

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1904, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily (with/without Sunday), Sunday (with/without Daily), Saturday (with/without Daily), Evening (with/without Sunday), and Total.

Net total sales, 901,821. Net average sales, 29,091. G. B. TSCHUCK, Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3rd day of May, 1904.

The Bryan platform is nearly as full of platitudes as the Parker platform. Running at large—a few young tornadoes. Finders will please impound them.

Wyoming democrats are said to be for Hearst. Really there is no accounting for what these woman suffrage states will do.

Sir Henry Irving announces that he will retire from the stage in 1906. This will still give time for the usual "farewell" American tour.

Omaha fans should brace themselves for bad news. The Kidnapers are going up against the attitude again, with games at Denver and Colorado Springs.

Fate is unkind to Mr. Bryan. While he was making his appeal for the Kansas City platform, the news came telling that Panama had adopted the gold standard.

It begins to look as if something might be accomplished by Illinois republicans when recess follows so close upon the release of delegates from instructions.

A letter of condolence is due Governor Herrick from Governor Peabody—but at the present time Ohio has no "bull pens," and both sides must give up their guns.

Acting Mayor Zimman is starting out finely. One thing we may be sure of—no franchised corporation job will be smuggled past him during the absence of Mayor Moore.

Golf came to America from Great Britain, but the American invasion has taken even the golf championship from Great Britain. It is another case of pupil outdoing master.

Careful inquiry among the national delegates selected by the Nebraska democrats discloses the fact that Colonel Bryan will answer roll call at St. Louis by voting sixteen to one times.

It is to be noted that the democratic state convention developed no unresolvable scramble for places to be filled on the state ticket to be made up at the second session called for August.

Having nominated their legislative ticket, Douglas county democrats are already engaged in the task of pulling it to pieces and filling up the holes. This, however, is the usual method of begetting democratic tickets hereabouts.

As long as the British islands are surrounded by water it is safe to say no British ministry will protest against any other country using all means in its power to protect its coast line, even though the means look a little irregular at first blush.

President Roosevelt has just appointed a special attorney to investigate charges against federal officers in Alaska. No political campaign is to be permitted to stand in the way of an honest administration of the laws under the present strenuous executive.

The Pan-German congress intimates that the kaiser is "soldiering" on his job, and as there is no international union of allied kings and emperors to protect him the war lord may be called on to attend closer to business during working hours.

According to the Bryan platform, "Democracy would administer the Treasury department in behalf of the public," but when democracy was in power the last time it administered the treasury for the benefit of a bankers' syndicate that is reputed to have cleared \$10,000,000 in a single bond deal.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

In view of Mr. Bryan's criticism of the New York democratic platform as a platitudeous and for the most part meaningless deliverance, it was naturally expected that the platform of the Nebraska democrats, written by Bryan, would specifically declare the party's position on all public questions, but as to this it is not very much better than that of the Empire state democracy.

Such of it is composed of a definition of democracy, such as might be made editorially in Mr. Bryan's paper, but which conveys little information as to what the party in this state thinks about public questions. Perhaps the author of the platform thought it sufficient to reaffirm faith in the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform, which was also framed by him, but a very considerable number of democrats in Nebraska, it is safe to say, are unfamiliar with the Kansas City declaration with the exception of the free silver plank. They can of course acquaint themselves with that platform, but Mr. Bryan should have saved the rank and file of the party this trouble by a specific and unambiguous statement of its position on all national questions.

That could have been done in fewer words than the platform adopted contains. The arraignment of the national administration is more unfair and unjust than that of any other democratic platform of the year. Every intelligent and fair-minded man knows that it is utterly untrue to assert that the Treasury department has been turned over to the financiers in order to obtain their political support and that the law department has been put into the hands of the trusts. Equally unwarranted is the charge that President Roosevelt has disregarded constitutional limitations. The platform favors giving the Filipinos an immediate promise of ultimate independence. The probable effect of doing this would be to encourage the disaffected in the islands to renewed opposition to the government and thus retard the work that is being done for preparing the natives for self-government.

There is now very general order and peace in the islands and it would manifestly be most unwise to offer any sort of invitation to a fresh disturbance. There is no parallel between Cuba and the Philippines and it is absurd to associate them as is done in this platform. The deliverance on the tariff is in the familiar democratic vein, calling for the overthrow of the principle of protection. A so-called tariff for revenue only would be disastrous to our industries and the trusts could withstand its effect much better than the independent manufacturers, whose competition now tends to modify trust exaction. The money plank of the platform is characteristic and nobody would hesitate to ascribe it to Mr. Bryan. As to the proposition to amend the constitution so as to allow of the levying of an income tax and the popular election of United States senators it is not a fact that the democracy in the past has favored this and it may be doubted whether a majority of the party now favors such amendment of the constitution. Who of the present democratic members of the United States senate would vote for an amendment providing for the popular election of senators? The only way by which this can be brought about is through a national convention, as provided for in the constitution.

Ten years ago the democracy had the presidency and the congress. The party then did none of the things which it is declared by the Nebraska platform to stand for, but it did so alarm the country that we had one of the severest business depressions in our history. Could the Bryan program be carried out there would ensue a greater industrial and commercial stagnation than that which afflicted the country during the last democratic administration.

MR. JOSLYN'S POINT OF VIEW. Half a page of the third section of the New York Herald of last Sunday is given up to pictorial illustrations of Joslyn's castle and its monumental gateway and driveway, with postion top of page, surrounded by reading matter and with a black headline clear across the page. To make the advertisement attractive and impressive the Joslyn castle pictorial is flanked by the following headlines:

"George A. Joslyn, fighting for principle, leaves place of his fortune. Is made victim of law affecting stockholders in foreign corporations. Baronal estate to be a waste. Will live in New York state. Means to abandon and dismantle home in Omaha costing half a million. His sharp denunciation of the methods employed by the tax authorities."

In support of these startling disclosures the baronal castle builder is quoted as follows: "Unless the Nebraska legislature shall repeal an absurd and unjust personal taxation law passed at its last session, or unless the officials charged with its execution shall do so with fairness and strict impartiality, I will never again make my residence within the boundaries of that state, but I will abandon and dismantle my home in Omaha, which cost me more than \$500,000, and leave it stand as a silent and permanent protest against the injustice and persecution to which I have been subjected."

So Omaha must prepare itself for the worst, and share the fate of cities on the Rhine, overshadowed by vacant castles, frequented in the day time by tourists and haunted in the night time by the spooks of armored knights, cowed monks and women in white. With its turreted Tudor castle Omaha will be unique among American cities, and hold its builder in perpetual remembrance.

There is no prospect, immediate or remote, however, that any Nebraska legislature will repeal what Mr. Joslyn is pleased to call "absurd and unjust taxation laws," and there is no immediate or even remote prospect that the officers charged with their execution will dare ignore them, even in the face of the threatened migration of one of

Omaha's multi-millionaires. Instead of execrating and denouncing the tax commissioner and the Board of Review, Mr. Joslyn should have expressed his grateful appreciation of the concessions made to him. The baronal estate, on which he claims to have expended \$500,000, and assessed at its presumed full value, was returned at \$127,500, and the Newspaper Union stock, valued by him at over \$1,000,000, was assessed for \$87,500. Other property owners in Omaha, excepting possibly the railroads, would have been well satisfied with just such "absurd and unjust taxation."

While claiming to be fighting for principle, the point of view of Mr. Joslyn is supremely selfish and illogical. The constitution and laws of Nebraska require all individuals and corporations to contribute their just proportion toward the burden of government, according to the value of their property. This is a sound principle and applies with equal force to baronal estates and Tudor castles as it does to the modest home of the laboring man. The chief owner of the stock of a foreign corporation is expected to pay his full share of taxes in proportion to its actual value, the same as if he owned mortgages or bonds secured by real estate located outside of Nebraska.

Removal from Omaha to Saratoga will not afford material relief to Mr. Joslyn from his tax burdens, if he shall make an honest return of his personal property for taxation at his new residence as required by the laws of New York. In any event, the taxing machinery of Nebraska cannot be reconstructed to accommodate Mr. Joslyn's frame of mind and Omaha is not likely to suffer very seriously if the castle on the hill shall stand "as a silent, permanent and grotesque protest against the injustice" and alleged persecution to which Mr. Joslyn has been subjected under the new revenue law.

COUNCILING ON THE SOUTH. The Parker men are said to be counting confidently on the support of the south at St. Louis, but it is not clear upon what they base their faith. There is, of course, some Parker sentiment in the southern states and unquestionably he has more supporters in that section than any of the other possible candidates, but the men who will go from there to the national convention, most of them uneducated, will want to be convinced that Parker could carry New York before they will give him their votes. The fact that the Empire state democrats have instructed for him does not necessarily carry with it assurance that he could win in the election and it is quite probable that the Tammany contingent in the convention will make this plain to the southern delegates.

There is a report of a probable combination between Gorman, Murphy of Tammany, James M. Guffey, the Pennsylvania democratic leader, and John R. McLean of Ohio, in opposition to Parker. It is said that in the event of this combination being effected it will probably be able to overthrow the New York jurist, unless he should have a large majority on the first ballot, which is not now expected. The opposition to him points to the fact that less than one-third of the delegates chosen are pledged to the Empire state man and they argue that if the same proportion is maintained Parker will go into the convention with little more than one-fourth of its delegates pledged to him. They expect to effect a combination of uneducated delegates and delegations committed to favorite sons that will effectually dispose of Parker's chances. Of course his friends profess to feel not the least bit apprehensive that anything of this nature can be accomplished, yet it is quite possible and the obvious fact in the situation is that the judge's slight lead has not recently been increasing. There isn't much being said about the McClellan movement, but there is reason to believe that a good deal of quiet work is being done and so far as the south is concerned it is not to be doubted that New York's mayor would be not less acceptable than Parker.

Senator Howell failed to land on the original water board because of the constitutional prohibition against appointment by the governor of members of the legislature to lucrative civil office and the unwritten code that lawmakers should not be the pecuniary beneficiaries of their own legislation. But he has now gotten in to fill a vacancy by co-operation of the board. If this is not accomplishing indirectly what is forbidden to be done directly, it comes pretty close to the line.

Russian newspapers assert that with a new treaty with Great Britain manufacturers of the latter country will drive American agricultural implements from Russia. As American machinery has to a great extent replaced native manufacture in England, Russia can get along with second-class goods if it so desires and pocket its own losses.

According to the oracular Mr. Hanks, "nations are not born to die. In God's calendar they are not numbered." Mr. Hanks had better turn over a few pages of history and he will have no trouble in finding that in the calendar of God nations, like men, are mortal—they have their birth, their growth, their decay and their death.

Riding for a Fall. New York Tribune. Some democrats, it is said, are preparing to give Mr. Bryan a talking to at St. Louis. Perhaps it would be well for them to remember that Mr. Bryan is something of a talker himself.

The Bayonet Not Obsolete. New York Tribune. War plays havoc with glittering generalities as well as with other things. At the close of the Boer war smoking-room strategists were agreed that the bayonet was made obsolete by the wide fringing zone of long-range rifles. Yet the Japanese are said to have taken Nanshan by a bayonet charge under the cover of a heavy artillery fire, precisely as Napoleon would have done

it in his day. All of which teaches us that it is not safe to generalize from special cases.

Short, Sharp and Readable. Baltimore American. If both parties announce a short, concise and precise platform the voters of the country will take to reading them to know what the campaign is all about. It may be taken as a safe rule that few things are read from beginning to end by the average citizen that are independent of the wise editor's blue pencil.

Working It Off. Chicago Tribune. Amid a deep, impressive silence Colonel Bryan, who had managed to secure the floor to address the St. Louis convention. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "realizing, as I do, my personal insignificance."

Evils of Mock Gentility. Philadelphia Record. Students of social conditions in Great Britain are alarmed at the false pride which makes many young men prefer to be poorly paid clerks rather than well-paid workmen. That the desire for mock gentility exists, at least to a limited extent, in this country, too, is shown by the earnestness with which youths who would be first-class mechanics or able farmers rush but half qualified into the learned professions, only to meet disaster.

A CHANCE FOR ORATORY. Fearless Leader Expected to Do His Thrilling Stunt. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Bryan will be one of Nebraska's delegates-at-large at the democratic national convention. He won by an overwhelming majority in the Omaha primaries, the reformers expected to name the delegates. There will be an opportunity at the St. Louis convention for some fiery speeches delivered on the spur of the moment, for no one can tell what a second will bring forth in the gathering that meets without issues, and with a purpose, it is supposed, to elect its platform of 1896 and 1900. Mr. Bryan says he will make an uncompromising fight on that point. He will find many delegates in the convention who voted against him on the strength of the money question, and this element, with recruits, expects to name the democratic ticket. The New York politician who in 1896 was "a democrat still—very still," will lead the Parker forces. In fact, Parker is Hill's political creation.

As a ready, sturdy, vigorous orator, Mr. Bryan will hardly have an equal in the convention. He will unquestionably be a man of power and influence, and the body outside of his devoted followers. It will be impossible to put him down or sidetrack him. He will force a full hearing in spite of ordinary devices to get rid of a disturbing factor. The Bryan position is that the democrats who voted against him, rejecting the platforms of 1896 and 1900, shall hold their noses and support the triumph, it is believed, cannot be so veiled that Mr. Bryan will submit to it. It is said that Bryan's hold on the party has waned. But he went into one democratic national convention comparatively unknown and came out of it famous. It remains to be seen how long he will hold on to the St. Louis convention to a sensational extent.

WHEN GROVER SPEAKS. New York World: Mr. Cleveland is a keen lover of sport. When he is not engaged in his political duties, he is to be found at the bars of the populistic cage. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: When in doubt, play trumps, is one of the rules in the game of whist. When the democrats are in doubt they invariably think of Cleveland. Philadelphia Press: Cleveland, of course, doesn't mean any harm to Judge Parker by predicting his nomination for the presidency, but Judge Parker might have got along without it. Washington Post: Mr. Cleveland declares that Judge Parker is the logical candidate for the presidency. There are some symptoms indicating that the democrats have no passion for logic. Chicago Record-Herald: "Let us forget Cleveland," says the Nashville News. What! And Cleveland right up where she has a fighting chance to get into first place if her pitchers hold their own steadily! Chicago Chronicle: If life and faith and hope abide in the democratic party the nomination of Grover Cleveland will be accomplished on the second ballot at St. Louis. The platform will then take care of itself. Indianapolis News: Mr. Cleveland's new endorsement of Judge Parker as the logical candidate of the democratic party is likely to be a two-edged sword. While it will help Parker in the east, where Tammany, for example, is striving for his defeat, it will hurt him in the west.

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Cleveland's cordial recommendation of Judge Parker as a competent man for the presidency, and a candidate that all conservative democrats can support heartily, ought to relieve him from the repeated insinuations that he is hopeful of getting the nomination. If he is so sure of his footing on the slang of politics, he would say nothing, or confine his commendations to men who are not in the least likely to be nominated.

NO FAVORITISM TO RAILROADS. Beatrice Express: The State Board of Assessment may find something for the secretary and his assistants to do in counting the ties and rails in the different railroads, but if a house and lot in Beatrice is to be assessed at what it is worth, why cannot the railroad property be assessed in the same way? Both have a value. In one case it is not necessary to itemize the value of the lot, the value of the house, the barn, the coal shed, the location and the trees and shrubbery. Why is it necessary in the other? The assumption that a railroad is so interested in local politics wouldn't be a bit of trouble about the railroad valuation and the chances are it would be fixed about 10 per cent higher than it will be under present conditions.

Successors of Old Outclassed. Washington Star. The arguments of people who raise prices "because they need the money" are mild and conservative compared to the explanations advanced by Mr. Baer when he raised the price of coal.

HITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. "When General Charles F. Manderson, formerly United States senator from Nebraska, was in Washington not long ago," relates the Washington Post, "somebody asked him if he did not hesitate to appear in public just now for fear that he might be caught in the vice presidential snare. 'I am immune,' replied the jovial Nebraskan. 'I have been threatened with the vice presidency on former occasions and I have escaped, and escaped so well that there is now no danger of the phantom pursuing me. Why is it,' he asked, 'that there is such a dread of the vice presidential office? I know that I felt it when I was in the senate and quite a number of people began discussing my availability and fitness for the position. 'I would not have it, and said so. In fact, when I announced that I would not be a candidate for re-election to succeed myself in the senate I determined then and there never again to hold a public office, and to devote myself to my own business. And that being the case, it is utterly impossible for them to threaten me with any vice presidential scare. Besides,' he remarked, 'you know that we have a vice presidential candidate in Nebraska now. Hon. John L. Webster has received the endorsement of Nebraska and Nebraska will present his name. Even if I had reached the point where I could look with complacency upon filling that position, it would be entirely out of place for me to allow the use of my name when Nebraska has an active candidate. 'While Manderson was senator, John J. Ingalls, then of Kansas, was president pro tempore of the senate, and after the death of Vice President Hendricks, presided a great deal of the time. When Ingalls went out there was quite a sharp contest for the president pro tempore, and it developed into an eastern and western fight. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was a candidate, and Manderson was a candidate. This was not a contest that was settled in advance, but it took a republican caucus to determine which of these men would be selected as president pro tempore. Manderson won. Many men who took an active part in that contest are no longer members of the senate, but it was one in which the new state senators played quite an important part, and they were friendly to the Nebraska man. After the caucus Senator Gorman, then as now chairman of the democratic caucus, asked Senator Sherman, chairman of the republican caucus, for the name of the man the republicans had nominated for president pro tempore. 'Manderson' replied Sherman. 'The democrats will make no nomination for that office,' said Gorman, as he turned away. 'The democrats were therefore elected by the unanimous vote of both parties after he secured the republican nomination.'

"I have no sort of doubt there are old, gray-haired men vegetating in the departments, who, if he had never secured a clerkship in Washington, would have become great lawyers, doctors, preachers, editors, authors, scientists or merchant princes," observes Congressman Champ Clark. "To many of them the notification of their appointment, which filled their hearts with joy and conjured up before their minds a vision of a life of ease, an opulent and luxurious life, was an unmitigated curse. They came to Washington full of lusty life, of high resolve, of lofty ambition; they are here now, fallen into the mire, the yellow leaf, their energies gone, their aspirations dead, their talents wasted, and their lives a treadmill, with only one purpose remaining—to hold on to a job; and unless dismissed sans ceremony, they will be here when the inexorable and inevitable messenger who comes for all and will not be refused, knocks at their doors, even though he should postpone his unwelcome visit a thousand years. 'Tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true.' 'The insatiable desire for a clerical position under Uncle Sam is comparable only to being struck struck.'"

Your "Uncle Samuel" is becoming quite a banker for the American soldiers. For the year ending June 30, 1903, there was deposited by soldiers \$2,888,024, and it is understood that the amount for this month will be much larger. The enlisted men of the United States are allowed to leave their money in the hands of paymasters, taking a certificate for it, and the government pays the men interest at the rate of 4 per cent a year. On the other hand, attempts have been made in congress to allow officers of the army the same privilege of leaving their money on deposit, but every time such a bill has been defeated.

Six specimens were examined. No. 1, a black slate from Mena, near Big Forks, and unnamed localities, is a very superior quality of roofing slate. No. 3 compares favorably with the "red slate" of Granville, N. Y., though somewhat darker. No. 6, a light pea-green slate, is a very superior quality. Mr. Dale's conclusions are as follows: "The remarkably fine cleavage and the absence of calcium and magnesium carbonate in the block (1) and the green (6) render them exceptionally good. The reddish (4) is good and 3 may also prove equally so. If 1 and 6 occurred in a popular region they would doubtless be in great demand. For commercial purposes the microscopic examination of 1 and 6 ought to be supplemented by partial chemical analysis to show whether they are entirely free from carbonate, as the microscope indicates."

An impressionable young magazine writer recently made a trip all the way to Escopus in the state of New York, for the purpose of writing at close range a character sketch of Judge Alton B. Parker, the overager but silent candidate for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket. The result of his observations was given in a recent number of the Washington publication. In the course of his narrative the writer makes the remarkable statement that the hair on the back of Judge Parker's hands has been "burnished a bright gold" by having so long been kissed by the sun during the judge's extended rambling over his extensive farm. Another interesting and important statement is made to the effect that while Judge Parker's hair and mustache are red, whether burnished or not the author does not say, his eyes are black. The gamblers in Washington say that such a combination as this is sure to win, and Parker's stock has gone up accordingly in political betting circles. Among other things the journalist noticed was that the judge's trousers were much rumpled, a condition of things which he ascribed to the candidate's agility and vigorous movements.

Investigator—I understand the relatives are disputing over the will. What is the principal bone of contention? Friend of Family—None! Great Scott, mister! He left \$20,000 of 'em!—Philadelphia Press.

"Am I the first girl you ever wanted to marry?" "I'll be frank with you. You are not—but you're the first girl I ever asked. Am I the first man you ever accepted?" "I'll be equally frank with you. You are—but you are not the first man I would have accepted if any of the others had asked me."—Chicago Tribune.

Investigator—I understand the relatives are disputing over the will. What is the principal bone of contention? Friend of Family—None! Great Scott, mister! He left \$20,000 of 'em!—Philadelphia Press.

IT'S POLICY, YOU KNOW. James Barton Adams in Denver Post. When a man comes home quite late. In a rather boozey state. How his wife will wait it to him with her And he'll sit there calm and mute. What she'll tell him she's a brute. Just the greatest beast that ever went unhung! Let him see he has his eyes On a hat about her size. Down her cheeks the damp, repentant And she'll clasp him in her arms And declare upon her charms— It is policy to do it, don't you know.

Many men engaged in trade may try scruples in the shade And will skin their fellowmen in every deal. When they play their cards to win, Even to the verge of sin. And the slightest grudge of conscience never Let them down. Then upon the Sabbath day To the church will lend their way. Many men you'll find who lead a double life, Yet that half-way think it's right. They must use deceptive weapons in the game. When their final race is run, When their mortal work is done And they hear the summons calling them to go. It aches to see their last request In asbestos to be dressed— 'T would be policy to do it, don't you know.

Advertisement for A. Page's Cream Baking Powder. Features a logo with a woman holding a tray and text: "Fifty Years the Standard", "A. PAGE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER", "Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.", "PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO."

Advertisement for Browning King & Co. Big Bargains. Features a large number '3' and text: "BIG BARGAINS", "Friday and Saturday.", "150 juvenile two-piece and three-piece suits—mostly broken lines—worth from \$3.50 to \$6.50—special for Friday and Saturday—", "\$1.95", "300 Norfolk, sailor blouse, two-piece and three-piece suits—worth up to \$8.50—special for Friday and Saturday—", "\$3.50 and \$5.00", "Youths' long pants suits, blue, black and fancy mixtures, that sold from \$8.50 to \$15.00—special for Friday and Saturday—", "\$5.00 to \$7.50", "Boys' special blouse waists—", "75 Cents", "Regular \$1.00 values.", "Browning King & Co.", "R. S. WILCOX, Manager."