. And the farmers will have something to say some day regarding the laws of Nebraska. It is true that we have sometimes elected legislators composed largely of farmers, but it is also true that many of them were of that class of farmers who were excellent subjects for the hypnotic influence of fusion workers—bribers and republican oil rustlers. The Telegram knows no discouragement in its efforts for the suppression of corporation anarchy in the republican party and pass-bought traitors in the democratic camp. There is a good day coming in Nebraska, a day when the corporation hirelings in all political parties will pay for a momentary high ground to cast a shadow dark enough to hide their own records of political sin.

Labor Contracts Upheld.

Chicago Chronicle.

One of the chief triumphs of labor in the cause of Shafter's attempt at a strike is the seal of inviolability put by labor itself upon a contract. Shafter defied both moral and constitutional law in telling the men that they should violate contracts made with their employers. The men with proportionately few exceptions rejected the immoral and unlawful advice. The steel workers are justly envied by millions of other laborers in field professional, artistic and artisan who are not so fortunate as to be able to secure contracts, but are at the mercy of employers' whims and alterations of the market affecting wages.

True Foreign Policy

Byrnefield (Mass.) Republican.

One of the best things said of President Roosevelt by any foreign journal was the remark of the London Spectator that he "is neither for nor against England." American statesmen can take no other position than that. It is the answer to both the Anglophobe and the Anglophilic and it is the key to all questions of alliances, sentimental or practical, between nations.

The ties of race and language cannot control a nation's policy to the exclusion of its more material interests, which are especially bound up in an independent national existence. So long as the United States is an independent power it must never emphasize its friendship for one nation more than for another, unless special circumstances, now very remote, drive it into an alliance with some power in a position to aid it when in peril and whose interests are similar to its own. And such an alliance would not be dictated necessarily by ties of consanguinity, any more than the alliance between Russia and France is dictated by the diverse character of the political institutions of the two countries.

In the future the United States can be "neither for nor against" any power on general principles. The familiar phrase that "blood is thicker than water" has never influenced British statesmanship in the slightest degree. If there is one side to the measure it is in British history it is the principle of national selfishness. Even love for America was never developed in England until after the unity of the United States had been demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt and until England's isolation in the world pointed to the actual necessity of keeping on friendly terms with this country. This fact is not recalled with any desire to stir up feeling against Great Britain, but merely to show that the British people were not in the least moved by the "kin-over-the-sea" sentiment.

FEATURES OF THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Philadelphia Record.

There is nothing so strikingly obvious in the reading of the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry as the unreliability of human evidence. No doubt all the witnesses called are trying to tell the truth, but it is the truth distorted by lapse of time, by difference in the point of view, and by partisanship. Even the logs of the warships and the charts of the Navy department are admittedly inaccurate.

Indianapolis News: Admiral Schley's dispatch announcing the victory of Santiago, which was not allowed to be sent, was made public when summer sessions opened. Certainly it is much more businesslike and modest than that of Admiral Sampson. It simply announces that the Spanish fleet had come out of the harbor at a certain time, that it was all captured or destroyed, the casualties, announces that the commander-in-chief, in his opinion, was not to blame for the transfer of the prisoners, and speaks of certain injuries to the Brooklyn. There is no effort to monopolize the glory and no suggestion even that the fleet was under his command. One thing at least is to be said about Schley and that is that no matter how many mistakes he may have made he has always managed to say the right thing. And that is a good deal.

Springfield Republican: The Schley court's decision not to permit Rear Admiral Sampson to be represented by attorneys at the hearings may be interpreted as the investigation of the court proposes to keep as close as possible to the original lines of the investigation. The record of Schley is under investigation, not Sampson's. But having disposed of Schley another investigation might be held for the purpose of "showing up" the commander-in-chief, and finally, by the way, having proved to be worthless incapables unworthy to command a catboat on a duck pond, the people would be left to figure out how in blazes it happened under such dreadful leadership that Cervera's fleet met its doom "so sudden." The victory would thus become extremely embarrassing to students of history, since it must be accounted for.

Philadelphia North American: The testimony adduced at the Schley court of inquiry reveals an extraordinary slack sense of official responsibility on the part of navy officers who figured in the Santiago campaign. The air of indifference with which prepared official logs and charts and reports now testify to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of their own records is amazing. Thus Captain Hellier declares that the official chart of the battle that was drawn and signed by the board of officers, whom Hellier himself was one, is "absolutely worthless." This map was endorsed by all the officers who had to do with it, as well as by various officials of the navy, including Secretary Long, yet no one today pretends that it is reliable evidence and its authors are the first to repudiate it. The executive officer of the Texas, Captain Harber, goes on the stand to explain for the first time that his log omits essential details, which he supplies to him by his own confession. Captain Wise of the scout Yale, unflinchingly admits that he deliberately disobeyed orders and failed to communicate to Admiral Schley the important information he had, as he claims, that Cervera's fleet was actually in Santiago harbor when Wise met the Brooklyn there. Every day adds to the growing sum of contradictions and verbalities in the official reports and verbatim testimony of the officers of the fleet.

SAVES FLOUR BUTTER EGGS

ROYAL Baking Powder

And makes the cake lighter finer-flavored, more slightly.

POINTED REMARKS.

Brooklyn Life: Husband: The doctor says I keep up this race for money. It will be down when I am 40. Wife: Never mind, dear. By that time you will be able to afford it.

Washington Star: "When you bawl man continually talkin' but his comin' tious remarks," said Uncle Eben. "It's a git or he's a git that's a git that he's a git." "It's a git of 'em."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Sir Thomas Lipton is a tax merchant, I believe," said the observant boarder. "The tax," replied the Cross-Eyed Boarder, "that the yacht contest can't be called 'tax' in a court."

Judge: "Hello, Brockles," cried one true to another, "what are you doing with the peach?" "I'm writing an article on 'Some Like I have met,'" replied the fish.

Pack: Daughter—But, papa, he is too ideal! "Great Scott! If anybody else had told me that against that young man I wouldn't have believed it."

Detroit Free Press: "How smoothly the season came and go," said Mrs. Shagan, observant boarder. "Yes, it did," replied the other. "The progress is automatic."

Philadelphia Press: "Ah," he sighed after she had blushingly whispered "Yes" in his bosom. "My own Melchizedek," he said, "is so formal. Surely your friend, the one shorter one, some pet name, 'Melchizedek' is a girl's name. The girl's boarding school used to call her 'Melchizedek'."

Indianapolis News: "You need a vacation," said she. "Suppose we take a trip to Hooton Springs?" "Hooton Springs?" "Why, that's only fit for women and fools." "Really, dear, I say, let's both go there."

Old Grimes is dead, that good old man—He died with a smile on his face. He used to wear a long black coat. All buttoned down before.

His heart I was open as the day. He felt all sorts of ways. His eyes were dark and rather small. He wore it in a queue.

When'er he heard the voice of pain. His breast with pity burned. "High, that's what you mean." From ivory was turned.

Kind words he ever had for all. He knew no base design. His eyes were dark and rather small. His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind. In friendship he was true. His coat had pocket holes behind. His pantaloons were blue.

Unharm'd, the sin which earth pollutes. He passed securely o'er. And never saw a hair of yours. For thirty years or more.

But good old Grimes is now at rest. Nor fears misfortune's frown. He wore a double-breasted vest. The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find. And pay it its desert; He had no malice in his mind. No ruffles on his shirt.

His neighbors he did not abuse—As sociable and gay. He wore large buckles on his shoes. And changed them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gaze, He did not bring to view. Nor make a noise town-metting days. As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw. In trust to fortune's chance. But lived as all his brothers do. In easy circumstances.

Thus undisturbed by anxious cares. He peacefully departed. And everybody who knew him was. A fine old gentleman.

It's Possible

That any man may lose his best opportunity through indifference to his outfit.

You may look as well as your pocket will permit, granted—but your coat could fit, your trousers could be cut properly—your vest could be right and so could the rest of your dressing for the same money.

"No clothing fits like ours."

Browning-King & Co

Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers.

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.