

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 10, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, December 4, 26,980. Monday, December 5, 27,746. Tuesday, December 6, 28,114. Wednesday, December 7, 28,702. Thursday, December 8, 28,781. Friday, December 9, 28,779. Saturday, December 10, 24,963.

Average, 24,386. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 10th day of December, 1892.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

WEAVER'S column of votes is as shifting as the sands of the sea. North Dakota is now added to his list, but it may not stay there more than a day or two.

A BILL has been introduced by Congressman Harter to restore the duty on sugar and repeal the bounty. Is this the way the burden of taxation is to be lightened?

It is still insisted by the members of the coal combine that it is a blessing. It is, indeed, to the barons who are squeezing money out of the pockets of the poor. But the day of reckoning is sure to come.

THE charter as amended will be like a patched quilt. It would have been much better to frame an entirely new charter and embody every important reform that is deemed essential for carrying on economic and efficient municipal government.

THE report that Senator Hill is to resign from the senate and resume the practice of law is about as probable as that ducks will abandon the water and seek the sunny desert. One of politics the senator would be lost; and it is not quite certain that he is not lost anyway, so far as the next four years are concerned.

OMAHA manufacturers who report that their business has doubled during the past year cannot easily be convinced that this is not a good center for industrial enterprise. Most of them attribute their increased business to the remarkable readiness with which the people of this state have lent themselves to the support of the home patronage movement.

SOME idea of the impetus that has within the past few years been given to home building by the wage earners of this country may be had from the fact that there are now 7,000 loan associations in the United States with a membership of 2,000,000 persons. Not all of the members are home owners, but many thousands of them are, and most of them would be renting houses today if it had not been for this useful system of saving.

OUT of 123 applicants for license to sell liquor 116 have published their notices in THE OMAHA EVENING BEE, the paper that has officially been declared by the Board of Police Commissioners as the legal medium having the largest actual circulation in Douglas county. Only eight applicants out of the 123 have alleged themselves to be duped by the imposture of the World-Herald, and one of these has also inserted his application in THE BEE to prevent protest and rejection by the board. The World-Herald has employed a special solicitor for two weeks to importune and harass the druggists and saloonkeepers, while THE BEE has rested upon its rights and the decision of the police commission. The fake guaranty has proved a lamentable failure.

THE Department of Justice has been subjected to a good deal of criticism on the ground that it has not shown sufficient zeal in enforcing the anti-trust law. Referring to this matter in his annual report the attorney general says that the combinations have been successful in thwarting the action of the government by reason of the great care and skill exercised in their formation and manipulation. This is conspicuously the case with the sugar trust, which after having been driven out of New York, incorporated under the elastic laws of New Jersey and has since been able to practically defy all efforts to suppress it. The attorney general says that in all cases investigated the combinations have been successful in avoiding the provisions of the statute, but he expresses the hope that in the cases commenced the validity of the statute and its applicability to uses which have become very common to the business of the country under the name of trusts may be demonstrated. If so, says the attorney general, the investigations made and the evidence accumulated in cases where no proceedings have been commenced will be valuable. It is evident that the Department of Justice has endeavored to do all that was possible to enforce the anti-trust law, but it has met with difficulties which were simply insurmountable. It would seem that further legislation will be necessary in order to successfully attack the various combinations against which the anti-trust law was aimed.

THE MEANING OF IT.

An analysis of the official returns of the vote of Nebraska is interesting as well as instructive. The vote for presidential electors aggregates 198,977, as against 198,406 votes cast for presidential electors in 1888. Four years ago the Harrison electors received 108,425 votes. This year they only received 89,805 votes, which goes to show a defection of 21,589 republicans. Cleveland's vote four years ago was 80,552. This year he only received 24,740 votes. Inasmuch as the Weaver electors received an aggregate of 82,557 votes it is manifest that fully 60,000 democrats voted for the Weaver electors this year.

The average independent vote for state officers is 62,228, hence the populist party of Nebraska at this time is made up of about 40,000 democrats and 22,000 republicans.

It goes without saying that if all the democrats had cast their votes solidly for Weaver, the republican electors would have been beaten by a majority of 29,432 votes.

The vote on governor aggregates 197,473 votes this year, as against 210,736 two years ago, which shows a falling off in the vote on governor of 13,273 as compared with the vote of 1890. Under ordinary conditions this would indicate a marked decrease in population, but in reality the shrinkage in the vote is largely due to the Australian ballot law and popular indifference. Nebraska was no exception in this respect. Nearly all the states east and west failed to poll their full vote this year.

The marked difference between the vote cast for Judge Crouse and the vote cast for the other state officers affords no index as to their respective popularity. Judge Crouse had to bear the brunt of the battle. His opponent, General Van Wyck, ran over 6,000 ahead of Shradler, the populist candidate for lieutenant governor and nearly 8,000 ahead of most of the other candidates on his ticket. The fact that Majors ran 3,100 votes ahead of Crouse has been pointed out as a great triumph. So it was for a man with Colonel Majors' record. Had Majors been pitted against Van Wyck he would have been knocked out and probably would have wrecked the whole ticket. As it was he pulled through by desperate exertions on the part of his corporate backers and a conspiracy all along the line to trade off Crouse. This treachery to the head of the ticket may be read in every precinct return where Majors had any stick-ers and co-workers. The fact is that Crouse gave the ticket its main strength, and made it possible to rally thousands of republican farmers once more to the support of the party which they had learned to distrust since its machinery had fallen into the hands of corporate mercenarys.

In some respects the official figures are very encouraging, but they do not by any means afford a guaranty that the party will retain control of the state for more than two years unless it redeems its pledges and gives the people clean and economic government.

A RETALIATORY MEASURE.

It is not probable that the present congress will do anything to make effective the suggestion of the president that "we should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a tariff that properly belongs to us," but Senator Frye has introduced a measure which will test the sense of the senate on this important subject.

This bill amends the laws regulating the transportation of goods by declaring that no merchandise shall be transported from one part of the United States to another part of the United States in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power, and such transportation by way of any foreign port shall be deemed a violation of law. The sailing of any foreign vessel from one United States port to another is not prohibited, provided no merchandise other than that imported in such vessel from a foreign port shall be carried from one port to another of the United States. The bill also provides, and this is the most important feature of it, that the president may, by proclamation, suspend the right of carrying merchandise in bond through the United States provided for in the bill, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the Dominion on terms of equality with Canada, as provided in the treaty of Washington.

It will be remembered that in his annual message President Harrison spoke very earnestly and pointedly on this subject. He said that while neither the people nor the government of the United States has any disposition to interfere with the political relations of Canada, it is, however, for us to consider whether, if the existing state of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian water routes secured by creating a water route for ourselves. The importance attached to this subject by the president is appreciated by a very large portion of the American people, and there are very few of them who will question that something ought to be done to compel the Canadian government to respect treaty rights and deal more fairly with American citizens.

The president was doubtless right in saying that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States, and they enjoy the great advantages of this traffic without any of the restraints imposed upon our own roads by the interstate commerce act. The alien corporations are practically free from responsibility and do about as they please, so that they are in a position to place American roads at a decided disadvantage in competing for American business. When it is understood that the estimated value of goods transported between different points in the United States across Canadian territory is \$100,000,000 a year, an idea can be formed of the substantial value of the privileges enjoyed by the Can-

adian railroads and of what our own railroads lose. It is doubtless true that the producers of the northwest and the consumers of New England are to some extent benefited by the competition of the Canadian railroads. It tends to keep down rates of transportation, and the people of those sections have strongly expressed themselves against having this competition stopped, but they are not so unparitotic as to desire that it shall be allowed to continue regardless of whether the Canadian government observes its fair and just obligations toward American citizens.

There can be no doubt that this matter will have to be firmly dealt with sooner or later, and it may contain the seeds of a troublesome international controversy. It cannot be disposed of by the present administration, but it is hardly possible that the term of the succeeding one will close without some decisive action being taken regarding it.

THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE SEAS.

No part of the annual message of the president is more interesting than that which relates to the decline of our merchant marine. Referring to this subject the president says that since the merchant marine was driven from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage money. Our grain and meats, said the president, have been taken at our own docks and our large imports there laid down by foreign shipmasters. An increasing torrent of American travel to Europe has contributed a vast sum annually to the dividends of foreign shipowners. The balance of trade has been very largely reduced and in many years altogether extinguished by this constant drain. In the year 1892 only 12.3 per cent of our imports were brought in American vessels. These great foreign steamships maintained by our traffic, said the president, are many of them under contracts with their respective governments by which in time of war they will become a part of their armed naval establishments. Profiting by our commerce in peace they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war.

There will be general concurrence in the view of the president that this condition of things is both intolerable and disgraceful. A change of policy in this matter is absolutely necessary in the interest of the commercial as well as the political welfare of the country. We cannot go on paying out annually hundreds of thousands of dollars to England and France and Germany in the form of freights and passenger fares without weakening ourselves to the advantage of those countries. It is estimated that not less than \$200,000,000 are paid out every year by Americans to foreign shipowners, and this enormous sum goes directly to the building up of the interests abroad connected with shipping. Very little of this vast expenditure remains in the United States, and it is reasonable to say that at least nine-tenths of it is used for the benefit of foreign shipbuilders, employes and merchants. Such an annual drain upon our people is a very serious matter, and the question of how it can be remedied is manifestly one of the very highest importance.

The president urged a continuance of the legislation inaugurated by the last congress as a means of stimulating the building of American steamship lines, but there is small probability that the present or the coming congress will pay any attention to this recommendation. The American people, however, are becoming every year more deeply interested in this subject, and it is only a question of time when they will demand, without distinction of party, legislation that will restore the American flag to the ocean.

THAT REFORM CLUB BANQUET.

The speech of President-elect Cleveland at the Reform club banquet in New York was decidedly flat and meaningless. It was naturally expected that the president-elect would say something on this occasion that would afford at least some vague hint of the policy that he would adopt by the coming administration in respect to the tariff and other matters of profound interest to the people. It would be difficult for the most ingenious of Mr. Cleveland's admirers to point out a single sentence in his speech that has any practical significance whatever. It was evidently a studied effort to avoid saying anything, and in this respect it was a success that does great credit to Mr. Cleveland's ingenuity. For very few men could have put so many words together without being betrayed into the expression of some ideas of public interest. He referred to the democratic success in the recent contest as "the grandest and most complete victory ever achieved in the struggle for right and justice," which was a somewhat astounding statement in view of some of the struggles for right and justice recorded in the history of the American people, to say nothing about the people of other lands. After such an utterance as this at the beginning of his address his hearers must have been prepared for almost anything. At all events they got anything and everything but a discussion of the subjects in which the Reform club is supposed to be especially interested.

After Mr. Cleveland had dilated at considerable length upon the patriotism and the devotion to righteous principles of government that had asserted themselves in his election, a cold chill must have run down his back when ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio said that the boys who wanted office had made Grover Cleveland president. A declaration so practical and sensible may have been out of place in a meeting dominated by mugwumps, but to the real democrats present it must have been very refreshing. And then Senator Carlisle gave a practical turn to the proceedings by his eulogistic reference to Samuel J. Tilden, a democrat whose political methods never exposed him to the suspicion of being a mugwump. Mr. Carlisle, as usual, said something that was tangible in respect to the purposes of his party. He

gave all the credits for the tariff policy of the democracy to Mr. Tilden, and said that it was not the purpose of the party to carry out the principles enunciated by that statesman. This seems to leave Mr. Cleveland out in the cold. It deprives him of all responsibility as an originator and practically removes him as a factor in the tariff question. He is not the kind of a man to submit to that, and there is every reason to believe that he intends to assert an absolute control over the action of his party upon this subject. His silence concerning it in his speech at this meeting will be regarded as signifying that he has plans of his own which he does not choose to make known at present, and it is declared by those most intimate with him that he does not stand upon the platform of his party.

A pleasant incident of the Reform club banquet was the emphatic snub put upon Speaker Crisp. He had been invited, and supposed that he was expected to speak. He had prepared a speech, and given it out to the Associated Press upon that understanding, but when he found that he was not to be allowed to deliver it he left the hall in high dudgeon. There is a large amount of democratic harmony brewing, and Speaker Crisp and his friends may be depended upon to have a hand in it.

It appears that the recent decision of Judge Gresham, practically denying the right of the Interstate Commerce commission to the aid of the federal courts in enforcing the law, has been the subject of lively discussion at Washington. It is said that some of the members of congress who have never had much faith in the law declare that the decision of Judge Gresham and that made by the supreme court last spring practically destroys the law, but the friends of the act are of the opinion that these decisions can be met by new legislation. Judge Vosey of the commission is reported as saying that the late decision only destroys one piece of machinery in the mechanism which congress has provided for carrying out the law. It does not diminish, in the opinion of this commissioner, the duty of the commission to investigate violations of law, does not prevent the getting of testimony in a variety of ways, and does not interfere with prosecutions by district attorneys under certain conditions. This is doubtless the case, but the fact that the powers of the commission have been seriously crippled by the decisions is obvious, and that further legislation is necessary is equally plain. It is understood that all the facts in the matter will be laid before congress in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission, which will also undoubtedly contain recommendations for additional legislation to meet the judicial objections that have been raised to the law. Manifestly the Interstate Commerce law as it stands is practically worthless after the decisions of the supreme court, and the decisions of the supreme court are of the greatest possible importance that congress shall not delay in making such provisions as may be necessary to strengthen the law.

THE BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

The arbitrators in the Bering sea case will meet in Paris on Friday 23, and on behalf of the United States, Judge Harlan of Kentucky and Senator Morgan of Alabama, have been formally commissioned by the president. The time for filing supplementary or counter cases on both sides has been extended to February 8. The original agreement between the United States and Great Britain and Canada and received the Canadian or British brief in return. Within the time specified by the treaty the United States filed its counter case also and received what is purported to be the full counter case of Great Britain. Examination showed it to be but a repetition of the case presented on the part of Canada, and is not what the treaty required. The upshot was a complaint of bad faith against Canada, and a threat to break off the negotiations. The United States was in the position of having disclosed its whole plan of rebuttal to Great Britain, and yet to receive in return, the outcome of this disagreement was that both parties were given sixty days more in which to file their final briefs.

Broken Down by the Courts.

The Interstate Commerce law has had more decisions rendered against it than any other act passed by congress since the beginning of the government.

What Thirty Days Has Wrought.

What a change there is, my countrymen, on this occasion. The day of waiting and waiting for tariff reform, it can't come soon enough to suit the republicans.

Railroad Legislation.

Let the legislature pass a reasonable railroad rate bill this winter and Judge Crouse will sign it. That is the kind of a man the republicans have elected. He's no boy.

Hard on Broadway.

Down at Lincoln, some democrats are talking Grover Cleveland for United States senator. Broadly deserves nothing at the hands of Nebraska democrats. To his cowardly conduct in the campaign of 1881 is due the disorganized condition of the party today. His election would look like party reward for political treachery.

Training for the Fight.

Grover Cleveland, it is said, has engaged William Muldoon, the wrestler, to train him down. He estimates himself to be forty pounds too heavy. Stripped of all superfluous flesh he will enter the ring next March in condition to fight the battle of his life with a wildcat that has had no training, but is awfully hungry. The odds are on the wildcat.

Blow Up the Stuff.

"Into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary." These words of Longfellow are respectfully submitted to General Dreyfus as he sits amidst the ruins of his schemes to make it rain at pleasure in quantities to suit applicants and at a reasonable price. A report comes from Texas that a man who put the sum of \$8,000 for the rain experiment says that "he is almost tired of the impracticability of the scheme, and that he is not at all convinced so long as there is a penny left. It is pleasant to meet a man who has the thorough courage of his convictions, even though it comes high.

Must Get Down to Business.

It is to be hoped that the coming legislature will devise some means of spending as little time as possible with the question of electing an United States senator. The time is needed for wholesome, judicious legislation, which is far more important to the interests of Nebraska than is the question of who shall be senator. In the present condition of the national congress, with the lower house overrunning the senate, the president of the senate and the chief executive for the next four years, democrats, it should concern republicans but a comparatively trifling amount when they are sent from Nebraska. Let the democrats run the national government and be responsible for their acts, but Nebraska legislators should give their undivided attention to judicious enactment for the good of our people. Among these very necessary things for this

state is a reduction of freight rates. Let that be judicious and wise, just to all, and then no reasonable objection can be raised and maintained against the work done by Republican legislators over this to the people first, the party second, for the good and success of both.

Now Break Up the Trusts.

The Rural New Yorker publishes the following list of trusts that are acknowledged to be such. It does not include several of the largest and greatest trusts in the country, for the reason that no trustworthy information can be obtained respecting them:

Table with 3 columns: Name of trust, Capital, Water. Includes Standard Oil, American Type-Setters, American Book, etc.

These forty-three concerns, with the just 20-year-old Standard Oil at the head, foot up a capitalization of \$2,322,000,000 or more than one and a third billions. Fully half of this is estimated to be water, injected into the trusts for the purpose of enabling the bosses to realize upon their dividends on the value while appearing to be content with moderate profits. All of them are illegal.

We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of nature and human consequence, the prohibitive taxes that prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, and we demand their abolition by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the law to prevent the same trusts, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

The democratic demagogues gained tens of thousands of votes from the republican party by this denouncing trusts and monopolies, and charging the republicans with responsibility for their evil, odious existence. Now that the democrats have succeeded they must set to work to break up the trusts, and after that they will be responsible for the continued existence of these monopolies. That fact forms an additional reason why they should be abolished by law, and with direct intent to take by the throat the monstrous infliction of the trusts which are robbing the people of their property, and bringing to themselves a large part of the wealth of the nation. Will that party, when in power, destroy the gigantic mischief? We doubt it.

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Favors the "Blanket Ballot."

Many members of all parties in Nebraska express the strong favor of amending the Australian ballot law. The present ballot is inconvenient. It gives opportunities for official trickery in arranging and printing tickets and is the source of many errors on the part of the voters. Most other states adopting the Australian system have what is known as the "blanket ballot." The full tickets nominated by the various parties are printed side by side. At the head of each ticket is a picture of some kind so that every voter who cannot read can easily distinguish the ticket of his party. If a voter desires to vote the straight ticket of his party, he simply makes a cross opposite the head of the ticket. If he desires to vote a mixed ticket, he can do so by making a cross opposite the picture of the candidate he wishes to vote for. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of adopting this form in Nebraska.

A Saving Characteristic.

Nearly everything that means has been said about Mr. Gould since his death that the editor and the preacher could invent. There is one occasion that none can bring against him. He was not a hypocrite. He leaves not a mill for charity.

MR. BLAINE IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

His Condition Such as to Alarm His Family and His Friends.

PLANS THAT WILL HAVE TO BE FOREGONE.

His Trip to Southern California Postponed—Only Most Intimate Friends Allowed to See the Ex-Secretary Now—From the Sick Chamber.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 515 FIFTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.

Mr. Blaine is critically ill. His condition yesterday was alarming to his family, although it was not until this morning that the friends who called at his residence had any inkling of the fact. Today it was stated by a member of the family that the presence of Hon. Joseph H. Manly of Augusta, Me., in this city, was on account of Mr. Blaine's illness; that he came to see his friend and lend the family his counsel. It is stated that he was summoned here for that purpose. Nothing can be learned for publication by representatives of the press when they call at Mr. Blaine's residence, although it is not regarded as particularly alarming. Although Mr. Manly himself has admitted that the condition of the ex-secretary of state had been, during the past thirty-six hours, such as to cause the family great apprehensions and lead them to abandon for the present, at least, the proposed trip to southern California. It does not tonight appear at all probable that further arrangements will be considered for the removal of Mr. Blaine to any other climate. One report, which comes directly from a member of the family, is that Mr. Blaine is so seriously ill that he will be kept in bed for many days, even though his illness should take a favorable turn. He is greatly weakened and was last night completely prostrated.

Wants to Be Secretary of Agriculture.

Clinton Habbitt, the only democrat not to congress from the First Wisconsin district in many years, is quietly circulating a paper for signatures endorsing him for the position of secretary of agriculture. Mr. Habbitt used to be secretary of the state board of agriculture in Wisconsin and thinks his state is entitled to the cabinet position Uncle Jerry Rusk will vacate.

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DEBATES OF THE JOKERS.

Boston Gazette: Recipe for a domestic broil: First catch the fish on your husband's coat-collar.

Yonkers Gazette: Talk about your transformations! We have seen a square man turn round.

Rochester Democrat: Even if the comet busts it, all that has been a good many tales about the comet.

Binghamton Leader: The days of chivalry are spoken of as the dark ages, probably because they were the longest time.

Buffalo Express: Speaking about the pool room, an old fellow once remarked that he had about eight men to receive the money and only one to pay it out!

Philadelphia Times: A market reporter states that the republicans are commencing to disparage the term to use, "cranberries are jammed" would be more appropriate.

Detroit Tribune: She-See the little bird perched on the wire just outside the window. I should think he'd be shocked. He'll close his eyes.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Stella—Did you know that Mr. Tippler ran a laundry? Stella—How did you find out? Stella—I heard Tom say that Mr. Tippler had three sheets in the wind last night.

Buffalo Express: "Mr. Topfloor," said the landlady, "I wish that you would pay me something on your board. I need money for my rent." "Upon what?" asked Topfloor, sharply. "I need money to pay my rent with." "You do and do you expect me to help you pay your rent?" By heaven, man, this is black-mail!" "I'll be the devil with you."

IF I SHOULD DIE.

Ben King in Chicago Mail.

If I should die tonight, I should consider my cold corpse and 800.

Weeping and heart-ache over my lifeless cry— If I should die tonight, And you should come in deepest grief and woe And say, "Here's that 800 I lent you for my coat."

If I should die tonight, And you should come to my cold corpse and 800, Clasp my hand to show the grief you feel— And say, "If I should die tonight, I should consider my cold corpse and 800."

Just when I'm 'bout payin' me that ten, I might arise the while, But I'd drop dead again.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Great fall Of snow we had last week created such big demand for warm and serviceable clothes that we have had about all we could do to fill orders. The "broken lot" sale is still going on with the sizes a little more broken, but the prices are out accordingly. The cut includes odd sizes in overcoats, ulsters and suits for boys and men. You can save from \$5 to \$10 on a suit and \$10 to \$15 on an overcoat if you buy at this sale. Every one is a dead sure bargain. BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.