

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1907. (Seal) M. B. NICHOLS, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

And now for the platform makers.

It is the open season for new college yells.

There appears to be nothing wrong with the Chanler presidential boom except its refusal to start.

Admiral Evans insists that one of the needs of the navy is more sea cooks and fewer sons of sea cooks.

It cost J. Pierpont Morgan \$10 each for the trout he caught out of season. Anyway they were fresh and probably worth it.

Having been shown that his income is \$19 a minute, John D. Rockefeller may decide that he can afford oysters occasionally.

"Why is whisky going up?" asks a trade organ. Must be because so many laws are being passed to keep it from going down.

Secretary Root has returned from Muldoon, looking like a new man, all except that scrambled hair which never changes.

According to Annie Besant the world would be a dull place if we were all alike. Most persons will be glad they are not like Annie.

The New York Medical Journal is abolishing the fly. There is no objection, if the Journal will point the way, but it is mighty hard to fool a fly.

With all these new colonels at large in Omaha, the business of the local tailoring establishments ought to experience an era of unprecedented prosperity.

Summer Moon has been eclipsed by an indictment for participation in the Idaho land frauds, but insists that he will go to his last quarter in defending his case.

The new German ambassador to Washington carries the name of Baron von Tschirsky-Bogendorf, which gives another reason for lamenting the retirement of Baron "Speck."

Emma Calve says she is enthusiastic over everything in America. It would make the price of pessimists enthusiastic to have a long-time contract calling for \$2,000 a night.

A Massachusetts man declares that he is for Senator Lodge for president, "first, last and all the time." That places the Lodge boom neck and neck with the Foraker boom in the presidential race.

The supreme court has just announced the membership of the bar examining commission for the ensuing year. Ambitious law students who expect to seek admission to practice will take notice.

John L. Sullivan thinks he would have been elected mayor of Boston ten years ago if he had kept sober before the convention. Still, some misguided people insist that no good results from the use of liquor.

Mme. Calve spent most of her time on the way over from Europe making dolls for the children in the steerage. It was a mighty mean trick in her press agent to go and tell the newspapers all about it.

A New York woman offers to find any man an "affinity" for \$5. According to the latest reports, the average New Yorker is willing to pay more than that to lose an affinity rather than find one.

TAFT FAR IN THE LEAD.

Political forecasters have been busy for some time taking postal card votes and making canvasses of the sentiment in different parts of the country as to preferences for the republican nomination, assuming President Roosevelt to be out of it, and the consensus of all inquiries lends support to the slogan of the Ohio candidate, "Taft far in the lead."

The most extensive and comprehensive canvass of this kind has just been completed by the Chicago Tribune and the results printed in tabular form. The Tribune's plan of inquiry consisted in sending out blanks to selected lists of names in every state in the union to be filled in with the desired information and returned. The Tribune propounded questions as to favoring or opposing President Roosevelt's policies, as to the demand for a progressive or conservative candidate to succeed him, and finally as to personal preference between various candidates conditioned on the refusal of the president to stand for another nomination.

The result is an almost unanimous endorsement of the Roosevelt policies; an expressed demand for a progressive candidate and almost as large a preponderance in the pronounced preference for Taft to head the ticket. In fact, Mr. Taft, in the Tribune referendum, has polled more registrations for first choice than all the other candidates put together—2,512 out of 4,518—and his second choice votes form a third as many more. The only competitor who seems to be at all in the running is Governor Hughes, who figures, however, more as a second and third choice than as a first choice preference.

It is interesting to note that the returns from Nebraska are more emphatically for Taft, relatively to the others, than from most of the other sections of the country. Out of about 150 responses from this state, Taft has five-sixths of them for first choice and two-thirds of the remainder for second or third choice. Nebraska is almost unanimous in endorsing the progressive policies of President Roosevelt and but little less unanimous in insisting on a successor of the progressive school.

All the political straws will, of course, be tempered for the wind by people who form their own opinions of prevalent public sentiment. The Tribune's inquiries were directed largely to newspaper editors, state representatives and members of political committees on the theory that they reflect the public opinion of those around them, but even discounting the totals to allow for artificial influences and personal bias, they must still exert much weight as indicative of present political conditions. While many things might happen before the nominating conventions to revolutionize the face of the political map, its general situation seems to be pretty well used up subject only to the usual vicissitudes of presidential campaigning.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

The tariff standpatters have practically announced their program of opposition to President Roosevelt at the coming session of congress, by making their plans for a war, seeking the defeat of the agreement entered into by the State department and the German ambassador, looking to the reduction of duties on certain German products, in return for concessions allowed by American meats and other products, natural and manufactured, from this country. The agreement was made under a provision of the Dingley law, which authorizes such action by the State department and the chief executive. There is a constitutional question as to whether such agreement must be ratified by the senate, in the exercise of its treaty making powers. The president contends that congressional ratification is not necessary, while the standpatters take the opposite view and will carry the war into congress.

According to the present program, the fight will not end with the settlement of the question of legality of the president's course. The standpatters declare their intention of repealing that section of the Dingley law under which the president is authorized to make certain trade agreements with other countries. The provisions of the agreement with Germany, which is causing all the trouble, are as follows: We give: First, the reductions in the duties on argals, brandies, spirits and wines and works of art authorized in the Dingley act. Second, a provision that "market value" on which duties are based, shall mean "export price whenever goods, wares and merchandise are sold wholly for export," or are sold in such limited quantities that market price cannot be established. Third, open hearings in reappraisal cases, except in certain instances. Fourth, a recommendation by the president that the tariff law shall be amended so as to give a margin of 10 per cent within which error in invoices shall not be treated as a crime.

We receive: The reduction of duties on more than a hundred classes of our exports to Germany by the difference between the "general" and the "conventional" tariff, making a difference in favor of our products of 15 per cent to 50 per cent. The products on which reductions are accorded by the German government embrace a large variety of food products, cereals, meats, fruits, canned goods, etc., lumber, petroleum, hides and skins, machinery, vehicles, watches, railway goods, and so on.

He must be rightsighted indeed who fails to recognize that the agreement is a jagged affair, with the handle on the American side, but the standpatters have an idea that a "principle" is involved, and a principle is almost as sacred as a precedent when tariff schedules are concerned. The entire plan, as promulgated by the president and the State department, is one looking to the betterment of American trade relations, and it is doubtful if congress can be induced to take the unpopular end of the controversy, which is now in the hands of the standpatters.

ARRANT DEMAGOGY.

The judges of the supreme court and their six commissioners have been busy the past week drawing their quarterly salary of \$65 each. For the \$6.43 paid these nine men the state was rewarded with three small unimportant decisions. These three opinions cost the taxpayers more than \$1,800 apiece.—World-Herald.

A ranker exhibit of arrant demagoguery could scarcely be produced. By this item and its heading, the local democratic organ would have people believe that "three little supreme court opinions cost the state of Nebraska \$1,800 apiece." One would imagine that the World-Herald's ideal method of buying justice would be by the bushel or by the yard, or that it would measure up the length of the opinions rendered by the supreme court and figure out the cost per word.

It is not necessary to remind intelligent people that the number of opinions handed down at any particular sitting of a court is no index whatever to the work done by the judges and commissioners. The court has been known to sit without handing down any opinions and sometimes a mere ruling on a motion represents many times more digging into law volumes for precedents than the most lengthy written dissertation. The judges and commissioners of the supreme court, like the judges of all other appellate courts, hear cases and listen to arguments and take them under advisement, handing down the decisions later after verifying the authorities quoted and consulting their associates. They draw their salaries quarterly at the magnificent rate of \$2,500 a year. Would our democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, advocate reducing the pay because "three small unimportant decisions cost the taxpayers more than \$1,800 apiece?"

MAKING THE PARTY PLATFORMS.

The conventions of the various political parties are about to meet at the state capital to formulate their respective platforms for the Nebraska campaign of 1907.

In this work of platform making the republicans have decidedly the advantage. They have the handle end of the only local issue which will be before the people of Nebraska in the coming election, namely, the endorsement of the remarkable record of performance made by the last republican legislature and the fulfillment of last year's party pledges by Governor Sheldon and his associates. These reforms have long been waited for by the people of Nebraska and they cannot fail to appreciate their realization. The fusion opposition cannot denounce this good work of the republicans as far as it has gone, though it may perhaps find fault because some minor matters had to be deferred to permit of the important problems being solved first.

To what extent the party platforms this year will foreshadow the presidential contest of next year will depend somewhat on the temper of the delegates. The democrats and populists may be expected to lay greater emphasis upon national affairs because of their fame of state issues. Nebraska republicans are unquestionably in line thoroughly with the reform policies of President Roosevelt and will not hesitate so to express themselves. The voters of this state last year rallied to the support of the president. They will this year have two rallying points in President Roosevelt and Governor Sheldon, and there are no indications that there has been any backsliding in the adherence of Nebraska to the principles and policies of the republican party.

DEFEAT AT THE HAGUE.

The net result of the peace conference at The Hague is practically nil, the only real accomplishment being the adoption of the American proposition relating to the use of force in the collection of contractual debts. The Latin-American countries insisted upon the adoption of the Drago doctrine, prohibiting absolutely the use of force in the collection of such debts. The American proposition, offered as a compromise, provides that force shall not be used until such claims have been referred to a general court of arbitration. Aside from that decision, the agreements at The Hague have related only to minor questions of international law and the rules of war.

Perhaps the most important proposition offered and urged by the American government was the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. General Porter, head of the American delegation, urged this proposition very ably, but the conference rejected it because of inability to agree upon the judges of the court. Great Britain and Germany, the two countries that were most cordial in supporting the American proposition during the tiresome discussion of it, refused to give their final endorsement of the plan, urging objections to certain judges as their reason. The suspicion gains that the opposition to final endorsement arose from a prospective disagreement between the United States and South American countries, a difference that Germany and Great Britain were both anxious and willing to encourage, as it promised an increase of their trade with Brazil, to the detriment of American commerce. The Hague conference, therefore, has done little and but little can be expected from future sessions if it unless the nations interested are educated to the point of considering

THE GENERAL GOOD AND PLACING IT ABOVE PERSONAL PREJUDICE AND TRADE GRIEVANCE.

The Commercial club has appointed as its representatives to the waterways convention at Memphis the two senators and six congressmen constituting the Nebraska delegation at Washington. This might give us good representation at the convention if these gentlemen would go, but it would not reflect any interest in the convention on the part of Omaha. If the Commercial club wants to respond to the invitation to send delegates it should appoint a delegation who would agree to attend; otherwise, it should take no action at all.

The suggestion comes from the local democratic organ that if Omaha wants to give an objection lesson to the League of American Municipalities when it meets here next year "it ought to begin getting ready right now." Unfortunately the next city election at which the present democratic mayor and council could be unloaded does not come for over a year.

The democratic World-Herald issues a plea for "a nonpartisan judiciary" as an argument for the election of the democratic candidate for supreme judge. The World-Herald is always for the sort of nonpartisanism that gives a democrat an office and enables it to proclaim a democratic victory.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION SARGENT SAYS HE HAS BEEN A CLOSE FOLLOWER OF THE JOINT DEBATE BETWEEN BRYAN AND BEVERIDGE, RUNNING IN A MAGAZINE.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent says he has been a close follower of the joint debate between Bryan and Beveridge, running in a magazine. Bryan, Beveridge, Sargent and the proof reader make four men who admit reading that discussion.

THE UNION PACIFIC HAS RECALLED ITS OBNOXIOUS ORDER BARRING LOCAL PASSENGERS FROM THROUGH TRAINS IN NEBRASKA.

But it will take some time yet and no little diplomacy to allay the ill-feeling and resentment which this foolish order created.

A FEW EXTRA TOUCHES TO GIVE OMAHA MORE PRESENTABLE APPEARANCE FOR AK-SAR-BEN VISITORS ARE DUE NOT ONLY FROM THE CITY AUTHORITIES, BUT FROM OUR MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN AND HOUSEHOLDERS AS WELL. LET OMAHA LOOK ITS BEST.

A hurry-up call should be sent out for delinquent paving contractors. To make it effective it should carry with it notice that they will have no more work to do in Omaha until they deliver the goods more promptly.

NOT MUCH OF A DREAM.

One thousand per cent earnings? It is time old-fashioned had another dream.

ENOUGH TO SEAR THE WOLF.

Reduced to an average of \$3 a minute the common or garden variety of intellect is able to grasp what Mr. Rockefeller's income means.

JOES OF ARKANSAS TALKS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.). Ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas has reappeared at the front to say that "I talked with Mr. Bryan lately, and it is by no means certain that he will be a candidate." Mr. Jones will not even say that he believes a democrat will be elected in 1908. How changed in this once sanguine Bryan leader, but he might as well rest assured that it is the same Jones.

MORAL WRONG OF PARDONS.

Baltimore American. Secretary Bonaparte's suggestion of capital punishment for habitual criminals will probably strike the majority as radical, not to say drastic; but no thoughtful person can disagree with him on the moral wrong committed when pardon for criminals is asked on purely interested grounds without regard to the merits of the case. Too many allow their sympathies or their personal feelings to interfere where the safety of society and the interests of justice make clemency both a blunder and a wrong.

COMING OUT OF IT.

Philadelphia Ledger. It may be believed that we have passed through the "crisis" of 1907, not without losses but with much less general disaster than at one time appeared imminent. All large enterprises have undoubtedly been placed on a sounder footing than before, prices tend to adjust themselves to a practicable basis, and we are learning that the protection of rights and for the redress of wrongs. With the passing of the "silly season" we may hope that the wave of disturbing hysteria has also passed, and that the country is going forward, safely and sanely, to renewed activity and prosperity.

PARTY OF LIVE ISSUES.

Republicans Meet All Situations Quickly and Intelligently. Diogenes hunting for a man had a simple job compared to the task which the democratic party has in seeking a real campaign issue. The reason is that the republicans have completely met all situations quickly and intelligently.

There were widespread abuses in the life insurance companies which affected millions of people. The republican party set out at once and remedied them. There were violations of the law by powerful corporations, and there were attempts to saddle new burdens upon the public for the benefit of a few rich men. The republican party stepped in and has successfully thwarted every such purpose. There was a Panama canal to be built and not to be simply talked about. The republican party is digging it with unparalleled speed. There was a navy to be constructed which should preserve the integrity of the country and protect its interests. The republican party has put a matchless system of free rural mail delivery. The republicans are a party of live issues and not dead memories. Like their president, they are not deterred by fear of making a mistake now and then from not into effect the living questions face to face.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. Army trunk lockers will not be furnished to the national guard organization at the expense of the general government. Congress has provided for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of supplying arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores and camp equipment to the militia and it was the intention in this arm, cloth and equip the state guards for active service, but the state was left the duty of providing an armory and the current expenses found necessary for the security and preservation of the armament and military stores provided for its use by the government. Army regulations provide that in all permanent barracks a trunk locker will be furnished each enlisted man for his uniform and extra clothing and is a part of the permanent furnishings of the barracks, and although soldiers are occasionally permitted to take the trunk lockers with them when changing station they are not intended for field service and are not so used. The War department has held, therefore, that the states will have to provide the army trunk lockers if its members of the militia are to enjoy its use.

Some of those who are interested in the legislation which will effect an increase of service pay are already apprehensive in regard to the congressional attitude toward that part of the administration measure which proposes directly with the president authority for prescribing the graded list of the army, marine corps and revenue cutter service. This is merely an extension to those branches of the authority which has existed in regard to the navy for many years. No one has considered it a menace in any particular for the president to possess such a privilege and there has been no instance, of course, of the misuse of the power. Of course, if there is a disposition in congress to withhold this authority, it will be easy for the War department to place congress in possession of the states which will enable the legislative body to formulate the graded pay tables on the basis of an increase for the entire enlisted force. This will be no small job and it is easy enough to imagine the difficulties which will be promptly encountered in any attempted adjustment upon this basis which will be regarded as unfair to those who have had earned certainly ought to celebrate.

The thousand of marriageable English girls enroute to this country should strike for the west. The eastern matrimonial market is already overcrowded. That Illinois woman who has been divorced seventeen times evidently believes in trial marriage and brings in a verdict against her husband every time. The \$1,000,000 branch of Standard Oil in Indiana made a profit in one year of over \$100,000,000. Such figures might induce even an Indiana man to abandon literature and try his might at oil. At a recent session of the Virginia branch of the Patriotic Sons of America a movement was started for the purchase of the old Stratford house in Westmoreland county, Virginia, historic as having been the birthplace of the Lee family. It is proposed to make Stratford one of the national shrines of the country and to preserve it for the historical and patriotic instruction of future generations. Transformation of the cliff dwellers of the Mesa Verde, in southwestern Colorado, from scattering groups of unprotected ruins into a great ethnological museum is now in progress. Under a recent act of congress Major H. M. Randolph has been appointed superintendent of the Mesa Verde National park. Dr. J. Walter Fawcok of the bureau of ethnology, has been assigned to undertake the work of excavation and preservation of the prehistoric remains.

THERE IS KNOX.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph (rep.). There are giants in the republican party in these days, and their stature has been revealed in the battles for the people's rights. Anything that might be said in praise of the mental and moral qualifications of Taft and Hughes could be said with entire truth of Pennsylvania's candidate for the presidency, the Hon. Philander C. Knox. In the recess of the United States senate he is temporarily in the background, while circumstances have kept Taft and Hughes in the public eye. Mr. Knox might have sought ways and means of keeping himself before the public, but he is the sort that avoids public appearance for the mere sake of the stage effect. But when congress is again in session his quality will appear once more, and by the time that the national convention meets Knox's prospects will be bright.

WHERE A RAILROAD HONORS A "TRANSPORTATION REQUEST."

Which is in the usual form in such cases, and there is no apparent negligence upon its part in so doing, the government is held liable to the carrier for the transportation furnished. The controller has approved the ruling of the auditor of the War department in the case of such transportation having been issued to a soldier who was discharged on a certificate of disability and ordered to proceed, after such discharge, to the soldier's home in Washington, D. C. As the soldier had severed his connection with the military organization, he was not entitled to transportation and should have paid his own traveling expenses. The order for "transportation request" which the railroad was issued in all respects regular, and it held the company entitled to pay, although it is admitted the question may well be raised as to whether or not a charge rests against the officer who issued such a request.

ROCKEFELLER'S INCOME.

Dividends in Seven Years Amount to Seventy-Six Millions. New York Times. The fact was brought out in the course of the day that John D. Rockefeller's holdings in the New Jersey concern in 1899 were nearly one-fourth of the total amount of shares issued to liquidate the stock of the nineteen small concerns which were absorbed by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. The total value of the stock was \$972,250,000, so Mr. Rockefeller's personal holdings were in excess of \$24,000,000. His share in the company's dividends for the last seven years has been more than \$7,000,000. The total amount of dividends paid in that time having been \$308,359,423. Mr. Rockefeller's holdings and income from Standard Oil are as follows: Standard Oil Capital, 1899, 972,250,000. Owned by J. D. Rockefeller, 258,854,000. Rockefeller's share, 26.1 per cent of total. Standard Oil capital, 1907, 99,328,323. 26.1 per cent of total, par value, 25,862,981. Market value, price of 47, 107,846,504. Shrinkage, 1903-1907, 52,983,523. Standard Oil dividends, 1882-1899, 248,963,000. (present evidence), 208,359,423. John D. Rockefeller's share, 26.1 per cent of 248,963,000, 65,128,310. John D. Rockefeller's share, 1899-1907, 36,712,444. Total, 101,840,754. Average yearly return, 1882-1906, 2,573,124. Average yearly return, 1899-1906, 10,221,680. Average per month, 1899-1906, 851,133. Average per day, 1899-1906, 27,338. Average per minute, 1899-1906, 458.

AN OPPORTUNITY For a Man Who Can Sell. Not all good salesmen have good positions. Not all the men who have it in them to sell have yet found the right opportunity to develop this ability, or the position where their ability will be rewarded when shown. If either of the above applies to you, if you are all right as to character, capable as a salesman, and persistent as a worker, this advertisement is pointed right your way. The business referred to is the sale of life insurance; something that is certain to be more in demand every year. The Company referred to is the strongest in the world—best for policy holder, best for agent. A contract will be offered that will result in building up an increasing income each year. No previous experience is necessary; a course of professional instruction will be given free, but the position calls for work—it will never pay a quitter. If you are interested, drop a line at once to the undersigned, give your references, and tell him something about yourself. Don't simply send your address—that alone will not fill the bill. All letters treated in strict confidence. GEORGE T. DEXTER, 2d Vice-President, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 34 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

PERSONAL NOTES and SMILING REMARKS. "Does your husband snore in his sleep, madam?" "Well, doctor, I have never noticed him snoring at any other time." "Baltimore American." "I have always thought I knew what grinding poverty is," said Ardup, "but I never did until this morning." "What happened this morning?" asked Short. "I caught my wife putting burnt bread-crusts in the coffee mill."—Chicago Tribune. "Approve of vanity, Secretary Root told at Yale about a politician who, the day before he was to make a certain speech, sent a forty-one-page report of it to all the papers. On page twenty appeared this paragraph: 'But the hour grows late and I must close.' ('No, no! Go on! Go on!')—Argonaut. President—You say you want a position in our corporation. What are your qualifications? Applicant—Well, for one thing, sir, I never can remember what I have done or seen done from one day to another. President—My dear fellow, you are the very man we are looking for. We'll make you general manager.—Baltimore American. Mrs. Boomer (meditatively over her book)—How true this is. Mrs. Boomer (bracing herself)—Well, Maria, don't keep me in suspense. What is it about us now?—Puck. Archie (deeply mortified)—You prefer to dispense with my visits hereafter, Miss Pinkie, do you? Miss Pinkie—Why, yes, Mr. Featherston. In these depressing times one must dispense with one's luxuries, you know.—Chicago Tribune. LEFT-OVER DREAMS. "Baltimore" Sun. The left-over dreams, oh, where do they vanish? Dreams that we leave half unfinished to sleep. Like phantoms afar on the wings of the morning. When eyes pop open, like blossoms, from sleep? Always unfinished, ah, dreams without ending. Gone in a moment beyond our recall; With all the sweet fancies and all the wild revel. They fade like the figures that dance on the water. The left-over dreams that in midst of their beauty Dart from our vision back into the skies, With all their fair faces and all their wondrous figures. A dust in the sunlight that opens our eyes. Perhaps we should welcome their fading, their flowing. For into each life cometh soon the long night. When none shall be doubting and all shall be knowledge. The dream out of darkness that drifts us to light.

For Women's Fine Garments. Suits, skirts, shirt waists—starched garments of all kinds—that fairly beam with snowy beauty and freshness, will be the rule, rather than the exception, if they are starched with the genuine KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO Silver Gloss Starch. No starch ever has or ever will equal this for delicacy and fineness of finish. Garments starched with it keep their shape longer, are more pliable, and have a newer and cleaner appearance than with any other. Can't injure goods; goes farther because of superior strength, hence most economical. Doesn't stick to the iron. The standard of quality for over half a century. BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF STARCHING. For general use best as directed. For light starching unsuited as a cold water starch, requiring no boiling. Made for over fifty years at Oswego, N.Y. All groceries, in full-weight packages. T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, N. Y. NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY, Successors. FALL SUITS. OUR Showing of Sack Suits for Fall is the best we have ever shown. There are several beautiful new models for your consideration and they are cut distinctly different from last season. When you buy a new suit see that it looks it. Raincoats and fall overcoats are here in a big variety of styles and materials. Our range of these two popular garments is very large and we would appreciate a chance to show you how gracefully they fit and how well they are made. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.