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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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GEORGE HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Senator Hanna has returned at an opportune time for democratic organs that had run out of bogie men.

The clothing trust is said to be still in incubation. If it does not make its debut soon it will have to be born in a winter overcoat.

Boston wants to give Admiral Dewey a banquet about November 1. By that time it is hoped the new crop of beans will have been harvested.

The thirty-eight caliber lieutenant colonel of the First Nebraska would doubtless make a first-class man to manage the fusion campaign in the coming campaign.

The Philadelphia export exposition is open. If Philadelphia approximates the record of that most successful of expositions, the Transmississippi at Omaha, it will have grounds to congratulate itself.

Omaha proposes to show Hastings people just what a genuine Omaha day looks like. When the Omaha rosters make their appearance at the street fair Hastings people will surely know someone is in town.

The Omaha thief who ran away with a stove had an eye to the future. If the neighbors will kindly leave their cool sheds unlocked the same spirit of enterprise will soon provide the necessities of cold weather.

New York is complaining of a money stringency. If it can hold out until Nebraska and other western farmers have sold John Bull some of their great crop it can have all the money needed in exchange for the remaining mortgages put on western farms a few years ago.

Chicago papers are explaining why the president will not go to New York to participate in the Dewey celebration and New York papers are telling that the president will not attend the corner stone laying exercises in Chicago, Chicago and New York would do well to arbitrate their differences.

Statistics of business failures show uniform improvement for this year as compared with the same period for a year ago, although the number of business houses is much larger, so that if the same percentage held people would expect an increase in the figures. This is a poor year to cry calamity.

About the only persons who cannot report better times are the political leg-pullers. The new election law may drive some of them to the extremity of going to work. The certificates of prevention expenses of candidates certainly do not lend encouragement to hopes of a revival of the industry.

The Methodists are already selecting their delegates to the quadrennial conference which is to meet in May of next year. This should give the delegates plenty of time to study up the questions they may be expected to meet, but it also leaves a long gap in which to create vacancies by death, resignation or otherwise.

English colonialists in Capetown are said to be fretting at the delay in starting hostilities. The Boer is over on his side of the line fence ready to take his part in the performance, but with the memory of Majuba hill John Bull is not likely to ring up the curtain until the property man says everything is in readiness.

A vacancy in the Interstate Commerce commission due to the prospective resignation of Commissioner Calhoun of Illinois is in sight. This should be the signal for the reappearance of all the railroad attorneys who have been trying unsuccessfully to plant themselves in the commission ever since the interstate commerce law was enacted twelve years ago.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

The latest advices regarding the Transvaal situation are extremely warlike and while some new developments in the negotiations are possible the indications are very strong that hostilities cannot be averted. The Boer government appears, as determined to stand firmly on its latest proposals. The British government is expected to make its reply within the next few days, perhaps tomorrow, and it is believed that it will reject the Boer terms. Meanwhile warlike feeling in the Transvaal has become intense and there is said to be a tremendous pressure upon the government in favor of declaring war.

Preparations for hostilities are being steadily pushed by both governments. It is announced that the Orange Free State will support the Transvaal republic and that it will be aided by the Afrikaners throughout South Africa. In that case a formidable force can be marshaled to resist British invasion. Estimates differ as to the number of men available, ranging from 40,000 to 90,000. Probably an army of at least 60,000 can be raised and as the Boers and their allies are among the most intrepid and stubborn fighters in the world, Great Britain will need an army at least one-third greater than theirs to conquer, since the country to be invaded is strongly fortified. There is one factor in the situation, however, which may operate against the Boers. This is the possibility of a native uprising. There are over 600,000 natives in the Transvaal, 130,000 in the Orange Free State and 50,000 in Swaziland, a total of 820,000, of whom at least 150,000 are able-bodied men and who it is said hate the Boers to the death. A portion of the Boer army, therefore, would have to be employed in preventing an uprising of these natives. However, this may be a less important factor than the English papers would make it appear and it is quite probable that it is one the Boers have fully reckoned with.

It is believed that in arms the Boers may have the advantage, for undoubtedly they have the best obtainable, both of rifles and field guns and they know how to use them. They also undoubtedly have a supply of the munitions of war sufficient to carry on hostilities for many months, for they have been accumulating for a long time. England now has a considerable force in South Africa and more troops are on their way, but it is doubtful whether the army in Natal is at present strong enough to repel a formidable invasion. Of course England can send into South Africa any number of troops that may be needed and if war comes it will be prosecuted with tremendous vigor and will end, it is safe to predict, in complete British domination of that region.

AMERICAN OBLIGATION. Senator Clark of Montana said in a recent interview, referring to the suggestion that congress should withdraw participation of the United States government in the Paris exposition, that whatever might be the course of individual exhibitors there will be no governmental action and certainly congress will not withdraw American participation. Speaking of the same matter a representative of the American commissioner to the exposition said that our government has gone too far to consider withdrawal now. It has appropriated \$1,200,000 for the exhibit, the expenses of the commission and space. The government building is under way and a good share of the money necessary for its erection has already been paid. Besides, it was urged, the commercial side of the exhibit is too important to permit of withdrawal now.

Thus far, it appears, American exhibitors have shown no disposition to give up the space they have agreed to take at the exposition, as has been done to a considerable extent by Europeans, and the impression of the American commissioner is that all the space allotted to this country will be occupied. At all events, there can be no doubt that congress will take no action in the matter. The government has entered into an obligation to be represented at the Paris exposition from which it cannot withdraw without impairing the friendly relations subsisting between France and the United States. Such action on the part of this government would inevitably cause an intense feeling of resentment and create an enmity which it would require years to overcome, if indeed it could ever be wholly removed. Every sober-minded person can understand that to do this would be a most grave mistake, leaving entirely out of view the commercial consideration.

The American people feel as great indignation as those of any other country the government can with propriety take any notice or action. It belongs wholly to the internal administration of France and that country would rightly regard as an unfriendly act of the most offensive nature any reference to it on the part of our government. So far as the public is concerned it may express itself without restriction and the French government and people are well aware of what the feeling is here. But this is a very different matter from expression by the government, as the American people learned during the war with Spain when the masses of the French people freely and often offensively manifested their sympathy with the Spaniards, while the government maintained an attitude of strict neutrality and friendliness.

The obligation which the United States has entered into to participate in the Paris exposition will be faithfully kept. Individuals will decide for themselves whether or not they will contribute to the exposition as exhibitors or patrons. If, as now seems likely, Dreyfus shall

be pardoned and France becomes completely pacified, the success of the exposition will be assured.

PERMANENT RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

From all over the country comes word that the railroad business is bigger and better than ever before. This in itself is a most satisfactory situation, particularly as it means employment for an army of laborers at good wages and the constant distribution through channels of trade of large sums of money. The outlook for railroad business is, furthermore, according to the most competent observers, such as promises a continued improvement without any imminent danger of a backward lapse.

The freight traffic manager of one of the great eastern trunk lines has recently expressed his confidence in the lasting character of the present railway prosperity, basing it upon the fact that every station on his line east of the Alleghenies has shown a marked improvement in the amount of traffic handled and the fact that the improved condition of business is not confined to a few leading articles, but is general in its character. The same authority adds that, while business is considerably in excess of last year, railroads in general have not yet received a proportionate benefit from the improvement in trade—first, because of the prevailing low rates of transportation, and second, because of increased expenses due to higher prices of all kinds of railway supplies.

Along the same line the general western manager of another system operating west of Chicago states that during the past six months western roads have delivered in Chicago the largest number of carloads of grain, with one exception, ever delivered in the same period, and that freight traffic between the Mississippi river and the east is limited only by the capacity of the roads. A Chicago freight agent of a still larger system has compiled figures for the business of four recent weeks, showing a gain of 400 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago, and every railroad entering Chicago needs more cars to meet shippers' demands. The reports also from both Philadelphia and Chicago agree that the present prosperity is due to the growth of traffic of all kinds.

It is needless to point out the fact that if our present prosperity in the various lines of business were purely speculative the railroads would not be overtaxed with the transportation of goods. On the contrary the increased traffic experienced in all sections of the country is an undeniable evidence of an increased output of farm, factory and mill and of the increased consuming capacity of the wage-earners in the great cities who are now fully employed, and constitute a profitable market, whereas during the hard times they were more or less idle and unable to take up the curtailed product of the few factories in partial operation.

As long as the mills and factories are kept busy and the working men have money to meet the necessities and comforts of life the railroads will be kept crowded with traffic. The railroads simply reflect general business conditions, and railroads are made prosperous only by prosperity in all the different trades and industries.

SOUTH AMERICAN DISTRUST.

It is impossible to say how much substantial foundation there is for the rumors of possible combinations among the states of South and Central America against the United States, which recent Washington advices have stated are received with some concern by the officials there. According to Secretary Hay, in his letter to the chairman of the Ohio republican state committee, our friendship with our neighbors to the south of us, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, grows firmer and more genuine from day to day.

This is certainly most excellent authority and yet it is not incredible that Europeans in South and Central America are exerting their influence to create in that region a hostile to the United States. It appears that the press of Brazil, unquestionably instigated by European residents, whose motives are obvious, is convinced that the United States has designs on the territory on the upper Amazon, which is claimed by Bolivia, and it is stated that the agitation has affected both Mexico and Argentina. The decision adverse to Columbia in the Cerrut case, of which President Cleveland was arbitrator and the cruise of an American gunboat up the Amazon and the Orinoco, are made to serve the purpose of instilling distrust of the United States in the South American mind and to foster sentiment that this country has embarked upon a land-grabbing career which may ultimately reach to the territory south of us.

That there is a systematic propaganda against this country throughout Latin America, subsidized by European trade rivals, is not to be doubted. It has really been going on for years, with more or less damage to our commercial interests in that quarter of the world, but it has now assumed a political character, finding opportunity and excuse in our territorial expansion policy. It is easy to understand that Europeans having trade relations with the southern countries should take advantage of this chance to more firmly trench themselves commercially, but it is difficult to comprehend how the people of South and Central America can be induced to think that the United States has any designs upon their territory, or any purpose to depart from the policy which it has pursued toward them since they became independent communities—a policy of friendship and protection. There is not a southern country that has ever been given the slightest reason to doubt the friendly concern of the United States for its security and welfare and the notion that this country desires any territory of any state in the southern half of this hemisphere is to-

tally unwarranted. It would not be accepted as a gift.

It seems inconceivable that the distrust which is said to have developed can grow or long continue, but it is obviously expedient that we do nothing to strengthen the hands of our European enmities and whenever opportunity offers demonstrate anew our friendly interest in all the American republics and our earnest purpose to protect them from any foreign aggression.

STILL PREDICTING A CHANGE.

Some of the Washington correspondents are still predicting that there will be a change of commander in the Philippines. One of the most trustworthy and usually best informed among them stated a few days ago that at the War department it was the general belief that Miles will be selected to take command of the army in the Philippines. Otis being retained there to administer civil affairs. There is no reason to doubt that an arrangement of this kind has been under consideration, but it is intimated that the president is extremely reluctant to do anything which may seem to reflect upon the military course of General Otis.

There is no disposition anywhere, so far as we are aware, to put any slight upon Otis, but if, as clearly appears to be the case, the duty imposed upon him of directing both military operations and civil affairs is too great he should be relieved of part of it. This is required in justice to himself and to the government. General Otis has not met public expectation as a military commander. Admit that this is in a measure due to his having been given too large a task, that cannot restore public confidence in him. Large reinforcements are going to the Philippines and within the next six weeks it is expected that another campaign will be opened, which it is the policy of the War department to push with all possible vigor. It should be directed by a commander who can go to the front and devote himself entirely to military operations. This is manifestly the proper plan and consideration for no individual should be permitted to interfere with it.

Among the numerous distractions that beset a popular president of a great nation, the demands upon his time by artists, sculptors and photographers are not to be overlooked. Complaint comes from Washington that President McKinley, between sitting for busts and portraits, has little opportunity to attend to public business much less for his own recreation and that, too, although he persistently declines all such requests except where made in the name of some society or organization of a public nature. The president of the United States is, of course, a public personage and he cannot escape the publicity of the position, yet at the same time the public would unquestionably sustain him in shutting down still more on the picture and sculpture nuisance. While we pride ourselves in the democratic character of our government in this matter there is no necessity of going to such extremes.

Activity of the Trust Promoter.

It is evident that the gentle promoter is not afraid of laws, politicians or breakers. He goes right on organizing his great combines as if there could be no hereafter. In spite of the pressure brought to bear against the trust movement, it is probably that it will not cease until every industry worth "combining" has passed through that process. It must be that that point has been almost reached. Meanwhile the opposition is gaining strength and it is not unreasonable to predict the early breaking of many of the combines now represented on paper by figures that spell millions.

American Princes on Wheels.

Lord Roosevelt speaks of the railroad presidents of the United States as little more than equivalent to English dukes, but who travel in a style that no English duke can aspire to and who exercise a control unparalleled in Great Britain. If these members of the American aristocracy of wealth so far surpass in power their British contemporaries, one reason is that they are more active in doing the community services than are English dukes. It is also a fact that American railroad presidents retain this power practically only so long as they are equal to the great executive demands upon them.

Faith Healers and the Law.

The attorney general of Illinois has decided that there is no law in the state to protect children from ignorant parents who trust to mental healers in cases of physical sickness. A child at Tuscola died from typhoid fever after three or four faith cures had been tried. In the local prosecuting attorney asked advice in the matter. He is told that if it is found that the parents honestly believed in the efficacy of prayer and the treatment of the faith healers they can be held guilty of no offense. The state animal code subject to punishment those having care of a child, who "willfully" cause or permit the life or health of the child to be endangered, but where there is faith in the efficacy of the faith cure, says the attorney general, there is obviously no design or intention to injure the child. This is a matter which seems likely to trouble the courts not a little all over the country.

OUR JEALOUS NEIGHBORS.

Commercial Rivals Stiffening Up Trouble in North America. Who are the mischief makers who are reviving the reports that this country has designs on Central and South American territory? To a people familiar with American history the reports would have carried their own refutation up to the time of our intervention in the Cuban struggle for independence, but the foreign complications resulting from the Spanish war have undoubtedly helped to foster the suspicion which our Latin-American neighbors have harbored to a greater or less extent ever since the meeting of the Pan-American congress in Washington during President Harrison's administration. The pacific and purely commercial purposes of that gathering were patent to all governments represented, yet ever since we have heard recurring reports that the smaller republics of this hemisphere were to be swallowed by the "colossus of the north" and every attempt to push our commerce in South America has provoked a fresh outbreak. Even the visit of the gunboat Wilmington to Brazil and its voyage up the almost unknown waters of the Amazon were misinterpreted by a large and influential part of the Latin-American press.

It is idle to deny that there is a deep and growing distrust of the United States throughout the republics to the south of us, and it must be admitted that certain tendencies manifested by our government and people within the past few months are not likely to remove our neighbors' suspicions. The jealousy of European capitalists who have long controlled the South American trade and who resent the growth of American commerce in that direction may account for part of this distrust, but to assume that their subsidized papers can influence governments, as well as people, from Cape Horn to Mexico is to exaggerate their influence. It is true that we have been obliged on several occasions to send punitive expeditions to Latin-American ports, but the resentment arising therefrom does not seem to have been long lived.

The news of the latest manifestation of anti-American feeling comes from Brazil by way of Mexico and seems to have no specific cause of source. It is probably due to a not unusual jealousy of a big and powerful neighbor, whose strength is known and dreaded and reports of whose grasping tendencies will be received with a too ready credence, but which is not wholly unjustified by recent events.

The defenders of trust aggressions seem to have found little favor at the big trust convention at Chicago. While there is no prospect of turning back the

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The deer hunting season in the Maine woods is at its height. Two men, mistaken for deer, have been peppered with buckshot.

The militan of Sulu continues to cheer the flag enthusiastically, particularly when the ghost walks with Uncle Sam's coin. There are others.

Appeals to Uncle Sam to take a hand in the Dreyfus and Transvaal troubles are a waste of breath. Your uncle knows when he has enough.

American critics assert that Joe Chamberlain, British cabinet secretary, taking a narrow view of the South African situation. No wonder, Joe wears a monocle.

It will cost anywhere from \$5 to \$500 to see the Dewey parade in New York. Although the town put up a patriotic parade of the show, it will not neglect the great receipt.

Civilization is slowly penetrating remote sections of the south. A Georgia paper reports that a local railroad put on a freight train, "which will add much to the pleasure of the traveling public."

Philadelphia had a great warm time during the Grand Army meeting. The jubilation might have continued several days longer had not the managers called a halt. A deficit of \$40,000 in the account had a sobering effect.

Those who point the finger of scorn at the much-married sultan of Sulu might restrain themselves long enough to take a look at the Atlantic City spectacle. Here are two widows quarreling between weeps over the body of one husband.

One of the remarkable coincidents of New York's preparations to welcome Admiral Dewey is that four of the sculptors engaged on the arch of fame have been stricken down, one after another. Two of them are dead and two seriously ill.

Admiral Farquhar, who succeeds Admiral Sampson in command of the North Atlantic squadron, is one of the heroes of the Samson hurricane, in which so many vessels were wrecked in the harbor of Apia. His good seamanship saved the Trenton, with 450 lives, at that time.

A mysterious robbery perplexes Philadelphia. The conductor of a trolley car who took a nap on a route was relieved of his fare register and cash by an audacious but unknown thief. The town extracts some comfort from the thought that some of the residents are wideawake to the main chance.

Sir Thomas Lipton has a large stock of blarney at his tongue's end. He says the most beautiful girls in the world live in Dublin and Cork. They have entrancing eyes and divine complexions. His admiration is purely platonic, however. Notwithstanding the charms of the Irish girls, Sir Thomas is still a bachelor.

PENETRATING POINTS.

Atchison Globe: People spend a terrible lot of time in getting mad and feeling sorry for it.

Washington Democrat: If you have to give a man advice always give him the kind he wants.

Detroit Journal: There is usually some sort of a handle to a crank, whereby he may be made use of.

Cleveland Leader: Some men consider they are economists when they save 10 cents by doing \$10 worth of work.

Berlin (Md.) Herald: Few men profit by the experience of others, but they generally think others should profit by theirs.

St. Louis Republic: That St. Louis husband who bought himself a bicycle when his wife needed a cook stove undoubtedly has wheels.

New York Press: A great many men would refrain from doing foolish things if it were not for their desire to get their names into the newspapers.

Philadelphia Times: Has there ever been an occasion when a story was told that it was not followed by a "that reminds me" from some member of the company?

Glasgow Echo: We were told the other day that a Glasgow woman had a quarrel with her husband because he wouldn't mortgage the house to buy an automobile.

Atchison Globe: Notice, and you will be alarmed at the number of times you have to repeat everything you say in order to be understood. It is that the world is going deaf, or that the whole world is going deaf?

PROSPECTIVE REVOLUTION.

A New Invasion of the English Industrial Field.

Philadelphia Record. There is a prevalent belief that the collapse of the great strike of English mechanics inaugurated by the Associated Society of Engineers has resulted in a complete revision of the labor laws and customs in Great Britain; but this impression is not quite correct. It is true that modifications have been made whereby employers are permitted to run their own establishments, instead of allowing themselves to be controlled entirely by the Associated Society of Engineers; but Fairplay's latest resume of the report of the labor department of the Board of Trade shows that fifty-one fresh trade disputes occurred in July involving 10,022 workers, and sixty-three old and new disputes were settled, involving 14,378 workers. Of these eighteen were decided in favor of the workers, nineteen in favor of the employers and twenty-three were compromised.

The London Engineer says that a large American manufacturing concern having many contracts in Great Britain is about to establish a branch of its works in England with American machinery, methods and superintendents, and that the experiment will be watched with keenest interest on account of the labor problem. It is anticipated that English workmen will not be likely to American methods, and it is thought that the company may be compelled to charter a large steamship to transport a thousand American workmen to England. It is believed that there are many English and Scotch mechanics in this country who are thoroughly trained in our methods, and who would be glad to return to the old country in the employ of the company. This move would checkmate the English labor unions and would introduce an entirely new complication.

The introduction of American workmen and American labor-saving machinery into England is destined to have a far reaching influence on the labor question in that country.

DOMINICA'S PAPER RESTORED.

Reputation of the Republic's Currency Restored Since a Storm It is Replaced.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 16.—The government's proclamation yesterday destroying the value of paper money created such violent opposition that the ministers today proclaimed the acceptance of paper at the same rates as silver, namely, \$5 to \$1 American. This concession was made by Jimenez, who proposed repudiating paper money. The cabinet is discussing the feasibility of holding the presidential election immediately, instead of in November, as provided by the constitution, and it will probably announce tomorrow that the election is to take place this month, as Jimenez is the only candidate. The threatened riots have not taken place. All is now quiet here.

BLASTS FROM RAMS HORN.

Comfort depends on thinking, not on things.

There are few things so selfish as melancholy.

A thermometer will not take the place of a stove.

The church's best ornament may be rag in the pew.

It is effort rather than achievement that counts with God.

The man who condemns all others, condemns himself most.

The same fire that makes the dross evident purges the gold.

Character is the only reliable certificate issued by the school of life.

Nickel trimmings on a stove are a source of much heat to some people.

A patriot uses his private influence for the public good; a politician uses the public influence for his private good.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The condemnation of the Sunday newspaper from the pulpit was a popular fad of preachers a few years ago, while now it is generally evidence of a bad season in the churches.

Brooklyn Eagle: Hysterical people who can only enough to support their families ought to keep out of revival meetings where stentorian hypnotists wring every dollar out of the pockets of their audience in order to supply tracts to little heathen on the Natuna islands.

Washington Post: It looks as if Dr. Briggs would not be allowed to enjoy a peaceful conclusion even after his ordination by the Protestant Episcopal church. While it cannot be said that he has freshly aroused the clergy or the laity of the denomination, it is well known that he had not been for the warm espousal of his cause by Bishop Potter he would have been rejected. The present interest in the case is stirred by the coming diocesan convention in New York on September 27. A close contest is looked for, and it is the opinion of Bishop Potter are victorious, it is said that they will make things decidedly uncomfortable for Dr. Briggs. This standing committee wields a great deal of power within the Protestant Episcopal church. It is composed of an equal number of clergymen and laymen, but the clerical members have always been granted exclusive authority on theological matters. When the question of admitting Dr. Briggs came up before the present standing committee, his champions won, but they also refused to ordain John Tilley, Jr., who was urged by Rev. Dr. Clendenen, the leader of the anti-Briggs faction.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Philadelphia North American: "I am always brave when at your side," he cried. "Except," she added, "when papa is on the other side."

Indianapolis Journal: "It is only the very young husband," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "who hardens to tell his wife as soon as he gets a raise of salary."

Somerville Journal: She—What have you got that string tied around your finger for? He—To remind me to offer you an engagement ring.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "She says her husband talks when he's drunk," he said. "I think that must be a mistake. He talks when she's asleep."

Chicago Tribune: "You and young Chubbly don't speak to each other any more, Ethel. What is the matter?" "Nothing, only he told me one day when we were at the park that I had a swan-like neck and told him he had a swanlike walk."

Indianapolis Journal: "To our silent heroes," little Willie read from the memorial bronze. "Popper, what are silent heroes?" "Married men," said popper.

Chicago Post: "How shall I make him prove his love?" she inquired thoughtfully. "I thought he had already done it," answered her dearest friend. "You certainly told me it was your custom to sing to him, and he will call regularly."

Detroit Journal: "Fly with me!" he whispered, hoarsely, yet insistently. Constance regarded him with horror, not unmixed with pity. "You think you're a bird, with those duck trousers, don't you?" she sneered.

It is, however, a well-settled principle of biology that clothes neither make the man nor serve even to change his general species except, of course, to make a monkey of him.

SOFTLY SINGING AS IT GOES.

Through a vale the river flows—Gilding over. Pausing never. Softly singing as it goes.

Rippling 'neath the willow trees—Wavelets blending. Cadence lending. Murmuring gently to the breeze.

Yonder swallow flitting round—Glimmering hither. Darting thither—By the tender spell is bound.

"Happy river, tell me, pray—Tell me, pray—Tell me truly—Why thou joyest on thy way!"

But to answer it forbore: All my pleading, Rhythmic waves caress'd the shore. FRANK B. THOMAS.

We Believe

That we that we have the best clothing for fall and winter wear ever offered in this city, price, materials, style and all that considered. It has all been made for this season's wear under our personal supervision, and made as well as it can be made. We offer it in the confidence that it will do us credit and we guarantee every garment.

It isn't too early for an overcoat, and in fact a few cool evenings indicate that the season for heavier garments is due. We have some very attractive garments to show the man who will take time to look at them.

Dr. King & Co.

Dr. King & Co. Druggists