

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of June, 1898. Notary Public.

Parties leaving for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail.

Free admissions to the exposition to date, 243,184; paid admissions, 329,560.

It looks as if the revenue stamp fiasco were a thing of the past in most American cities.

Perhaps Aguinaldo's golden whistle may become the political issue in the Philippines.

Why wait for Barnum when the three-ring popolectic circus is billed for next week?

The season for planting flags on islands is about ended and soon Uncle Sam can begin to reckon on the harvest.

Reform of the state revenue laws should be one of the pledges of the platform for Nebraska republicans this year.

The report that Hobson had capitulated to a pretty Kansas girl is almost the only war rumor not traced through Mole St. Nicolas.

Nebraska has become a great wheat state as well as a great cattle state, but it has not ceased to be the great corn state.

Taking into account the fast and loose system of free passes at the exposition, it is only a wonder any paid admissions are recorded.

Spanish attacks upon the "American flag" and German attacks upon American pork are of one piece of bacon, sure to be disappointing in the end.

Congressman Stark has been renominated, and another letter attesting the palatial conveniences afforded by Nebraska railroads to traveling congressmen will be in order.

Nearly 250,000 free admissions to the exposition since June 1, or more than 4,000 each day for the entire period. There is evidently some foundation for the demand for radical reform.

GIVE THE PARTY A CHANCE.

Ten years ago Nebraska elected its republican state ticket by more than 25,000 majority and gave Benjamin Harrison a plurality of over 28,000. Two years later the state elected a democratic governor and the republican executive officers barely squeezed through.

With perverse blindness the self-styled party leaders closed their eyes and ears to the portentous figures presented by the election returns of 1890.

Any man with a grain of political sagacity should have realized that the chances of the republicans were hopeless unless they could keep the two opposing forces from effecting a junction.

Recognizing the peril by which the party was confronted on account of the deep-seated anti-monopoly sentiment, the republicans attempted to retrace their misstep in 1892 by making Lorenzo Crouse their standard bearer.

In the face of this precarious condition and the scandals brought to light in 1893, the same leaders who had come to the rescue of the impeached officials and failed to recognize the imperative demand for purging the party from the reign of boodism, persisted in 1894 in delivering the party hand and foot to the corporate bosses.

Although no new hostile movement against railroads is on foot or threatened, the railroad politicians are already preparing a complete state ticket which the republican convention is to nominate without crossing a t or dotting an i.

The experience of Hooley, the London promoter, who let millions pass through his hands without saving a shilling, shows that humbuggery is not profitable as a steady business.

Where Hooley failed was in paying too dearly for assistance. These thrifty members of the old English nobility, men of titles running from the days of knights and squires, living representatives of the oldest families, in their capacity of assistant humbugs, compelled Hooley to pay immense sums simply for the use of their honored names to give respectability to his fraudulent enterprises.

When the Santiago merchants become convinced that an American silver dollar can be exchanged for a gold dollar they will no longer refuse to take silver dollars at their face. It would be idle to try to convince them that the silver in a dollar is worth a dollar. They know better than that.

The United States is fortunate in having two enterprising neighbors, but one is a better customer than the other. Last year the United States sold to Canada \$65,000,000 worth of goods, or \$13.50 per capita, as against \$1.08 per capita for the Mexicans.

The Bee's outspoken opposition to police protected gambling of all kinds has been consistent and persistent. The organ of the police gang cannot hide the deals for blacklegs' hush money by trying to put the responsibility for gambling upon any one else than the police, who though paid to see that the criminal laws are enforced, have been conniving with crime and protecting criminals.

Sometimes nations that win in the game of war exact big indemnities, but they vary so much in size that they cannot be taken for precedents. The Ottoman government only got \$10,000,000 and some real estate for resisting the Greek six weeks' war, but Japan marked

up on the ledger \$175,000,000 against China as compensation for one naval battle. When Prussia and Austria stopped fighting in 1866 the former got the promise of \$30,000,000. Russia demanded \$750,000,000 from Turkey in 1878 after the war and compromised by accepting a note for \$250,000,000 and making a few annexations. The money is not yet paid. The big indemnity was that exacted by Germany from France, amounting to \$1,000,000,000, in addition to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED. While there is no reason why the United States should sacrifice any of the interests of American citizens for the purpose of hastening an agreement with Spain upon terms of peace the country is ripe for a termination of the war upon conditions honorable to both nations.

As to the precise procedure by which the negotiations shall be carried on, there is little public concern because everyone has full confidence that whether the two governments treat directly with one another at Washington or avail themselves of some neutral ground such as Paris, where both have capable ambassadors to represent them, the interests of the United States will be adequately protected.

There is the consideration of the expense of maintaining armies and navies at the seats of war, an expense for which only partial indemnity could at best be exacted. There is the consideration of the priceless lives of American soldiers endangered by exposure to fevers in the hot swamps of Cuba where increasing sickness is bound to attend a prolonged stay of our military forces.

Finally there is the business consideration which is not to be overlooked. While there may have been some who insisted that war would help business, few would now venture to deny that a restoration of peace would not help business more. The strides of the country toward greater prosperity must lengthen with the removal of the uncertainty that hovers over us in war time and the elimination of a highly speculative element upon which it is so difficult to count. The aftermath of the war will be felt but that cannot be avoided, while the sooner stable conditions are completely re-established the sooner will commercial and industrial expansion set in upon natural lines.

Armistice or no armistice, then, Spain should be encouraged in its work of peace negotiations. The war was begun as a war for humanity and humanity demands that the sword be laid away as soon as the original objects have been effectually accomplished.

So many laws have been passed by congress relating to the government of Indian Territory that it has been found necessary to establish an Indian Territory division of the interior department, to which all matters relating to the territory are to be referred. The white population, already much greater than the red population, continues to increase rapidly and the cities and towns are prospering despite the drawback of half control by the Indian tribes.

Chief Gallagher is reported as saying that he intended from now on to make Omaha a Sunday school town. In other words, the great reform chief admits outright that he and his police have been winking at law defiance and conniving with bunco games, gambling, swindles and hold-ups of all sorts. Is it not a trifle late for the police reformers to reform now when they see the handwriting on the wall that spells their death warrants?

The redoubtable Tibbles has been nominated for the legislature by the popolets of Lancaster county. While the nomination is an empty honor, it illustrates the degeneracy of the latter day reformers. Tibbles is a political barnacle who has been working for the popolet state committee for \$10 a week. Now he is put up for an office that pays \$5 a day and mileage out of the state treasury.

Although the Spaniards residing in Ergasteria, Greece, have been a little late in getting their news of the progress of the war, the captain of a British ship reports they had a big celebration when they learned about the bombardment of New York by the conquering Spanish fleet. They get their news from Madrid.

The republicans of Nebraska must not bank on the blunders of the popolets. In order to carry the day in the impending campaign they must nominate candidates whose career and record need no defense and adopt a platform that will respond to popular sentiment on the leading issues of the day.

No Silver Thread in It. Colonel William Jennings Bryan is said to look uncommonly well in his uniform, and the gold braid doesn't trouble him.

A Cheering Sign. Buffalo Express. No greater honor has been paid to the United States than the cheers of gratitude which Spanish prisoners have given our flag.

Blanco's Coming Change. Chicago Tribune. General Blanco has "shut always" upon all negotiations which have not as their foundation the acknowledgment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. While the

Spanish chief regrets that he is "not young enough to give his entire life" and all his faculties to fighting incessantly, he is still young enough to change his mind, and in doing so he will be doing a favor to his country as a reality, as it was with his compatriots at Santiago.

Punching Holes in Theories. Springfield American. The definite semi-official announcement that Porto Rico will be kept as a permanent possession by the United States without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants knocks another hole in our good theory of government by consent of the governed, and shows that we are kept in stock chiefly for show-window purposes.

A Repetition of History. Springfield Republican. Numerous interesting and various reports, which we witnessed the several days of fighting in front of Santiago have been published, but none more graphically and laconically describes the reason of the success of our forces than the statement of one, who never moved against a foe, General Shafter has bestowed nothing but merited praise upon his men and he in turn deserves all of the commendation that his nation may shower upon him for his masterly conduct of the campaign. There were times when failure and disaster seemed to threaten him, but a different story has been told and full credit for it belongs to Shafter and his gallant fighters.

New York Times. General Shafter is modestly silent upon his own controlling strategy in the campaign. Of that he leaves others to speak. The foreign observers attending the army of invasion have already no doubt spoken of it to their respective governments. One American soldier, and a very competent witness, General Guy Henry, has already spoken of it in a private letter which has fortunately become public. "I doubt," says General Henry of General Shafter, "if there is another officer who would have gotten there as he did. It is possible that in looking back over the course of the campaign, in the light of the knowledge furnished since his triumphant close, General Shafter himself may see how he might have saved time, or how he might have saved lives. But as he is likely to be likely to be content with the campaign in the light of the knowledge that was available to the general while the operations were in progress. They will be apt to agree that, considering the difficulties that were encountered, not all of them, the campaign was conducted at a surprisingly small cost, and that, as General Shafter says, the work done "has been rivaled upon but few occasions in the world's history."

The President's Health. New York Sun. It is a great satisfaction to know that President McKinley is standing the strain of the war better than even his most hopeful friends expected. After more than three months of continuous responsibility, he is well, strong and cheerful, and all the reports we have are that he exhibits the very finest traits of the well-balanced American character. A manly, clean life, devoted to high duty and regulated on sound principles and practices, becomes in these times a national blessing, and our president is our pride. He has been tried by the most exacting tests, and he has stood up to them with a courage and a firmness that are a credit to his name. He has been a splendid president. This is welcome news, and it makes the whole nation glad.

SHORT LESSON ON SILVER. Chicago Times-Herald. The story of the shells as told by the holes in the sunken ships at Santiago reflects high credit upon American gunnery and yankee valor.

STORY OF THE SHELLS. Chicago Times-Herald. One of the most interesting facts connected with the naval battle of Santiago is that our fleet destroyed the enemy with shells of eight-inch or smaller caliber. Only two of the twelve-inch shells hit a Spanish ship, though, of course, allowance must be made for the moral effect of such huge projectiles.

ONE RESULT OF THE FRACAS. Enhanced Value of American Citizenship in the Eyes of the World. One result of the war with Spain will be to enhance the value of American citizenship in the eyes of the world. Hereafter the American flag and the American citizen will be respected abroad as they have been here. Among the best of the educated and most traveled classes here the always had the reputation of being a nation of shopkeepers, shrewd, boastful, vulgar, but of little account outside of commercial transactions.

AN EXPOSITION IDEA. Chicago's Suggestion for What Would Be a Day of Days. If the managers of the Omaha exposition have not filled in all their dates we may suggest that they shall have a Hobson Finance day. We have not made a special effort to keep track of all the young women who have been engaged in matrimony, but we have gaily laid his heart at their little feet, but the number is certainly sufficient to justify a reunion. We recall that about a month ago a Miss Ellison of Alabama generously gave to the press a letter from the gallant lieutenant, in which he expressed a longing for the day when he might return and kiss not only her, but Aunt Emma and Uncle Bill and Cousin Grace—not for purposes of publication, but as evidence of good faith. A few days later we saw a confession from a young woman in Virginia to the effect that she had plighted her maidenly troth to the same affectionate young sailor, and so the endless chain proceeded until we learned this morning that Cook of Oregon, King of "Yankee," acknowledged her engagement to Lieutenant Hobson. We fully appreciate the "reluctance" displayed by Miss Cook under the existing circumstances, but we are glad that she has been strong enough to stand up for her rights and privileges. The gallant young officer tells the reporters that he does not know when he will return to Cuba, but it seems to us that if we had any more engagements of the nature described we should break them all and take the first boat for it would appear that he has been in the habit of invading the territory of the feminine enemy, blowing up hearts and garnering kisses sweeter than those lavishly bestowed by the prettiest of girls.

Blanco's Coming Change. Chicago Tribune. General Blanco has "shut always" upon all negotiations which have not as their foundation the acknowledgment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. While the

GENERAL SHAFER AND HIS ARMY.

Philadelphia Press. General Shafter's general order on his campaign is a model. In fit terms, in a soldier's words, he has well and worthily told his command and the world what has been done by the Santiago expedition. In all recent military history there has not been an instance in which the fighting line of officers and men did so much and in which the staff work so completely broke down. The work of transportation, of landing and moving artillery, of feeding the men and of providing supplies looked much, but the valor of the American soldier supplied every need and triumphed over every obstacle.

Baltimore American. It is terse, brief, generous—just the sort of praise that one who does not talk but fights would bestow upon an army of the great sort. There is no flattery; we at this distance have only heard part of the difficulties and dangers which our troops encountered in that desperate campaign. Santiago will go down in history as one of the most brilliant achievements of the American army, or any other that ever moved against a foe.

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ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

The Melting Loveliness of Its Tropical Landscape. The island of Porto Rico is now the pivot of the war, and all that relates to it and of it is of absorbing interest. Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Porto Rico of the World's Fair, tells some facts about it in the Century Magazine. Mr. Ober says:

In the extreme northeast rises the highest peak of the central cordillera, in the Luquillo Sierra, known as "Yunque," or the "Anvil," variously estimated at from 3,600 to 4,500 feet in height. The hills are of lesser elevation toward the west and southwest, but the whole north-central country is rugged and uneven. Between the spurs from the main range lie numerous secluded valleys, where the soil is of great fertility. The impressive features of the landscape are the rounded summits of the multitudinous hills, which leave the coast in constantly rising billows that finally break against the coastlines, vertebrae, spurs, all are cultivable, and cultivated to their very crests, though the higher mountain peaks are forest-clad.

More than 1,300 streams, it is said, of which number perhaps forty or fifty attain to the dignity of rivers, rise in their rugged courses, meet of them running northerly, though the best harbors are in the west and south. But, notwithstanding the great river flow, portions of the island in the southwest are afflicted with drought at times, owing to the precipitation of the northeast "trades" against the northern hills.

"The higher hills are clothed in the exuberant and diversified vegetation of the tropical forest, where tree-ferns flourish, and great gum trees and mountain palms tower aloft; at lower levels are the cedar and mahogany, walnut and laurel, with many other trees noted for their useful woods. Throughout the island are found those trees and shrubs valuable for their gums, as the mamey, guaiacum and copal, while the list of medicinal plants includes most of those invaluable to our pharmacopoeia, which tropical America has given to the world. These are the silvestros, nature's wild children; but of cultivated plants there is no species peculiar to the tropics that does not flourish here. In the littoral levels, between the mountains and the sea, grows the sugarcane, which may be cultivated up to an altitude of 2,000 feet. It was introduced here from Santo Domingo, having been brought to America either from Spain or the Canaries. The annual yield of sugar is estimated at about 70,000 tons.

In these fertile valleys, also, tobacco does exceedingly well, and the annual production is said to be quite 7,000,000 pounds. It may be cultivated on the hills, but the true mountain lover is the coffee, which does not do well below 600 feet, and is at its best 1,000 feet above the sea. It was first brought here from Martinique, in 1522, and now yields to the extent of 17,000 tons annually. Maize, the true Indian corn, is indigenous, as is the yuca, the aboriginal "staff of life," and both grow everywhere, as well as the pineapple, which is more reliable and more universal than the peach of our north temperate zone. Cotton and rice are found at nearly all elevations, the latter, which is the chief food of many laborers, being what is known as the mountain variety.

"Bananas and plantains are wonderfully prolific, bearing fruit in ten months from planting. The plants virtually last sixty years, being equally long-lived with the cocoa-palm, which produces a nut in six or seven years, and thereafter, during the space of an ordinary life, its yield being reckoned at a hundred tons a year. The annual product of bananas is given as two hundred millions, and of coconuts three millions. All domestic fruit of the tropics is represented here, such as the guava, lime, orange, aguacate, sapodilla, and avocado pear, while all sub-tropic vegetables may be raised, including those of the southern zone, such, for instance, as are grown in Florida. "The mineral kingdom has not been so exhaustively explored as the vegetable, but more than traces have been found of copper, coal, and iron, as well as vast deposits of salt. The rivers at one time ran to the sea over beds of golden sand, and from the streams today (as in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo, where the first American gold was discovered) the natives wash out nuggets, by the crude processes of that day, when Aguaynaba went prospecting with his false friend Ponce de Leon.

"There are no native quadrupeds here larger than the agouti and the armadillo, but birds are relatively numerous, with a few of fine song, and some of brilliant plumage. All domestic fowl do well here, and the great pastures of the northeast and southeast support vast herds of cattle and horses, which suffice not only the needs of the island, but are exported to all parts of the West Indies, being held in high esteem. "There are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, but insects of questionable character are too numerous for comfort. This island, indeed, were a paradise without them; even with them the inhabitants seem to experience little trouble. The worst of these are the scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, wasps, mosquitoes, some species of ants, ticks, chiggers, and fleas. The heat of a tropical climate like that of Porto Rico, which, though rarely exceeding 90 degrees, is continuous, is conducive to the breeding of insect pests of all sorts."

PROOTING YELLOW JACK.

Uncle Sam's Mammoth House Cleaning Job in Cuban Cities. Boston Globe. The problem of reeking the Queen of the Antilles from the clutch of Spain seems light as compared with the problem of making her clean enough to be fit for the society of civilized nations. The sanitary conquest, too, if it is ever thoroughly undertaken, will be far more expensive than the military.

At present Havana harbor is an immense cesspool—a ditch, closed at one end. For over 200 years it has received the refuse of a great city. It must be flushed by the gulf stream if it is ever cleaned, and to do this would require an enormous amount of dredging.

Though Santiago has excellent natural drainage, being situated on a sloping hillside, it is utterly devoid of sanitation and has wretched drinking water. "Cardenas, which used to be called the Chicago of the island and was once inhabited by many American business men, is only a few feet above the sea level. A thorough scrubbing and disinfecting and the establishment of an adequate sewer system can alone make it inhabitable for civilized people.

Natural Islanded Matanzas for a healthy city, as its beautiful harbor is widest and deepest at the entrance, but sanitary neglect has left it the prey of disease and parasitical pests.

So every coast city in Cuba might be mentioned, and similar comment obtained, not only this, but in the villages of Porto Rico, whether our conquering army is bound, nine-tenths of the inhabitants are classed as lazy, dirty nondescripts, too ignorant and indolent to keep themselves clean, and the preparation of the island itself is naturally conditioned for health. The dangerous pests that infect it have all been bred of sanitary neglect.

The housecleaning, plumbing, dredging, scrubbing, disinfecting and disinfecting that will have to be undertaken in these prospective possessions if Uncle Sam proposes to move in will be a mountainous task. It is one thing to clean out the Spaniards, but quite another to clean up the habitations

WAR NOTES OF THE WITS.

Indianapolis Journal: "What do you think of the war tax?" asked the shoe clerk. "It seems," said the cheerful idiot, "to be largely a matter of stamps and kicks."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They say a man ought to be a great deal fiercer when inspired by music," said a great duffer because my turn came before his did."

Chicago Post: "I think the people should know the worst," said one Spanish statesman. "That is all there is for them to know," answered the other. "There are occasions with nations, as with men, when the best they can get is the worst of it."

Judge: Rawhide Rube—They boys strung up Spanish Joe last night. "Lew Rawhide—We'll get you a rawhide Rube—For bin' a Spaniard, Yer see, they war bulletins were late an' we had ter look ter some other way ter get our ter fer their news we noosed him."

Detroit Free Press: "I never saw such a town as yours," declared the governor. "Every unmarried man there is trying to elude." "Don't blame 'em," responded the bachelor representative from the place in question. "The girls there have organized a cooking club."

Cincinnati Enquirer: Mrs. Wallace—What do they want to cut all those cables for? "Mr. Wallace—Don't you understand? As soon as the cables that hold the island are cut, the island will be cut off from the United States and fastened on to Florida."

Chicago Tribune: "We will never surrender," said the Spanish general, grinding his teeth. "Let the enemy come on! We will not give an inch of territory. In fact," he added, with dauntless bravery, "I am ready to sell mine right now for a pair of boots and a pair of shoes." "Subsequently he turned himself over to the enemy, and shortly afterward he got his boots and shoes."

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

FRIDAY JULY 29. SANTIAGO, July 29, 1898.—Commodore John C. Watson is now on his way to Spain with a powerful fleet, comprising such vessels as are not needed for service against Porto Rico. This naval demonstration is intended to convince the dons of the necessity of peace.

"A Lost Good Name is Never Retrieved." —Gay An unspotted reputation is the most valuable possession of a business house. It is the foundation of all public confidence, and it is upon that basis that we invite your inspection of the fine well-made goods that we are offering now at very attractive prices, such clothing, in fact, as cannot be found elsewhere at these prices.

Our guarantee goes with every garment. Whatever you buy of us must be right before you take it. The return of the purchase price, if you are not fully satisfied, insures that.

We have everything that the best taste can demand in summer wear. This means for men and boys alike, in clothing, hats and caps, outing costumes and furnishings.

BROWNING KING & CO. 21 W. 2nd St. and Douglas St. Advertisement for clothing and furnishings.