

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

The coal dealer is waiting for the weather man to give the signal for him to begin getting in his work.

Nebraska women suffragists will make state headquarters at Omaha. Omaha will try to play the host gracefully.

New Yorkers are enjoying good sleighing at present. Nebraskans find more enjoyment in a milder brand of weather.

The New York Democratic club gave Richard Croker a farewell dinner. The people of New York are hoping that it is a long farewell.

The compromise between the city and the Union Pacific threatens to be the biggest real estate transaction in this vicinity for the season.

The printing press manufacturers are reported as forming a combination. This should make an impression on financial circles.

Charters have been granted to two more banks in Iowa. If the present rate keeps up the crackmen will be able to get around to them without any unnecessary delay.

The fight for the possession of Eighth street is to be held in statu quo. In the meantime the railroad attorneys are keeping their ears on the ground listening for the community of interest tip.

If the attempt is ever to be made to squeeze the water out of American corporation stock it would be good policy to commence building arks. The flood is bound to catch many unprepared.

The latest is that an American syndicate has secured control of the traction lines in Paris. If this thing keeps up the foreigners will not own enough traction lines even to experiment with.

An Irish constituency has offered to elect Oom Paul Kruger to a seat in Parliament if the Boer leader will accept. With his big Dutch pipe he should be able to smoke Joseph Chamberlain out.

The Douglas County Democracy has passed a resolution favoring an extra session of the legislature to submit constitutional amendments. Now the local democratic organ is sure to go against the proposition.

The official canvass develops the fact that every candidate on the republican county ticket ran better in South Omaha than the South Omaha candidate. This should not be forgotten by future nominating conventions.

At a reception tendered to the newly elected mayor of New York there was the usual amount of handshaking. While this custom may be kept up, it is not likely that he will tolerate the old leg-pulling practice.

And now the officers of the Nebraska Retail Liquor Dealers' association are out with an official pronouncement declaring that the Hollenbeck circular was not official. The retail liquor dealers' association seems to have discovered too late that it was loaded.

A representative of the St. Louis Board of Health is in Omaha for the purpose of testing the Missouri river water. The people of St. Louis are mistaken if they are of the opinion that the people of this city never use water enough to know whether it is good.

Since the United States and France met with such good success in securing a settlement by their demonstration against Turkey other powers are being pressed to bear. As this country's claim has been liquidated, interest in the scramble for bankrupt property is not great on this side of the Atlantic.

A PARAMOUNT QUESTION.

President Roosevelt and the cabinet are giving serious consideration to the question of tariff concessions to the staple products of Cuba. It is regarded at Washington and by the American interests concerned as a matter of paramount importance. Its determination is of vital consequence to the people of Cuba. It is urged that to refuse any concession to Cuban sugar and tobacco would prevent the development of those industries and therefore the material progress and prosperity of the island. On the other hand to admit those Cuban products free or at a nominal duty to the American market would destroy the home industries and thereby do a great injustice to our own people concerned in those industries.

The beet and cane sugar interests of the United States, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, are prepared to make a vigorous fight in congress against concession to Cuban sugar. The sugar trust has declared in favor of the free admission of the raw sugar of Cuba and the retention of the duty on refined. The obvious purpose of the trust is to crush out the domestic industry and thus obtain absolute control of the American market. A committee representing the sugar interest of Cuba will be in Washington by the time of the meeting of congress for the purpose of promoting reciprocal trade relations when the new Cuban government goes into operation. It is urged that Cuba will be ruined without something of this kind and it is stated that some of these representatives of the island are already favorable to annexation, believing that this would enlist the sentimental interest of the American people as perhaps reciprocity would not and would accomplish most effectively their commercial aims.

President Roosevelt is expected to recommend to congress some concession to Cuban products. Senator Lodge said in his Boston speech a week ago that "reciprocity would be started with Cuba." It is not probable, however, that the administration or congress will be disposed to go to the extent in this matter that the Cubans desire. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states, upon the highest authority, that no program of wholesale reciprocity has been promised to the Cubans. He says the understanding is that if, after careful investigation, it is made plain that the entry of Cuban sugar and tobacco free to United States ports would seriously injure the sugar and tobacco interests of this country those commodities will not be allowed to come here free. On the contrary, says the correspondent, protection to American tobacco and sugar will be maintained and this government will make other valuable tariff concessions to Cuba which will so stimulate and strengthen the general industrial energies and resources of the island as to enable the Cubans to compete on an excellent footing with the United States in the tobacco and sugar markets of the world.

It is threatened that if concessions satisfactory to the Cuban people are not made annexation will result. That is a question, if it shall ever arise, to be settled by the American people according to then existing conditions. It should have no weight at present. Undoubtedly something must be done to promote Cuban development and prosperity, but not at too great a sacrifice of American interests.

THE PEARSE CONTROVERSY.

On the question of the re-election of Superintendent Pearse, the World-Herald does not care whether Mr. Rosewater succeeds in supplanting Mr. Pearse's machine by a Rosewater machine. Mr. Pearse is a republican, and it is said by many who may perhaps be in a position to know what they are talking about that Mr. Pearse has always placed democratic teachers at a disadvantage and given every possible advantage to republican teachers. The World-Herald does not know this to be true, and yet the assertion to this effect has so often been made without serious contradiction that this newspaper is not prepared to defend Mr. Pearse on this point. The World-Heraldists think that the selection of a superintendent of schools is a matter for the Board of Education, and yet if it knew what Mr. Pearse claims to know concerning Mr. Pearse, the World-Herald would not hesitate to object to Mr. Pearse's re-election.

All this gabble about Pearse machine and Rosewater machine, democratic teachers and republican teachers and the political affiliations of Superintendent Pearse is simply an effort to befog the paramount issue by cut-throat tactics. It is true that the choice of a superintendent devolves upon the Board of Education, but the Board of Education is in duty bound to make such a selection as will promote and insure the most efficient supervision for the public schools.

The man who fills the position of superintendent should first and foremost possess the educational qualifications that would enable him to give intelligent direction to the teachers. A man who is uneducated cannot be expected to know the difference between a competent and an incompetent teacher, and when the teachers know that he does not know as much as they do about any branch of instruction they do not respect him and do not feel disposed to look up to him for guidance.

It is a matter of history that Mr. Pearse was imported into Omaha at the instance of an anti-Catholic political order, not because he had a reputation as an educator, but because he was a willing instrument in the hands of the A. P. A. machine. At that juncture the World-Herald was the mouthpiece and champion of this secret political society and therefore would see nothing wrong in the degradation of the public schools by a sectarian crusade. While The Bee had no affiliation with the persecuted element, it entered its protest then against the importation of Pearse on the ground that he lacked the essential qualifications of education and experience. While it is true that he has gained in experience in the past six years, it has been gained at the expense of the taxpayers and to the detriment of our public schools.

The Bee cares nothing whether the superintendent of schools is a repu-

bean, a democrat or a prohibitionist.

It has steadfastly advocated the merit system in the schools and was instrumental in securing the adoption of permanent tenure for school teachers and janitors. Neither Mr. Pearse nor any member of the school board has ever been asked by The Bee or its editor to use the machinery of the schools for political purposes. On the contrary all efforts to turn the schools into a political machine for partisan ends have been opposed by this paper and will continue to be opposed by it.

Our opposition to the re-election of Superintendent Pearse is inspired by no interest except that which all citizens and school patrons have in common. We oppose Mr. Pearse because his forte lies more in politics than in education. We oppose Mr. Pearse because he devotes time that should be concentrated upon the public schools to carrying personal favor with members of various business organizations and secret orders, through whose influence he hopes to keep himself in the saddle.

We oppose Mr. Pearse because he has exerted a demoralizing influence upon the school board, organizing and manipulating its committees for the benefit of himself and for other beneficiaries of the school fund. We are opposed to Mr. Pearse because he has encouraged nepotism and favoritism in the appointment and promotion of teachers, the examples of which are so rampant that they need not be again recited.

All these abuses are well known. They tend to lower the standard of our entire public school system. No amount of pettifoggery can distort the recent election into a popular endorsement either of Mr. Pearse or of his methods.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

There appears to be no doubt that the Chinese exclusion act, which expires next May, will be re-enacted. There is a practically unanimous demand for this on the Pacific coast, organized labor is a unit in favor of it and it is said that President Roosevelt will in his message to congress recommend the re-enactment of the law. So far as appears there will be no serious opposition to this. There has been some talk of a sentiment in the south favorable to allowing Chinese immigration, but if such a sentiment exists there it has not been manifested and is not likely to be, at least to an extent that would entitle it to any consideration.

The movement inaugurated some time ago by the Chinese in the United States looking to the creation of a public sentiment against the re-enactment of the exclusion act, in which prominent representatives here of the Chinese government took part, has failed to make any impression, as have the arguments of Mr. Wu Tingfang, the Chinese minister, chiefly directed against what he deems an unfair and unjust discrimination against his people. The plea that there is no real danger of a flood of Chinese immigration should no restriction be placed upon it has no weight with a large majority of our people and particularly those of the Pacific coast. Besides, it is just now met by the statement, upon what seems to be good authority, that in anticipation of congress neglecting to re-enact the law, the steamship companies plying between China and San Francisco are making arrangements to handle tens of thousands of Chinamen that would come in. The commissioner of immigration is reported as saying that he knew of other lines that were being organized for the same purpose. Whether or not these statements be correct, they have a decided influence upon the public mind.

There is no question as to our right to exclude the Chinese or any other people. Our alien labor law shuts out people from any country who come here under contract to labor. But in discriminating against the Chinese as we do under the exclusion act, China is justified in charging that we are unfair and has good ground for commercial or other form of retaliation. Perhaps nothing of this kind is to be apprehended, but it is certainly possible, and it would seem to be worth while to consider whether, at a time when we are courting Oriental trade and the competition for such trade is growing more intense, we can afford to invite Chinese dislike and hostility. However, there seems no probability that this consideration, if it receive attention at all, will have any influence and the re-enactment of the exclusion law early in the coming session can be confidently predicted.

TOO MANY BATTLESHIPS.

It is said that among the additions to the navy to be asked for by Secretary Long are two battleships of 16,000 tons displacement. It is high time for congress to call a halt on the construction of battleships. In addition to the large number already in the service, which make the navy topheavy, five are under construction and the plans for two more are being considered. There is no need of more battleships. The greatest naval experts have condemned them, and considering also the experience of the United States and other countries. In the war between China and Japan the cruisers did the fighting and destroyed the battleships.

This was the first and only experience until the war between the United States and Spain. Meanwhile Admiral Cervera of the Spanish navy, probably the ablest expert in the world, condemned battleships and predicted that the cruiser would be the naval vessel of the world. That the admiralty paid no attention to him does not matter. The methods of this navy body have been made known to the public by "Pinaroff." It is a satire with an underpinning of truth. The English build torpedo destroyers that break their backs upon the slightest provocation, but that is not a reason why other nations should do up and down. Spain war one battleship was the admiration and wonder of the world. Captain Clark of the Oregon was in the fight at Santiago and stayed in it until the finish, but the other battleships were never given the opportunity given to Clark it was evident they were not expected to be in it. They were hopelessly handicapped by their terrible burden of armor.

The theory in the construction of these battleships is to pile on the armor, and no armor has been invented that will withstand the repeated fire of rifled guns. In a fight with an enemy that knows how to shoot it would be possible for cruisers to sail around these cumbersome masses of armor and put shots wherever they pleased. They cost enormous sums of money, which would build a number of cruisers, and large sums are required to maintain them in the service. In the war between the United States and Spain they have done nothing to justify their existence and, with the same exception, they have never made their contract speed but once, and that was on their trial trip. They have secured an advantage that may need can fight and not with monsters whose only service in a real war would be as harbor defenders.

Time to Call Halt to Prevent Top-heavy.

Two American girls are said to have started for Turkey with the idea of having themselves abducted by brigands. If their fathers have any spare money they wish to dispose of it can be done just as easily by marrying them to European fortune hunters. The marriage plan is warranted to be effective and not nearly so dangerous as trifling with brigands.

One of the republican candidates on the Lancaster county ticket pulled through with a margin of thirty-seven votes over his fusion opponent, while the county gave Sedgwick a plurality of over 2,100. Evidently the voters insisted on exercising an independence of

judgment in some other counties besides Douglas.

A Forsaken Route.

Global Democrat.

It is not at all probable that David B. Hill will go to the next national democratic convention by way of Lincoln, Neb.

Howling to the Inevitable.

Washington Star.

In order to compete with American manufacturers, Berlin is obliged to purchase American machinery. It looks a little like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

A Point overlooked.

Chicago News.

Aguinado, having heard of his virtue, was going to try a habeas corpus, but the government decided that a writ of that kind had not yet been acclimated in the Philippines.

Also, Very Forgetful.

Kansas City Journal.

The decision of the Shelby court of inquiry is not expected for six weeks yet. When it comes the report should not omit to mention what the controversy was about. This is a busy world.

A Hitch in the Baratin.

Buffalo Express.

The main difficulty in the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West India is said to be the insistence of Denmark that the inhabitants of the islands be immediately given the status of citizens of the United States. Denmark would be false to its duty toward its subject if it consented to sell the islands on any other terms.

Uplift of the Samoons.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Commandant Tilley's report on the condition of things in Samoa under American auspices is rosy and encouraging. American laws and American customs appear to have fallen upon a people prepared to receive them and make the best, instead of the worst, of them. The Samoons, according to Commandant Tilley, are "a gentle, kindly, simple minded people whose worst fault heretofore has been that they were somewhat unduly given to hospitality, inasmuch that they would impoverish a whole community for the sake of exercising it; but they dropped that at the suggestion of the American consul and now they are everything that could be desired in an uncivilized colony. May they never come under the influence of the wrong class of American institutions.

A CLOSED CAREER.

Philadelphia Press (rep.)

One result of the elections of last Tuesday must be plain to the most hidebound Bryanite in the country. They end all prospect of Mr. Bryan's nomination to the presidency during the coming year. His declining influence in the country during the last five years has made it impossible for the imperial authorities to take any measure for reducing the hardships and miseries of the helpless poor. Much suffering there is certain to be, but it will not reach the dimensions of other years.

The history of the title of prince of Wales has not been an altogether happy one. Including Edward of Carnarvon and the present prince, it has been borne by sixteen persons. Of these five have died before coming to the throne, but were not to death, one came to the throne and reigned long, but was insane, four had unbroken reigns, and a fifth is now adding to their number, while the remaining one has just received the princely title in circumstances perhaps more auspicious than those of any of his predecessors. In one important respect there has of late been a decided change for the better in the relationship of the prince to the sovereign. In more than one early career the prince was more than suspected of leading a sort of opposition court against his father. But Edward VII during all his long tenure of the princely title—the longest on record—invariably set the fine example of perfect loyalty to and sympathy with his mother, the queen, and now that he is king he enjoys a similarly well-affected regard from his son, whom he has just made prince of Wales. That fact makes the present occasion one upon which both king and prince are especially to be congratulated.

Since the disastrous war with the United States the navy has been exceedingly unpopular in Spain and has been subject to much of the criticism in the present and in Parliament. There have been constant demands for reorganization, retrenchment, etc., and this has caused so bitter a feeling in the navy itself that the senior officer, Admiral Valere, sought and obtained a trial audience with the queen regent with a view of laying the grievances of the feet before her. He presented a memorial declaring that naval officers object to the contemplated creation of civil controllers of the navy, but that they would be guided by political motives, but by mere consideration for the dignity of their profession. They ask the government and Parliament to declare, once for all, if the existence of the navy is necessary, and in that case, to provide it with what is necessary to its efficiency. If the country does not require a navy, the government, they say, should dismiss all who belong to it. The incident has caused much excitement and the liberal press is permitting what is described as a glaring breach of discipline. Meanwhile, the government is in a sad financial predicament, wanting money for the army, the navy, education and public works, and not knowing where to look for it.

It is a little difficult to say exactly what the Siberian railway has cost, as some of the expense has not figured in returns, but it will reach more than \$400,000,000. In order to gain time the road was at first constructed with light rails and temporary bridges and much of the embankment work left to be filled in later. The western part of the line has been reconstructed to a large extent, but even now twelve miles an hour is the best that can be averaged by "express" trains. Just what the effect of this road will be on the Asian question cannot now be properly estimated. In its inception it was a political and military undertaking. It is evident, however, that it will be of commercial importance. There are vast uninhabited wastes in Siberia, where millions can be supported, and the mineral deposits are known to be enormous. Furthermore, the caravans that are moved from China to Russia from time immemorial must give way to the iron horse. When Hankow, the commercial center of interior China, is connected with Peking and the Manchurian railway is completed, trains can run through to St. Petersburg in less time and eventually at less expense than by the present tedious water courses. In any event China will be in direct touch with Russia and with no other country in the world. These 8,000 miles of railway are destined to have a great effect upon the world. They complete a chain of communication between the east and the west, and as the eastern question seems destined to occupy statesmen for many years to come, Russia has secured an advantage that may need to be curbed by others who are ambitious in at least the commercial partition of the Orient.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Stories of industrial depression and financial troubles in Germany which have frequently of late formed the subject of London Times special dispatches, while explained by the Berlin press on the ground that the country is simply passing through a stage of economic transition, are nevertheless confirmed by the details of actual failures presented by these very papers.

For example, the news was recently sent out from Berlin that the case of the Treber-Trocknung-Gesellschaft was not at all serious, that stories of its bankruptcy had been exaggerated and that the creditors would lose nothing in the long run. According to the report recently issued by the receiver appointed by the government the position of the concern is utterly hopeless. The liabilities are said to amount to the enormous sum of 174,750,000 marks (about \$68,000,000) while the assets will recover only 1 per cent. For years the books were falsified by the manager and false balance sheets deceived the board of directors as to the real situation. The balance sheets showed fictitious assets of many millions while the company had long been bankrupt dividends to the amount of \$6,000,000 were distributed. This maneuver was possible, the receiver declares, owing to the carelessness of the Leipzig bank, which also deceived by the false balance sheets, loaned the Treber-Trocknung-Gesellschaft no less than \$20,000,000.

Another indication of the real state of industrial depression in Germany is the recent order of the Prussian minister of state requiring the presidents of the provinces to ascertain what proportions lack of employment has assumed, "the evil consequences which have appeared or may be expected to appear, that measures may be taken with regard to them."

According to a supplementary ministerial report on the condition of those Russian provinces in which this year's harvest was a partial or total failure, the sum necessary to provide relief for the eleven famine-stricken governments is 40,000,000 rubles. The whole of this amount is to be provided by the imperial exchequer, but it is to be turned, as far as possible, to practical account by the employment of the affected peasants in the construction of various public works, chiefly in road building. The latter is the most imperative need of the empire. It is strange to hear that while there are now about 40,000 versts of railway in European Russia, there are only 12,000 versts of properly built highways. It is this grievous want of roads passable in all weather, which so severely handicaps the peasant holders in getting their grain produce to the nearest railway depots. The want is of such a crying nature, indeed, that M. Zhitkoff, a well known public economist, proposed in a pamphlet published by the imperial government should appropriate a credit of no less sum than \$90,000,000 rubles, spread over a term of ten years, for the construction of highways. A correspondent of a London paper says that this is the first time during the famine season of the last five years that the imperial authorities have taken ample and timely measures for reducing the hardships and miseries of the helpless poor. Much suffering there is certain to be, but it will not reach the dimensions of other years.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

WHAT FUTURE FOR BRYAN? CHERRY CHAFF.

Though Never Again to Be King, He May Be a King Maker.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Does the republican victory in Nebraska mean that William J. Bryan is dead as a presidential nomination possibility for 1912? It looks that way. The republican victory in Nebraska in 1900 was the severest blow dealt to Mr. Bryan's prestige, next to his general defeat in the country at large. The adverse verdict of his own community was a setback to him which gave the reorganizers in his own party a great deal of aid and comfort. In the election which has just been held in Nebraska the late democratic leader made an earnest effort to regain the ascendancy in his state, but he failed. Bryan had a much greater interest at stake in the re-election in Nebraska than did the demagogue candidates for supreme court judge and regents of the State university. Their defeat and the overthrow of their general ticket hits him harder than it does any of them.

Washington Star.

"Who is that man who keeps saying it is always the unexpected that happens?" You know her name is Ann Eliza? She writes it Ann E. Lizarre now.

Chicago Post.

"Silence is golden" he quoted, when she was through with her little lecture, ten days or so ago. "You'll note the difference if you ever try to mint it."

Philadelphia Press.

Magnate—Your excuses are plausible enough, but they don't go with me. I'll have to give you the same old choice, ten days or so.

Chicago Tribune.

The surgeon told him after the operation was over, "we found, strange to say, a small brass tack."

Washington Star.

"They tell me that your boy Josh is getting very industrious," said the neighbor.

MacMillan's Magazine.

The following verses were recently found among some papers belonging to the late Mrs. Berrington, who died in 1855. During a great part of her life, Mrs. Berrington lived in Monmouthshire, at no great distance from Ligon, the home of Mrs. Currie, to whom, according to the introduction on the manuscript, the verses were addressed by Buras. Mrs. Currie, who died in 1822, was the daughter of John Bushby, Esq., of Tinswald Down, in Dumfriesshire. The copy from which the verses are printed is in the early handwriting of the late Miss Eliza Waddington, whose family also lived in Monmouthshire. It is hoped that the present publication may lead to the discovery of the original manuscript.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY ROBERT BURNES.

Oh, look ye, young Lassie, see softly and sweetly! Oh, smile ye, young Lassie, see sweetly on me! They're naught waur to bear than the mild glance of ye! Wha' grief awells the heart and the tear blinns the eye?

Just such was the glance of my bonnie lost Nancy. Just such was the glance that once brightened her eye? But lost is the smile see impressed on my face when I see her cheek like the rose and the lily.

And child is the heart that see dear was to me. Ikae wee flow'ers we grieve to see blighted, Cowding and with'ring in frost nipper plait. The haist turn of Spring shall awaken their beauty, But ne'er can Spring waken my Nancy again.

And was she less fair than the flow'rs of the garden? Was she less sweet than the blossoms of May? Oh, was it her cheek like the rose and the lily? Like the Sun's waving glance at the closing of day?

And, oh, sic a heart, see gude and see tender? Weel was it fitted for beauty so leal. 'Twas the pure as the drop in the bell of the lily. A blighting gem we'ld naught to conceal.

But the bluish and the smile and the dark eyes' mild glance, I prithee, the mist, they were love's kind return. Yet far less the loss of sic beauty lapsed, 'Twas the love that she bore me that gae me to mourn.

Nothing Hurts So Much as the Truth.

It is amusing, if not convincing, to observe the published announcements of some dealers. We call attention to their pretensions only for the sake of saying that we do not make ALL the good clothing in the country.

We will waive that point and say that we make THE BEST clothing in the country, and we make more than any other manufacturer in the country, and we give MORE for your money than any other. The volume of our production is the advantage we have over others in making trustworthy clothing. Character, style, quality—the very best—and it is an acknowledged fact that admits of no dispute that

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

Suits, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Overcoats, \$8.50 up. Either price full value for four dollars.

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