

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VAGARIES. Every winter when congress is in session the grand army of lobbyists, office seekers and snobocratic swells at the national capital is reinforced by an aggregation of half-bred men, short-haired spinners and hair-brained visionaries, who proclaim themselves as the emancipators of American womanhood.

Such a convention is just now being held at Washington and its proceedings, as usual, have been given wide publicity through the press. While there is really nothing happened that would indicate any immediate remote tidal wave in favor of woman suffrage, the utterances of the stalwart senator from Wyoming, Mr. Carey, will doubtless be quoted by the suffrage agitators as most conclusive proof that we are on the eve of the long-predicted political millennium.

Senator Carey stated that women in Wyoming not only vote for presidential electors, but all federal, state, county, municipal and school officers, and the same will now be true of Colorado also. "Colorado and Wyoming," said the senator, "have incorporated the doctrine of political rights of both sexes in their organic law, because it is just to woman and it is best for man, a principle so true that the time is near at hand when no man will have the courage to deny it."

Every politician that hails from Wyoming may be depended on to lead woman suffrage to the political saddle. But neither Senator Carey nor anybody who subscribes to the vagaries of the woman suffrage cause has ever been able to point out wherein the people of Wyoming have been benefited by woman suffrage, morally, socially, politically or financially. Woman suffrage was introduced in Wyoming so much as a matter of sentiment as to lay the foundation for claims to a larger population than other territories that had male suffrage and hence a smaller number of registered voters. It was engrafted on the organic law of Wyoming as a matter of cowardice and also for the reason above named—to make as big a showing as possible in the aggregate vote.

What has Wyoming to show from the moral reform standpoint? Have policies been pursued by giving women the right to vote, hold office and serve on juries? Most assuredly not. The conspurcious politics, if anything, dirtier than it ever was. The successful candidate must not only strike bargains with the bad men, but also with the bad women. Have crime and vice decreased perceptibly? Not at all. The towns of Wyoming are no less infected with vice and crime than the towns of Dakota or Nebraska.

In his exultation Senator Carey sees visions of the political paradise over in Utah just as soon as she shall be admitted to the sisterhood of states. This is about as rational as his prediction that Nebraska will adopt woman suffrage within a few years. Did not Utah have woman suffrage during the whole reign of Brigham Young? And what good did it do for Utah women? They had five votes to one in the territory and yet they did not get rid of polygamy until after equal suffrage was abolished and polygamy had been wiped out by act of congress. Why should the woman suffrage issue be resurrected in Nebraska? It was submitted, debated and snowed under an overwhelming majority only a few years ago. Any party that would load up with female suffrage now, or in the next five years, would be swamped out of sight.

MOVING TO NEBRASKA. There was republished in The Bee of yesterday an article from the Sioux City Journal noting the fact of a considerable exodus from eastern and southern Iowa to northwestern Nebraska. Most of the people who are migrating from Iowa to this state have been, it appears, renters of farms, and they have been successful in accumulating enough capital to become purchasers. As they can buy good land in Nebraska very much cheaper than in Iowa they are coming to this state, and being practical and experienced agriculturists they are most welcome. Very likely the example of these people will become contagious and there will be witnessed a more extensive emigration from Iowa of farmers living on rented lands who, having the means to buy, will invest in the cheaper and equally desirable lands of Nebraska. A considerable accession to our farming population from Kansas is also promised, if reported inquiries mean anything, and there is every reason to look for a movement in this direction from Illinois and Missouri, the railroad companies, as recently noted, having received numerous applications for information from farmers in those states. It will not be at all surprising if with the opening of spring the immigration into Nebraska shall assume marked proportions.

As the agricultural capabilities and opportunities of this state become more widely understood its rapid growth in population will be assured. It may be assumed that everybody knows of its superior soil and climate, but this is not so. A very small percentage of the farmers of Ohio, Indiana and the states west of them, are safe to say, know anything about it, and it is not to be doubted that if more of them had this knowledge it would be greatly to Nebraska's advantage. A wider and more thorough dissemination of information regarding the agricultural capabilities of the state is unquestionably to be desired, and this is a matter which the next legislature ought to give some attention to. For the next few years there is likely to be an active demand for cheap farming lands and no state can offer equally desirable lands at lower prices than they can be bought for in Nebraska.

The present year ought to witness a vigorous movement by commercial organizations and other agencies to advance the material prosperity of this state, and the obvious way to do this is by a liberal and judicious dissemination of facts and information that will impress those elsewhere who are seeking to improve their condition. Nebraska is growing and will continue to grow. There is no doubt about that. But no harm can come from well devised measures to urge progress.

PROTECTING LETTER CARRIERS. The National Association of Letter Carriers has asked congress for legislation to regulate the mode of removal of letter carriers by a bill for this purpose has been introduced in the house. It provides that no letter carrier shall be recommended for removal until the charges against him have been examined, with reasonable notice to him, in such manner of examination as the regulations of the department may prescribe; also, that the record of this examination shall be reviewed by such a board as the postmaster general shall prescribe. When these conditions have been fulfilled the postmaster may exercise full discretion as to recommending, and the department as to ordering, a removal. There does not appear to be anything unreasonable or objectionable in this measure.

Letter carriers are appointed after competitive examination and what they aim to attain by the proposed legislation is protection from removal on secret charges. They do not seek to place any limitation on the power of removal, but simply ask that it shall be exercised openly, giving them a fair opportunity for a hearing, to which they are unquestionably justly entitled. Existing law gives a measure of protection to these very useful public servants, but evidently not sufficient to fully guard them against the surreptitious schemes of spoliators. As a contemporary states the case, if a postmaster is a sportsman and a partisan, he will be tempted to make places for his party friends by removals. The pieces once vacant, applicants for them, even under the civil service rules, will be mostly of the partisan postmaster's party, and from these, with a little ingenuity, he will get the men he wants. The service will necessarily suffer, an injustice will be done the old carriers, and the new men will have to learn their business at great expense of time and trouble and money, the

patrons of the office in the meantime suffering injury and inconvenience. The reasons in support of the proposed legislation are numerous and conclusive, but it is not possible to feel much confidence in the enactment of such legislation by the present congress. The party in power does not propose to do anything to put a restraint upon partisan spoliations. On the contrary its disposition seems to be to give all possible encouragement to the spoliator, the common complaint being that democrats are not replacing republicans rapidly enough in the public service. If it were the democrats care for the interests of the public in connection with the postal service is shown in the proposition to relocate 1,099 clerks removed from that service five years ago. But the letter carriers have a strong case and ought to succeed in securing the legislation they ask for.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND THE LAW. The great advance which organized labor has made in this country during the past few months in impressing themselves upon the attention of the lawmakers and the law interpreters deserves more than a passing notice. The prominence that has been given to labor controversies and the recognition that has been secured by labor organizations would have astonished even the labor leaders of a few decades ago. The changes in the relations of these organizations to the law have almost all been in favor of the contentions of the workman. They have realized in some instances a permanent and established self-asserted protection of the court as against the demands of the employers.

The rise of labor organizations is itself a mere history of successive victories over repressive legislation. Between the craft guilds and the merchant guilds and the modern trades union it has been shown that there has been no direct connection. The trades unions sprang up in England during the latter part of the last century as secret fraternal societies. To avoid the penalties of the apprenticeship and journeyman's laws they were forced to act for their mutual advantage in utmost secrecy. So soon as their power began to be perceptibly felt they were made the targets of a series of combination acts beginning in 1800 and repeatedly re-enacted and amended. Not until 1824 was the combination act repealed by Parliament, leaving the workmen free to combine "for improving wages and reducing the hours of labor," but still subject to many legal disabilities. From the passage of that act trades unionism in England took a new impetus. Its progress was steady and continuous and in 1871 was crowned with the enactment of the trades union act, aimed to afford the legal recognition which the workmen had long been demanding. In Germany labor organizations were rigidly repressed by the government previous to 1875, since which time they have received a sparing encouragement. France and Austria have only given the trade union a legal status since the late '80's. The removal of legal obstacles has in every instance been followed by a rapid growth of the labor organizations.

The principles of the common law so destructive of labor combinations in England prevailed also in this country with similar effects upon our workmen. Although numerous authorities have claimed to have discovered the existence of trades unions in the United States during the first decade of this century and even before 1800 these isolated instances were for the most part temporary and formed for particular purposes. Labor organizations did not become common until many years later and only secured a permanent and established foothold when their extension into all branches of industry just after the close of the late war. The Knights of Labor originated in 1869, the different federations of trades unions trace their histories only a few years back. Each year has seen additional legislation placed on our statute books in pursuance of programs promulgated by labor organizations. Of the laws against combinations of workmen, few remain except those relating to conspiracy and the employment of violence or force. Importance must be attached to the recent decisions affecting labor organizations for two reasons. In the first place, they are indications that these organizations have at last attained a complete standing in court. The judges have shown a disposition to regard the interests of the workmen in the light of the interests of the labor organization and to allow them representation in their organized capacity. They grant hearings to attorneys retained by the labor organizations and they tell receivers to treat with the labor representatives before venturing to apply for judicial orders. They furthermore open a grievous, small though it now is, through which the wages controversies may be brought into court for final adjustment and determination. Where they forbid the strike as a weapon of labor they offer in its place an opportunity to present the claims of the organization in court and to submit their grievances for judicial redress. Whatever has been lost to the cause of labor organizations by these decisions has been more than counter-balanced by the gains thus secured.

Three Years Too Much. If the Wilson act turns out to be as bad as the country expects, it will be on the statute book only three years, for the republican president who takes his seat on March 4, 1891, will call the republican congress which comes into existence at the same time in extra session to repeal the law. But it should not be as long as this it may live four years and be killed in regular session.

A New Complication. Springfield (Mo. Sp.) Republican. Judge Caldwell's declaration that such railroad employees are government employees gives further force to the contention that the eight-hour law of 1890 is unconstitutional. If this point could be established, its effect would be wide-reaching, for there are thousands of railroads in different parts of the country now being operated by receivers. The employees of these receivers can only be compelled to work eight hours each day, instead of the ten hours which they now work. The labor cost of operating these roads will be heavily increased, if not nearly doubled. Two sets of men must be hired to do the work one set is now doing, and wages cannot be correspondingly reduced. For the benefit of 132 railroads it is a question of wages to a government employee on account of reducing the hours of labor to eight.

Some Duties of Charity. Hargers Week. The prevailing distress among the poor is something to be faced resolutely and with action. The first charity that contacts us is toward the people who have served our common needs. No one should think of saving money for general charity by dismissing a servant. Even if one's own income is impaired, the wages-earners whom we employ ought to be the last to suffer. This is charity of the noblest sort. Next the distressed laborer should be maintained as long as possible for the sake of the dependents which he supports, and of the family which he sustains. Most of all, it is our duty to enjoy to the last moment the amusement that both pleasure and advantage not only for the welfare of those whose vocation is to provide it, but also for the enjoyment of those who are its recipients. The drama is not mere gratification that may be dispensed with when the necessities of life are such that there is no room left for much charity in the world. Therefore the person who has money for his own relief of others owe it to himself to do all in his power to keep the community cheerful.

Finally, when the question comes between reducing the customary expenditures for luxuries and amusements, or of the amount that is usually put aside from savings, it is best to take the additional sum for charity from our savings. It may be said that this does not involve so much sacrifice as the luxury would, but that is not true to the person who habitually saves. Keeping up expenditures and giving from the savings is simply increasing the sum devoted to charity. If we reduce our expenditures, we are saving money for the relief of others and we are saving money for ourselves, which we take to be a little more upon another.

anything to render his name illustrious in military annals. Undoubtedly the insurrection is a very serious matter for Brazil, but the rest of the world is beginning to regard it as something of a comedy in warfare.

Chinamen in Deadwood are being photographed preparatory to full compliance with the provisions of the Geary exclusion act. It is a significant fact, however, that the Mongolians ignored the law until the grand marshal of the Six Companies instructed them to obey its mandate. It is an accepted fact that Chinamen in this country have far more respect for the decrees of the Six Companies than they have for the federal statutes or orders of the courts. To disobey the former is to invite certain death; to ignore the latter in the case in point would mean banishment. Had it suited the purposes of the Six Companies to order non-compliance with the Geary law, its provisions would have been a dead letter. The question is, can the United States government longer tolerate the reign of the Six Companies, which, as far as the Chinese are concerned, is an absolute oligarchy?

Within the past year no less than four instances have arisen in which irresponsible parties have swindled the public by the sale of admission tickets for alleged charity entertainments of one kind or another. It has heretofore been suggested that an ordinance be passed forbidding any person to sell tickets for a public entertainment without a license or a special permit from the mayor. Purchasers could require peddlers to show receipts before parting with their money. Failure to show receipts would cause suspicion of fraud and the peddlers could readily be run down by the police. This is a subject which merits consideration at the hands of our city fathers.

When the ten largest cities are given the practical management of their own postoffices the postoffice officials will be relieved of a great deal of detail work that at present devolves upon them. But they will also be expected to pay more attention to the perfection of the working arrangements of the postoffices in the remaining cities. Take away the street network and hold the postoffice department to a strict accountability for the efficiency of the important business confided to its care.

The Grand Army encampment is booked for Lincoln during the coming week. Singularly enough, a large number of the old guard of political veterans will assemble at the state capital at the same time; but, then, of course, no one will have the hardihood to suggest that there will be any connection between the two gatherings. The Grand Army men will be there for a laudable purpose. The old guard will simply visit Lincoln on a foraging expedition.

People who think there is no further call for relief for the poor are laboring under a delusion. There are numbers of worthy families whose heads are without employment and who require assistance until something shall be provided for them to do. The regularly organized charitable societies are in a position to prosecute this work. The best way to insure the effectiveness of a contribution is to entrust it to these societies for distribution.

The reckless daring of the California handitti who deliberately wrecked a passenger train, and thus endangered the lives of the people on board, seems to call for some immediate action upon the part, not only of the express and railroad people, but upon the part of the state and federal officials. The train robbers are becoming entirely too numerous and too reckless.

"Love and money both gone" is the way the flight of Cashier John W. Love, with \$110,000 belonging to the national bank in which he was employed, is significantly chronicled.

Glimpes of Daylight. Washington Post. All these things go to show that the great trial is in the right direction; that it is not retrograding; that capital is less fearful and money less tightly hoarded. No elemental reaction is looked for or under existing conditions possible, but the glimpses of daylight that we see after those of a complete blackness are gradually approaching an end.

Judicial Variations. Washington Post. It will be seen that Judges Caldwell and Dune agree substantially on the main part of the issue, but that they are both wide apart from Judge Jenkins, who gives to the employees the right of removing in his court. Of the three opinions, that of Judge Caldwell is the clearest and most satisfactory, and would probably be sustained by the court of last resort.

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PROFANE AND THINGS. It is evident the liberals of Great Britain are tired of being tried by the peers. Counterfeit silver coin about in Cincinnati contains more pure silver than the legal coin. The oldest Dan. Peck died in Indiana last week. The oldest Mason continues at large. Pictured Cupids minus pantaloons are excluded from official circles in Boston and New York.

Judicial horse divided against itself might promote harmony by going into the hands of a receiver. The want amount of pie doled out in Washington compels the hungry horde to levy contributions on postmasters. Several Colorado legislators accused of trying to pass bad bills might be brought to book on the charge of passing the quiver. Notwithstanding the curtailment of pass privileges by railroads, many companies show an ungovernable weakness for passing dividends.

The holding up of a train within a few blocks of the union depot in Chicago shows how firmly rooted is the stand-and-deliver policy of last year. In view of the action of the senate art committee on the St. Gaudens medal, bare majorities will be tolerated no longer in that august assembly.

There is good ground for the suspicion that the anarchist manifesto tacked on Chauncey Depew's door originated in Chicago. It abounded with hog Latin phrases. Boston makes a great deal of noise about a fellow who started out in the world naked, as though there were some nudity in his about. Perhaps Bostonians are born with dubs on.

Business in the west is not as black as it is painted. Managers of the Rio Grande Western railroad restored the wages of all employees reduced a few months ago. Increasing business justified it. With a delicacy characteristic of western railroads the tendency of the chairman "if satisfactory rates can be obtained from the railroad" is too much for receivers to resist.

W. J. Brady, Corbett's backer and business manager, began his career as a rail-roader. His whole life is a study in the history of "Billy" Thompson, the actor, and given a position as dresser at \$10 a week. Since then he has seen many knocks and blows, and is now wealthy.

London's Thirteen club, at a recent dinner, had thirteen dishes on the menu, said callers were emptied about on the tablecloth. Phoebe Hannaford stood up and maintained that the men, instead of the women, ought to wash dishes. She quotes the scriptures to sustain her position, turning to where it is written: "And they spread a line over Samaria and wiped out Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, turning it upside down." This looks like another proof of the saying that you can find justification for almost everything in the good book.

Kansas City Star. The beatification of Joan of Arc is a subject that, however skeptical historians may be as to the existence of that able young woman, there is no doubt in the minds of the authorities of the Roman church. The ceremony of beatification is often confused with that of canonization, while in point of fact it is many degrees removed. An act by which a deceased person is declared to be beatified or blessed, and a proper subject of a certain degree of religious honor. But canonization is the last step in many stages and Joan must wait many years before she becomes a recognized saint.

Philadelphia Times. Here is Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, preaching from the pulpit of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity in New York, where the late Dr. Chapin stood so many years with Greeley as one of his hearers. Andrew Carnegie has at times also ministered to New York church congregations. It remains to be seen how the late Dr. Chapin would struggle for attractions, will invite Governor Walte, Senator Hill, Richard Crocker and James J. Corbett to pulpits of privilege. Chances may not be aware of these new designs in cards since Minn took to the stage.

The Transformation Act. New York Sun. The accommodating colored man who changes his skin from black to white on the moon and when the dew is on the grass has been found again. What a great transformation act shown by the house democrats in swallowing the sign "Tariff for Revenue Only," and causing the sign "Tariff for Deceit" to appear at the same time, in full sight of the audience, while the performers are revolving rapidly in a vacuum?

"I KNOW NOT!" —Ingersoll. I know not if I lived before I came to dwell on Mother Earth; Or if I'll go forevermore To be a part of death or birth.

I know not if the billions gone Are living in some other sphere, I only know that one by one They left us to our sorrows here.

I know not if beyond the grave I'll live again in any form; I only know that once again These little mites in snail or storm.

I know not if the truth shall die And vanish like the morning mist; I only know that you and I Have not as yet been loved and blessed.

I know not if the soul shall reign In realms of bliss beyond the skies; I only know that once again We'll look into each other's eyes.

—JOHN A. JOYCE.

That the Best is Always the Cheapest is Proven by Figures.

The Bee has made a compilation of the result of the daily comparisons published during the past week showing the amount of matter printed by the three leading papers of Nebraska: The Bee, the World-Herald and the Lincoln Journal—exclusive of commercial news and advertisements. Even were the columns of these papers of the same width and length, and were the matter printed in the same type, the patrons of The Bee would have a great advantage.

In the table below is given the actual measurement of the matter in the three papers by columns, and in the last line is presented a statement of how the papers compared when measured by the standard columns of The Bee. It is easy to see that the best is the cheapest. The figures are as follows:

Table with columns: Paper Name, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Total for week, Measured by Bee's size, Measured by standard columns.

RECALL SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Paul Globe. The Salvation Army is conducting a trial of the devil in Chicago. It is not usual to bring a great criminal up for trial in a community where his friends are most numerous.

Indianapolis Journal. The scheme of the pastor of one of the rich churches in New York to loan money upon household furniture to those who are in need because of unemployment has proved successful. The rate charged for the money is but 5 per cent, and the pastor finds a great number of men in his church who furnish an abundance of money for the purpose.

Boston Herald. Sorosis has been discussing women's occupation again, and Rev. Phoebe Hannaford stood up and maintained that the men, instead of the women, ought to wash dishes. She quotes the scriptures to sustain her position, turning to where it is written: "And they spread a line over Samaria and wiped out Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, turning it upside down." This looks like another proof of the saying that you can find justification for almost everything in the good book.

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BROWNING, KING & CO. The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on earth. Your money's worth or your money back. My Mamma told me To never get out of style, and I've been in it ever since. I didn't get this outfit at B. K. & Co.'s because their man insisted upon selling me clothes that fit, and when I got something picked out two sizes too long for me he wouldn't let me have it, because they never let anything go out of the store unless it fits perfectly. They are cutting and slashing the prices to beat all this month. That suit they sell for \$8.50 is a darling. I stood my tailor off for one like it not long ago and he's been trying to collect a bill for \$35 from me ever since. They cut like that all over the store. BROWNING, KING & CO., 1 S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 18th day of February, 1890. (SIGAL.) N. P. PELLA, Notary Public.