

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Colorado will have a "melon day" September 8. Druggists and doctors are already planning the purchase of automobiles.

The Blackburn-Baldwin candidate for congress is sending out a hurry call to registered republicans saying, "I need your vote." And that's no dream.

Since the archbishop of Canterbury has approved the "Bishop Potter tavern" idea it is probable that the subway saloon will not long be without a rival.

Packers are said to be making an estimate of the cost of the strike. The public will probably be taken into their confidence when the meat bills fall due.

Grand Duke Boris, now at St. Petersburg, announces his intention to return to the front in two weeks. By that time he will know better where the front really is.

The Chicago Board of Education has resolved to teach the school boy to respect the policeman, not to fear him; but they have not yet introduced the curfew in Chicago.

Though latter day Chautauqua assemblies may still be educational in their scope, they will have to show justification for much bad oratory before the fact will be universally admitted.

Senator Fairbanks has fully demonstrated the quality of physical courage. He delivered a republican address in Jackson county, Missouri, while on his way to open the campaign in Kansas.

Wyoming's attempt to break into the Georgia class is to be deplored. As an evidence that human nature is not bounded by Mason and Dixon's line, one such incident may be taken as conclusive.

Now that the Texas cotton crop is being damaged because there are not enough pickers to handle it, the planters of that state may have feeling regret that the boll weevil did not give them more relief.

The Standard voting machine will fill the bill for Omaha, providing Omaha is not compelled to pay more for the Standard machine than the standard prices paid for the same machine in other cities.

For the benefit of those participating, it is to be hoped that Candidate Davis' check will reach New York by the day set for the meeting of the democratic editors of the nation, in order that they may spread the glad tidings.

It required no denial from Will Allen White to prove that his article regarding President Roosevelt and the postal scandal was not inspired at the White House. President Roosevelt does not have to call on any outsiders to write for him.

If there is any appliance, device or mode of construction to protect the lives of the people of Omaha and the lives of employees of the electric light company and to safeguard electro-lighted buildings from the deadly electric light wire, it should by all means be adopted.

It is amusing to note the gyrations of the mountebanks and charlatans who are trying to make political capital for themselves by clamoring for an ordinance to reduce water rates when they know that under existing conditions such an ordinance would be as much of a dead letter as the no-treat law.

American owners of flour and machinery acted on the German ship Arctica are to be given an opportunity to prove that the goods are not contraband. These owners now have a chance to justify themselves in the eyes of the world, and incidentally to secure good return for their money. But can they do it?

NO INTERVENTION.

A late dispatch from Paris stated that there is a strong and growing official feeling there that France, Great Britain and the United States should endeavor to avert the danger of Japan's victory being so great that she may become the dominating power in the far east. It is quite likely that, French sympathy being with Russia, there is such a feeling as reported, but it will have no influence either in England or the United States, the people of both these countries having no disposition or desire to interpose any obstacle to Japan's success. Neither is there any apprehension in the English-speaking countries as to Japan becoming the dominating power in the far east. If that country is victorious it is to be expected that its influence in far-eastern affairs will be much greater than it has been, but there is reason to believe that it will be exerted in an enlightened way and with a view to conserving all the rights and interests of other nations in that quarter of the world.

If Japan beats her powerful enemy she will certainly be entitled to have a great deal to say regarding affairs in the Orient, but her own interests will impel her to say nothing that might alienate any country whose friendship she desires. Japan is not fighting for territory. She did not go into the war with a view to territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of preserving what she has and maintaining her national integrity. That, there is reason to believe, is still her only purpose.

AN UNWISE PROPOSITION.

The democratic proposition that this government should now promise the Philippines independence, but without telling them when they shall be given it, is unwise because of the inevitable effect it would have of misleading the people of the islands and complicating the situation there with respect to the success of the insular government and its orderly continuance. The republican party has not taken a position adverse to the granting of independence when the Filipinos are fitted for it. The efforts of the government are being most earnestly directed to the task of preparing them for self-government. But as Secretary Taft has pointed out no promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government.

The secretary said that if now we make a promise to them which can be construed as to charge this government with a breach of the promise, we lose our power for good in the islands and sap the foundations of our government there, and the whole hope of uplifting the Filipino people in the success of that government and its plans. "Let us suppose that by law the issue as to whether the people are fit for self-government is declared to be that one upon which shall turn the time for independence. The men of force, of violence, and the demagogues in the islands will go before the people and argue that the people are now fit for self-government. No one of their own race, however friendly to our government, would have the courage to take the negative in such a discussion and if independence is not at once granted the government would stand convicted of a breach of faith and its friends and supporters among the Filipinos would be silenced." Is not this an obviously sound and reasonable view? Promise the people of the Philippines independence and there will be formed a party there, organized by those who are ambitious to attain power and control, to demand that independence be granted at once, with threat of another insurrection in case of refusal.

The Filipinos are not asking for independence. The delegation that was sent to the United States to attend the democratic national convention made no such request. The people as a whole are very well satisfied with the government they have and in which they are represented, desiring only that something more be done for improving industrial and commercial conditions. Peace prevails generally in the islands, the work of education is making steady progress, life and property are more secure than ever before and there is no complaint in regard to the administration of the laws. The policy framed by William McKinley and faithfully pursued by his successor is working well. Would it not be most unwise to disturb a situation that appears to be so entirely satisfactory in its political character? That would be the effect of what the democratic platform, approved by Judge Parker, proposes. It would give to the demagogues, the malcontents and the men of violence in the Philippines an opportunity to renew opposition to the government and perhaps undo all that has been accomplished for the betterment of the people.

THE VENEZUELA ASPHALT CASE.

The issue growing out of the seizure by President Castro of Venezuela of the concession made by that country to the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, on the ground that the company had not complied with the terms of the concession, presents a rather delicate situation. The case has received the careful consideration of the State department, the president having entrusted the matter entirely to the department officers and he will not be called upon to make a decision regarding the case unless it should be the opinion of the department that drastic action has become necessary. If Castro's action is found to be justified of course the president will do nothing, but if it should be shown that the seizure of the asphalt company's holdings is in the nature of high-handed robbery, as the company claims it is, then the Venezuelan president will be told that his conduct is intolerable and undoubtedly a demand will be made for reparation.

The issue is soon to be heard and passed upon by the highest judicial tribunal of Venezuela and if that court shall sustain the seizure there will arise the question whether the United States should accept the decision. Refusal to do so might lead to grave trouble, as Venezuela would certainly resist vigorously any attempt to interfere with the finding of its highest court. It is said that the tribunal has been packed for the purpose of sustaining Castro, but while this is by no means improbable our government must assume that the court is regularly and properly organized. There is possibility of a quarrel with Venezuela over this matter, but it is safe to say the Washington authorities will make every reasonable effort for an amicable settlement.

THE MAN WHO MAKES MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

For many years Milwaukee was reputed to be simply a suburb of Chicago and its population seemed to be content to bask in the shadow of the Windy City. But times have changed. A new era began to dawn on the Cream City from the moment it made the priceless acquisition of Carroll G. Pearce, who surpasses Barnum and Buffalo Bill as a showman and advance agent.

There is a well defined rumor among local politicians that the principal mission of the great hypnotist to Omaha at this time is a political one, and some people have even gone so far as to allege that he has joined hands with John N. Baldwin to foist William F. Gurley upon the people of this district. But the ardent admirers of the "professor" insist that his only object in revisiting Omaha is to make Milwaukee famous. In refutation of the well defined rumor they point with pride to his address delivered the other night at the Coliseum before the assembled Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, which is said to have elicited uproarious applause.

"In Milwaukee," Prof. Pearce is reported to have declared, "every teacher in the public schools who presents himself or herself for examination is confronted with a row of four glasses of beer. The teacher that guesses correctly the brewer from which each glass of beer is produced is marked 100. If he or she guesses the brew of three out of the four samples correctly, the applicant is marked 75, and the teacher that is only able to guess two out of the four glasses is marked 50."

Infinitely no teacher would receive an appointment as principal of a public school in Milwaukee if he or she fails below 75 on the beer taste test, and the superintendent must, of course, establish his standing by being able to guess correctly the brew of any stein that may be set before him. Mr. Pearce is at last in his proper sphere. As the medium for keeping the famed Milwaukee before the world he stands peerless.

ONE OF THE CLAIMS MADE ON BEHALF OF THE CANDIDACY OF WILLIAM F. GURLEY IS THAT HE IS ENTITLED TO A VINDICATION BECAUSE HE WAS NOT APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE POSITION OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY. IN OTHER WORDS, ROOSEVELT IS TO BE REBUKED FOR REFUSING TO APPOINT GURLEY TO A POSITION FOR WHICH HE WAS DISQUALIFIED BY HIS OWN RECORD. WHY NOT VINDICATE MR. SUMMERS BY NOMINATING HIM FOR CONGRESS? HE IS MUCH BETTER QUALIFIED.

Why should not the state fair management give out the correct number of admissions, paid and free, on the evening of each day, instead of leaving the press to guess at the number. Such a course would disarm all suspicion and could do the fair no possible injury. People who intend to go to the fair have made up their minds to go, whether the number passing through the turnstiles on the first, second or third day is large or small.

According to our democratic local contemporary, the people of South Omaha are anxiously waiting for the republican primaries in order that they may vote for John N. Baldwin's candidate for congress. According to our best advice the people of South Omaha are not distressing themselves very much about John N. Baldwin's candidate, but they are anxiously awaiting the amicable settlement of the packing house strike.

It will be hard to make people believe that there is no one in the numerous rank and file of the republican party in Nebraska who is competent to discharge the duties that devolve on the head of a campaign bureau, except one conspicuous corporation lobbyist, who is regularly in evidence at each successive session of the legislature. What would happen if this particular lobbyist should get a permanent job elsewhere?

THE CITY OF H.

The car is so filled with the spirit of mercy and reform that it is a pity it was not taken.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

By the time the great subway is fully equipped and in operation it will represent an outlay of \$40,000,000. Vast as the outlay appears at a distance, it is but a fraction of the hundreds of millions which will be expended for rapid transit in and about New York City in the near future. According to plans made by the Rapid Transit commission, the present subway is only the beginning of underground roads. Another trunk subway is to be built on a much larger scale, and with numerous branches, which is estimated to cost \$80,000,000. The Pennsylvania railroad tunnel and terminal will cost \$85,000,000. Another is the Hudson river tunnel-begun so far back as 1874-connecting Hoboken with New York by electric trains, operated by the New York & New Jersey Railroad company. Work has been started by the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company on a tunnel under the Hudson river from Cortlandt and Church streets, Manhattan, to the Pennsylvania, Jersey Central and Erie railway stations, in New Jersey, connecting also with the New York subway at Day street and Broadway, and to be equipped with electric trains. Officials of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad promise that early next year the underground terminal facilities of that company will be completed, thus making direct connections with all the outlying towns within a radius of 100 miles of the Grand Union station on Forty-second street, by means of electric trains. For all these new transportation facilities and for others that have been planned it is estimated that more than \$300,000,000 will be expended in a few years.

Oh, How Easy!

Now, if David Bennett Hill were a family man, or if he were even a man about town, the public might give some credence to his alleged intention of quitting politics. But what is a man who has no wife or children and who doesn't "booze" nor gamble or even smoke tobacco going to do if he doesn't take a hand in the game of saving the country?

Mighty Poor Prospect.

Reports from Nebraska state that William J. Bryan expects to be secretary of the treasury if Parker is elected president. Not claiming to be in the confidence of the sage of Esopus, we think it a fairly reliable guess that all the federal patronage the Bryan wing receives from the Parker-Hill forces would not pay the printing bill of the Commoner for one month.

Great Democratic Need.

We observe that there is a growing demand among the democratic organs that Judge Parker should say something people can remember in his forthcoming letter of acceptance. One paper demands a "trumpet blast," but that is quite out of Judge Parker's line. Jefferson was a violent, but history makes no mention of "the calm and judicial temperament" manifesting itself in virtuosity on the trumpet.

Women as Mail Carriers.

The postmaster of a western city of considerable importance asks the consent of the Postoffice department at Washington to employ women as mail carriers, declaring that the members of the weaker sex would be more trustworthy, prompt and faithful to duty than the men who are now under his orders. Jefferson was a worst case of winter storm; the gentler half of humanity could not be expected to endure hardships as sturdily as men, can, and sure women would be out of place, for many reasons, in collecting and distributing mail in the most populous and most crowded communities.

PURE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Progress Made in Checking Adulteration in Food and Drink. The efforts that have been made in the last ten years to pass a pure food bill in congress, while unsuccessful, have had beneficial results in educating the people as to the magnitude of the evils suffered from the general sale of impure and adulterated articles. Many states have passed laws more or less effective on the subject, and federal legislation was authorized to examine imported products and have them excluded when impure or improperly marked.

The prosecutions that have been undertaken in this state by the food commissioner show how great is the need of such legislation, and yet the surface has been merely scratched by federal legislation. This will this evil be effectually controlled. One state may have a good law while the adjoining state has none, and even a good law is practically useless unless vigorously enforced. Powerful influences often paralyze the hand of the state officer whose business it is to enforce the law. The government can only control through interstate commerce, but this is sufficient when aided by state and city authorities.

At the last session of congress the house passed a pure food bill by a vote of 201 to 68, but it is doubtful if the bill passes the senate, though it has been acted upon favorably in committee and made more vigorous by amendments adopted. It cannot be defeated by a direct vote in the senate, but its opponents can do as they have often done before—delay it until the short session expires.

One amendment adopted by the senate committee gives the government the same authority over drugs, which figure in interstate commerce, as will be lodged with it in relation to food and drink. This aids the opposition of the proprietors of patent medicines and the great army engaged in selling adulterated or imitation drugs. And yet there should be more care exercised in preventing the sale of impure drugs than in almost anything else.

Another amendment requires rectified whiskies to be properly labeled and would require their sale in pure whiskies. This brings out the vigorous opposition, not of distillers, but of the eighty rectifiers and the few hundred wholesale dealers in rectified whisky; and 85 per cent of the whisky sold is said to be rectified—that is, made up of alcohol mixed with other substances. These influences are determined to defeat the pure food bill in the senate, and judging from their success in the past and the fact that the session will be a short one, no wonder will be expressed if they accomplish their purpose.

The law relating to the inspection of imported goods was strengthened at the last session of congress, and the Department of Agriculture is now establishing laboratories to carry it out more effectively. Already a great change has been accomplished in stopping to a large extent the importations of misbranded and adulterated articles of foreign make, though there is probably room for a good deal of work yet in that direction. But the attention to this great wrong, and in time the country will probably be assured of pure food and drinks as well as pure medicines.

ROUTINE OF RIVAL CANDIDATES.

Waking Hours and Minutes Divided Between Duty and Pleasure. New York Herald. The president's day: Arises at 7 a. m. Walks around his estate at 7:30 a. m. Breakfast at 8:30 a. m. Plays tennis or goes horseback riding with Mrs. Roosevelt or other members of his family until 10:30 a. m. Receives Secretary William Loeb at 11 a. m. Reads his mail, directs Mr. Loeb how to make answers and discusses with his secretary the general run of business of the executive office until 1 o'clock p. m. Receives a letter from 1 o'clock until 5. Lunches at 1:30. Goes riding or bathing from 5:30 to 7 o'clock. Dinner at 7:30. Reads books and magazines or writes messages and other documents from 8:30 to 10:30. Retires at 11 o'clock. Judge Parker's routine: Arises at 6:30 a. m. Takes a swim in the Hudson river. Breakfast at 8 a. m. From 9 to 10 a. m. attends to correspondence in his library. Rides with Mrs. Parker on horseback at 10 a. m. Assumes work on correspondence at 11:30 a. m. Receives callers at 12:15 p. m. Lunches at 1 p. m. Returns to mail and reception of visitors at 2 p. m. Dinner at 6:30 p. m. Takes his first smoke of the day at 8 p. m. Entertains visitors or attends to mail until 10:30 p. m. or 11 p. m. when he retires.

WIVES OF THE WITS.

Influential Citizen—Can't you settle that political squabble by tendering your good offices? Campaign Manager—Huh! It's my good offices they're fighting over.—Chicago Tribune. "What's this?" demanded Mrs. Henpeck, angrily after she had talked to you. Haven't you started on the work yet? "Why, no, Maria," replied Mr. Henpeck, in surprise, "you told me you'd make me stand around and that's what I've been doing."—Philadelphia Press.

PERSONAL NOTES.

John S. Huyler of New York offers to pay half the cost of establishing a big undenominational college for young women in Asheville, N. C., and half the cost of maintenance if the city will pay the other half. Miss Cora Beckwith of Laporte, Ind., declares that she will undertake the feat of swimming the rapids at Niagara, Sunday, September 25. Which seems to show that a woman can be as big a fool as a man when she really sets out.

Although it has been more than a year since the head of the statue of Henry Clay was torn from its place atop of the lofty monument in Lexington, Ky., cemetery, the Kentucky legislature having failed to provide for repairs, public subscriptions are now being taken up. Dr. Frances C. Williams has obtained control of all the coal lands in the Coal-dale district of Nevada. She has organized a trust capital of \$3,000,000 and the railroad companies that are dependent upon the Coal-dale section for fuel will have to make the best arrangements they can with Dr. Williams.

Tom Masson, the humorous writer, was born in Essex, Conn., in 1856. His father was a well known old time sea captain and the younger Masson made his first voyage when he was but 9 months old. Mr. Masson is now a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J. His family, according to his own statement, "consists of three children, three dogs, three servants and only one wife."

Mrs. M. Hanna, widow of the late Senator Hanna, has leased the Washington residence of General Corbin, and will occupy the house not later than October 1. She will live here with a portion of her family during the coming winter, and may retain the house until General Corbin's return from the Philippines two years hence. The Corbin residence is well located on Connecticut avenue in the fashionable section of the city.

Karl Steinblas of Hamburg, Germany, director of the German Imperial and Prussian railways, is in Chicago. Speaking of the progress of railroad building in Germany Mr. Steinblas mentioned the electric line between Berlin and Hamburg, of which a speed of 120 miles an hour has been attained, but at this time he does not believe the general introduction of electricity as a motor power is practicable in Germany on account of the cost.

It was noon hour, and quite a number of workmen had dropped into the Subway Tavern. He was a Hibernian, antique, grizzled, seamed and warped with age, but he shifted his dinner pail with a certain sprightliness as he stepped on the way out to light his pipe. He eyed the clerk. "I had a drink," he prefaced with dignity. "Me name is Dinna Mulcahy. I have th' distinction av bein' th' oldest laborin' man in New York. I am 61 years av age. Ye may tell th' bishop I was in, an' that his liquor is virry excellent. Goodday."

After impersonating a woman for twenty years Christian Becker, who claims to have been employed as a woman in President Roosevelt's family, was arrested in New Rochelle for masquerading in women's attire and sentenced by Judge Van Alen to four months in the penitentiary recently. Probably if Becker had not been taken sick in a restaurant at New Rochelle he would have gone through life unchallenged under the name of "Emma Becker," which he gave when arrested.

Diving twenty feet to the bottom of Newark bay to recover bricks that fall while being unloaded from schooners to the city dock, foot of Twenty-fifth street, is a new and profitable occupation for Bayonne, N. J. boys. A gang of four boys who "whacked up" the proceeds have recovered and sold since the school vacation more than 1,500 bricks. They frequently swim ashore with three or four bricks in one arm.

BUSINESS AND THE CAMPAIGN.

Features of Banking a Greater Menace Than Political Stuff. The Pilgrim. There is one weak point in our money market, however, which may possibly become a source of disturbance this fall. This is the congestion of money in New York. The east is now banking on the money of the west. Between June 1, 1904, and June 9, 1904, the national banks of the east have gained \$164,000,000 deposits due other banks and bankers, the aggregate of such deposits being \$78,000,000, the largest ever reported. Within the same period the same eastern banks have expanded loans to the extent of \$132,000,000—this during a season of business contraction—and the aggregate loans now foot up \$1,540,000,000. This is what may happen: A rapid movement of cotton and wheat to market would immediately call home the money belonging to the south and west. To meet this drain, which recurs every fall, the New York banks must call in loans. The effort of borrowers to place these loans elsewhere would cause an advance in rates of discount. Such advance would necessitate more or less liquidation of securities carried on margin (that is, securities bought with borrowed money). This liquidation would be accompanied by declining prices. The government would be unable to relieve the money market as formerly by increasing deposits in bank or by buying bonds for redemption, because its revenues hardly balance expenditures.

This unexpected congestion of money in the east—which, by the way, is largely

ALL ABOUT A HATPIN.

Lippincott's Magazine. Oh, Reginald Van Buren lived. A very happy life. Until one day a girl he bought and gave it to his wife. The gift was just a hatpin, but the head was an odd bit. A sort of brown enamel with a lovely reddish tint. Was Reggie's wife delighted? Well, Delighted—she was that! She cried, "To match this hatpin, why, I'll have to have a hat!"

She got a hat to match the pin; To match the hat's a veil; And now we are but started on This very thrilling tale.

To match the veil she got some gloves; To match the gloves a purse; And from that moment, really, Things went from bad to worse.

To match the purse she got a skirt; To match the skirt a waist; To match the waist she got a cloak, All chosen with good taste.

To match the hatpin, then she bought Innumerable things. From lingerie to things you see, From shoestrings to rings.

To match this toilette all complete The parlor was arranged; To match the parlor, next the house From basement up was changed.

But when the transformation scene Was finished and complete The dear dame thought the dwelling place Was better than the street.

And so she found a street to match Her dwelling and her gown; And then, "Alas, alack!" she cried, "The street don't match the town!"

Poor Reginald Van Buren stormed, While Mrs. Reggie cried; She got hysterics, got quite ill, And pined away and died.

L'ENVOI.

So, husbands, now take warning all, Unless you'd live in strife, Give any mortal present but A hatpin to your wife.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER helps housekeepers more than any other article in the household. Its use protects the health of the children.

SCHOOL CLOTHES FOR THE BOYS (Autumn Showing Sept. 1st.) We regard boys' clothing as of just the same importance as men's, and we give it the same care. The boys we clothe are well dressed and economically so. Their clothes will wear. We have just the style you want in your boy's size. Fall shirts, waists, blouses, hats and caps to go with the suits. Prepare the boys and children for school here and be sure of 'THE BEST.' NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning-King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.

Image of a boy in school clothes. Text: SCHOOL CLOTHES FOR THE BOYS (Autumn Showing Sept. 1st.) We regard boys' clothing as of just the same importance as men's, and we give it the same care. The boys we clothe are well dressed and economically so. Their clothes will wear. We have just the style you want in your boy's size. Fall shirts, waists, blouses, hats and caps to go with the suits. Prepare the boys and children for school here and be sure of 'THE BEST.' NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning-King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.