

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D. 1901.

When it comes to fearless exercise of the veto power Mayor Moores and Governor Dietrich are two of a kind.

The first look which the supreme court commissioners took at the files convinced them there would be no difficulty about keeping busy for a couple of years at least.

It is to be hoped the machinists and their employers will get together. Omaha would like to go through the year with a clean record as to labor difficulties and strikes.

The new democratic mayor of Cleveland favors a 3-cent fare on the street cars, but is willing to make transportation free in his political wagon, which he has headed for the senate.

Denver authorities are to make war on the rats. At the last election the voters cleaned out a corrupt democratic city government, and they propose to clean out all the pests while in the business.

Mrs. Nation told the Kansas City police judge that goods shipped from Kansas City were the cause of all the trouble in Kansas, and the police judge forthwith ordered Carrie shipped to the same destination.

James J. Hill of the Great Northern modestly admits that he has secured a substantial interest in the Burlington system. This ought to settle all speculation as to whether the deal has really gone through.

The federal officials are again after Crazy Snake, who is fomenting trouble in the Indian Territory. If he is not careful Crazy Snake will be sorry that he made so strenuous an effort to keep his record up to his name.

That Lemars (Ja.) absconding bank official should be more explicit in regard to his present address. He left a note saying that he was going "God knows where." The police are not supposed to be in touch with this source of information.

President Schurman's views on insular affairs and conditions do not suit the opposition press. The principal trouble is that Schurman has been there and studied the question and knows what he is talking about, and the popocratic editors do not.

The National Good Roads association has started out from Chicago to show people how it is done. If the experts can make good roads in that section of the country at this season of the year no excuse will exist for the rest of the world wallowing in the mire.

Russia and Japan, after a season of growling and snapping at each other, are beginning to quiet down, and the war dogs will be soon lying as quiet as ever. War talk is as cheap as ever, but actual war is decidedly expensive when the stake is not worth the cost to either one of them.

The Bee has no disposition to indulge in personalities over the late senatorial campaign, but we may be pardoned in remarking that the contortions of the Lincoln Journal forcibly illustrate the fact that gnawing a file is not a healthy amusement even for people who wear false teeth.

Chancellor Elisha Benjamin Andrews has been appointed as one of the delegates from Nebraska to the national conference of charities and corrections. The chancellor ought to be able to tell the conference how to transform a state university into an asylum for professors dislodged from other educational institutions.

The French government is the latest to send official representatives to this country to study both farming and manufacturing methods. It took Europe some time to comprehend that the old world must change its position from that of teacher to pupil, and it is accepting the situation gracefully now that the truth has dawned upon it.

IF ROSEWATER HAS ANYTHING TO SAY.

The people who think that Dietrich is going to bulldoze and pursue a course that will split the republican party in this state are open to be disappointed. If Rosewater has anything to say about it the appointments will all be made to punish the fellows who were not with him this winter, but it is safe to guess that Senators Dietrich and Millard will have more sense than to stir up a row that will—Lincoln Journal.

Nothing would suit the organ of defeated factionists better than to precipitate a disagreement between Nebraska's two newly elected republican senators that would prevent them from unfurling on any appointments.

The election of two republicans to represent Nebraska in the United States senate was such a disappointment to the Journal and those whose sentiments it voices that it finds itself at a loss to ascertain its bearings and naturally turns upon Rosewater as the object upon which to vent its ill-temper.

Having maintained all along that Rosewater would play dog-in-the-manger and block the election of anyone unless he were the choice, its great fear now is that the new senators may listen to advice. That no misapprehension may exist, it may be just as well to say a few plain words right at this juncture.

If Rosewater has anything to say about it, the federal appointments will be made with a view to building up instead of tearing down the party.

If Rosewater has anything to say about it, the distribution of federal patronage will have as its first object, outside of the efficiency of the public service, the maintenance of the republican supremacy in Nebraska gained at such great expenditure of labor and energy.

If Rosewater has anything to say about it, personal service will be considered above party favoritism.

If Rosewater has anything to say about it, men who jeopardized the election of two republican senators by supporting fusion legislative candidates will be barred from recognition.

If Rosewater has anything to say about it, officeholders who exerted themselves at home and at Lincoln to perpetuate the deadlock in order to keep the senatorships vacant, will be accorded no consideration.

If Rosewater has anything to say about it, no man who has enjoyed four years of federal salary will be conceded an indefeasible title to four years more, but his claim to continuance in office will be made to rest on the service rendered and to be rendered to the party.

If Rosewater has anything to say about it, no one will be punished except for dishonesty, disloyalty or scandal brought upon the party and no one rewarded except for merit.

And these principles The Bee will advocate whether Rosewater has anything to say about it or not.

APPRECIATE AMERICAN POLICY.

A native of China who is a British official at Hong Kong has just arrived in this country and in an interview stated that the feeling of the ruling classes of China toward the United States is extremely cordial.

He said that the moderation and consideration shown by the government at Washington in making demands on the empire have already borne good fruit and will be of advantage to America for years to come.

He expressed the opinion that this country will be the favored nation for years to come when China is restored to peace—not the favored nation in the sense that laws will be made to that end, but even now China looks to America as an excellent market and the possibilities of enlarging trade are practically limitless.

There is no doubt that the feeling of the statesmen of China toward the United States is more friendly than ever before and for the reason that our government, from the beginning of the trouble, has shown a disposition and purpose to treat China fairly and justly.

When at the outset of the disturbance some of the governments were treating the Chinese diplomats accredited to them with scant courtesy and in some cases almost with insult, it was the American secretary of state who kept always before their minds the fact that a state of war did not exist in China and by his maintenance of friendly relations with the Chinese minister at Washington set the pace for the foreign chancelleries.

It was this wise course which enabled the world to assure itself of the survival of the legation people after the most alarming reports of their fate had come from various quarters.

When the imperial authorities of China sought a settlement with the western world, they did not look first to the European powers, but to this republic. The response of our government, in the famous note of July 3 to the powers, established the lines to be followed by all the nations in their negotiations thenceforward.

It defined a policy so fair and just and reasonable that the powers could not reject it. When it came to announcing the terms on which the governments would treat with China there were many propositions, some of them most exacting in their character. Our government invoked the spirit of moderation, with results now approved by the civilized world.

The United States opposed successfully the bloodthirsty policy of some of the powers in the matter of punishing those identified with the anti-foreign uprising and no one will now contend that it was not right in doing this. It took a position against any power forcibly or by secret treaty acquiring Chinese territory and the territorial integrity of the empire has been preserved. Our government has urged that the claims of the powers for indemnity should be reasonable and not beyond the ability of China to pay. In other words, that they should not amount to robbery and spoliation. The latest information is that the powers are concurring in this view and reducing their claims. In withdrawing its troops from China the United States has set an example which doubtless will in due time be followed by the other nations.

It would be strange indeed if this fair and honorable treatment of China were not appreciated by the ruling classes of

THE FRAUDS AT MANILA.

The secretary of war has called upon General MacArthur for additional information concerning the alleged frauds at Manila. It is somewhat singular that MacArthur has as yet given the government no definite statement regarding the frauds said to have been committed in the commissary department, but it is perhaps to be explained by the fact that the investigation has not proceeded far enough to permit of a definite statement. When the matter was first developed General MacArthur reported that the charges were exaggerated, that nothing of so serious a nature as was alleged had taken place. Possibly subsequent investigation has disclosed a worse condition of affairs than had been supposed and MacArthur has deemed it judicious to wait for further results of the inquiry being prosecuted before communicating with the War department. It is a quite natural inference from his silence that this is the case.

It should be understood that this is strictly an army affair. Whatever frauds have been committed are against the government and do not involve any injury to the Filipinos. There is this difference between this matter and the postal frauds in Cuba. A thorough investigation will be made of the alleged frauds at Manila and it is needless to say that if they are proved those guilty of them will be adequately punished. The fullest confidence can be felt that General MacArthur will spare no effort to probe the matter to the bottom and so far as his authority goes he will allow no guilty man to escape.

BAD FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The abolition of the sale of beer and wine in army canteens is proving, as was predicted would be the case, bad for the soldiers. There is a return to the conditions at army posts which prevailed before the canteen was established. It is stated that information received at the War department from every part of the country where troops are stationed is to the effect that intemperance and riotous conduct among private soldiers have been alarmingly increased by the operation of the law abolishing the sale of beer and light wines in the post canteens. Evidence of this is furnished at the national capital, a Washington dispatch stating that several new saloons have opened and are doing a flourishing business near Fort Myer, while in the village of Phoebus, Va., adjoining the military reservation, there has been a decided increase in the number of saloons. The same thing is noted of the neighborhood of the Presidio, San Francisco.

The soldiers who visit the saloons do not confine themselves to beer and wines, such as were sold in the canteens, but drink cheap whisky and other heavy liquors, and they are led into gambling games and other forms of vice which could not exist within the limits of a military post. It was clearly pointed out when the canteen was under discussion in congress that this would inevitably be the result of yielding to the demand of the radical temperance people. All experienced army officers agreed in regard to it. The testimony to the merit of the canteens as a protection against intemperance in the army was overwhelming. It is now receiving vindication, and with such force as should convince any rational advocate of temperance that the anti-canteen legislation was a mistake. Perhaps the next congress will take this view of it and restore the canteen to what it was before the enactment of the present law.

AMERICAN BUSINESS HUNTERS WORKING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the trust movement was at its height there was much despondent talk about the passing of the commercial traveler. The consolidation of rival companies in some cases was avowedly made with a view to reducing the number of commercial salesmen, and hundreds have undoubtedly been taken off the road in the United States in the last few years. But the American commercial traveler has recently reappeared in a new and larger field. He is now to be seen in Europe, Asia, Africa, Germany, South Africa, South America, and other foreign markets. Apparently the consolidation of American industries, instead of throwing the traveling salesman out of employment, has given him a wider and more lucrative field in many departments than ever before.

European correspondents report complaints from all quarters regarding the energy with which American agents are hustling about on that side of the Atlantic and selling our manufactures in competition with those of Europe. The advent of these Yankee salesmen is resented by the leisurely rivals whose markets they are invading, but consumers are buying the American goods whenever these are better or cheaper. American enterprise is making itself felt in Europe, and it is hardly a day passes in London without the appearance of a new group of engineers and mercantile agents from the United States. These salesmen are skilled in their business and receive good salaries.

Young men desiring to enter commercial life will do well to realize the significance of this change. Heretofore the market for our manufactures has been chiefly domestic, and the commercial salesmen had to deal only with Americans. Now our industries are taken possession of by foreign manufacturers, and manufacturers will pay liberal salaries to agents who can help to hold and enlarge this new field. To be a successful salesman in a foreign country requires a knowledge of the language and customs of the people. To sell goods in continental Europe an agent should be able to talk French, German, Russian, Norwegian or Italian, according to the country in which he is to work. There will be an increasing demand for good salesmen with a knowledge of Spanish, who can push American trade in South America and in our new island possessions. Modern languages will be more useful than before to practical Americans.

But a mere knowledge of a foreign language is not enough to insure success abroad, even for those who have been successful at home. Americans will have to learn to adapt themselves to the customs and business methods of other nations. In Latin countries, for instance, they are less abrupt and hasty in their methods. Our consul frequently complain of the unwillingness of American manufacturers and salesmen to be essential points. When our commercial travelers shall have fitted themselves thoroughly for their new field they are likely to become still more important members of the trade world than they were under the old order of things.

LETS LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR.

Remarks on the Beauty of Solitude as a Political Policy. New York World. Now that John Wells, a gold-standard man and the regular democratic nominee, has been elected mayor of St. Louis, Mr. Bryan denounces the democratic triumph as "a disastrous victory for the democracy of St. Louis, Missouri and the nation," and proclaims a civil war within the party against "corrupt elements which call itself democratic," but "gives its pecuniary and political support to the republican party" and "is plotting to repudiate the democratic organization."

What does he mean by "repudiate the democratic organization?" His sole objection to Mr. Wells and the Wisconsin democracy is that they, like the overwhelming majority of the American people, like an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the democratic national convention at Kansas City in 1900, are opposed to the Bryan, populist, anti-democratic free silver lunacy which, thanks chiefly to Mr. Bryan's leadership, has caused the democratic party to receive a series of rebukes from the people unprecedented in number and in severity. Yet for the sake of this unprincipled principle of free silver, 50-cent dollars, Mr. Bryan declares war and calls for a "struggle." He would, it is to be expected, do anything and everything to continue the democratic party in its position of folly and hopeless minority. And he carries his frenzy to the point of assailing regular democratic candidates and of going into mourning for democratic victories.

After all, it is not strictly logical that the man who has so long advocated suicide as a political policy for his party should now be inviting a dose of his own medicine? RECLAIMING ARID LANDS. Can Stockgrowers Afford to Pay for the Reclamation of Arid Lands? Salt Lake Tribune. The San Francisco Call makes the suggestion, which some of the eastern press is approving, that the arid ranges owned by the government be leased and the rental applied to the distribution of available water. The writer of the article says "the stock-razer can well afford to pay for the use of the public property on which his herds are pastured free of expense, the more especially as he comes into direct competition with stockgrowers who own land and who are heavily taxed on their investment for the support of the government."

Most of the lands are already leased, but it takes from sixteen to thirty acres of this arid land to support a big steer through the summer, he taking his chances of dying of exposure and starvation in the winter. How much do our eastern friends think the stock-growers could afford to pay per acre on a lease of that kind and how many acres would it take to get money enough to turn a stream or build a reservoir? If the government would turn the streams and build the reservoirs, then it might ask a rental for land that would pay something. It seems impossible for our eastern friends to realize that lands in the arid west are not so valuable as the bottom lands in Illinois. Those were given away or sold to the settlers for \$1.25 an acre; but our economical friends in the east are awfully afraid that the government will not realize from \$5 to \$12.50 for its desert. At the same time they insist that for the government to spend a billion dollars on a stream in the east that would not float a swan is entirely legitimate, but to use water to convert the desert into fruitful fields is simply a wholesale robbery of the entire east. When it comes to generosity our eastern friends are ready to repeat the words of the great novelist, "We all poor creatures."

THE COMMON SAILOR. Rewarded for Bravery Despite Snobbish Objections. Chicago Chronicle. Sampson is not the only snob in the navy of the United States. Admiral Crowning-bright is paired with a man of unworldly snobbishness. Captain Rockwell of the flagship Chicago recommended one J. H. Helms as worthy a medal for saving the life of a man who had fallen overboard. The man was only of the crew—a boy named Schley. Crowningbright thought the deed not "brave enough." How much braver it could be does not intimate. Had the sinking man been himself instead of a common sailor it is quite likely the degree of bravery would appear adequate.

Helms got his medal and may wear it long after the snobs of the navy shall be extirpated. BETTER TIMES AHEAD. German Emperor Does a Turn with Buckwheat Cakes. Philadelphia Times. His imperial majesty of Germany wants to eat the American buckwheat cake, the toothsome flapjack, the seductive Welsh rarebit and other dainties dear to the palates of a majority of the people of the United States. To the end of gratifying a gastronomic taste, quickened by an experience on board an American steamer, which he prolonged with the express purpose of revelling in the wondrous delights of its grill room, the kaiser has sent his chief cook over to this country to take lessons.

There are those who have hinted, and more than hinted, that William II. was beginning to show symptoms of an absolute and arbitrary disdain of the rights of men, and to hold himself as far above and beyond the sphere of ordinary mortals that direful consequences to the world would ensue. The monarch who craves such democratic similes as homely pancakes may be fairly expected to hold a decent respect for the opinions and prerogatives of his fellow-men, and every opportunity should be accorded to the imperial chef for the acquirement of knowledge of those secrets of cookery upon which the great republic of the west has thrived.

"Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?" will not be the petulant query of the sturdy Teuton after his sovereign has had a diet indicated by his partiality for dishes set before him by the cooks of the American vessel and which have moved his better nature. Spiced mayonnaise, William Hohenzollern learns the delicious pleasure of Philadelphia scrapple, sechitz and knepp, and the comprehensive hash.

LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Happenings and Incidents of Note in the Land of the Brown Man. Ever since Senator Beveridge of Indiana flashed a gold nugget in the senate chamber as proof of the mineral wealth of the Philippines, considerable quiet prospecting has been carried on to the limited district heretofore patrolled by United States soldiers. With the rebellion practically at an end and the natives pacified, a thorough search of the islands will be prosecuted soon, and the extent of their mineral resources demonstrated. Dr. George F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey reports that panning for gold was one of the ancient industries of Luzon, and yellow metal was one of the chief products of the island. Dr. Becker says the more important known gold fields are three in number. The most northerly of them lies about Mount Dana. In the country of the Igorrotes. The second and best known district is that of Camarines Norte, easily accessible by sea, and about 115 miles to the southeast of Manila. The only other hopeful region is the northeastern portion of Mindanao and the adjacent islands.

The Igorrotes are extraordinarily reticent about their gold mining. An Englishman of long residence in northern Luzon, who had handled much Igorrote gold commercially, informed me that no outsiders of any race were permitted to visit the quarries or even to prospect for quartz. The Igorrotes are not afraid to tackle solid rock, and I presume that their quartz mining, though rude, is tolerably effective, perhaps approaching Mexican work.

In the gold district of Camarines Norte there are numerous placer mines, and beach sands are also washed. Of this region Hernando Riquel wrote, in 1874: "There are many mines of gold which have been seen by Spaniards, and the natives of any race were permitted to visit the quarries or even to prospect for quartz. The Igorrotes are not afraid to tackle solid rock, and I presume that their quartz mining, though rude, is tolerably effective, perhaps approaching Mexican work."

The mystery of the unknown still hangs about the island of Mindanao, and there is a widespread impression that it is an El Dorado. Copper deposits in the province of Lepanto, near Mount Dana, have been worked by the Igorrotes since before the Spanish discovery of the archipelago.

"I saw a most singular sight in this town yesterday," writes a Kansas soldier boy from Vigan, Luzon island. "I saw 1,000 Filipinos take the oath of allegiance to the United States. And it is an oath that will stick for it was taken before the army officers. As I understand it, the Filipinos are faithful to anything about his religion. The Filipinos came to town early in the morning and lined up in the church, which will hold 5,000 people. They marched to the altar and there placed one hand on the bible and also kissed the crucifix, who the oath was taken. This rebellion is busted beyond any doubt, and the body of the Philippine people are mighty glad of it."

In order to be able to feed the soldiers in the Philippines as they are fed it is necessary to keep a kind of procession of supply ships on the waterways from New York to Manila by way of the Isthmus of Panama across the Pacific from San Francisco. It will not do to store immense volumes of supplies in Manila, for that is a tropical climate and all food is more or less perishable in so hot a temperature. Therefore ships are going all the time.

In an appreciative article about Judge W. H. Taft, the president of the Philippine commission and governor general of the islands, the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch says: "So many times has he severed the tie that bound him to the public pay roll that it would have been economy had he provided himself with printed blanks for that purpose. His office-holding career began in his native city, Cincinnati, the dethroned Queen City of the West, soon after he attained his majority. The good people of that city chose him to be their solicitor. They compelled him to give that up by electing him to the bench of the superior court, a tribunal half way between the circuit and common pleas courts. He was about 30 when the late Benjamin Harrison beckoned the young man to take the very responsible position of solicitor general for the United States. No man probably ever held that office while as young as 'Bilby' Taft, the son of Judge Alphonso Taft, cabinet officer and minister to Russia. Just before Harrison went out of office Taft was made circuit judge of the United States, and for seven years this young man sat on the bench with men old enough to be his father at least. This life place, so honorable and satisfying to a member of the legal fraternity," Taft gave up to become president of the Philippine commission—to leave his comfortable home at Cincinnati and dwell in the hot and semi-civilized islands, of which he is soon to become the governor general. If the climate does not kill him his resignation of the governor generalship will be to accept a place on the bench of the supreme court of the United States."

Where the Strain Tells. Kansas City Star. The Boers are not wholly without their victories so long as the South African war is costing Great Britain \$7,000,000 a week.

THE LATTER SHOULD CARRY FAITH AND DEVOTION TO THE PART OF ALL SICK WOMEN.

"I suffered with inflammation and falling of the womb and other disagreeable female weaknesses. I had spells every two weeks that would last from eight to ten days and would have to go to bed. I also had headache and backache most of the time and such bearing down pains I could hardly walk across the room at times. I looked nearly all the time for about two years and seemed to grow worse all the time until last September I was obliged to take my bed, and the doctors thought an operation was the only thing that would help me, but this I refused to have done."

"Then a friend advised me to try the Pinkham medicine, which I did, and after using the first bottle I began to improve. I took in all five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, four boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Dry Form Compound, three boxes of Liver Pills and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and I am as well now as I ever was. I am more than thankful every day for my cure."—Mrs. FRANK CARTER, Merrill St., Amesbury, Mass.

FLASKS OF APRIL SUNSHINE. Chicago Tribune: "Inelo" said the road reform missionary, "how do you stand on the good roads question?" "Same as I always have," said Farmer Haverty, "but I know how the grip cured me of Christian Science."

Puck: "Ah! Gadaby, howdy? I want to tell you how Christian Science cured me of the grip." "All right, old man! When you got through I want to tell you how the grip cured me of Christian Science."

Catholic Standard: "Will the fine gentleman let me tell his fortune?" asked the swarthy young woman. "Sure," replied Mr. Harduppe. "Suppose you tell it to hurry along and do it as promptly as you can." "Know do any. I've been waiting for it all my life."

Philadelphia Press: "It seems to me you're a little farmer!" the humorist said, when the footpads held him up. "So?" Well, here's something that will be more familiar, replied one of them, stuffing a little money into the victim's mouth. "It's an old gag."

Brooklyn Life: Mrs. Bilkins (sweetly)—Do have another piece of cake, Cousin John. Cousin John—Why, really, I've already had two; but it's so good I believe I will have another. Little Johnnie (excitedly)—Ma's a winner! Ma's a winner! She said Ma'd bet you'd make a pile of yourself!

Baltimore American. Since Lizzie goes to cookin' school, the Mont house don't seem the same; 'S'pose everything we eat to eat that's a fancy name. An' 'tween what we like, but what's the tone of it? I reckon it's all right so long as it don't make us sick. But, somehow, well, I'm gettin' tired of this here 'consommity.' An' 'sides that's as spiritless as last year's crop of hay."

Since Lizzie goes to cookin' school she don't cook like her ma. She has to have a onion on—the best you ever saw. It's filled an' puckerred here an' there, an' trimmed round with lace. I reckon Lizzie'll be all right when she has struck the pace. But, somehow, well, it seems to me I can't just get the hang of it when I'm eatin' custard pie, to call it a "meringue."

Since Lizzie goes to cookin' school, we don't get no more mush. An' when I say I'd like some greens, she says, "Now, jab, you hush!" She holds a fool the mometer on every body. An' 'sides because the cook stove won't run 'ordin' to the books. But, somehow, well, the things don't seem good after they are served. Since Lizzie went to cookin' school—why, say, I'm blamed near starved.



Mrs. FRANK CARTER, 8 Merrill Street, Amesbury, Mass.

THE NEW COOKERY.

When Lizzie goes to cookin' school, we don't get no more mush. An' when I say I'd like some greens, she says, "Now, jab, you hush!" She holds a fool the mometer on every body. An' 'sides because the cook stove won't run 'ordin' to the books. But, somehow, well, the things don't seem good after they are served. Since Lizzie went to cookin' school—why, say, I'm blamed near starved.

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