

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates: Daily (10¢), Weekly (60¢), Monthly (1.50), etc.

Office: The Bee Building, 15th and Douglas streets.

Business Letters: All communications should be addressed to the Editor.

Advertisement Rates: Single insertion 10¢ per line.

Copyright: Copyright 1896 by E. Rosewater.

State Fair Visitors: The fair is open to all.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE BEE RECEPTION ROOM.

For the accommodation of out-of-town patrons, the Bee has established a reception room...

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TO STATE FAIR VISITORS.

Land Commissioner Russell apparently expected his Grand Island electric lighting job to go through like a flash.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TO STATE FAIR VISITORS.

The exhibits at the state fair are the best card for attracting immigration to Nebraska that could possibly be devised.

What the supreme court says is law may be unpalatable to the great body of our citizens, but is law just the same and will be obeyed as such.

The people of Lincoln are particularly invited to attend the state fair at Omaha and be convinced that no mistake was made in locating it in this city.

Mosher and Dorgan are wondering why it is that Becmer succeeded in getting better terms on his prison labor contract than either one of them did themselves.

Hoke Smith is again at his desk in the Interior department and the wheels of government may continue to revolve with all fear of danger from possible clogging dismissed.

If a few boys in the High school want to learn to play foot ball, let them club together and raise by subscription what they need to pay a professional coach. They ought not to ask the taxpayers to pay for a coach for them.

Members of the Nebraska supreme court will sit henceforth on new quartered oak chairs, supported on ball bearings. If there is anything more conducive to the exact administration of strict justice it is new oak chairs and ball bearings.

We have refrained from inserting the criminal division of the district court in our schedule of attractions for state fair visitors merely because the judge who presides over it is so erratic that we cannot tell just when his customary circus will take place.

The Bohemian turned scored a few more hits in the tourney Monday. About eight athletes lined up for the prize competition. It is a matter of regret that under the circumstances the city cannot entertain these turners as their merit deserves.

President Diaz was only to have been expected to paint as attractive a picture of the condition of the Mexican republic as possible. With all its progress, Mexico has a long road to travel before it will get within hailing distance of the United States.

Police reform under A. P. A. auspices has been promptly begun. All the men who had been deposited within the past year for scavenging the service by inefficiency and immoral conduct have been reinstated, and the most respectable of the job lot have been commissioned as captains and sergeants.

One of the preparatory years of the State university is abolished this fall. So far, so good. But its place should not be supplied with another department of elementary instruction under the name of a School of Industrial and Mechanical Arts or any other name. The way to make the State university a real university is to put an end to preparatory work under its direction once and for all time.

THE POLICE BOARD DECISION.

The supreme court of Nebraska has affirmed the constitutionality of the new police commission act and upheld the validity of the Churchill-Russell appointments. While this decision is at variance with the opinions of many lawyers equally learned in the law and no less eminent than the judges of the court, it is nevertheless the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of this state and binding upon every law-abiding citizen.

It is to be deplored that the decision will be regarded as political rather than as strictly judicial. It is very unfortunate that the issue before the court involved incidentally a controversy between a populist governor and two republican state officers whose discommodious action and discreditable appointments a republican court has thus felt itself compelled to endorse. In this instance, as in the case of the impeached state officials two years ago, a republican court has, unwittingly perhaps, struck a damaging blow at republican self-purification and republican supremacy in the state. The acquittal on mere technical grounds of the state officials whom four-fifths of a republican legislature had charged with corrupt practices and gross neglect of duty, whereby the treasury was looted and the state was robbed, was a pernicious example which soon bore its dead-sea fruit. Stimulated by the court's action, the vindicated jobbers and bootleggers joined hands to dominate republican conventions and to foist upon the party as their successors in office men who were more unprincipled and more unscrupulous than they. Had these men been held rigidly accountable and deposed from power as they should have been, a man of the record and caliber of Thomas J. Majors would never have dared aspire to the governorship of this commonwealth and men of Russell's and Churchill's stamp would have no place on any ticket. Instead of weakening public confidence in its unbiased judgments, the supreme court could have raised itself in popular estimation and strengthened the republican party.

The police commission decision will also naturally recall the fact that the enactment of the police bill was ordered by the general manager of the Burlington railroad with the avowed design to convert the Omaha police and fire departments into machines for bringing the city of Omaha under the political dominion of the Burlington czar. It now remains to be seen whether the people of this city can be bulldozed into corporate bondage by policemen's clubs swung over their heads by such reprobates as Paul Vandervoort and such political desperadoes as W. J. Broncht.

A review of the history of this case or of the legal points involved in this decision is superfluous. Suffice it to say that the law was conceived in fraud by a set of political mountebanks, and will now be executed by just the kind of men that, like Cassius, are fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.

CONVICT-MADE FOREIGN GOODS.

Are foreign goods made by convict labor competing in the American market with goods made by the free labor of this country? This question is suggested by the report from Washington that the State department has received through its consular agents information obtained from chambers of commerce and trade guilds in Germany showing that the employment of convict labor is growing in that country and that large amounts of goods made by this labor are exported. It is not stated that any of these goods are regularly sent to the United States, but there is very little reason to doubt that some of them find their way here. Indeed, it was asserted a short time ago by one of our consuls to Germany that such is the case and he suggested an investigation and also that some action be taken to prevent if possible the importation of convict-made goods, designating a variety of articles which are thus produced abroad. It would manifestly be impossible for customs officials to distinguish convict goods from others and it is not easy to conceive how the importation of such goods can be prevented. In view of the fact that adulterated wines and other articles represented to be pure are freely exported to the United States from Europe there is reason to believe that the German manufacturers who employ convict labor send goods here, though possibly not so extensively as to England and some other countries. But in any event the matter is certainly one which should receive the serious attention of the government and the labor organizations especially will find in it a subject worthy of their consideration. We want no convict-made foreign goods of any kind imported into this country. It is quite enough that American manufacturers are compelled under the democratic tariff to meet the severer competition of foreign manufacturers employing free labor, which is fully testing their ability to hold their share of the home market.

THEY ARE FOR MORTON.

The New York republican convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring Governor Morton to be the choice of the republican representatives of the Empire state for the first place on the presidential ticket in 1896. This action was expected, the utterances of prominent New York republicans for some time past having foreshadowed it, though there was some doubt whether in every case the professed preference for Morton was sincere. Even now there is reason to question whether Mr. Platt and some of his followers really desire that Governor Morton shall be the republican candidate for president next year, having supported the resolution favoring him because it was politic to do so. Unquestionably Mr. Morton is a very strong man in New York and he fully merits the high respect and confidence he enjoys, which is not confined to republicans. In every public station he has occupied he has shown a high order of ability and in none more so than in that of chief executive of the Empire state. He has held himself aloof from

the factions, he has not put partisanship above every other consideration, and his course has so manifestly been prompted by high and worthy motives that his political opponents have been compelled to acknowledge this. Perhaps as a candidate for the presidency Levi P. Morton could carry New York, but what would be his availability in other states which must be relied upon to elect a republican president?

That Mr. Morton is well thought of by republicans generally is unquestionable. They regard him as being a sound, safe man, who would undoubtedly make a good president and who would certainly maintain the dignity of that high office. But all the qualifications possessed by Mr. Morton are possessed by other republicans who have the additional advantage of being much younger than he, and how much of an advantage this is in a popular election every experienced politician understands. Mr. Morton is an old man, though still vigorous for one of his age, and would not stir the interest and enthusiasm of the younger class of voters as would Reed or McKinley. It is impossible to say how far the action of the New York republican convention in declaring its preference for Mr. Morton will be regarded as binding upon the convention of next year that will choose delegates to the national convention. Probably he will get the Empire state delegation, in which case his name will of course be presented to the national convention, but it is not likely he will have much support beyond this or that it will be particularly aggressive in urging his nomination.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS.

The Nebraska State fair at Omaha this year is now an assured success. Not that at any time was there any imminent danger that it would be a failure nor that the men who have spent so much time, energy and money at any moment faltered in their work for fear the results would not be what they hoped and expected. But the preparatory period is always liable to bring delays, mishaps, and misunderstandings that might have imperiled the success of the huge undertaking. The preparatory period has been safely passed. The first two days of the great exposition have been more than the most sanguine have anticipated, and it is unnecessary to await the remaining days to characterize the fair as an unqualified success.

MEXICAN PROSPERITY.

The address of President Diaz at the opening of the Mexican congress shows that our neighbor republic, in whose material development the American people should take a great interest, is enjoying unusual prosperity and making good progress. The mining industry is active and the president states that there has been a notable increase in the output of gold. There has been a remarkable growth of the postal business during the past year, which is a most substantial evidence of increased prosperity. Railroad construction and the extension of telegraph lines have gone steadily forward and business with both has been good. The revenues of the government have increased and the president was able to say to the congress that there is favorable promise of the receipts of the treasury for the current fiscal year equalling expenditures, which is a better situation than the United States can boast.

The message of Mexico's chief executive ought to be highly gratifying and encouraging to the Mexican people and one effect it is very sure to have is that of attracting more foreign capital to that country, so that the prosperity the country is now enjoying is not only certain to be maintained but increased. For what has been accomplished very much is due to the wise, broad and progressive statesmanship of President Diaz, who is serving his third term with every assurance of another. He is an exceptionally able man and if at times he has exercised his authority somewhat arbitrarily and not altogether in harmony with republican ideas, results have justified his course. He has kept peace within the country and maintained friendly relations with other countries. The few attempts that have been made since he became president to stir up revolution have been summarily crushed and at present, although he undoubtedly has enemies, the very large majority of the Mexican people have the utmost confidence in Diaz. Under his administration the policy of Mexico has been to cultivate closer relations with other countries, with a view to enlarging and improving commercial conditions. In short, President Diaz has been guided by the promptings of the highest patriotism and the wisdom of his policy is shown in the fact that today Mexico has a better credit, a higher measure of prosperity, a more contented people and a stronger place among the nations than ever before. When due consideration is given to the great difficulties that had to be overcome certainly Diaz must be regarded as one of the greatest statesmen of the last half of the century.

The question of cultivating the closest relations between the United States and Mexico is obviously one to which the people of both republics should give serious consideration. Whatever barriers still remain to the fullest commercial intimacy ought to be removed as soon as it is possible to do so, to the end that each country shall get the largest benefits that can come from a policy of broad and liberal intercourse. There is reason to believe that Mexico is prepared to meet the United States half way in furtherance of such a policy and we should not hesitate to do our part toward its attainment.

Owing to delays the World's fair

diplomats have not yet been delivered to the purses to whom they were awarded, and will not be ready for delivery until next winter. The Nebraska state fair diplomats, however, will be promptly in the hands of the successful exhibitors, and in view of the sharp competition for honors they will be worth almost as much as the World's fair sheepskins.

Some members of the Board of Education still proceed on the same theory in respect to the teaching of drawing that they do in respect to the supervision of schools. When the salary of the newly elected superintendent, who had been receiving \$1,200 a year, was fixed at \$3,000, or \$900 less than his predecessor had received, one of the intelligent members said that there was just so much work to be done and it was worth just as much whether it was done by one person or another. The salary question in the other departments seems to be dealt with in the same manner.

Why not a postal savings bank instead of a bond issue? The postal savings bank would supply the government with a popular loan at a low rate of interest. It would be a loan practically created out of the air, because the feeling of safety in regard to deposits in such a bank would encourage saving to a much greater extent than the private savings banks, whose security does not inspire the same confidence among the people. A postal savings bank should be one of the plans of relieving the treasury seriously considered by congress as soon as it meets.

A Pennsylvania man out on a hunting expedition in the Colorado mountains has become lost, and despite the large reward offered for information leading to the discovery of his whereabouts no trace of him has been had in over ten days. Now watch the presidential possibilities of Pennsylvania and other states make a bee line for the mountains of Colorado. A place where they can get lost for ten months would suit most of them even better.

A Jobless Boycott.

If Mr. Sovereign's boycott has strength enough left in it to crawl he should hasten to call it off.

Bureau Nationalized.

Kentucky's sectional "burgoo" was nationalized at the Indianapolis Journal.

Not in Our Class. Our railway cars are twice as heavy as the English, and our tracks cost half as much, yet we hold the record for 42 trains. The tight little island is no match for forty-five states, all marching under Old Glory.

Furbishing Chaucer's Boom.

Chaucer Depew is now getting out his makeup box and his blue jeans in preparation for his approaching appearance as the farmers' friend in the farce entitled "Shaking Hands for the Presidency." He is also polishing up his collection of stories, which are all heirlooms and very valuable.

Make It Into Meat.

As little corn as possible should be marketed, but it should be put into cattle and hogs so far as possible, and the superior quality of our corn is well known. It is a good market at remunerative prices. Corn is aptly called the key to the American position; it is the greatest cash crop that can be raised in the north, and we are glad to see that Minnesota farmers are every year increasing their corn acreage.

Toughs with Titles.

Americans as a rule are not socially "thick" with kings, and so it is unfortunate that Mr. William Waldorf Astor, in the rare event of a citizen of this great republic hobnobbing with a monarch, should have selected King Milan of Serbia, about whom the most expert of agriculturists are that he is the descendant of a swineherd, and who is personally one of the most despicable of the numerous "toughs" who have borne the title of king.

Coils Tightened About Holmes.

If the escape of Holmes shall be possible in Philadelphia there is little likelihood that he can finally escape conviction for murder. In other words, the republicans of the state must be prepared to hold him in prison for years, and if he were able to elude punishment on the pending indictment for the murder, time would doubtless give up more of its precious moments to his confinement in another tribunal for one of his many other murders.

State Paying for Soft Berths.

Now that the penitentiary contract has been let again, many voters of the state are asking why it was necessary to let the contract for feeding the prisoners in order to furnish a soft berth at the expense of the people for a contractor, with a salary of \$3,000 and perquisites. The inmates of all other institutions are fed and clothed without the aid of a contractor, and it is hard for the average citizen to understand why the warden cannot attend to the prisoners as well as the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum attends to the patients.

Excluding American Meats.

There cannot be a reasonable doubt that the action of the local authorities of Germany in adopting restrictive measures against the export of American meats is unwarranted and prompted not by sanitary but by political considerations. Nevertheless, the new regulations prescribed by Secretary Morton concerning meat inspection are in themselves wholesome; and one effect of their promulgation and rigid enforcement will be to demonstrate to the satisfaction of impartial Germans themselves that the discrimination against American meats is simply another instance of deference to agrarianism run wild.

The Outflow of Gold.

The exports of gold from the United States since the close of 1893 aggregate nearly \$170,000,000 in coin and bullion, and the excess of exports over imports of that time was nearly \$129,500,000. The difference is much more than the total output from our gold mines in that time, so that the stock of our gold is being rapidly depleted. The gold has diminished since the close of the World's fair, in spite of the three issues of bonds and of what the syndicate has done in maintaining the price of gold. The gold has diminished since the close of the World's fair, in spite of the three issues of bonds and of what the syndicate has done in maintaining the price of gold. The gold has diminished since the close of the World's fair, in spite of the three issues of bonds and of what the syndicate has done in maintaining the price of gold.

KING CORN.

A Few Remarks on the Rotund Proportions of Cereal Royalty.

The tendency of the Agricultural department has been to underestimate the country's crop yield. This is probably due to a desire to be conservative. Private estimates are generally on the other side of the line. Absolute correctness is, of course, out of the question. The crop on which estimates differ mostly is that of corn. According to most of our grain authorities, this year's corn crop will be the largest in the history of the country. But that is not the report of the Agricultural department. The condition of the crop is rated at 96.4 in the report for September, issued last week. The yield per acre for the entire country at a standard of 107.8 as compared with last year's, which was 100, is 25.6 bushels of shelled corn. If the condition at harvest is the same as reported by the government for the beginning of September—96.4—the average yield per acre will be 27.57 bushels. The total acreage is placed at 107.8 as compared with last year's, which was 100, is 25.6 bushels of shelled corn. If the condition at harvest is the same as reported by the government for the beginning of September—96.4—the average yield per acre will be 27.57 bushels. The total acreage is placed at 107.8 as compared with last year's, which was 100, is 25.6 bushels of shelled corn.

But notwithstanding the short acreage, the crop is going to be an enormous one, even as conservatively estimated by the government. It will beat the annual average for the last five years nearly 300,000 bushels. Missouri will take first place among the states as a corn producer this year. It certainly will if the government reports for September are reliable. The condition of the state's crop is rated 111—considerably higher than that of any other crop. This means 42.3 bushels per acre, or 244,200,000 bushels for the whole state. The government's estimate, both as to acreage and condition of crop, are taken in figuring out this result. Illinois and Iowa have more acres in corn than Missouri, but in condition of crop each ranks below the latter, one 14 and the other 15 points. Estimating the yield per acre of each at the normal standard for the whole state, the total for Missouri is equal to Missouri's, and Secretary Morton himself is authority for the statement that no state's is greater than Missouri's. Illinois will produce about 223,250,000 and Iowa over 215,116,000 bushels of corn this year.

The probability is that all three states will do better than has been estimated by the government. Together they will produce considerably more than half as much as all the rest of the country. Most of the crop is beyond danger from frost and in another week or two all of it will be safe.

Shattering Public Patience.

General Clarkson favors Senator Allison for president. "If Job were living now he would undoubtedly prefer to be smitten with sore boils from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, to go sit in the ashes and listen to the pious consolations of his three friends and the impious advice of his wife, rather than be compelled to read some of the alleged news that in some inscrutable way contrives to get itself telegraphed, as the devil declared, according to the record in the book of Job, that he (the devil) came and went, to and fro in the world, and up and down therein."

So General Clarkson favors the nomination for the presidency of Senator Allison.

In other words, the republicans of the state must be prepared to hold him in prison for years, and if he were able to elude punishment on the pending indictment for the murder, time would doubtless give up more of its precious moments to his confinement in another tribunal for one of his many other murders.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The death of John Dunn, a Zulu chief, made orphans of seventy children.

Although a trifle early in the season, September is supplying an abundance of hot stuff. An Indiana Solomon, seconded by a jury, holds that kissing a woman is not assault unless the woman resists.

In order to secure evidence against an alleged disorderly house in New York two of the policemen posed as club men. There was no deception in that, for all the policemen of necessity are club-men.

The death of Prof. E. V. Riley, the noted bugologist, was due to reckless coasting on a hill in Washington, throwing the rider and fracturing his skull.

M. Louis Coulon, a distinguished French lawyer, has a beard nearly eight feet in length. Unfortunately he stands less than five feet six inches and is compelled to wear his unique adornment in coils around his neck.

It is a curious circumstance that J. L. Ashbury, the first English challenger for the America's cup, should die at this particular time. He contested for the cup twice, the first time with the Cambria, in 1870, and the second time a year later with the Livonia.

Robert Pate, an Australian millionaire, would rather smoke good tobacco than anything else. He was banished to Australia, but he never permitted to leave Australia.

It is given out as a remarkable circumstance that Pierre Lorillard, the tobacco king, does not use the weed in any form. If we did not know his good tobacco is we might think he refrained from the use of tobacco on the same principle that doctors are said to avoid the use of opium.

Two relics of Revolutionary times to be exhibited at the Atlanta exposition, relics which an unusual amount of sentimental interest attaches, are the sash and sword worn by Major Andre. They are the property of one of his descendants, Mr. Alfred Rodney, and are sent to Atlanta by Mrs. Greenhalgh, wife of the Massachusetts governor.

Emperor William was surprised and displeased at the forced march of General von Waldersee, which resulted in the discomfiture of the Army of the South. Naturally he would have his imperial majesty commanded the discomfited army. General von Waldersee showed himself to be a great general by his maneuver, but a mighty bad diplomat.

The crisp new one, two, five and ten dollar bills will be ready for use within a month or two; and it is said that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, anxious to offset the criticisms evoked by his early attempts at postage stamp printing, has endeavored to make the new currency exceptionally attractive. But the quality of the work is a secondary consideration. The main thing is to avoid the "baby" job.

Garrett P. Serviss, the astronomer, got lost in ascending Mont Blanc a few weeks ago, in a furious snow storm, narrowly escaped slipping into a crevasse, and was snowed out without food on the Drumondy's Humps for a night and two days. But he tried it again a fortnight later, and made the ascent, when on his return to Chamounix he was saluted with cannon and champagne in recognition of his pluck.

A conspicuous figure at the celebration of the Society of the War of 1812, in Baltimore on Thursday, was Captain James Hooper. Speaking of him the Baltimore Sun says: "Captain Hooper was born July 6, 1804, and when 10 years old was a powder boy on the United States schooner Comet, in the Chesapeake bay, on which his father was an officer. He remembers the events of his early years and no one applauded more enthusiastically than he at the park celebration. The appearance of Captain Hooper does not indicate his extreme age. He is of tall and commanding stature, agile in his movement, and looks many years younger than he is. The captain occupied a seat in the park pavilion, together with members of the society, invited guests and those who took part in the exercises."

NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT POETRY.

Oh if I only had a yacht, I would go sailing—surely yacht. In loneliness, for charming party would go with me to share my yacht. Pure happiness without a blotch. Our lives would show, and when we yacht back home again, no schemer's plaudit could spoil our joy, for not a yacht. Our care would stay within our yacht. To worry us—but this is yacht.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sioux City Journal: The real contest in the Iowa election this year must be between the democrats and populists—for second place. Sioux City Tribune: The state fair held at Des Moines last week was a financial success. Its income was \$20,000 over expenses, which will pay off the indebtedness of the association and leave a balance in the treasury. The total receipts from gates and refreshments were \$19,261, which does not include \$13,000 worth of tickets for the advance, making the total receipts \$33,000 in round numbers. The state fair this year was managed in a businesslike manner, and, as a result, was a success.

Cedar Rapids Times: Iowa's barley crop is reported as big as the oat crop this year, enough to supply the breweries of the country. And Iowa cannot legitimately manufacture a bushel of this grain into beer; she must ship it to other states for manufacture and return it in the fluid state for sale to Iowa consumers. To permit beer to be sold in Iowa, but to prohibit its manufacture is as much the height of business folly as to prohibit the feeding of Iowa oats to Iowa horses, and it had been made into ground feed in some other state. Right or wrong, the products of all manufactured articles manufactured in Iowa should be manufactured in Iowa.

Dubuque Telegraph: The expense of enforcing the revenue laws in the southern district of Iowa exceeds the revenue, and the Iowa consumers. To permit beer to be sold in Iowa, but to prohibit its manufacture is as much the height of business folly as to prohibit the feeding of Iowa oats to Iowa horses, and it had been made into ground feed in some other state. Right or wrong, the products of all manufactured articles manufactured in Iowa should be manufactured in Iowa.

Atlanta Constitution: Stranger—I would like to see your bill collector a moment? Editor—Certainly, Job, hand the gentleman that shotgun.

Chicago Times-Herald: The fact that a man replies in a hoarse whisper doesn't necessarily imply his answer is neigh.

New York Recorder: And, speaking of the curlew, the colorado, the substitution is far wrong when he said: "Good name for fat about our Misses. She done keep all de adder books off, so she's de fender!"

Cincinnati Enquirer: She—I shouldn't deem an engagement as binding as a marriage. He—More so. A breach of promise suit nearly always costs more than a divorce.

Chicago Record: She—Have you been reading up on this yacht race? He—Well, yes. She—Where is the sail called the "baby jib"? He—Really, I don't know, but it ought to be somewhere near the spunk!

Washington Star: "Politics," said the self-made man, "always reminds me of something I noticed when I set out in life as a sailor: Job, hand the gentleman that shotgun."

Detroit Free Press: Burglar—Your money or your life. Society Father—Take both, but not wake the baby.

Chicago Tribune: Grinnen—You would hardly believe it, but since I began taking a swimming bath at the maturation once a day I have run my weight down from 205 pounds to 185. Barrett—I can easily believe it. You use soap.

Indianapolis Journal: "I think you are just the bestest, goodest husband in all this world." "I wonder how much she wants?" "And he gave it to me without fusing a bit. I wonder what he has been up to?"

EASY FOR HIM. Cincinnati Enquirer. "Oh, tell me," asked the maiden coy, "Is there any ball or art That can make whole and mend again A shattered, broken heart?" "The easily told," said the lawyer bold, "I've known the plan for years: The cement used is yellow gold, Dissolved in plaintiff's tears."

The Fly Young Man. Isn't necessarily a tailored to order young man—He may be a young man who has got onto himself after many trials of tailored to order suits—but he is usually a reformed young man. He knows it's not necessary to pay high prices for fine wearing apparel—because he's become acquainted with us—He's not ashamed to own that our label is under his coat collar—He's got over that, for there are many things about the making of a suit that our tailors excel all others in—although there's one thing they can beat us at. They can sometimes get twice and three times as much as we do for the identical cloth. We commence at \$8.50, and have some up to \$30.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

BROWNING, KING & CO. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas. Omaha's Reliable Clothiers. Only Makers of Really Fine Clothing on Earth.