

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE PRESIDENT'S BOSTON SPEECH.

The speech of President McKinley at the annual banquet of the Home Market club of Boston is characteristic in its candor of statement, its high ideals, its patriotic tone and its evident sincerity.

It is not to be doubted that Mr. McKinley profoundly believes all that he said in regard to the responsibility and the duty of the United States respecting the Philippines. He is conscientiously convinced, unquestionably, that humanity and civilization require of this government the extension of its authority over the islands ceded by Spain and that we must do this at whatever sacrifice to ourselves and regardless of the wishes of the people of those islands.

He has absolute faith that under American protection and guidance the Philippines will advance and he looks forward to the time when they shall have become a people "redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to the arts of peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of education and of homes," which will in future generations "bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland, and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization."

All Americans who believe in the beneficent influence of American institutions will agree that if these could be peacefully extended over the Philippines, that if the people of the islands were willing to accept them, the results which the president eloquently portrayed would undoubtedly be attained. But the Philippines do not desire our rule and are resisting the effort to establish it. They demand the right to create their own political system, to make their own institutions and to govern themselves. What is the reply we are making to this? That they are not capable of self-government, that they do not really know what they want, that they are savages who must not be left to themselves, lest they fall into anarchy and become the prey of others.

Perhaps the consuming hunger of the popovers may account for the republicans laying so many things on the legislative table for them. The next Omaha man who wants to get away with a typewriter will avoid police court complications if he avoids his attention to the operator rather than to the machine.

Some scientist more potent even than Schenck must be at work in the land to entitle Dr. Horace Fletcher and Prof. G. Stanley Hall to membership in the Mothers' congress.

The Missouri editor who has had his head punched by a returned captain covered with glory and thirsting for gore can hereafter testify to the grave dangers of a large military establishment.

Now that John Wanamaker has purchased a paper the marked copies that will hereafter adorn the mail of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay ought to pay postage enough to make up the postal deficit.

Missourians must have in contemplation the abandonment of "long green" and the adoption of "store backer," since its attorney general has commenced an action to break up the Tobacco trust.

The only explanation so far made of the hold-up charges against the insurance department of the state auditor's office is contained in a countercharge that the ex-insurance deputy also wrote questionable letters.

open door policy, under which the United States will have no advantage over commercial competitors for the market of the islands, we are quite unable to see. It is assumed that production in the Philippines will be enormously increased under American domination and possibly it would be, but it is not shown how this would materially benefit the United States, which is not in pressing need of Philippine products in exchange for those of the United States. The commercial phase of expansion is as yet not very promising.

ELECTING A FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The summons issued for a meeting to-day of the two houses of the French legislature in joint session for the purpose of electing a new president to succeed to the vacancy created by the death of President Faure draws attention again to the differences that distinguish the choice of a president in France from that of a president in the United States. The French legislature possesses not only legislative but electoral powers and it therefore derives its authority.

Under the French constitution the election of a president is vested in a joint session of the senate and deputies under the presidency of the president of the senate. To constitute an election a majority of the whole legal number of members is requisite. While the constitution makes no further provision as to the procedure within the electoral college it has determined it largely for itself. The precedents established are no debate and immediate transmission of the result of an election to the newly elected president by the ministers of his predecessor. While the legislature usually meets at Paris, when sitting as an electoral college, it holds its sessions at Versailles. In its choice of a president it is unrestricted so far as the constitution is concerned, with the exception that all members of the former royal families of France are disqualified for the position.

Ordinarily the term of a French president is seven years, yet few presidents of the republic have served the full term. In case of a vacancy the executive power during the interim pending the choice of the electoral college is vested in the council of ministers who happen to be in office. Their power, however, extends only to convening the senate and deputies and maintaining the government temporarily.

The election of a French president is therefore even further removed from the popular choice than the election of a president of the United States. The French president is practically dependent upon the legislature instead of being independent of it as in this country. In fact the French constitution guards against the presidency claiming any responsibility to the people, the intention being to create an executive substantially irresponsible, leaving the responsible government to his ministry, which changes according to the varying political complexion of the majority in the house of deputies. The infrequent use of this delicate machinery will, therefore, invest today's election of a president of France almost with an air of novelty, even though it was last exercised only four years ago.

POINTS NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.

In discussing proposed measures to raise revenue by taxing insurance companies, the substantial points of difference between life and fire companies are too apt to be overlooked. As the only feature of an insurance company is that derived from its policy holders, the question presented by every insurance bill is whether it imposes burdens on the companies or on their patrons.

The answer is not necessarily the same for all insurance concerns. While life companies are compelled to charge uniform rates to all policy holders in the same class, whether they live in Nebraska or New England, fire companies can usually recoup themselves at once by raising their rates on Nebraska business without in any way affecting their business in other states.

Increased rates for fire risks may be expected to produce two effects. In the first place, it would reduce the total of fire insurance policies taken out on Nebraska risks on the same principle that an enhanced price for any article lessens the demand for it. This tendency, however, could not operate in full force because fire policies must be carried in many instances as the condition of other obligations by which merchants discount their bills or loans are negotiated on real property. Secondly, higher rates would multiply the incentive to insurers to procure policies through agencies outside of Nebraska not subject to our laws, thus transferring the whole business to other states.

The need of care in legislating on insurance matters is therefore plain. Whatever special fees or taxes are prescribed should be so arranged that they cannot be arbitrarily shifted from the companies to the policy holders, who are already sufficiently taxed in this state without additional loads to carry. Haphazard hit-or-miss legislation may be relied on to work more injury than good upon Nebraska policy holders without any adequate compensatory benefits in the way of new income for the state treasury.

As the closing days of congress approach nearer the danger becomes greater that no legislation may be passed for Hawaii and Alaska. Bills for both purposes are before the house, but so many measures of the greatest importance remain to be acted upon and the time is so limited that the chances for legislation in this direction are becoming poorer every day. That this is unfortunate is attested by the fact that in Hawaii the Chinese labor question and many others of equal importance are in a chaotic condition, while our neglect of Alaska will leave matters there little better. It is not to be understood from this that anarchy will prevail in Alaska from such failure, for the American's genius for regulation and order is such that he will maintain the essential principles of justice wherever he may be placed, even without written codes for his guidance. But at present mining and other property rights are so dim and shadowy in that country as to be a prolific source of

trouble, preventing that development which would otherwise naturally follow. That we owe these territories an intelligent and just regulation of their affairs goes without saying.

South Omaha officeholders, present and prospective, are said to be moving against any proposal to eliminate the spoils by consolidating Omaha and South Omaha into one municipal corporation. Those who have a personal interest in continuing the present expensive system may be depended on to put up a lively opposition to every plan for retrenchment and economy. The great body of people who are not only concerned in having Omaha maintain its relative position among other progressive cities, but also pay the taxes to run both governments, will have to assert themselves if they want the public interests subserved.

The payment of \$1,712 out of the city treasury to the ex-police officers who secured reinstatement after dismissal by order of the court prepared to stay next day for the hold-up lawyers who instigated and managed this raid upon the taxpayers. The agreement with the attorneys is said to have been the payment of 40 per cent of the proceeds as their fees. Of course neither the ex-police nor the lawyers did anything to earn this money, which is a palpable robbery of the people, but as long as the courts can be used for such purposes the taxpayers may expect to suffer periodically in the same manner.

The man who saved off the limb on which he was sitting in the county court house is out again in public print, this time trying to stick pins into his former benefactor and employer, the present city tax commissioner, by accusing him of favoritism in fixing the assessments of property in the city tax list. The city assessment is not all that could be desired, but the source of this attack will discredit it with intelligent people.

The mayor of Macon, Ga., is a firm believer in the educational influence of the newspaper, and is demonstrating his faith by taking up a collection for the purpose of furnishing a free paper to every resident of the city not already a subscriber. In this laudable work it is unnecessary, of course, to say that he has the enthusiastic support of every paper in Macon.

Popercote opposition to trusts is confined to those which do not affect them. The voting trust formed by the tripartite amalgamation of two parties and a name behind which is no organization is certified as all right. Like all other combinations this voting trust is heralded as being for the benefit of the public, but there are some who have doubts on that point.

The flourishing town of Bradshaw has, among other prosperous and progressive institutions a debating society that is helping to train the young idea how to shoot and that way is undoubtedly helping to make history. It has, in the course of its eventful career, decided that intemperance is a greater evil than war and vice versa, that the pen is mightier than the sword, and both ways, and several other burning questions have been discussed in the report of its last meeting the Republican of that place gives the following:

The question before the debating society last Friday night was ably debated. The question was: "Is it better to be a bachelor or a married man?" The affirmative was chosen as judges, and the question was decided in favor of the affirmative. If that was not a case of a packed jury, then it would be hard to find one. There is little doubt but that these charming young women would be competent to pass a correct judgment on the pen and sword issue as well as on a three angles in the state, but when it comes to the question at hand it is impossible not to feel that the arguments of the negative were, perhaps, not weighed strictly according to their merits. The society is to meet every Friday night during the winter and no doubt great benefits will be derived from it, but so long as the judges stand as constituted at the last meeting it will be useless for the defeated orators to move for a new trial with the hope of any different results.

They are going to pernic and prosecute Admiral Cervera. This is one of the few Spaniards who secured the liking of the American people by his courage and his humanity. If he is cashiered in Spain, for what he could not help, perhaps we can do some sort of an honor for him over here. We are constantly making places for worse.

The Face That Cripples. Philadelphia Record. No wonder some of the representatives in congress who look a little beyond their noses are beginning to feel apprehension of the weight of the load they are piling on the backs of the taxpayer. A footing of the appropriations of congress already practically agreed upon shows a total of over \$600,000,000. This leaves out of consideration the Nicaragua canal bill, the shipping subsidy bill, Cuban claims, public cable and other treasury-pledged schemes which would call for between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 of eventual expenditures. It is proposed to spend \$2 for every \$1 of the federal revenue. The richest nation could not travel far and wide in a gait without being overtaken by disaster.

Must Not Be Overworked. Chicago Post. It is a pleasure to see that the United States army is getting the right view of industry. Unrestricted industry is most injurious. If permitted, things will be done in five minutes to which ten or fifteen might be just as well devoted. Therefore it is a good party program, regardless of party regardless of his qualifications for an important post in Porto Rico? The foundation for the distrust he mentions is therefore not far to seek, nor is it to be wondered at that it exists. We have yet to prove our intention of making a bill regarding the military, in our new colonies. Nor can we turn to neglected Alaska as a sample to be approved. We can, in short, bring infinite discredit on ourselves and infinite misery on subject colonies by the application of the methods of partisan politics to their government. The question is: How are we to avoid that abuse? Mr. Reid did not tell us, and we can only wait to see the new seed planted and judge of the tree by its fruits.

Some Business Nearer Home. Philadelphia Times. Has our own treatment of a native population at home been of a kind to encourage us in the belief that we will effectively do much for the hybrids in the Philippines; that we can aid them except as we have aided the Indians where we had the opportunity? For every Indian that has been civilized by all the methods employed by education, by grants of land and by intermingling of blood the rifle has removed ten from that field of effort, and there are reasons to believe that the proportion is not military, in our new colonies. Nor can we turn to neglected Alaska as a sample to be approved. We can, in short, bring infinite discredit on ourselves and infinite misery on subject colonies by the application of the methods of partisan politics to their government. The question is: How are we to avoid that abuse? Mr. Reid did not tell us, and we can only wait to see the new seed planted and judge of the tree by its fruits.

BEER LINES.

A story comes from San Francisco of a Iowa man that marks the Klondike as possessing wealth equal to any experienced by Sibirid the Sailor or the narrator as only second in his line to Baron Munchausen or Colonel Tom Ochiltree. It appears that more than a year ago this Iowa man, armed himself with stern resolutions and a boundless grubstake, after exploring the wilds of Seattle, set his face toward the land of the diminishing sun in quest of the golden fleece that at that time was supposed to be so plentiful in the Klondike that the Chilcot boys played marbles with pure nuggets. Of the wanderings of the adventurer the historian is silent until he arrives with his friends one fine afternoon beside a rapid stream beyond the White Horse rapids, where they stopped for rest and refreshments. In dipping up the water he discovered that it contained millions of grains of a yellow substance, which upon a closer examination proved to be pure gold. Here was wealth compared to which the golden sands of the old Potosi were as the gaudy sheen of a facet diamond to the luminous sheen of the Kohinoor and it is unnecessary to say that this arduous expedition set stakes and prepared to stay with it. Bailing utensils were called into requisition and while some boiled the water down the others, and among them Jason, dragged the bottom for nuggets. As the days passed by a stiffened breeze from the north which he had endeavored to ward off, until waking one morning he found himself unable to walk or move. Apparently he was rapidly entering that state of petrification which the satyrus Sunday paper occasionally discovers some of our men who lived in aboriginal days to have been afflicted with, and this induces his companions to hire some Indians to sled him back to Skagway. Finally arriving at San Francisco, eminent physicians were called in consultation, who as doctors will sometimes do, thought some, talked more and finally disagreed, each one holding that only a donkey could prescribe the treatment recommended by any of the others. Finally, a very old physician decided to try Turkish bath on the strange case, and the living petrified man was placed in the hot air chair. After a time the perspiration began to flow and with a view to analysis he was saved. Gradually the use of his limbs returned to our Jason and at the end of several hours he had entirely recovered. The perspiration was then reduced and was found to have yielded just \$242.18 in gold. That is probably the richest gold field in all the Klondike, but it is not to say that the Klondike is the fate of the companions left on the shores of that far-away Patolitan stream.

The Hastings Tribune, in discussing the general prosperity now prevailing in Adams county, says that most of the farm indebtedness has been cleared up and says: "The only reason that some of the populists in Adams county don't pay off their mortgages is because they are afraid they won't have anything to howl about in the next presidential campaign. That is certainly heretic doctrine to the country, but it is to be doubted that even if the mortgages were released gratuitously that the calamity howler would quit the evil of his ways. To paraphrase the nursery rhyme calamity howler howl howl howl because it is his nature so to do.

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WHY DISTRUST EXISTS. The Spoils System Applied to Colonial Government. Detroit Journal. Whiteley Reid said at the Marquette club banquet that hesitation to confirm the treaty with Spain was due to distrust in our own people, distrust in the methods of administration we may employ in the government of distant possessions. This is true, and confirmation of the treaty has not wholly removed that distrust. The thoughtful citizen awaits with anxiety the first nominations from civil life that may be made by this administration or its successor or the latter's successor to represent us in the Philippines. There is now before the senate for confirmation or rejection a judge nominated for the federal bench whose record, proven before the judiciary committee, is so rank that his party associates have found it impossible to recommend the appointment. But the argument is gravely advanced in secret session that it is impossible that his character should be so bad since he has petitions signed by hundreds of worthy men of both parties. Now the question is, Are we going to select men for the government of the Philippines in the same spirit that this judge was put forth—the spirit of carelessly signing petitions without investigation or conscientious withholding of approval where approval may seat an unworthy servant? And are we going to treat the Philippines better than we treat ourselves? To come to the point, would Whiteley Reid refuse his signature to a good party program, regardless of party regardless of his qualifications for an important post in Porto Rico? The foundation for the distrust he mentions is therefore not far to seek, nor is it to be wondered at that it exists. We have yet to prove our intention of making a bill regarding the military, in our new colonies. Nor can we turn to neglected Alaska as a sample to be approved. We can, in short, bring infinite discredit on ourselves and infinite misery on subject colonies by the application of the methods of partisan politics to their government. The question is: How are we to avoid that abuse? Mr. Reid did not tell us, and we can only wait to see the new seed planted and judge of the tree by its fruits.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Within the last hundred years or so the British people have learned some valuable lessons in the art of governing colonies, the most important of which is to let them alone when the colonists think they are able to govern themselves. Whether the Australian federation shall now or in the near future assume all political relations with Great Britain, the inhabitants of Australia will remain attached to the mother country by strong ties of interest and blood. The heavily indebted colonies will be long dependent on Great Britain for financial aid. The British will continue to buy agricultural products from the colonists, and to seek in the vast undeveloped regions of Australia new opportunities of enterprise and investment. With the British people these are the main considerations; and it is a matter of minor concern whether or not a governor general shall still be sent there as a merely nominal representative of the crown.

One has only to compare a map of Central Asia of thirty years ago with the latest Russian military chart to be astonished at the vast changes wrought in striving for the mastery of the east. There is no longer any pretense of concealment of Russian influence over China and to appropriate the largest share of the vast empire that is topping to its fall. While Russia has been steadily developing her power in China the Russian intrigues in Central Asia have been pushed forward until they are within hearing of the drum beats of British garrisons in India. To the silent advance of Russia in China Great Britain responds by crying for an "open door" to trade in the east. So far as China is concerned, however, the door will not be kept open by life threats against Russian military power. Russia's vast policy of territorial aggrandizement, which makes necessary a constant increase of military strength, seems utterly incongruous to exercise an exclusive jurisdiction over the watershed and basin of the Nile, and the firm stand she took upon the question of Fashoda had both equity and policy to commend it. But France also has some rights in the premises. The extension and development of her African possessions from east to west. She possesses important territories upon both coasts, and she can reasonably seek a line of uninterrupted communication between them. Such a line must unavoidably bisect the British sphere of influence which stretches from north to south from Cairo to the cape, so that a collision between the two contrary movements of expansion could only be avoided by a mutually amicable arrangement.

With the advent of spring and the opening of the passes in the Balkans it is confidently expected that there will be trouble in Macedonia between the Turks and the Christians, and if an uprising does occur the powers will be unable to prevent Bulgaria being drawn into the fight. The Bulgarian troops are to a large extent officered and recruited among the Macedonian refugees who for years have been pouring over the border and making Sofia their headquarters. Prince Ferdinand has been more cordial to these refugees, and besides allowing the revolutionary committee to organize and conduct its campaign in Bulgarian cities has appointed many of their chief men to places of trust and emolument in his own government. Prince Ferdinand wishes to annex Macedonia and seeks an outlet for Bulgarian products on the Mediterranean. If the territory from Sofia to Salonica were under Bulgarian control it would not be long before a railway tapped the immense grain fields which now have no port of shipment nearer than the Black Sea. Turkey's sultan is fully aware of the ambitions of his one-time vassal, and for months the troops have been ordered to Greece have been heavily garrisoned in the Albanian have been turned loose in the interior, where their excesses have been driving ever more and more of the inhabitants from their homes.

Of all the powers of Europe Great Britain is most interested in the military preparations of Russia; and, naturally enough, the British people are rather skeptical concerning the good intentions of the Russian autocrat in the plan of disarmament. For many years the British government has watched the silent but restless march of Russia to the conquest of the east. One prince of Central Asia after another has succumbed to Russian arms or diplomacy, until Bokhara, Khiva, Khokand and Merv have been absorbed in the Russian Empire, which, an effective step on the part of Great Britain to alter the course of events. Boundary commissions backed by armies of Cossacks and "scientific expeditions" in which there was no science and an abundance of artillery, have added many a strip of land in Central Asia to Russian territory and it is apparently only a question of a little time when Afghanistan will become a part of the czar's dominions.

POLITICAL DRIFT. Senator Quay clings involuntarily to his thirteen deficit. The senate of Kansas passed a bill giving the right of eminent domain to irrigation companies, without investigation or conscientious withholding of approval where approval may seat an unworthy servant? And are we going to treat the Philippines better than we treat ourselves? To come to the point, would Whiteley Reid refuse his signature to a good party program, regardless of party regardless of his qualifications for an important post in Porto Rico? The foundation for the distrust he mentions is therefore not far to seek, nor is it to be wondered at that it exists. We have yet to prove our intention of making a bill regarding the military, in our new colonies. Nor can we turn to neglected Alaska as a sample to be approved. We can, in short, bring infinite discredit on ourselves and infinite misery on subject colonies by the application of the methods of partisan politics to their government. The question is: How are we to avoid that abuse? Mr. Reid did not tell us, and we can only wait to see the new seed planted and judge of the tree by its fruits.

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vote of his time, his entire energy, his fortune—in fact, his life—in the advancement of the single tax idea. This was said day before yesterday, and the profound sensation it is expected to create is in course of preparation. The youngest member of the next congress will be Martin H. Glynn, editor of the Albany Times-Union, who is 26 years old and sprung from the same soil in the town of Kinderhook, N. Y., which produced Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden. After March 4 the following states, heretofore strongly democratic, will be represented in Washington by two republican United States senators each: West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey. Kentucky and Delaware have each one republican senator.

The formal initiation of Senator-elect Dewey into Washington life last Saturday was the warmest thing he went against in forty years. Four hundred members of officialdom were at the "banquet" and every one stood up and took his medicine. No seats were provided to rest the loads. Speechmakers were gaped into silence; even Chaucery was not permitted to expose his stories.

The proposed amendments to the constitution of North Carolina provide that all persons claiming the right to vote shall be able to read and write any part of the constitution in the English language. That disfranchises all illiterates. Then it provides that all males who on January 1, 1867, were entitled to vote, and their descendants, shall be exempt from the reading and writing qualification. And that lets in all illiterate whites.

The Alabama legislature has provided for the submission to the voters of that state of a proposition for the holding of a constitutional convention intended radically to alter the present system of voting by the establishment of an educational qualification such as now exists in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. The suffrage in Alabama is now practically free, one year's residence in the state, and one day in the county and thirty days in the voting precinct being required only.

TART AND TRIFLING. Brooklyn Life: "That clairvoyant said I would show me some ghosts of the past." "Well—what of it?" "I told her I had come there and plunked down good money to find out whether I had a ghost of a future."

Somerville Journal: "A good deal of the poetry describing the luxurious delight of an open fire is written by versifiers who never sat up to anything more poetic than a steam radiator or an air-tight stove."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, he had it bad. Went round arguing that there was no such thing as disease, and sneering at death." "What's he doin' now?" "The 'last I seen' him he was drivin' a hearse."

Indianapolis Journal: "Do you believe there can be love without confidence?" "I know there can. A couple of fellows worked my wife for a year, and she let herself be detected on the hunt for me, but willing to compromise."

Chicago Tribune: "Irene—Isn't it ridiculous to see a girl in a dress that short skirts to make people think she's still a miss in her teens, when she's 35, if she's 45?" "Maud—I don't know. I think she shows good judgment. When she walks out nobody looks at her face."

Chicago Post: "No, she" he exclaimed proudly, "there isn't a dishonest drop of blood in my veins." "Is that so?" returned the other. "Well, why don't you get an engagement in a dime museum?" "As a bloodless man. I never heard of one before."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "I don't think that Russia has any diplomatic representatives in the South American republics," said Sautledge to McSwilligan. "No, I don't, or else the revolutionists down there haven't had time to read the czar's little essay on peace."

Don't Worry a Bit. Denver Post. If your plans should fall and your schemes go wrong. Don't you worry a bit. Face every car with defiant song. Don't you worry a bit. Don't list to the whisperings of despair, But have the courage to do and dare. And your life will meet in the same old smack. Don't you worry a bit.

If you spring a pop and the girl says no, Don't you worry a bit. Just laugh and say you had reckoned so, Don't you worry a bit. She'll soon relent and will call you back, You'll have her on the same old rack, And your life will meet in the same old smack. Don't you worry a bit.

If your wife is crabbed and sour and cross, Don't you worry a bit. If the even sets herself up as boss, Don't you worry a bit. She'll soon be needed in a new spring hat, A new suit waist and a new dress pat, And 'till she demure as a pussy cat— Don't you worry a bit.

View life with a philosophic eye, Don't you worry a bit. If your cards are low try to play them high, Don't you worry a bit. Keep your cup of energy brimming full, And you'll some day have the old fortune full. By the shaggy tail, with a down hill pull— Don't you worry a bit.

They Are in Our Windows. And our store—Hats we are talking about. All our spring styles are here and ready for your selection. The many new and novel shapes are on display in our hat window.

Look them over and come in and try on any one you may fancy. You don't have to buy unless you want to—all we want is the privilege of proving how good our Hats are and how reasonable the price. We have them at \$1.00 and \$4.00, with plenty of intermediate grades. Our specialty is \$3.00. New caps, as well, for men and boys.

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