

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of October, A. D. 1901.

The Hawkeye state has covered itself with glory.

As an excuse for a clothes show the horse show is a blooming success.

Nebraska has voted to retain its position in the republican column.

Judge Gordon will soon be relieved from his onerous duties at the police court.

Tammany evidently did not strengthen itself by flirting with Bryan and free silver at Kansas City.

With three certified county commissioners to fill two vacancies there is danger of a jam in the commissioners' room.

Those popocratic campaign rootbacks will now be put in cold storage until the time comes for their next annual re-appearance.

The most momentous victory of 1901 is the election of Seth Low as mayor of Greater New York and the demolition of Tammany.

When Judge Berka assumes his seat on the police court bench there will be a lively exodus of vagrants and people who live by their wits.

The kidnaped missionary, Miss Stone, could relieve the tension considerably if she would only speak out and tell whether she is dead or alive.

The Chicago police think they have a clew to the recent postoffice stamp robbery. It remains to be seen, however, whether the clew will stick.

Now let our school board vendors of well-defined rumors step up to the grand jury counter and show up what they know, or rather, what they don't know.

The voting machine must come eventually. It is only a question of time and money when mechanical recording will supplant present cumbersome methods.

The new Board of County Commissioners must turn over a new leaf and stop up the ratholes into which the money of the taxpayers has been poured.

Never hit a man who is down. A candidate who has run the gamut of a campaign only to be enveloped in defeat is entitled to protection of the mantle of charity.

Before election the four demo-pop Municipal league candidates for the school board were pledged for Pearce and against Pearce. Where do they stand after election?

If Mr. Bryan can get any consolation out of the fact that his friends forced the Iowa democrats to make a new demand in state convention for free silver coinage he is certainly welcome to it.

Another negro has been burned at the stake in Mississippi. When congress takes measures against the anarchists it might keep an eye out for the fiends who resort to such barbarian lawlessness.

All things considered, the republicans of Omaha and Douglas county have come out of the election much better than was to have been anticipated under the peculiar conditions that subsisted throughout the campaign.

A new fish story from the Massachusetts coast, told by one of the crew of a fishing schooner, describes a ten-minute race with his boat hatched to a high-tepping whale. The inland fisherman will have to bestir his imagination to keep up with his salt water competitor.

NEBRASKA SAFELY REPUBLICAN.

In the face of many drawbacks that under ordinary conditions would have impeded success, the republicans of Nebraska have triumphantly carried the state by a decisive majority.

While the returns received up to this hour are as yet incomplete, we feel safe in proclaiming to the country that Nebraska remains firmly anchored in the republican column, where it had, after a fierce battle, resumed its former position twelve months ago.

This latest victory of Nebraska republicans is as substantial as it is significant. The increased majorities by which the state ticket has been carried in an off year that usually marks a decline for the party in power were polled in spite of the personal appeals of the late candidate of the fusionists for the presidency.

Many counties that have not been carried by the republicans for more than ten years have elected republican officers this year and every indication points to a large gain for the permanent voting strength of the party by the return of former republicans who had been carried off by the pressure of hard times and free silver delusions.

With clean, economic and prudent administration of state government, Nebraska may be depended on to roll up republican majorities as regularly as its sister states of Iowa and Kansas.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

The victories of the republican party in Tuesday's elections were generally more signal and decisive than was expected in this off year, when campaigns were shortened by a great national calamity, the popular interest in politics was slight and a reduced vote was certain.

No one looked for an increased republican plurality in Ohio, the general expectation being that the result in that state would be close. There was uncertainty regarding New Jersey and even as to Pennsylvania, where the situation was anomalous, republicans did not feel entirely sure of success.

Iowa was of course known to be safe, but the unprecedented republican plurality in that state is far beyond what was expected. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island there was unusual apathy among republicans during the campaign, but they made a good showing at the polls.

The significance of the elections is obvious. It is that the republican party is as strong as ever with the people, that there has been no weakening of popular confidence in it and no abatement of popular support of its policies and principles. Nowhere is there shown to have been any reaction in favor of the democratic party. On the contrary, it is demonstrated that distrust of that party has as strong a hold upon the minds of a majority of voters as at any time during the last five years.

The result of the elections means that the people are well satisfied with existing conditions, so far as national questions are concerned.

Looking to the future, the promise contained in the result of these elections is for a prolonged continuance of republican control of the government. They foreshadow the election of a republican congress next year and a republican president in 1904.

Doubtless before the next national election a determined effort will be made to reorganize the democratic party, but whatever may be the outcome of such effort it is hardly possible that party can put itself in condition three years hence to command the confidence and support of the country. It may eliminate from its creed the financial and political heresies which it has proclaimed for the last five years, but it cannot thereby at once win the popular faith. Only some unlooked for crisis, as a great financial crash and overwhelming business disaster, would give the democratic party a chance of winning in the next national election, but while such a crisis is not impossible it is most improbable. All indications are favorable to continued prosperity and the republican victories will strengthen confidence.

The republican party, thus reassured of the popular confidence, should carefully consider what is demanded in order to retain this confidence. The expansion of our foreign commerce, so that our industries shall be kept active; relief from taxation in excess of the requirements for revenue; reasonable economy in public expenditures; regulation of industrial combinations—these are matters which the party is expected to give earnest attention to—and if it shall deal with them wisely the party may continue to administer the government for many years.

GORMAN OF MARYLAND.

There is uncertainty regarding the result of the legislative election in Maryland, with the chances in favor of the democrats having a majority of the assembly. If that should prove to be the case it will be a victory for former United States Senator Gorman and he would be returned to the senate.

Since his retirement from that body Mr. Gorman, while active in the political affairs of his state, has not been conspicuous in national politics. His return to the national senate would restore him to the prominent place in his party which he formerly held and he would doubtless become a very potent force in bringing about a reorganization of the democracy.

Gorman is a man of ability and a shrewd and skillful politician. While he has been "regular" supporting the democratic presidential ticket in the last two elections, it is doubtful if he was in full accord with the platforms

and it can safely be assumed that at present he has no sympathy with Bryanism.

Whether or not Gorman goes back to the senate, whenever the reorganization of the democratic party is entered upon he will, if living, take an active part in the work and his influence will not be exerted in behalf of the principles enunciated in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms.

HOW THEY WERE CONFIDENCE.

Preachers and women are more easily confounded by political charlatans than any other class. With the best intentions and the highest ideals, their innocence, credulity and lack of penetration render them an easy prey to the political Pharisee. This fact has again been strikingly illustrated in the school board campaign which has just closed.

They were told that the candidates on the republican school board ticket were committed to the bidding of Tom Dennison and that the republican candidates represented the elements of intemperance and debauchery. They gulped down these silly stories as if they were gospel truths.

They were told that an awful conspiracy had been hatched to control the schools in the interest of the republican machine, which would stop at nothing short of the removal of the women teachers and the filling of their places with men who were to be the tools and henchmen of the machine and run the schools to promote the political fortunes of machine candidates. They eagerly swallowed this foolish fable.

So the preachers inaugurated a holy crusade as non-partisans in favor of the democratic ticket, which Euclid Martin and other democrats had nominated for the Municipal league as a wedge to give their hungry followers a chance to nibble at the school board pie.

The women, trusting, emotional and sentimental, followed in the lead of the preachers like a flock of geese led on by the quacking of the ganders. They voted the democratic school board ticket to save the schools from desecration and pollution by the horn-headed, cloven-footed Tom Dennison and his satanic associates.

When they recover from this political stupor they will discover that they have simply been catspaws in the hands of Wirepuller Pearce, who has also succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of a number of business men who constantly grumble about burdensome taxation and yet work for the continuance and perpetuation of the most extravagant branch of our local government.

THE DEFEAT OF TAMMANY.

The overwhelming defeat of Tammany is by far the most gratifying result of Tuesday's elections and none will have a more salutary effect. It not only means better government for New York City, but it is a good thing for the whole country in the demonstration it gives that the people, when properly appealed to, will rebuke dishonesty and corruption in the administration of public affairs and overthrow political power gained and held by unscrupulous and vicious means. It is a lesson to men of the Croker stamp everywhere.

Greater New York will have under the administration of Mayor-elect Seth Low honest and good government. It is a great task that he has before him to weed out corruption, suppress vice and give better security to life and property in the commercial metropolis of the nation, but he is not without experience in municipal affairs and he has the ability and will to discharge the duties devolved upon him. Mr. Low has shown that he has plenty of the aggressive in his makeup and he will not hesitate to do those things which he finds necessary to improve conditions and to benefit the city morally and materially. His will not be a Puritanical administration, but vice and crime will be sternly dealt with and no corruption in public affairs will be tolerated.

To have overcome a political organization as strongly entrenched as Tammany was no small task and the triumph of the fusion forces—republicans, democrats and independents—is one of the most notable in our political history. It would be well if it were the final destruction of Tammany, if that political organization had come to the end of its corrupt career. But it has been beaten before and will survive this defeat. It was not killed by Tweedism and is not likely to be by Crokerism, though the latter has perhaps been more corrupt and venal than the former. There is reason to hope, however, that it will be some years before Tammany regains power and that in the meanwhile men will come into control of the organization who will improve its character.

The Bee has nothing to retract or to apologize for in its conduct of the school board campaign. It has not magnified the abuses that permeate our school system nor has it distorted the facts relating to school board financing. It will continue to battle against the reckless extravagance in the disbursement of our school funds and against excessive taxation to maintain expensive fads. It is needless to say also that it will continue the agitation for the retirement of Mr. Pearce until he shall be replaced by an educator who will devote his entire time and talent to the public schools.

Not a great many years ago a new constitution was submitted to the voters of Nebraska that contained stringent clauses for the restriction of corporate monopolies and fixing extraordinary responsibility upon stockholders in banking concerns. Incidentally, a separate article was submitted providing for universal taxation. The corporation managers and bankers, not daring to make an open fight against the constitution, enlisted the preachers to raise the cry of church taxation. Their battle cry was: "To your tents, O Israel! Do you want your churches

and the bones of your dead taxed?"

This cry was taken up by all religious denominations, even the Catholic and the Methodist churches uniting in opposition to the constitution. When the battle was over a \$1,200 silver service was presented by the corporation managers to one of the preachers in recognition of the effective work he had done in pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. This chapter of ancient history is forcibly recalled by the late school board fight, in which the republican preachers have so valiantly battled for the benefit of the democratic machine sailing under the attractive color of non-partisanship.

The elevation of one of the former leaders of the Boxer movement to a high position in the Chinese ministry affords ample evidence that the official approval tendered the powers under duress carries no conviction with it. It will take more than apologies and indemnities to make the Chinese welcome the foreign devils with true fraternal spirit.

Above the Average.

Chicago Chronicle. President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation is to be commended in that it is terse, thoughtful, free from vainglory and rises above the perfunctory.

Some Melons in Sight.

Chicago Chronicle. A recent statement of the Naval board shows that another melon is to be cut in the Philippines. It calls for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for construction of a new naval station at Olongapo.

How the Mighty Fallen.

Chicago Record-Herald. A New York butcher is now going to go over Niagara Falls. Poor old Niagara! Once the marvel and terror of mankind it is now used to run street cars, furnish light and grind buckwheat, and homely women and illiterate butchers are navigating it with impunity. How has the mighty lost its might!

Rural Mail Deliveries.

Indianapolis Journal. The development of the rural free delivery system has reached a point that makes its general establishment throughout the country a question of only a few years. The superintendent predicts that within five years it will be in operation over an area of 1,000,000 square miles, which will include practically all the inhabited territory of the United States. This means the introduction of a new and potent factor in American social life.

The West Sets the Pace.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. What is claimed will be the fastest passenger train service in the world will be inaugurated next week on the Union Pacific road in connection with the Southern Pacific, Northwestern, Lake Shore and New York Central roads. The train leaving Omaha for the west each afternoon will run to Ogden, 1,025 miles, in twenty-one hours, the average speed being fifty-five miles an hour. In many places a speed of 70 to 80 miles an hour is expected. Europe cannot be allowed to take the lead in an American specialty like rail-roading.

A Cheering Outlook.

Washington Post. At this time the outlook for the United States in both foreign and domestic trade is all that could be reasonably asked for and vastly better than the most enthusiastic of us hoped for four years ago. Our natural resources and our capacity to make the most of them are greatly superior to those of the most fortunate of our competitors. Prosperity in ample measure has been with us since we climbed out of the dreary depths into which we were hurled by the panic of 1893, and it bids fair to abide with us yet a good while longer.

Great Railroad Expansion.

New York World. The Pennsylvania railroad alone will spend \$15,000,000 in adding 15,000 passenger steel freight cars to its rolling stock within a year. The New York, New Haven & Hartford road has ordered thirty locomotives and 1,000 freight cars and the Denver & Rio Grande company has ordered forty locomotives and 2,000 freight cars. The wooden freight car will soon be an obsolescent feature in railroad equipment. The steel freight car costs about the same as the wooden one, but it costs less for repairs and lasts much longer. It will carry 119,000 pounds or 194,000 pounds of coal—21,000 pounds more than the best wooden car.

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

"Regulation and Not Prevention is All That is Sought."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The general assumption that President Roosevelt's message at the opening of congress a month hence will contain a vigorous expression on the question of the trusts will probably be shown to be well founded. While he was vice president Colonel Roosevelt dealt with the trust question in several speeches, particularly in a speech a few days before his present inauguration. He took the ground that the trusts ought to be controlled by the government, state or national, in some of its operations. He also said that publicity for the work of the trusts should be insisted upon. Similar views are likely to be expressed in the message to be delivered.

All this will meet the favor of the country. In its general phase consolidation in business activities cannot be prevented, and ought not to be prevented if it could be. This principle of concentration is at work in all forms of activity—among labor societies as well as among all the great industries and interests. It is part of the general evolution of society and will continue. The growth of capital, of inventive skill and of command over the forces of nature makes the extension of the general principle of co-operation into all sorts of activities. Organization is the rule with employes as well as with employers and in all fields of enterprise.

A general assault on the principle of concentration in the great activities would do much more harm than it could do good. Regulation and not prevention is all that is sought by intelligent persons. This can be effected by legislation, either congressional or state. This, undoubtedly, is what President Roosevelt will recommend. Public opinion is strong in favor of carefully framed legislation which will force the trusts to give a certain degree of publicity to their operations and which will put all the great combinations under a certain degree of supervision and control by the government. There is no danger in this issue. The republicans were earlier in the field than the democrats in urging governmental supervision of the trusts. They required legislation by congress against the trusts as far back as 1890, in an act signed by President Harrison. Whatever can be done and ought to be done toward bringing the trusts into proper control by the government will be achieved by the republican party.

WHAT THE PAN-AMERICAN COST.

Some Facts About the Finances of the Buffalo Exposition.

The financial results of the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898 are likely to stand well through the twentieth century as the top record in financial results. The active returns to stockholders, after all claims were paid, was 27 1/2 cents on the dollar. The world's fair paid 40 cents on the dollar. The first of recent expositions to show a deficit is the Pan-American at Buffalo. A statement of the cost, income and outlay of the exposition, published by the Express of Monday, supplies material for an instructive study. The Express says, in part:

The Exposition company pays \$2,325,000 of its first-mortgage bonds. It defaults on \$175,000 of the first-mortgage bonds. It defaults on the \$500,000 of second-mortgage bonds. It defaults on \$20,000 of capital stock. It defaults on over \$350,000 of unpaid construction claims. Its total default is over \$2,680,000. The first-mortgage bondholders lose 7 per cent of their principal. They have drawn interest on their bonds equivalent to about 6 per cent, so that their actual loss is about 1 per cent, and they have received in principal and interest about 99 per cent. The second-mortgage bondholders and the stockholders receive nothing.

The exposition received between \$500,000 and \$600,000 for rentals of exhibit space and concession space. It received about \$1,000,000 as its share of the receipts of concessions, in other words, its percentage of always show receipts. It received about \$2,500,000 from the sale of admission tickets. The exposition cost over \$5,500,000 exclusive of the state, foreign and government buildings and the Midway. The operating expenses were \$1,000,000 or more. Thus it is comparatively easy to figure the total.

Local stock subscriptions, \$1,250,000. Railroad corporations, stock subscrip., 300,000. Bonds, first and second mortgage, 3,000,000. Rentals from exhibitors and concessionaires, 500,000. Owing to contractors, 350,000. Minimum cost of construction, \$5,500,000. The exposition probably cost nearer \$6,000,000 than \$5,500,000, but the purpose of the present statement is to be accurate and, above all, not to overstate or understate any item where approximate exactness is possible. The following shows, in round numbers, the disposition of the subsequent moneys:

Returned from tickets, \$2,500,000. Concession percentages, 1,000,000. Total, \$3,500,000. Operating expenses, \$1,175,000. Paid to first mortgage bonds, \$2,325,000. These are the figures in round numbers. The detailed statement of where the \$5,500,000 went in construction and where the \$1,175,000 went in operating expenses may be found later. The cost of each building, the amount of each contract, the work done, all may be available as, of course, the record of these expenditures has been kept. The items of the operating expenses also may be available.

The \$1,175,000 for operating expenses includes the electric light, all labor during the exposition, the natural gas for night flares and torch fountains, the bands and other music, the splendid fireworks, repairs, maintenance, etc. The operating expenses at Chicago were \$4,000,000 or more. It is no small task for the auditor's department to perfect the statement which will be forthcoming. The exposition auditor, Mr. Little, is an efficient and expert accountant.

The \$1,000,000 concession percentages means the percentages of the receipts of the Midway shows, which was paid to the Exposition company under the contract the concessionaires were compelled to make with the company in addition to paying \$25 per foot for land at the Midway. The concessionaires had over \$3,000,000 as their share of the receipts and that the public spent over \$4,000,000 with the concessionaires.

The item of \$2,500,000 as the receipts from the sale of tickets, otherwise the paid admissions, may cause some comment. It is understood. On a general basis of 50-cent admissions the item of \$2,500,000 would mean a paid attendance of 5,000,000. The total attendance shown by the unofficial figures was 8,500,000. Between that and 5,000,000 is a difference of 3,500,000. This 3,500,000 does not mean there were that many passes issued. In the first place, the item of \$2,500,000 is made up of 50-cent admissions and 25-cent Sunday and child admissions, so that the total paid attendance was in excess of 5,000,000 and the free admissions were less correspondingly.

It is a fair estimate, say those who should know, to say that the paid admissions were about 5,500,000. This is 2,500,000 short of the 8,000,000 paid admissions which, if they had materialized, would have paid the second-mortgage bonds, the contractors' claim and a substantial payment on the stock.

The total amount of stock subscribed was \$1,175,000. Of the \$1,650,000 was paid in. When the second mortgage bonds were issued a bonus of \$500,000 of stock was given with them, making the total issue of capital stock \$2,150,000. There was no income to the exposition from the extra 500,000 issue of stock unless the \$500,000 which was balanced by the \$500,000 of bonds could be so considered. There is due the exposition today from stockholders \$75,000.

There has been more or less talk that a great many people put in \$10 each to buy stock. It is said by some of the expert opinion experts that it is doubtful if more than \$25,000 of the \$1,650,000 paid in on capital stock was raised by \$10 subscriptions.

All the operating expenses are not set forth finally and hence their exact amount is not fixed. The items of insurance and interest on bonds are included and everyone knows they amounted to considerable. What went into publicity, building grounds, etc., also are items that will be treated in fuller detail by the exposition officials.

It must not be thought that \$5,500,000 or \$6,000,000 represents the entire cost of the entire exposition. No, indeed. The United States government spent \$100,000, the state of New York had \$200,000 for its buildings and other expenses, the Midway cost hundreds of thousands and the state and foreign buildings and special buildings, such as Baker's and Lowrey's and Larkin's, cost many thousands more. One of the lowest of the high-figured experts who talked of the matter said that the exposition cost \$8,000,000 to build.

HEALTHFULNESS OF CITIES.

Surprising Revelations of the Census Statistics.

Atlanta Journal.

The idea that the rural districts are healthier than the cities, though held by almost everybody who has not yet investigated the subject, is shown by recent statistics to be erroneous, at least so far as this country is concerned.

Great surprise was caused by the revelation of census statistics that between 1890 and 1900 the proportion of deaths to population decreased nearly 10 per cent, and the average age of an American at death increased from 31.1 to 35.2 years. It is almost incredible that such great changes could occur in ten years, but the reliability of the figures is stoutly maintained by

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

Used always in making the biscuit and cake it saves both health and money. Made from pure, grape cream of tartar, most healthful of fruit acids.

NOTE.—You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade baking powders. They are mostly, in spite of the pure food laws, made from alum, which endangers the health. All physicians will tell you that such powders in food are injurious.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

POINTED REFLECTIONS.

Chicago News: Biggs—Do you belong to any society? Biggs—No; but I'm going to assist in organizing one next week. Biggs—What is to be the nature of it? Biggs—It will be a society for the suppression of useless societies.

Washington Star: "I am very much afraid," said Miss Cayenne, "that I am losing my reputation as a keen observer and a satirist." "What makes you think so?" "Several people yesterday said they were glad to see me as if they really meant it."

Philadelphia Press: "How can you call his thesis excellent," demanded the first professor of theology, "if, as you say, some of his arguments are extremely irrelevant?" "You misunderstood me," replied the other. "I said irrelevant."

Chicago Post: "Yes," said the weary wayfarer, "I once was prosperous and had a good job, but I was a butter for an aristocratic family." "How did you lose the place?" "After being properly solemn for five years I thoughtlessly smiled one day."

Puck: Clara (examining new triumph of dentistry in John's mouth)—Why, John, they've temporary fillings in your temporal lobes, like a temporary man. What's the use of putting anything permanent into a mouth 45 years old?

FOOT BALL CASABIANCA.

Baltimore American. The boy stood on the foot ball field. The boy stood on the foot ball field. The rooster's shouting echoed o'er the dying and the dead.

His hair hung down into his eyes—Such of it as was left. He said to state, at one fell swoop. Of it he had been bereft.

One arm hung limply at his side. And flutted and as he reeled; His teeth, like spikes in the wind. Were scattered o'er the field.

His shirt was torn across the chest. His pants ripped at the knees. He lay motionless on the ground. Like mistletoe to trees.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood. While all around him lay. Were fragments of the center rush. The half and quarterback.

The tackles on the goal posts hung: The guards were borne away. In ambulances which were called. Quite early in the fray.

And here and there lay a shoulder blade. And ears on every side. With fingers, hands and locks of hair. All unidentified.

But still he stood amidst the wreck. Oh, that this tongue could tell How bravely he managed to speak. A foot ball in his hand.

His father called him from the box. His mother from the stand. Yet ever nobly stood he there. His hands clasped in prayer.

The other side was lying up. With husky boast and scream. "Come on," he mumbled, toothlessly. "I'll buck the entire team!"

They formed a flying wedge and hurried. The gallant lad on high. And when they drew his shoes and legs. Were waving in the sky.

There came a burst of thunder sound. The boy—Oh, where was he? Ask of the other team, that left. Will college chant and alle.

Ask of the other team, and learn: They don't expect to find him there. They get some gasoline.



Winter Overcoats. Better get yours NOW and get the full benefit of it. We have some new things to show you in style and kinks of make up that may please you. And this is a good time to look them over leisurely. From \$8.50 to \$42.50 there is ample room for a good selection. "No Clothing Fits Like Ours." Browning King & Co Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.