

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DEMO-REP. COMBINE.

The mouthpieces of J. Sterling Morton at Nebraska City and the railroad organs at Lincoln are about the only papers in the state that have given their unqualified approval to the combine between democrats and republicans in the state senate that has for its manifest object the defeat of all legislation that may be offensive to the allied corporations and jobbers.

One of the loudest shouters is Rosewater, and in double-columned articles he is denouncing the combine, and yet he is denouncing it only in order to bring it about. He cannot help but speak. His pet scheme, by which he expected to control all legislation in the senate and perhaps elect himself senator by success, has been most effectually knocked in the head, and the editor of The Bee is now a dead and buried politician with no hopes of resurrection.

The popular caucus demanded everything, and in trying to enforce that demand they were assisted by Bryan and other people who evidently far preferred the success of the independent party to the welfare of the state. There was no shadow of a doubt that the independent party would be elected, and that the independent party would be elected, and that the independent party would be elected.

THE BEE knows nothing about the alleged compact between the independents and the democrats. The independents may or may not be able to justify themselves as regards the charge of bad faith and hogwashiness. We propose, however, to disabuse the mind of Mr. Morton and the railroad contingent concerning the course pursued by Rosewater and THE BEE in connection with the organization of the legislature.

There is only one thing that will satisfy the people with the legislative deadlock, and that is the defeat of all combines and conspiracies to thwart legislation in their interest. Let the committees be organized with the sole view to expedite the enactment of laws to which members of all parties are pledged, and all will be forgiven, if not forgotten.

THAT portion of the financial measure agreed upon by the house committee on banking and currency which proposes to reduce the tax on national bank circulation will not meet with general popular approval. There can be no reasonable objection to allowing the banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure circulation, but this concession is all that they can fairly ask.

It would seem that the democrats of the present house are not disposed to recognize the demand of the Chicago platform for the repeal of the law taxing state bank issues. A proposal to do this, made to the house committee on banking and currency, was rejected by the very decisive vote of 11 to 1. Representative Harter of Ohio introduced at the first session of a bill in conformity with the demand of the platform, but it has not been heard of since, and probably will not be until the next congress, if then.

THE indications are that the republicans in congress will be found practically unanimous in opposition to the immediate repeal or suspension of the silver purchase law. This seems to be a fair inference from the substitute offered by Senator Aldrich to the McPherson resolution for an immediate suspension of the law, the substitute proposing a suspension after July 1, 1894, if in the meantime there should be no intentional agreement regarding silver, the treasury to keep good its gold reserve by the sale of bonds. Of course if the republicans decide upon this course that will do away with all chance of silver legislation at the present session.

AT a canal mass meeting in New York the other day resolutions were adopted which point out how the railroads have brazenly possessed themselves of privileges to which they have no shadow of right in order to cripple the Erie canal. They have seized upon the canal terminals, ignored the state grain elevator law, forcing canal grain to pay nearly double the rate allowed, monopolized the wharves at Buffalo and New York, occupied the canal boat steps with their lighters, taken possession of property that has cost the state millions of dollars, and in fact appropriated to their own use about all of the available facilities provided by the state for the effective operation of the canal, which is their competitor for freight from the lakes to the seaboard. This is an old story retold, but the friends of the canal seem to be a little more indignant now than usual, and perhaps they will insist upon having their rights protected.

afford the opportunity which the enemies of the republic are waiting for. The strength of the government in the present crisis has been found chiefly in the faith of the people in the integrity of their president, and if this were shattered and Carnot forced to resign France might have a most calamitous epoch before political peace and order could be restored.

It is not to be doubted that the plotters against republican institutions in France have been very active since the Panama trouble arose, and the reason why they have not been more demonstrative is to be found in the fact that there is no agreement among them—that each of the mischievous elements antagonizes the others. The greatest danger to the French republic is not from the plots of the Orleansists, formulated on foreign soil, but from dissatisfied and ambitious schemers at home. The forces, however, that would attempt the overthrow of republican institutions must be recruited chiefly in Paris, and there the government is well prepared to promptly and vigorously resist any such movement.

Manifestly the political situation in France is most critical, and it would seem that the greatest wisdom and prudence will have to be exercised in order to avert a revolutionary movement, which once started it might be hard to stop. Perhaps the most potent influence for the prevention of such an outbreak is the knowledge which all Frenchmen have that disaster to France would bring advantage to Germany and put further in the future the time when the former can repair the losses and efface the humiliation she has suffered at the hands of the latter. This alone ought to be sufficient to restrain Frenchmen from any attempt to overturn the republic.

BANK CLEARINGS OF A YEAR. The bank clearings of the United States for the year 1892 show the greatest volume of business transactions ever known in the history of the country; but what is of greater interest to Omaha is the fact that the clearings in this city show a large increase over those of preceding years and exceed those of 1891 by \$83,092,839. According to Bradstreet's Omaha ranks eighteenth among the cities of the United States in respect to bank clearings. Her total is \$295,319,922, or only a little more than \$1,000,000 less than that of Cleveland, which stands seventeenth in the list. In 1891 Cleveland stood tenth and Omaha twenty-third. Omaha's gain in rank has been greater than that of any city in the United States. Nearly all of the sixty-one cities reporting clearings have shown more or less gain, but a few, chiefly in the south, have fallen off a little. Of the Pacific coast cities San Francisco, Los Angeles and Tacoma show smaller clearings in 1892 than in 1891, and Duluth stands alone in the northwest in that respect, having fallen from the thirty-second to the thirty-fourth place in rank.

The clearings of this city for December last were \$29,112,196 as against \$21,644,779 during the same month in 1891, which is a little in excess of the monthly average for the year. These figures tell the story of the growth of business in Omaha with great force and eloquence. There was nothing in the nature of a boom here last year, and because the voice of the boomer was silent it was supposed by some people that the town must be standing still. The record of bank clearings proves that this was by no means the case and that the volume of business was rapidly increasing without attracting any particular notice. There is every reason to believe that the present year will be as prosperous as the one just ended and that this city will take a higher rank in bank clearings when the year's record is made up than even the enviable one which she now occupies.

It should not be forgotten, however, that bank clearings form only a partial index of growth. They are created by business transactions and fairly measure their volume, but there is much that pertains to the development of a city that has nothing to do with the banks. Many manufacturing cities having a population exceeding that of Omaha make a comparatively small showing in the matter of bank clearings, but they are nevertheless prosperous. Their prosperity arises largely from the fact that they employ many thousands of wage earners to whom millions of dollars are paid annually of which no record can be found in clearing house returns. This city needs more manufacturing and a larger army of wage earners to make its development what it should be. In this respect Omaha is gaining year by year, and the past year has been one of brilliant achievement among the factories already established, but more are needed.

A VERY PRACTICAL MATTER. The quarantine question is the broadest sense a practical question, in connection with which no theoretical considerations should receive attention. Those who attempt to introduce the matter into the discussion of the proposal to give the federal authorities control of quarantine regulations and to establish a uniform system are not actuated by a desire to promote the general good. Whether they do so on the ground that it is the sole right of the states to establish and maintain quarantine, or for the less defensible reason that national control would deprive a number of state politicians of fat places, they are equally enemies of the general welfare. Those who base their opposition to the proposed policy on the pretext that it might work some harm to the commercial interests of the country are mere cavillers, who have more concern for a political theory, which is the true ground of their hostility, than for the health of the 65,000,000 of people of this country. The people who profess to be so terribly afraid to confer

additional powers upon the national authorities in this matter are politicians who are more interested about guarding their personal positions than they are about protecting the people from the threatened invasion of a pestilence. Nearly everything that has been said in congress and out of it in opposition to the proposed federal control of quarantine has been prompted by sectional or selfish motives. This is a matter in which the whole people are deeply concerned, and not merely those on the seaboard. The inhabitants of every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the northern to the southern boundaries of the country, demand that they shall be adequately protected against an invasion of cholera, and the very great majority of them believe that in order to insure such protection there must be uniform regulations, with a single power to enforce them. Why should the people of the inland states be compelled to be at the mercy of state boards of health at the seaport cities, some of which may be faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties and some not? There are not at present any thorough state quarantine regulations anywhere. The best are at New York, but there is the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of that city that these are not what they should be, and if they were made as complete as possible there would be no assurance that they would be properly enforced by the politicians assigned to that duty. The governor of Pennsylvania says the quarantine arrangements at Philadelphia are not satisfactory, and those at Boston are probably no better. Except at New Orleans there are practically no regulations at any of the southern ports, though doubtless all of them there is a pretense of maintaining regulations which enables a few politicians to draw salaries for doing nothing. It was stated on the floor of the senate a few days ago that in Alabama and Georgia, for instance, the officials make up the quarantine laws to rob shipmasters. For example, a vessel will get within sixteen or eighteen miles of Mobile, when there is no danger of cholera or anything else, and some person entirely ignorant of his duty will go on board, burn some sulphur in a tin vessel, call it fumigating, and charge the vessel with very heavy fees. National control would interfere with this sort of business to the benefit of both the shipmasters and the people.

There is nothing very radical in what it is proposed shall be done. In the judgment of many the contemplated legislation does not go far enough. It simply provides that the national authorities shall aid the state authorities in enforcing quarantine regulations where they exist and are sufficient, and that where there are no regulations or they are inadequate, the secretary of the treasury shall provide them. There is no reasonable ground for opposition to such an arrangement, nor ought there be any difficulty in securing under a law of this kind harmonious action between the national and state authorities.

The state of Washington is yet very young, but its people are fully alive to the fact that it has possibilities before it and that one of the most important steps toward its development is the building of good roads. THE BEE has received a communication from the chairman of the legislative committee of the road organization in Lewis county in that state, containing some information concerning the work that is being done there in the direction of public road improvement. The organization has sent out letters to all of the property owners in the county and has received hundreds of replies which indicate a lively popular interest in the enterprise. The subject will be brought before the legislature and an energetic effort will be made to establish a system of road construction that will meet the demands of the time. It is proposed that the roads to be built in each county shall constitute a system and that a general plan to that end shall be made at the outset. The plan provides that a part of the work of construction and all of that of repairs shall be done by the people, the cost to be borne in proportion to the benefits, but that counties and townships may issue bonds up to a certain amount. It is contemplated that by this means the roads may be built now and paid for in part by future generations who will receive benefit from them. There can be no doubt that this is the only practicable plan. The great cost of constructing such roads as are now needed cannot all be borne by those who build them. To attempt to do this would mean simply temporary road building. It may be found that there are weak points in the preliminary plan of the Washington people, but they can be corrected as the work of organization proceeds. To have made a start is something, and we wish that Nebraska had got even as far as that. This state is as much in need of good roads as any other in the union, and at its present rapid rate of development, this need will be more distinctly felt each year.

THE democrats in congress, or some of them, seem not to be altogether satisfied with the recent action of the president in extending the classified service and bringing some 7,000 or 8,000 postoffice employees under the civil service rules. It has led them to institute some inquiries, evidently in the hope of finding faults that will give an excuse for some sort of legislation that will undo in part at least what has been done in the way of lessening democratic patronage. It will not be at all surprising if they find their inquiry disappointing.

Paving the Way. Kansas City Journal. Canada is industriously preparing for annexation. She added \$5,500,000 to her debt last year. Jolly Prospect for Republicans. Chicago Inter Ocean. When the two or more democratic parties in New York get down to fighting each other it will be a good time for republicans to go in and lick them, one at a time. Jury Duty in Washington. Washington Post. W. H. Fisher, a druggist, and W. S. Sigourney, an undertaker, were excused on account of their avocations, while E. P. Cohen, a clothing dealer, who also pleaded pressing business engagements as a reason

for not serving, was not excused. "Your business," remarked Judge Miller, "is not so pressing as that of the other gentlemen. Mr. Fisher has to dose the patient and then he has to attend to his own customers, and you, Mr. Cohen, have your customers to wait. I think you are competent."

Not White Their Lungs Last. Washington Post. Colonel Lambert announces that Mr. Cleveland will not forget his friends, and there are numerous individuals who will not allow his refusal to forget them that they claim to trot in the friendship class.

Proof of Good Management. Globe Democrat. The Illinois republican have a good deficit in the state treasury and they have so managed public affairs as to create a surplus of over \$1,000,000, which is more than the democrats have ever done in any state.

No Woman Domination. Boston Herald. It is no wonder that the men in Massachusetts, where there are 80,000 surplus spinners, are a little wary in surrendering to a woman. And so the rallying cry is likely soon to be "no woman voters; no woman domination."

Renewed His Concentration. New York Advertiser. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Cleveland has formally renewed and refreshed his sense of the gravity of his position as the chosen one who has been appointed and consecrated to the great work of leading the American people out of the wilderness. There has been an uneasy feeling of gloom, as it were, a vague apprehension of loss, in the bosoms of the American people ever since the Reform Club dinner, because since then there has been no public assurance that Grover still appreciated the almost paralyzing force of the tremendous situation in which he is placed by destiny.

An Interesting Experiment. Kansas City Times. Prof. Andrew J. Seymour of Rockford, Ill., proposes to go into a forty-day trance next summer. He further says that he will cause his body to be buried and sealed above ground, and watch to see if it is possible to fraud. Prof. Seymour has for years been appearing in the east as a mind reader and at different times he has given samples of suspended animation covering periods of from one hour to two days. The thing that this Illinois man proposes to do is to suspend his vital functions for a high caste fakir frequently pass into a state of trance for ten or twelve days. This is attested by Keller, the famous magician, in the official number of the North American Review. Mr. Keller says that he knows of two cases of suspended animation in which there was not the slightest chance for detection. Whether the fakirs have discovered some new natural law or have handed down to them a knowledge of nature yet unknown to our civilization, Mr. Keller can not determine. He merely knows that the high caste fakirs do the wonderful things that are attributed to them. Prof. Seymour may have the key to the situation.

SENATORIAL POTPOURRI. Plattsmouth Journal (Dem.). For United States senator: John A. McShane. Plattsmouth: Protection to home industries. Hastings Nebraska (Rep.). It is inconceivable that the independents in the legislature should refuse their support to Hon. John H. Powers and take up McKelgan, for Powers is immensely McKelgan's superior in ability, integrity and political integrity. Powers would certainly better represent Nebraska in the United States senate than McKelgan, and his vote for the party has been made or not. If the legislators of the month of republicans on the great party question, placed a crushing weapon in the hands of one of our own people, the powerful endorsement of his vote to the most dangerous fallacies of the independents. Senator Paddock has given us an independent legislature with a democratic contingent and if the republicans fail to elect the senator let the blame rest with him.

Lincoln News (Rep.). After Friday's developments in the legislature it will be practically impossible to elect a democrat to succeed Algernon Sidney Paddock in the senate of the United States, and the prospects for an independent are scarcely any better. The demop-fusion seems to have been broken, and if the republicans can unite on a candidate it is very probable that the successor to Algernon Sidney Paddock may be a republican. The outlook is more encouraging just now than it has been at any time in the past several days. But the election is beset by many perils. The temptation to secure the election of a republican by dishonest methods is all too great, and it will be surprising if the election of a senator is accomplished without scandal. The republicans had better lose the senatorship than secure it at the cost of party discipline and in common with many good republicans, the News believes the republicans will come out of the senatorial election without having subjected the party to disgraceful suspicions and charges.

AWAY WITH THE BILLS. Washington Star. "It is hard to get along in this world without taking sides," remarked the man who was buying bacon. Later Ocean. Pete shivering—I tell ye, Mike, I've heart aches for doin' this winter. Mike—Why, man? Pete—Think of the coal they have to buy, poor things. New York Herald. Illusive, wandering, midnight walt, Pray tell me, I implore, Where do you see the prospect of 't night, Oh, keyhole of my door?

Puck: Guest—Great Scott, man! Can't you be more careful? You have spilled the sauce all over my napkin. Puck—Beg pardon, sir, I am sure, I'll pay for it, sir. Guest—How will you pay for it? Puck—I won't charge it on the check, sir. Good News: Cholly (disconsolately)—Yas, she wufused me and she lawfed at me too. If it wud be for one thing or the other I wud be a friend—You still hope? Cholly—No; but the watah wud take the wewees out of my wewees, you know.

WHAT COULD BE DO? Hurlock Life. If I kissed you would you be indignant with me—make resistance? Fish and blisk wud order me to kiss you. "Tragic tones to 'keep my distance'" Break your pretty voice in two. "G'ing some one out to assist you." Tell me, sweet, what would you do if I kissed you?

If you kissed me I might scold you and be more than arms-length hold you To discourage your advances. If you kissed me I might kiss you, and as at this minute—to assist me, To kiss some one else could I do, If you kissed me?

TAKE HEART. The chronic weakness, painful disorders, and delicate derangements of the female system, which no woman can afford to neglect, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a legitimate medicine for women, carefully adapted to her delicate organization. It builds up and invigorates the entire system, regulates and promotes all the proper functions, and restores health and strength. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for women's ailments that is guaranteed. If it fails to cure your ailment, you have your money back.

Which is the best to try, if you have Catarrh—a medicine that claims to have cured others, or a medicine that is backed by science to cure you? The proprietors of Dr. J. C. Cattell's Remedy agree to cure you. Catarrh, perfectly and permanently, or they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

EXONERATED AGENT COOPER

Secretary Noble Declares That South Dakota Indians Were Not Swindled.

PROPERLY DISBURSED THE FUNDS

Full Amount of the One Hundred Thousand Appropriated to the Indians is Loyal Sioux for Losses of the Recent Campaign Fairly Distributed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 218 FURNACE STREET. WASHINGTON, D.C. Jan. 10. Secretary Noble today announced that he had carefully examined the report of Special Agent Sissonney upon the administration of Agent Cooper, who was sent out by the interior department to disburse the \$100,000 appropriated for the loyal Sioux who rendered services to the government in the campaign of three years ago and sustained financial losses, and that he found his administration honorable. He fully exonerated Cooper. It will be remembered that it was charged that Cooper had not turned over the full amounts to the Indians to whom they were entitled; that he had turned directly or indirectly into the hands of agents, lobbyists and lawyers sums which should have gone and remained with the Indians and that he had in fact been accounted upon his mission of distributing the money by a Washington lawyer or lobbyist who had secured some of the money.

There was a suspicion that a private arrangement had been entered into between the Indians and schemers by which a "straw" had been made of the money and only a portion of the funds really went where they were intended to go. Special Agent Sissonney was sent out to investigate the charges and made a report to the government. Special Agent Pettigrew of the Chicago office was in many quarters credited with having brought about the investigation of Agent Cooper. The senator says that he has corresponded today that he had only filed charges prepared by his constituents; he had not originated the charges, "but," he said, "I consolidated them with a view of having the lot of and punishing fraud while Mr. Noble is secretary of the interior. He would whitewash and."

Senator Pettigrew is much put out over the termination of this affair, and believes the Indians have been cheated by some one who has made some of the money to suffer for his dishonesty. Prefers the Democratic Rank. Yesterday Senator Kyle of South Dakota demonstrated how much influence he has with the democrats and how little he cares for the interests of his constituents, compared with his desire to act with the party soon to come into power. At a meeting of the senate committee on Indian affairs a number of the great importance to everyone in the northwest, and especially South Dakota and Nebraska, were taken up and considered with a view of having the lot of subjects disposed of and into legislation before the end of this session.

One of the bills was drafted by Senator Kyle. It was proposed by Senator Pettigrew to adopt as an amendment to the consolidated bill a measure made by Representative Pickett, which had passed the house. It proposes to give a certain number of acres of land to the Indians for a period of eight years, whether any improvements have been made or not. If the eight years residence is proven and settlers pay \$1.25 an acre for the land. Senator Kyle boasted at Sioux City recently that his measure would not become law, because, presumably, it was drafted by Major Pickett. Every democrat on the senate committee voted against the measure, and the democrats, defying some of the other bills, as the committee could not report the lot. This Mr. Kyle, by co-operation with the democrats, defied some of the other bills, as the committee could not report the lot. This Mr. Kyle, by co-operation with the democrats, defied some of the other bills, as the committee could not report the lot.

Lively Discussion Provoked. The orator of Tammany was as conspicuous in Washington today as the senatorial candidate of Tammany in Albany. It was really a field day in the house of eloquence, of sarcastic retort and rejoinder and of exciting debate, which deserved the crowded galleries and full attendance on the floor. The weather, however, which is the bitterest that the latitude of Washington has known for many years, kept all visitors away from the wind swept Capitol hill and deterred many members from attendance. The senate committee voted against the resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution changing the date of the inauguration of the president from March to April 30 and making the term of a member of congress begin on December 31, instead of on March 4.

This is one of the propositions to amend the constitution which, ever since Mr. Cran introduced it four years ago, has excited unusual attention. There are so many arguments in its favor, based chiefly upon the climatic advantages of a later date for presidential inauguration and upon the long period which now intervenes between the election of a member of congress in November of one year and the beginning of his term in December of the following year, that the current opinion of congress has been strongly in favor of the changes. Despite the empty galleries, therefore, there was great interest on the floor of the house today when, in accordance with an order of the committee on rules, the resolution came up

for discussion. Mr. English of New Jersey was making a strong speech in its favor when Tammany orator, Bourke Cochrane, arose merely to make an inquiry. Instantly so many members of the house gathered about Mr. Cochrane's desk that he was almost forced to change his inquiry into an argument and he plunged into a speech which held his fellow members enthralled. It was Mr. Cochrane's first great effort upon a topic of national interest since his midnight speech before the Chicago convention in protest against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. Cochrane's address to his reputation today as a fluent, forcible and entrancing orator. Mr. Cochrane's argument was directed against the proposed amendment and had an obvious effect upon the house. At a later stage of the session there was a sharp interchange of compliments between ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Sprenger, which left the Illinois chairman of the ways and means committee in a most lamentable plight.

To Influence the Market. A report was circulated in New York today, probably for stock market purposes, that the ways and means committee had reported favorably the Scott bill to increase the whiskey tax from 90c to \$1.25 a gallon. The bill has not been reported and there is no probability that it will be reported at this session. The distillers have been making an effort to have the tax on beer and other malt beverages increased to a material point, claiming that malt goods are alcoholic beverages in competition with spirits in the market. There is not the least disposition on the part of the senate or this administration to come in competition with spirits in the revenue laws and no legislation under a year at least can be expected upon the subject of internal revenue.

Miscellaneous. Paul H. Longfellow of Omaha is at Willards and J. H. Boney of Idaho is at the Arlington. Colonel Gay V. Henry is slowly convalescing from a severe illness at the home of Mr. A. J. Drexel in Philadelphia. Mrs. Henry is with him. W. H. Bixley, C. W. Davis, W. T. Hastings, E. T. Israel, T. C. Tipton, T. C. Clark, C. F. Hellman, Colonel W. H. Michael, E. E. Griswold, Dr. Calvert, Dr. Peabody and a number of other Nebraskans in the city, congratulated him upon his recovery. They were received most cordially and an hour or two were spent most delightfully. Judge Lamberton is being given quite a friendly greeting in official life and has created a most favorable impression. Senator Wilson today introduced a bill to pay John Bryson \$88,000, amount paid by him for rent while postmaster at Reed Oak Junction, Ia., between the years of 1876 and 1886. It appears that Postmaster Bryson received but partial compensation for his services, and his account has never been adjudicated. W. T. Sheridan, postmaster at Ordway, Brown county, S. D., has resigned. P. S. H.

Business Failures Last Year. Ohio State Journal. The number of business failures in the United States during the year just closed was the smallest since 1861. Yet the country, in spite of this record, deliberately voted the most successful administration out of office by the largest majority on record. Putting on Air for Political Reasons. Cincinnati Commercial. The democrats of Alabama take an firm air in proposing to adopt an educational qualification for voters. They would appear to be the smallest since 1861. Yet the country, in spite of this record, deliberately voted the most successful administration out of office by the largest majority on record. Putting on Air for Political Reasons. Cincinnati Commercial. The democrats of Alabama take an firm air in proposing to adopt an educational qualification for voters. They would appear to be the smallest since 1861. Yet the country, in spite of this record, deliberately voted the most successful administration out of office by the largest majority on record.

Pears' Soap

Skin blemishes, like foul teeth, are the more offensive because they are mostly voluntary. The pores are closed. One cannot open them in a minute; he may in a month. Try plenty of soap, give it plenty of time, and often; excess of good soap will do no harm. Use Pears'—no alkali in it; nothing but soap. All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. It's a long time Since we gave you fellows a snap in suits and overcoats such as we are going to give you this week. We have now displayed in our corner window an almost complete assortment of our suits and overcoats—so complete that you can certainly see one there that you want—well, you can have any one in the window for a ten dollar bill. We never sold any of them for less than \$12 and lots of them as high as \$20. No use to describe them—you won't buy 'till you see them, but when you see them you will buy them. \$10 for choice. Our garments are always proper in style, substantial in fabric and as well made as tailors can make them. We have nearly all sizes in the window, but it's time to unload and our sacrifice out no figure beyond the fact that you have the choice of any overcoat or suit in that window for \$10. BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 8:30. S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas St.