

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 1899. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of October, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for each day of the month from 1st to 31st.

General Funston has started on his return to the Philippines. When Aguinaldo hears of this he will himself several miles further up into the brush.

Fred White has not been heard from since the election returns began to come in from the Iowa towns. He is probably at home on his farm trying to raise another issue.

Mr. Penfold's idea of a street fair in conjunction with Ak-Sar-Ben festivities next fall is destined to grow upon its travels until it shall gain great force and prove a winner for Omaha.

The ministers are going to try a religious revival in Wahoo. Since the election returns have been received the churchmen evidently think there is need of a regeneration in that vicinity.

The supply of poperatic axes to grind appears to be unlimited, but the stock of grindstones is not equal to the demand. An ample supply of whetstones, however, is at hand to put all the knives in condition for active service.

The certificates of expenses filed by the various candidates in the recent election may throw some interesting sidelights upon the cost of political ambition. In each case, however, the certificate tells only half the tale.

One of the newly elected regents of the State university promises to demonstrate that the fusion board can keep politics out of the university as well as its predecessors. It is certainly to be hoped that the promises will be carried out.

The Italian government, as it views the returns from Africa, can congratulate itself that it got out of the country with as little loss as it did. Its sore spot has resumed its normal condition, while other nations are still in need of a comforter.

British forces at Ladysmith fired a salute in honor of the prince of Wales' birthday. The firing of the cannon was not altogether a question of honoring the prince, but, as the occasion was hoary, they threw a few shells into the Boer camp for good measure.

Rightly or wrongly the position of clerk of the supreme court has come to be known as the best paying office in the state; that is why the competition among the fusion faithful promises to be so keen. The bigger the piece of pie the more hungry the desperate horde.

The managers of the Greater America Exposition are each entitled to the gratitude and sympathy of the people of Omaha, but the creditors of that enterprise and malicious backbiters seem to be bent upon besmirching them individually. In this attempt, however, they are not likely to succeed.

From the days of Nebraska's admission to statehood, periodically there were evidences that the United States marshal's office was being worked as a fee mill, but in later years the evil has been held in check. It is possible there is no way of stamping such practices out short of the abolition of the field deputyships.

Chief of Police Bixby of Council Bluffs has resigned his position because the city authorities failed to support him in his attempt to discipline a delinquent member of the force. There was nothing else for the chief to do, for a police chief who is not permitted to enforce his orders might just as well vacate, as sooner or later he must come to grief.

The estimates of the state labor commissioner value the surplus products of Nebraska marketed during the year 1898 at \$187,000,000. It is to be noted, too, that most of this surplus product comes out of the farm and cattle range, yet it will be remembered that only a year or so ago the same labor commissioner was trying to compile statistics to prove that farming in Nebraska does not pay.

THE ARMY REPORTS.

The reports of General Miles and of Adjutant General Corbin, the latter giving complete details of the military establishment, pay a high tribute to the courage, efficiency and discipline of the soldiers, making no distinction in this respect between the regulars and volunteers. The adjutant general warmly commends the patriotism of the men who, having enlisted only for the war with Spain, continued to serve after the expiration of their terms of service, and recommends that each officer of the volunteer organizations and each enlisted man who continued in service in the Philippines after March 2, 1899, until honorably discharged, be awarded a suitably inscribed medal. Undoubtedly this recommendation will receive the approval of congress as it certainly will of the country. These soldiers, whose patriotism and fidelity were put to the severest test, merit special recognition from the government. They had an unquestionable right to demand their discharge when the war with Spain was ended and many of them were urged by relatives to do so. They had faithfully performed their duty and were anxious to return to their homes. But with a fidelity to the government and the flag beyond all praise they waived their right to a discharge, resisted the earnest importunities of kindred and remained in the fighting line, enduring every hardship without a murmur. No greater devotion to country was ever shown.

The abstract of the report of General Miles makes no reference to what son, military men regard as of prime importance, a better staff system, but this is discussed by Adjutant General Corbin. He says that our system is doubtless open to improvements, but points out that the present organization is the result of years of legislation, born of the best thought and labors of our best military men and has stood successfully the test of all our wars. He asserts that the suggestion that our staff officers are not experienced in the duties of line officers is not borne out by facts. It is unquestionable that the war with Spain disclosed defects in the army organization which seemed to justify the public criticism it received, but it must be admitted that later experience has shown that our system is not so bad as it was thought to be. The record of work done in equipping, transporting and supplying the Philippine forces is entirely commendable. The difficulties we had at the beginning of the war with Spain were no greater than England is experiencing in sending troops to South Africa and the British military establishment was supposed to be always prepared for any emergency. Nevertheless the admission of General Corbin that our staff system can be improved should suggest to the military committees of congress the duty of giving attention to the matter.

General Miles is in favor of maintaining the regular army at its present standard, he having repeatedly urged an increase since he became commander of the army. It will undoubtedly be found necessary to maintain a larger military force than we had before the war with Spain, but it is quite possible that after peace has been restored in the Philippines and civil government established there the regular army can be somewhat reduced from the present standard. Perhaps not to exceed 10,000 troops will be sufficient to preserve peace and order in the Philippines when the insurrection shall have been suppressed and it is not likely that a larger force will ever be needed in Porto Rico than is now there, numbering a little over 3,000. Allowing the same number as formerly for the United States, it appears probable that within the next two years a standing army of from 40,000 to 50,000 men will be ample.

PENSION LAW REVISION. There will be a strong pressure upon congress for a revision of the pension laws and some important changes, to meet the views of those interested, are likely to be made. The committee of the Grand Army of the Republic which investigated the administration of the pension office has submitted recommendations to the commissioner and these will be brought to the attention of congress. Grand Army posts throughout the country have been earnestly discussing the subject and quite generally have expressed dissatisfaction with certain features of the laws, on the ground that they are unfair in their operation and work injustice to some deserving union veterans.

General Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, has taken a leading part in the agitation for a change in the laws and in the regulations under them. In a recent address General Shaw criticized the course of the pension office, charging that final and just action on needy and worthy applications has been delayed in great numbers and that there has been lack of judicial fairness in the administration of the law. He declared that henceforth veterans should demand equal and exact justice under present enactments along the lines of pensions and that any system of delay, of unjust regulations and unpatriotic evasions must stop. General Shaw urged that every needy and deserving veteran of the great war that saved the government should be promptly granted a pension.

The widespread dissatisfaction respecting the regulations of the pension office it has been very respectably shown the commissioner is not responsible for. That official has invited the most thorough investigation of the regulations and has shown in a way that should convince all fair-minded men that the greatest care has been taken to fulfill the requirements of the laws as they have been construed by the department and to deal justly with deserving applicants for pensions. That there has been delay in passing upon applications is unquestionably true, but this was necessary for the protection of the government. The commissioner of pensions is called upon to consider the interests of the government as well as those of the claimants for pensions and in order that no wrong be done the government a thorough investigation of all claims is necessary. That there has

been any delay except as required by such investigation has not been shown and probably cannot be. The changes in the laws recommended by the national committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and approved by the commissioner of pensions will doubtless be made by congress, but there is really need of a general revision of the laws and there will be no better time than the present to make it. Undoubtedly there are defects that ought to be remedied and at all events it is desirable that the laws be simplified. As it is there is continual controversy in regard to their construction. The pension account is growing. The addition made to the roll of pensioners by the war with Spain and in the Philippines will materially swell the annual demand upon the public treasury. It is therefore a matter of very great importance that the pension laws should be so plain that any misunderstanding in regard to their meaning and requirements would be almost impossible.

THE PATRIOTS' EXCUSE. OMAHA, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your strictures upon John L. Webster and members of the Patriotic league are too severe and unjust. You don't seem to concede the same privilege to us that you have always claimed for yourself and every republican to refuse support of candidates either unit or nominated by such frauds as were perpetrated in the primaries and convention, which as you know were controlled by the Moore-Rosewater machine.

A PATRIOTIC LEAGUER. This frank and blunt remonstrance merits a candid rejoinder. In politics as in war there is a code of honor which honorable and courageous men do not violate. A brave man will fight in the open, while a coward will fire poisoned arrows and copper bullets from the ambush. The Patriotic leaguer who takes The Bee to task is the first member of that political band willing to admit that he knifed the ticket. John L. Webster and all the other patriots positively deny it. Nobody, and least of all The Bee, contends that they were bound to support any man on the ticket they knew to be corrupt or incompetent. But why did they knife Reese, and why did they vote the whole county fusion ticket from top to bottom? And where can they produce any proof to sustain the charge of fraud in the primaries or corrupt manipulation of the convention outside of the Omaha factory, with which the patriots are in such close touch?

The republican county primaries were called by John L. Webster's chairman and held in the places designated by the committee he controlled. Take the contest ward by ward and what do we find? In the First ward the winning delegation was elected by nearly four to one and nobody has ever intimated that there was any fraud or improper machine influence. The Second ward was warmly contested, but nobody dares to charge that the delegates elected were fraudulently counted in or owed their election to non-republicans. In the Third ward the Burmester delegation had virtually no opposition, only sixteen votes being cast against two of the delegates. Nobody pretends that anything crooked or lawless was done by the so-called machine to carry that ward. The Fourth, the banner republican ward, where no illegal votes could possibly be polled, was carried against Webster himself by two to one on a vote of over 800. Mr. Webster will hardly dare claim that the machine defeated his delegation through imported votes, ballot box stuffing or any other illegal practice.

The only ward in which there has been any ground for contention is the Fifth. In that ward the Saunders-Webster faction controlled the election machinery absolutely, and therefore was in position to successfully challenge and reject every suspect. In spite of this the anti-Saunders ticket carried the ward by over one hundred majority. But the party in control of the machine issued certificates to the defeated delegation by throwing out 128 votes on the most flimsy pretext. This palpable fraud they sought to justify by the charge trumped up through the Bryanite organ that a carload of voters had been imported from Council Bluffs and many outlanders from the Midway had been voted against the Webster-Saunders ticket. As a matter of fact not a single voter was imported from Council Bluffs and the Midway vote was divided between the two contending elements. In any event the fault, if any, lies with the defeated faction that had charge of the ballot box. In the Sixth ward not the slightest pretense of unfairness has been made, and this is true also of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, in all of which the primaries were conducted in the most orderly manner. In South Omaha no contest whatever was made, only one delegation being voted for, and hence the charge of primary frauds or machine interference cannot be brought. In the county precincts the primaries were conducted as usual and the first intimation of improper interference or fraud has yet to be made. In view of the fact that every ward in the city was carried against the patriots they certainly cannot truthfully contend that they were beaten in the convention by machine interference or dishonest manipulation. It is a commentary on the intelligence of republicans that any of them should have given credence to the baseless charge of primary frauds trumped up by the fusion organ for the sole purpose of rubbing it in and creating diversion, but John L. Webster and his patriots have been too long in practical politics to be imposed on by such chaff. They knifed the ticket from top to bottom in order to avenge their signal defeat in a square up-and-down fight. And they want to keep up the bushwhacking war under cover of the Patriotic league.

The municipal corporation of Council Bluffs has made a contract with a man who shall dig up all property which the

assessors overlooked and list it for taxation. The city agrees to divide in equal parts the increased tax revenue thus obtained. Many eastern cities have done likewise. The practical virtue of the method lies in the fact that the property sleuth is a stranger to all property owners and that his compensation wholly depends upon the sequestered taxable property uncovered by him. No property discovered, no pay.

The Iowa State Board of Control has not yet been able to find any work which the convicts of the Anamosa penitentiary can be put to which does not meet with objection from free labor. All agree that convict labor should not be used for purposes which unnecessarily compete with the free labor of the land. It is a necessity, both from the economic and humanitarian point of view, however, that convicts should be employed, and they cannot be employed in any productive line without in some degree competing with free labor. The best that can be done is to put them to work at some industry which conflicts the least with other labor and keep them employed. If the board continues its search until something is found which does not meet with objection from some source the convicts will remain in perpetual idleness.

The activity of surveying parties throughout the west and the letting of construction contracts indicate that the railroads propose to continue the building era at least another year. The roads built and building within Omaha's territory, and with the incidental development of the country thus opened up the city has every reason to force ahead and perform its part toward the trade expansion of the state.

In the matter of repayment of the money advanced to bring the Nebraska soldiers home from San Francisco the governor is following out the bill maxim, "The first shall be last and the last first." Those slowest in responding to the call are receiving their money from the surplus remaining in the hands of the governor, while the men who started the good work will wait on the legislature.

Of all the candidates for judicial honors who have filed their statements of campaign expenses, a popocrat has the honor of leading the list in amount expended. It is a little curious that an ardent reformer and advocate of Jeffersonian simplicity should be called upon to spend so large a sum to secure his election in a district in which his party had a large majority.

Better Lay Lov. Chicago Record. The report that Japan will go to war with Russia may be doubted. Japan is too wise to go out hunting, for assimilation.

Aiming at Shining Marks. Washington Post. Down in Alabama the friends of Mr. Bryan are threatening to punish Senator Morgan because he occasionally happens to say what he thinks. The man with a mind is a shining mark for Bryanism.

Bank Impertinence. Chicago Post. It is somewhat of a surprise to learn that a British naval officer has been criticizing the management of the campaign in the Philippines. One would naturally think that just at this time England had enough military problems to keep the minds of its officers occupied.

Giving Away the Secret. Indianapolis Journal. The Journal has frequently remarked that it were better that Mr. Bryan should carry Nebraska, for the reason that the republicans "would find him useful in their business next year." The outcry of leading democrats to the effect that his candidacy means the defeat of his party is already helpful.

Keeping Uncle Sam Busy. San Francisco Call. Imperialism, expansion, paternalism and high-sounding platitudes on the brotherhood of man are leading Uncle Sam into dangerous places. A combination of enterprising American bankers wants him to protect with his war ships a gigantic pawnbroking scheme which has been suggested and in which Guatemala will be the borrower of \$15,000,000.

Preserving Parnell's Homestead. Philadelphia Ledger. It is not often that a Tammany Hall enterprise is worthy of endorsement, but the project of preserving the old home of so distinguished a man as Parnell is in all senses fit and proper. As Parnell was one of the great patriots of his country, the United States navy, the American people may well feel that in honoring the memory of the Irish patriot they are doing homage to a great kinsman.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. There is no perfect state in this sublunary sphere. Admiral Dewey has got a new wife, but he has lost his dog. Vice President Hobart's health is improving at a rate that disgusts the doctors, who were sure he could not live, but delights the rest of the public.

It is settled that Platt controls the state of New York and Croker the city, and if the New Yorkers don't like it they will please mention what they propose doing about it.

President Kruger's English sounds like that of most Dutchmen and Germans. He once innocently said to an American: "Melster Cecil Rhodes dell me I speak English mid der American accent. How voss dot?"

The people of Denver, by a very decisive majority, have voted favorably for the issue of water bonds. The water supply of that city will be furnished by a corporation, but the people have determined to own their own plant.

Senator Clark of Montana places himself among the devotees of early rising. He is up and about by 6:30 every morning, and, when it is possible, never goes without less than eight hours' sleep. In an once bit of conversation, however, he can get along with much less than most men.

Rev. Sam Jones of Georgia, writing to a friend at home a few days ago, said, in his quaint way: "I have been twenty-seven years wearing myself out. I have quit work. My wife and I have had a corporation, but I have been telling you this for ten years. But there is a good deal of me left yet. If grace and grit will hold out, I will soon be on deck again, I hope."

Lieutenant Winston Churchill, now in South Africa with General Buller, has published a book on the Omdurman campaign, in which he says Kitchener was directly responsible for the killing of wounded deserters. Churchill's picture of the conquering general is, indeed, most unflattering, describing him as a man without feeling and one who looked upon a wounded man, even among his own soldiers, as an incumbrance.

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

If Nebraska is to keep in the procession it will be called upon next year to follow the example of sister states in presenting a suitable gift to the battleship which is to bear its name. No state as honored has yet violated the custom and it is safe to assert that Nebraska will follow the fashion. The people of Kentucky are the latest to pay tribute to the unwritten law. What they have done in providing an appropriate gift for the battleship Kentucky contains a suggestion or two for the Antelope estate.

The gift of the Blue Grass state consists of a silver service of seventy pieces and is now on exhibition at the Philadelphia exposition. The largest is a centerpiece nearly four feet long, for fruit, lights and flowers, with five branching arms at each end, fitted for electric lights. In the center of the fruit dish there is placed a loving cup, so arranged that it can be used separately or as a receptacle for flowers.

The centerpiece is adorned with two splendid pieces of modeling—the figure of Daniel Boone on one side and an Indian, typical of Kentucky's early history, on the other. The style of decoration preserved throughout the service, reproducing tobacco, wheat, corn and other products as naturally shown in this piece. The sea is suggested by conventionalized dolphins and shells. A massive eagle holds in its talons the seal of the state of Kentucky and below it is etched a spirited picture of the battleship. Upon the opposite side, below the seal of the Navy department, is the presentation inscription.

The main feature of the punch bowl, which is of generous proportions, with a capacity of fifteen gallons, are two fine heads, one at either side, of Daniel Boone and an Indian. The faces are strong and full of character and are fine specimens of modeling. The eagles, the state products and the battleship are the features of the decoration. The punch bowl rests on a large round water, three feet in diameter, and is surrounded by eighteen gold-lined punch cups. A handsome punch ladle is also included.

The water set, resting on a splendid salver, consists of a pitcher, with a spirited model of an eagle on the front, surmounting the proper name of the set and holding in its laws the two seals, navy and state; four handsome silver tumblers and the waste bowl, decorated with applied wheat and blue grass.

The other pieces of this splendid set are a soup tureen of a capacity of about eight quarts, with handles formed of dolphins and eagles to match the other pieces, also a soup ladle; two large plates, eighteen silver dessert plates and eighteen silver finger bowls. Every piece is massive in weight, the entire service weighing more than 3,000 ounces, and is without doubt the finest service yet made for any battleship.

The Oriental bath in vogue in Manila is in marked contrast to American household arrangements. A correspondent gives this description of one. A square room of good size, a large porcelain tub, nearly square, blue inside, and deep; on the outside figures in low relief, and of dull coloring; it stands in one corner of a faience and is filled to the brim with water. The other articles, with which the room is furnished are one or two stools, a rough wooden bench and several basins; a clothesline is stretched across from side to side. The floor is of red bricks in large squares, which slope toward the doorway.

The room is upon an open corridor, brick paved, which is on the second story, and looks down on a little square courtyard. There is a window with wooden shutters and a rough board door, with a gap between it and the floor when it is closed. You are conducted to the bath for the first time, let us say, on your arrival, and a gourd is placed in your hand, the creaking door and shutters are closed and you are left to your own devices—which may be various if your bump of insanity is large. If it is intended that you should get into the tub, why was the gourd handed to you? And why was the tub filled so full as to make drowning a possibility? Besides, there is no outlet for the water in the tub.

On the other hand, pouring water over yourself by means of a small gourd hardly justifies the use of the name bath. However, that is the solution of the problem. The benches are to sit on if you wish during the process, and are of various heights; the basins are to hold water in case you wish to scrub up to your person, and the clothesline is for your towel or bathrobe. The water trickles out underneath the door, across the open passageway outside, and falls into the court on nobody's head, it is to be hoped. This is the bath of the Orient.

BYRANISM A DISEASE. A Southern Senator's Remarks on Chicagoque Democracy. New York Times (dem.) Senator Caffery of Louisiana has kindly furnished to the public, through the correspondent of the Evening Post, a statement of his views as to the course to be pursued by the anti-imperialists, of whom he is a convinced and persistent leader.

Senator Caffery enjoys and deserves the respect of his fellow senators and of all who know him. He is a man of intellectual strength and of great firmness of character, conscientious and courageous and unselfish. He is one of the very few democrats that have not been captivated by the sophistries and flattery of the temptations of the silver movement. He preserves the traditional attitude of the old south as to honest money and the obligation of contracts, and, though he has had to encounter furious opposition in his own section and has been subjected to something like political ostracism, he has maintained his ground as steadfastly as did Senator Lamar twenty years ago. No one can dispute the earnestness or the sincerity of his sentiments as to the issue of imperialism, for he has taken a perfectly clear stand on that issue. But he recognizes that there is such a thing as political perspective and he is not prepared to put imperialism before all else.

PARTITION OF SAMOA.

New York Tribune: From San Francisco to Honolulu is only 2,389 miles; thence to Pago Pago 2,263 and thence to Auckland 1,600, or to Sydney 2,354 miles. It is as stepping stones for thus breaking up a long stride into short and easy and safe steps that these islands of the sea are greatly to be prized. And few of them are thus to be more highly prized than Tutuila.

Springfield Republican: This partition of the Samoan islands means of course another annexation of territory to the United States. Under the tripartite agreement, the relation of the three powers to the islands was that of a protectorate, without sovereignty adhering to any one power. That relation will now disappear, and the Samoan islands coming to the United States will be a "possession," like Hawaii or Porto Rico.

Philadelphia Record: The inference from this agreement is, of course, that the United States is to assume title to Tutuila, the third island, where Pago Pago harbor is located. As a means of disposing of an irritating international controversy, the Anglo-German arrangement merits approval by this government. There is only one objection to the same; it apparently makes no provision for securing the assent of those most vitally concerned—namely, the Samoans themselves.

Boston Transcript: On the island of Tutuila is our naval station of Pago Pago. Our possession of this station constituted our only tangible reason for being interested in Samoa at all. We bought Pago Pago fairly and paid cash for it years ago. The Samoan people like us, and our officers and crew have the friendliest feeling for the Samoans, so probably in our new "possession" we shall live at peace with its native inhabitants, who will moreover have a chance to get steady work at the navy yard.

Philadelphia Ledger: Two of the signatory powers—Great Britain and Germany—have decisively agreed to the partition of the Samoan islands. They have agreed that the latter state have the whole cherry, or virtually all the desirable territory which did not already belong to the United States. They made to this country no concessions of any practical value, as Pago Pago harbor was ours, and they made their snug little bargain without consulting the United States. The latter is the only one of the three powers which can block the one-sided deal, and it is reported from Washington with churlish resentment that it does seem to make a difference in our diplomacy whether we are dealing with a powerless state like Luzon or powerful ones like England and Germany. By the Samoan deal the latter country gets 639,720 acres and the United States gets 20,000 acres, the larger and all the valuable part of which already belonged to this country. It is a mere matter of fact that Germany gets all the Samoan cherry.

Fair Exchange of Trade. Kansas City Star. The purchase of American metals by England to supply the British army in South Africa is a sort of reciprocal transaction. The United States buys Australian meat to feed the American army in the Philippines.

SAID IN FOX. Detroit Free Press: "It keeps me poor paying taxes." "Well, you don't you shove off some of your houses and lots on those returned Manila heroes?" Chicago Tribune: "Well," sighed the spinner looking at her pet canary, "Dewey," as he frisked about in his cage, "I suppose I'll have to get a mate for him now." Indianapolis Journal: "It must be awful to be so young and so beautiful." "No doubt. Still I have thought of lots of mean things I wouldn't be afraid to say if it were only crimped." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Your dog seems to follow you without orders." "Yes, he wouldn't take any orders from me. He's been in the family long enough to know the real boss."

Chicago Post: "When a woman will she will," said the fair maiden deviously. "Of course," admitted the disconsolate young man, "but the trouble is you can't tell by what she says when she will and when she won't." Washington Star: "Don't you think the stage is becoming sadly immoral?" "Not necessarily," answered Mr. Sturmgibber. "But it does strike me that the taste of audiences is becoming more depraved every season."

Chicago News: "Corn is pretty plentiful out here," interrogated the new arrival in Atchison. "Well, I should say so," responded the other, "but the corn is so plentiful out here, neighbor, that the landrises use cornstarch in their shirts. It's too common for you to see it." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, that's little Green, the impressionist. He has a wonderful eye for the beautiful." "Not necessarily," answered Mr. Sturmgibber. "But it does strike me that the taste of audiences is becoming more depraved every season."

Denver Post. In climbing the trail of life, though troubles may embarrass you, though clouds of disappointment may obscure the path, though thorns be hidden in the path to wound your feet and harass you, and hostile winds may blow retarding dust into your eyes, keep plodding on with steady nerve; if you should fall just rise again, if you should for a moment stray, get back onto the track; keep praying that the coming day may bring you sunny skies again, your eyes fix on the beacon light, and Don't Look Back.

SAID IN FOX.

Detroit Free Press: "It keeps me poor paying taxes." "Well, you don't you shove off some of your houses and lots on those returned Manila heroes?" Chicago Tribune: "Well," sighed the spinner looking at her pet canary, "Dewey," as he frisked about in his cage, "I suppose I'll have to get a mate for him now." Indianapolis Journal: "It must be awful to be so young and so beautiful." "No doubt. Still I have thought of lots of mean things I wouldn't be afraid to say if it were only crimped." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Your dog seems to follow you without orders." "Yes, he wouldn't take any orders from me. He's been in the family long enough to know the real boss."

Chicago Post: "When a woman will she will," said the fair maiden deviously. "Of course," admitted the disconsolate young man, "but the trouble is you can't tell by what she says when she will and when she won't." Washington Star: "Don't you think the stage is becoming sadly immoral?" "Not necessarily," answered Mr. Sturmgibber. "But it does strike me that the taste of audiences is becoming more depraved every season."

Chicago News: "Corn is pretty plentiful out here," interrogated the new arrival in Atchison. "Well, I should say so," responded the other, "but the corn is so plentiful out here, neighbor, that the landrises use cornstarch in their shirts. It's too common for you to see it." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, that's little Green, the impressionist. He has a wonderful eye for the beautiful." "Not necessarily," answered Mr. Sturmgibber. "But it does strike me that the taste of audiences is becoming more depraved every season."

Denver Post. In climbing the trail of life, though troubles may embarrass you, though clouds of disappointment may obscure the path, though thorns be hidden in the path to wound your feet and harass you, and hostile winds may blow retarding dust into your eyes, keep plodding on with steady nerve; if you should fall just rise again, if you should for a moment stray, get back onto the track; keep praying that the coming day may bring you sunny skies again, your eyes fix on the beacon light, and Don't Look Back.

Where rest the darkest clouds of life the cheery sun will shine again. The fiercest storm will spend its force and leave a smiling sky. Around the winter-fettered oak the flowery vines will twine again. The longest lane of woe will have a turning by and by. If you should slip and lose some ground, strive hard to gain your place again. Be not afraid when obstacles confront you on the track; if wearied, stop and blow a bit, then strike the same old race again. And set your teeth and bulge ahead, and Don't Look Back.

That beacon 'way up yonder gleams, though clouds at times may curtain it. The light of hope is shining on the summit of success. Though it may sometimes vanish from your sight you may be certain it again will flash its cheery rays to banish your distress. The gaunt wolves of adversity from gloomy lairs may howl at you. And chilling fears your bosom may most mercilessly rack. The grim deeds of discouragement from darkened nooks may scowl at you. But hold a grip upon your nerve and Don't Look Back.

Where rest the darkest clouds of life the cheery sun will shine again. The fiercest storm will spend its force and leave a smiling sky. Around the winter-fettered oak the flowery vines will twine again. The longest lane of woe will have a turning by and by. If you should slip and lose some ground, strive hard to gain your place again. Be not afraid when obstacles confront you on the track; if wearied, stop and blow a bit, then strike the same old race again. And set your teeth and bulge ahead, and Don't Look Back.

Profit Swept Away. Here is your chance of the season—which we will try to explain in as few words as possible—we have 500 men's suits of the different qualities and styles—cutaways and single and double breasted sack suits—casimeres, worsteds, chevitis and serges. Not all sizes of any one pattern, but all sizes are to be found in the assortment.

Cost Not Considered. We are anxious to close out these "broken lots" and clean up our clothing stock "NOW" while the weather is such that you can get the benefit of your purchase and use it at once—all grades are included. Suits that sold for \$8.50 you can buy for \$6.00—\$10.00 suits for \$7.50—\$12.00 suits for \$8.00 and \$8.50—\$15.00 suits for \$10.00—\$18.00 suits for \$12.50—\$20 suits for \$15.00, and \$25 and \$28 suits for \$18.

This is a Big Saving and when you take into consideration the kind of clothing we make—the quality and style we place before you at these prices it won't take you long to decide that "Right Now" while they last is the accepted time to buy a suit of clothes. (We have placed these suits on our 3 front tables) for your selection and our Douglas street windows will show you what we are doing and how good clothes look at very low prices—this sale commences at once and lasts the balance of the week if there are any suits left that long.

We commence this sale at once instead of Saturday, to be able to give you better service and a proper fit.

OUR LOSS YOUR GAIN.

BROWNING, KING & CO. R. S. W. LCOX, Manager. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.

Our Loss Your Gain. Exclusive men's and boys' furnisners.