

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.

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

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

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, Neb.: George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number. Includes rows for Total, Paid, and Unpaid circulation.

Net total sales, \$48,852. Net average sales, \$30,437. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

We will all be pleased to call him King Peter and let it go at that.

No apprehension of recidives in the peaceful realm of good Ak-Sar-Ben.

With the National Saengerfest on in full blast, there should be music in the air at Baltimore.

With its strikes practically all settled, it is high time for Omaha to buckle down to business.

The Skupatnia would also confer a great favor by rearranging its alphabet at the earliest possible day.

Colonel Clowry continues to hold the helm at the Western Union, all yellow journal fakes about his enforced resignation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Government inspection and grading of hemp is to be instituted in the Philippines to facilitate exporting.

Now watch the American small boy who wants to see the base ball game without going through the gate take a tip from Santos Dumont's scheme to take in the races from his airship.

Colonel Bryan may not be president of the United States, but his late law partner will be head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America, which is a small presidency in itself.

When the messengers come to tell him that he has been elected king and demand if he will accept, Prince Karageorgewitch will not have to say "This is so sudden" and ask for time to think it over.

Plans for the reconstruction of the Kansas City platform regardless of carpenter strikes and without the aid or consent of the boss builder are being prepared by democratic architects in various sections of the country.

Unless the assessor of Florence pre-empt sees fit to revise his returns of the assessment of personal property it may be incumbent on County Attorney English to proceed against him in accordance with the provisions of the criminal code.

The local democratic organ, quoting a democratic member of the South Omaha council, says that there are "plenty of good, intelligent, progressive and well-informed business men even among the republicans." That is a concession as is a concession.

Along with the institution of the permanent teachers' list, the duty devolves upon the school board to see that no incompetent teacher is invested with a claim to permanent tenure.

Iowa democrats are still dividing on the lines of fealty to the Kansas City platform which promises to furnish the fireworks again in their coming state convention.

If there were the ghost of a chance to elect anybody on the democratic ticket in Iowa the disposition to fight over dead issues would be speedily repressed.

Assistant Postmaster General Bristow thinks rural free delivery as now indulged is altogether too great a luxury for the Postoffice department to afford.

When free delivery was started in the cities there were also many to predict that the results would not justify the outlay, but no one would now advise curtailment of this service.

The same thing is likely to happen with reference to the rural free delivery. The postal business stimulates is sure eventually to bring it close to a self-supporting basis.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE WEST.

In its last issue the Wall Street Journal discusses the claim that the west is financially independent of the east and concludes that it is only "measurably true." After pointing out the commanding position which the west has long held in the politics of the nation—a position certain to be maintained and strengthened—that paper says that while the growth of the west in wealth has in a measure given it financial independence, the claim is somewhat exaggerated.

"There is no doubt whatever," says the Journal, "that the west has made so much money that it has been able to pay off its indebtedness to the east and to acquire a large surplus, but it is noticeable that it has come to Wall street to invest this surplus. Its banks and trust companies still deposit a part of their reserves with New York institutions in order to earn the 2-per cent interest paid on such deposits. Moreover, they have become a factor in the New York money market, by making heavy direct loans and by purchases of mercantile paper. Western capitalists likewise have employed the facilities of the Wall street market in order to make their investments and to carry on their speculations." These facts, in the view of the Journal, show that while in one sense the west has become independent of Wall street, in another sense it still depends very largely upon it.

As the financial center of the country Wall street will always draw capital from other sections of the country. For purposes of speculation and for certain classes of investment those having surplus capital will inevitably take it to that center. There will be no dissent from the proposition of the Journal that because of powerful mutual interests there cannot be absolute financial independence in any section. Yet it is a fact that the west no longer has to rely upon the east, as formerly, for means to carry on its business and move its crops, and the independence it has attained in this respect will not be lost. Western capital is steadily increasing and the promise of abundant crops this year holds out the assurance of a larger accumulation of capital in the next twelve months than in any past year. The west is now prosperous and if what is promised shall be realized it will experience a higher measure of prosperity than it has yet known.

For the purposes of its legitimate business we think the claim that the west is financially independent is well founded. Its own capital is ample to meet the demands of legitimate financial, industrial and commercial operations and there is no doubt that it is being augmented at a satisfactory rate. There is good reason to believe that the west will be in position next fall to finance the moving of the crops without calling upon the east for assistance, unless there should be an unexpected change from existing conditions.

SERBIA'S NEW KING.

It required only a few minutes for the Serbian parliament to choose a new king to succeed the murdered Alexander and it was accomplished without the least excitement. The enthusiasm with which the people hailed the event attested the popularity of Prince Karageorgewitch, whose title as king will be Peter I. He has had an adventurous and checked career, the most notable feature of which is a good record as a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war, he having received a thorough military education in France. From what has been said of him, he appears to be a man who should give Serbia stable and good government and promote its material growth. The expectation is that Russian influence will not be paramount in Serbian affairs and whether or not this will be of benefit to the country is a question.

As now indicated King Peter may find the chief difficulty confronting him that of dealing with those who are responsible for the murder of the late king and queen. It is quite probable that some of the leaders in that bloody event will ask to be recognized in the new government and if the king should give any of them recognition Serbia's relations with other powers might be imperiled. This is shown in the position taken by the British Foreign office that if the new cabinet shall include those who were in the assassinations it would be impossible for Great Britain to continue diplomatic relations with Serbia. On the other hand the leaders in the revolt may make trouble if they are refused recognition. However, a way will doubtless be found to arrange everything to the satisfaction of the powers and permit the little kingdom to enjoy a period of peace and to do away with the unhappy conditions that have long disturbed it.

THE TRUST OPPOSITION.

Regarding the alleged feeling of hostility to President Roosevelt on the part of the men in the great combinations, the New York Commercial says it is convinced that the feeling has been greatly exaggerated and that paper is in a position to speak with some authority in the matter. While there is no definite information that the trust people will oppose the president, there is little reason to doubt that most of them are hostile to him and that in due time this will be manifested in some unmistakable way. It is a matter that is not causing the friends of Mr. Roosevelt any concern or uneasiness. They do not fail to recognize the fact that the representatives of the great combinations are financially powerful and able to put an almost unlimited amount of money into a campaign, but as the Philadelphia Ledger remarks, in any contest fought out to a conclusion between them and the plain people of the country, they and their campaign fund would cut but a sorry figure. "The plain people have the votes," says that paper, "and they do not forget nor fail to appreciate that in fighting his winning fight against the trusts and 'vested interests' President

Roosevelt fought the plain people's battles, and they love him for doing it; and for the enemies he made by doing it." As we have heretofore said, the next presidential election will be decided by the people and not by the men who control the great corporations and combinations. Opposition of the latter to President Roosevelt should and it is not to be doubted will strengthen him with the people, whose interests and welfare he has in view in enforcing the laws against combinations believed to be violating the laws and doing injury to the public. Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated in response to a popular demand that attests the unqualified approval of his course by the people. Opposition to his election by the combinations will only tend to make the people more earnest in his support.

OPEN THE STREET REPAIR CAMPAIGN.

Now that the Board of Public Works has agreed upon its master roll and is ready to resume active operations, the first thing in order should be a campaign of street cleaning and street repairing. Before this is begun, however, the board should require the various corporations that have been engaged in street ripping within the past year to restore the pavements that have been torn up for their benefit, at their own expense with the same material that was taken up by them. Unless these companies are forced to put these pavements in good condition the burden of repairs, which should be cheerfully borne by them in view of the valuable privileges they enjoy, must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

It is the manifest duty of the city authorities to enforce the city's rights against the corporations that have been freely permitted to dig up the streets and tear up pavements for the purpose of laying tracks, planting conduits and laying pipes and wires. Miles upon miles of good pavement have been pulled up by the roots and the gaps in these pavements have been shiftily filled in with loose material. Nearly every thoroughfare in the city bears testimony to the vandalism of the ditch diggers and track layers. In every instance promises have been made that the gashes and gaps would be filled in and the pavements replaced as soon as the weather would permit such work to be done with safety and dispatch, but we are now approaching midsummer without any sufficient evidence of good faith on the part of the various public utility corporations that enjoy the privilege of occupying our streets and alleys.

The latest excuse for putting off the repair and replacement of damaged pavements has been the labor trouble that made it impossible to prosecute the work with any degree of regularity and safety. Now that the labor troubles are happily adjusted no more excuses should be available. It is not the city's business to restore the pavements at its own expense, for is the city warranted in incurring further risks of damage suits for loss of life, limb or property by reason of defective pavements or the overflowing of sewers flooded by water that soaks into the trenches adjacent to warehouses and store buildings. The public utility corporations should be reminded that there is such a thing as riding a free gift horse to death.

What is the matter with the county assessors? Can anybody explain why their assessment returns for 1903 show a decrease of \$230,181 as compared with the assessment for 1902? Has the value of farm property in Douglas county decreased 9 per cent, and where is any evidence of a decrease in the value of personal property of nearly 10 per cent in the fourteen precincts? Has there been any material decrease in the number or value of live stock and chattels, and if so, when and where? How can the assessor of Florence precinct, for example, explain the slump of 7 per cent in personal property returns for this year as compared with the preceding year? Surely there must be a screw loose somewhere.

South Omaha assessors return an increase of real estate values for the year 1902 of just \$2,407; multiplied by six this would represent a true value of \$14,442. In view of the fact that several of the packing houses have expended more than double that amount in improvements within the past year, and in view of the fact that the improvements in the stock yards will run several times four ciphers, and in view of the further fact that the building record of South Omaha shows very gratifying activity in home building, there must be an evident impediment to the veracity or capacity of the assessors.

Lancaster county has trouble with bridge contractors who have appropriated building material that belongs to the county for bridge construction and repairs without crediting the value of the material back to the county. But that leak after all is only a drop in the bucket, if reports of bridge deprecations on the taxpayers of that county are to be credited. In this respect, however, Lancaster county is not much worse off than Douglas, where gigantic bridge construction frauds have been openly charged by at least one member of the Board of County Commissioners and never explained.

Well-defined rumors indicate that the contention over the confirmation of the mayor's appointment of members of the Board of Review for South Omaha is not so much because the men selected by Mayor Koutsky are incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial as because there is a well-grounded suspicion that they might raise the assessment of the big corporations somewhere nearer to the proper level.

Something is evidently awry with the assessors' returns for the country pre-

vious in Douglas county. It will be pretty hard to make anyone believe that the taxable property in this county outside of Omaha and South Omaha has slunk during the past year by 10 per cent.

Governor Hunt of Porto Rico reports that business conditions in that island are more prosperous than ever before. Porto Rico would have had to go a long time under Spanish rule to reach the point of progress it has made in a few short years under the American flag.

Time to Square Himself.

Chicago Record-Herald. By the way, how does the Karageorgewitch fellow stand on the Kansas City platform?

Who Gets the Difference? St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Recently testimony before the Interstate Commerce commission in New York shows the average cost of authentic sidewalk to be \$3.0 a ton. Consumers wonder why they are required to pay so much more for the additional transportation.

"Unsignificant Coincidence."

Chicago Chronicle. It is an interesting coincidence entirely insignificant to the casual observer, but a jurist who has decided that the coal barons are practically exempt from the operation of the interstate commerce law is the same who clapped Peter Power into jail when that individual was attacking another trust.

Baer Working Overtime.

Washington Star. It is to be feared that the coal trust, which was last autumn forced by public opinion to concede to the president's intention to add to the list of advisers to precipitate a conflict with the mine, which will break the three years' agreement formulated by the commission, and, if it is possible, throw the responsibility for the breach on the workers.

Busy Days of a Busy Man.

Chicago Chronicle. Brother Baer graciously announces that he will obey such provisions of the interstate-commerce law as he deems constitutional. This attitude of Brother Baer indicates that he is not acting as an adviser and counselor to Omnipotence, he has likewise kindly undertaken to supervise the United States supreme court. Brother Baer must be a busy man these days.

Rare and Unaccountable.

San Francisco Call. Those who love the odd and fantastic facts of history, which serve to illuminate and color the monotone of life, have a chance to suggest a memorial tablet for the late secretary of the treasury of California. The legislative committee chosen to greet President Roosevelt did not spend all of the money allowed and actually turned back some of it into the treasury vaults.

"Our Old Kentucky Home."

Philadelphia Ledger. Nothing could more clearly reveal the benighted condition of Breathitt county, Kentucky, than the statement that 50 per cent of the special venire men summoned to serve as jurors in the trial of Curtis Lee Tompkins were in a pool in the newspaper account of the killing of Mark county, though it occurred in their own county, and was an event of great local interest. The region should be invaded by school teachers and other agents of civilization.

Growth in Cotton Exports.

Philadelphia Press. Under the last Cleveland administration the exports of cotton manufactures in one year increased to the extent of \$3,223,229 over, although the exports in a year under the present administration were \$1,000,000 less in 1902, when the days of democratic rule were drawing to a certain end. But under President Roosevelt the exports of cotton manufactures last year were \$15,278,228 greater than they were under Cleveland in 1892. That is proof of what the future promises to the cotton growers and manufacturers under republican rule. If there were no race question in the south it would probably soon become republican.

Overworked Nerve.

Philadelphia Press. The claim of the anthracite coal roads that the United States Interstate Commerce commission has no right to see the contracts between the roads and the coal companies appears extraordinary. It is a question yet to be passed on by the court. There is an agreement among the various roads and mining companies fixing the price of coal. That is in contravention, apparently, of the interstate-commerce law. It should not be a matter of secrecy, as it directly affects the public. There should be no secrets in such a matter, and certainly not from the Interstate Commerce commission.

1903 AND 1893.

Discussion Over Their Resemblance and Contrasts. New York Evening Post. There has been discussion in the markets, lately, as to the parallel presented by 1903 and 1893. These comparisons have been more interesting from the remarkable similarity between the years 1892-1893 inclusive, and 1893-1894. In 1892, there had a half pending the national campaign; a fall in stocks, followed by violent recovery after the election; an immensely profitable grain crop, a huge export trade, and the beginning of a stock market craze. In 1893, as in 1903, there was a wide advance in stocks, checked by a corn crop failure and the assassination of the president; an immense increase in consolidations, railway "deals," and issues of new securities. In 1892 as in 1902, there were excited and unsettled stock markets, consequent adverse movements in exchange.

Like 1892, as in 1902, there were over-restrained banking systems, a market glutted with unaided securities, and a prolonged decline on the Stock exchange. Otherwise, the resemblances are not so plain. Signs of serious reaction in our trade at the beginning of the year were not so marked as they were in 1892. The railway rate cutting was constantly breaking out, and apprehension over the silver currency was felt on every side. Nothing of this sort now exists.

The second half of 1893 was strangely interesting. It comprised, first, the most profitable season ever witnessed in railway industry; ending, however, in a rate war. It comprised, also, large increase in exported merchandise and heavily decreased imports; exports amounting to \$732,000,000, and imports falling to \$500,000,000. What was quite as interesting, the full year 1893 showed decided decrease in our loss of gold; exports decreasing \$22,000,000 from the year before, and imports increasing \$5,000,000. A very serious reaction in the iron trade was witnessed, pig iron selling, at the year's end, \$15 per ton below high level of the "boom," and steel rails \$27 below it. A curious precedent, if it be a precedent, is that, despite the violent cutting of money during the series of the highest rate on call from September 1 to December 31 was 5 per cent.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketches on the Spot.

Pension Commissioner Ware had a nice sense of humor which is not appreciated by fellow Kansans in the pension office. During his absence from office a few days ago a paper was circulated among employees of the bureau asking for subscriptions to the relief fund for flood sufferers in the Southwest. Upon returning to his desk Commissioner Ware expressed disapproval with the subscription movement and promptly ordered that it should be stopped. In consequence he has been made the subject of adverse criticism. In this matter the commissioner said he expected to be misunderstood. But knowing the situation and sentiment in Kansas, he believes he was right in stopping the subscription. He made a liberal contribution to the fund for relief, and is prepared to give more if it shall be needed, but he strongly objects to having a paper circulated among the people of the pension office. "I object," said the commissioner, "to have a subscription paper circulated in the bureau over which I preside. It might suggest to those to whom the paper was presented that if a subscription was not made those refusing would become persons non grata with me, upon whom they look as their chief. It might be regarded as coercion. It is perfectly proper for Kansans residing in Washington to assist their fellow citizens who may be in distress, and I feel the same interest in accomplishing the largest measure of relief that others do, but they cannot consent to have a paper circulated for subscriptions in the pension office."

"One of the most peculiar as well as one of the rarest plants produced by nature is the clock plant, and there is only one specimen on view in the gardens of the Agricultural department," said an employee of that institution to a Washington Star man.

"The clock plant is a native of Borneo, and in that country, even, it is said to be rare as in other sections of the world. Of course, the plant derives its name from its peculiar habits, which are known to but a few who have not studied the plant from a scientific viewpoint. The plant has leaves of two sizes, one of which acts in the capacity of a minute hand, which keeps moving until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the other keeps going until morning. The larger leaves act as the hour hands."

"Starting in a position when all of the leaves lie close to the stem, with the points hanging down, they rise gradually until they turn toward the top, and then they drop their former position. It takes the smaller leaves about one minute to go through this performance, and the longer leaves just about an hour. When the conditions are favorable this movement continues throughout the entire day, but not such days as we have been having lately."

"It requires good, warm sunshine for the plants to perform this function. Such days as we have been having the leaves move, but they do so in an imperfect and irregular manner. Why, sometimes the larger leaves cling so close to the plant that it looks like a huge bundle of twigs. The plant is delicate and extremely hard to propagate, which accounts for the fact that we now have only one of them. We had several, but they have all died. The plant bears a small flower like that of a pea, and its seed is very hard to handle in the same manner. It is hard to get it to seed in this country, which makes it extremely difficult to get seed for other plants."

Here is a story of the president's family now going the rounds: "The present occupant of the White House until the recent renovation found the cramped quarters for a large family. With one or two of the little Roosevelts off at boarding school, there were enough beds to go around, but none to spare. Well, last winter the president was entertaining a foreign envoy of the great state and minister of agriculture, and he invited the secretary of agriculture, who was in the White House over Sunday. He was put in Ethel's room and Ethel, when she came back from school Saturday, went to sleep with Alice, but unfortunately Kermit did not know of this arrangement. So, when early morning came, mindful of his strenuous inheritance, he crept to Ethel's room with a pitcher of water, and softly opening the door without awakening the slumbering ambassador, dashed forward and threw the icy water over the bed with the shout: "Get up, you old lazy bones; get up!" "Then, when a gray head was lifted from the pillows, dripping and alarmed, the astonishment was mutual and the departure of the younger instantaneously—without his pitcher."

In the room of one of the bureau chiefs of the Navy department a huge gong adorns the wall over the door. It has not been in use for a number of years—in fact not since a certain assistant secretary of the navy retired from office and took up the practice of law. The gong was used to call the attention of the department employees as follows: "Some years ago there was a bright civilian employed at the Naval academy as professor of mathematics. The superintendent of the academy was a capable officer, but one of the strictest men in the service. In fact, he was a perfect martinet, and, above all things, delighted to show his authority over the unfortunate civilians under his control. So the poor civilian professor led a very unhappy life for a couple of years: A turn of the wheel of fortune brought both men to Washington some time later, and each found himself on duty in the Navy department. A happy political stroke caused the appointment of the former professor of mathematics to the position of assistant secretary of the navy. The officer, in the meantime, had been promoted to the chiefship of the bureau. Things had turned completely about in the short space of a few years. The civilian official started in at once to get revenge. He ordered a monster gong placed in the room of the bureau chief in question, with a push button on his desk to connect with it. Every time he pressed the button the officer upstairs had to jump up and run to the office of the assistant secretary. The latter found frequent occasion to push the button, and the gong was kept going right merrily. It was a full-powered gong, and used to ring out with a subdued boom and volume of sound that startled every officer and clerk on that floor. The assistant secretary kept it in use all during his term of office as a constant humiliation and reminder to his old enemy that, at last, the civilian was on top."

Ston. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the Department of Labor, has under way an extended investigation of the trend of wages in the United States. Statisticians, special agents and experts of the department already have been on the task for nearly three months and it was expected that a preliminary, if not the final report, would be ready for publication some time during the summer. The work broadened as it advanced, however, now Mr. Wright says it will not be finished until late in the winter and probably not until near the time when he will leave the department. When it is done, he says, it will be well done. It is intended that a historical record of wages be made for the last half century, which will faithfully rehearse the pay which the workman has received for his labor. Beyond this period the experts are

The Life of a Watch. IAS. BOSS. Stiffened GOLD Watch Cases. KEystone WATCH CASE CO., Philadelphia.

THE FALL IN STOCKS.

Country "Facing a Condition, Not a Theory." Philadelphia Press. The railroad plan of the country was also expanded to a basis needed not only to handle enormous business, but the additional business during the last three years created by railroad expansion itself, a very considerable item. The buildings in our cities are all built on the basis of a boom.

The three, manufacturers, railroads and buildings, are now each of them waiting for the business and the profits which will justify the expansion of the last three years. But the instant the expansion of all three had a check in the early part of the year, there came also a check in the demand for manufactures, and this in its turn brought on in the demand for freights. Things are worth not what they are valued in prospectuses and in stock certificates, but what they will earn. Earnings depend not upon gross business, but upon net business. Net business has been sadly cut into by the fashion in which the price of material and the rate of wages has been raised.

The country therefore faces what many a man and corporation has faced, a sudden demand, an expansion to meet the demand and the discovery, when the expansion is made, that the demand has passed. A fall under these conditions is certain. Intrinsic values remain. The men who will suffer will be very rich men, who have borrowed money to pay for what they did not own.

There has also, it must not be forgotten, been a prodigious conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, and much of this fixed capital is lost because the business for which it was invested was exaggerated exactly as the capital invested was itself overvalued. How long the fall will last no one can say, but it really depends upon causes and conditions which are wider and more powerful than any man, however able in banking, any corporation, however great, or any trust, however mighty.

SMILING LINES.

Fairy in the Pink Shirt Waist—Reggie boasts that you're his best girl. Sweet Young Thing in Blue—Maybe I am, but he ain't my best feller by a long shot. Chicago Tribune.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "gets a heap 'o credit for bein' good natured when they're steady to lay to look out for their rights."—Washington Star.

"What is an optimist, pa?" "An optimist is a man who pretends to be just as well satisfied with the weather's bad as when it's good."—Detroit Free Press.

"Oh, well, talk is cheap," sneered the angry lawyer. "No, it ain't kind," replied the judge, promptly. "Ten dollars, please."—Syracuse Herald.

"So you want to see the government owning everything?" "I do," answered Mr. Strius Barker. "I'm tired of paying taxes."—Washington Star.

"Do you believe in the argument that a big navy tends to promote peace?" "Certainly," said a nation who built a big navy it feels too poor to indulge in the luxury of war."—Chicago Post.

"Yes, I was turned down for fat office," said McBride, the ward heeler, "but I ain't no quitter. De administration'll make a place for me yet." "I believe there is such a movement on foot already to lay to look out for their rights."—Philadelphia Press.

THE PRAIRIE STATE IN JUNE.

I've been touring round a spell-an' I tho't 'd like to tell folks who think they own the sun and moon. When I answered from morn till late of the beauties of their state, I kept thinking of the Prairie state in June. They would tell of sunshine bright and of the sun's top so white. An' of orange groves an' mockin' birds an' the tune. All the while I seemed to hear the meadow lark so clear. Go singin' through the Prairie state in June. At a swell hotel one day I just up an' had my say. To the chap who set his orange with a speck. An' he owned I'd won the race, when I asked him facts to face. If he'd ever seen the Prairie state in June. When my days on earth are past an' I go to rest at last, 't do' the summer late or be the autumn moon. I will rest contented there, in that land no more, but I'll be there. If it's something like the Prairie state in June. A RETURNED TOURIST.

Those \$3.50 Suits for boys, we told you about Friday night are about gone, and if you had any idea of buying a good, strong serviceable, stylish suit for dress or play—now is the very time to consider this offer. Nearly all of our different styles of \$5.00 suits are included in this special offer of \$3.50, and you can better appreciate the splendid values by making a personal visit to our store. Everything for your comfort. Easy chairs—Electric fans—obliging service—in fact, home comfort throughout. "NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS." Browning-King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.