

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$1.50
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Office: The Bee Building,
South Omaha—City Hall Building,
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street,
Chicago—1548 Marquette Building,
New York—Rooms 1101-1102, No. 24
West Thirty-third Street, N. W.

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

REMITTANCES
Remit by draft, express or postal order
payable to The Bee Publishing Company.
Only 1-cent stamps received in payment
of mail accounts. Personal checks, except
on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not
accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The
Bee Publishing Company, being duly
sworn, says that the number of copies
of full and complete copies of The Daily
Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed
during the month of June, 1908, was as
follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total. Rows include various categories like 'Total', 'Less unsold and returned copies', 'Net total', 'Daily average', 'George B. Tschuck, Treasurer'.

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

It is stated that both Mr. Bryan and Judge Parker will take the stump. For a joint debate?

Congressman Kitchen of North Carolina is trying to break into the gubernatorial parlor.

The sale of Omaha bonds to Nebraska investors is a splendid example of the home industry spirit.

If the donkey is to be retired as the emblem of the democratic party, why not give the parrot a trial?

In plain English, Mr. Hearst declares that he will no longer recognize as a friend the man who hit him with an ax.

Senator Platt admits that he is old enough to know better, but his training and temperament are against a change.

A New Jersey man who claims to have been bitten 2,000 times by dogs is displaying symptoms of getting mad about it.

The prohibitionists adopted a platform against all strong drinks and then declared their fondness for the Chafin dish.

"Is Bryan making overtures to Hearst because he likes him?" asks the Boston Globe. Oh, no, but because he fears him.

John Temple Graves calls Mr. Bryan the guardian of the democratic party. That's all right. The party needs a guardian.

Another "original Rubens" has been discovered. The artist who is painting original Rubens appears to be working overtime.

Candidate Kern says Bryan is certain to be elected. All of those Indiana men take naturally to the production of fiction.

Mr. Roosevelt has refused to sell his speeches to a phonograph company. Mr. Bryan has canned most of his for coin by that process.

"It is a shame to file to candidates," says the Birmingham Age-Herald. Still, it might hurt their feelings more to tell them the truth.

The anti-imperialists are going to support Mr. Bryan. They are opposed to Mr. Taft chiefly because he understands the Filipino situation.

T. Fortune Ryan might give \$10,000 to the Bryan fund in his own name and another \$10,000 in the name of John Doe or Richard Roe.

Jacob A. Rills refused to dine with the king of Sweden because Mrs. Rills was not invited. The name of Mr. Rills' new book is not announced.

If Ak-Sar-Ben XIV can only cement firmly ties of friendship between Omaha and Lincoln he will have achieved a glory greater than that of any of his predecessors.

The new wing to the High school cannot be built before it is needed. The growth of Omaha is exhibited better in the expansion of its school demands than in any other way.

RAILROAD RATES AND EARNINGS.

The most encouraging feature of the recent conferences between railway managers over the question of raising rates or reducing wages for the purpose of adjusting the differences between income and disbursement is found in the difference of opinions on the subject. Many of the ablest men in the transportation business have admitted the double-edged character of the proposed remedy and the result of the conference in a decision to leave the question of individual roads, to be adjusted according to local conditions, is undoubtedly the wisest policy that could have been adopted.

Shippers and manufacturers are naturally antagonistic to this proposed increase and meetings have been called in various business centers to protest against the proposed changes. They take the position that an increase in freight rates would retard the return of normal business conditions and add an important item in the cost of goods and products. The railroads contend that the proposed increase would cut only a trifling figure in the cost of any given article. The shippers retort that however trifling the increased cost may be, the consumers can not be made to pay it and that the increased cost will accordingly fall upon the manufacturer or the merchant.

The railroad side of the argument is also worth considering. Statistics show that the railroad companies are the greatest spenders in the world. Since 1901 they have been expending something like \$200,000,000 a year in extensions and betterments, taking this sum from their net earnings. The reports for the present year show that the roads are running behind in their gross and net earnings at the rate of \$500,000,000 a year, or a total of \$700,000,000 a year in loss of their spending power. The aggregate expense of the country railroads, for the year ending June 30, 1907, for operating expenses was \$1,748,515,814. Every reduction of this flow of money must affect not only the railroad employees directly, but indirectly reach practically all classes of industries and activities.

The railroads contend that an increase in their freight rates would at once start the restoration of normal conditions in other industries by enabling the roads to make a showing upon which they could raise money for needed improvements and in this way quickly put the wheels of industry in motion at their old speed. The realising benefits, they urge, would accrue to all industries and to all classes of population and those bearing the burden would themselves be the largest beneficiaries, because the benefits would come back to them many fold.

The rather gloomy outlook of the railroads is not wholly supported by the report of the Interstate Commerce commission for the year ending in June of 1907, nor by figures on the business of the present year as compiled by New York financial papers. The fiscal year ending with June, 1907, was an exceedingly prosperous one for the transportation industries, a healthy increase being shown in both freight and passenger net earnings. The Wall Street Journal estimates a loss in net earnings of 14 per cent for the year closing with June, 1908, and while the amount is large, it must be remembered that it is compared with the most prosperous year in American railroading, and that even a loss of 14 per cent in net earnings leaves a handsome margin of profit.

The interested public may feel satisfied that the questions involved are receiving the earnest and careful consideration of railroad men and shippers alike. Railroad men appreciate the fact that the precise effect of any increase in freight schedules can be determined only by experiment and experience. They understand that a higher rate will not tempt the shipper and that certain consignments now yielding only a moderate profit may cease altogether under the pressure of higher rates. They understand that it will be a useful bargain for the railroad companies if they increase rates only to find that it has chilled energy and deferred the revival of industry instead of hastening it. Out of the discussion has come the good, clearly evident, of having the railroad managers recognize the fact that their prosperity and that of the shipping public are dependent upon each other.

THE SOUTH AND THE SENATORS.

Nearly every democratic newspaper of prominence in the south has declared for Bryan since the convention, and nearly everyone of them has taken pains to find some fault with the platform. The south has never been for Bryan, except on a sympathetic strike, and many of his platform declarations are rudely shocking to the views held by the old bourbon democracy. The popular election of United States senators has been a democratic platform plank for a number of years, but the south has not become reconciled to it. The Charleston News and Courier, one of the oldest and ablest papers in the south, thus discusses the action of the Denver convention on that question: "Perhaps little is to be gained by repeating the arguments against this sinister proposition, to which Colonel Bryan is unappreciatedly wedded. If at any time it should be incorporated into the federal constitution the way would be open for the southern republicans to actively participate in the election of senators. That the brains and money of the republican party in the North would be turned to the capturing of southern senatorships were the elections to be by direct vote of the people is too plain to require statement. Could anything be plainer? What could be more repugnant to a south-

ern democrat than any change in the laws that would permit a republican to 'actively participate' in the election of United States senators south of Mason and Dixon's line? The southern democrats have by various and devious ways succeeded in barring the republicans from participation in ordinary elections and they will naturally protest against any proposition looking to give them a voice in the selection of United States senators. As the News and Courier says, the objection to the plan, from the southern viewpoint, 'is too plain to require statement.'

A PERLEXING NAVAL MYSTERY.

The British Parliament has become alarmed over the persistent rumor that the three Oradnoughts being built by Brazil in English shipyards are to be turned over to some nation which has a scheme for enlarging its navy in a hurry. The head of the British Admiralty admits that such transfer of sea fighters to any of the strong powers would upset the world's naval balance, and he promises that he will watch over the career of these vessels with keen interest. Japan denies that it has any plan for the purchase of the ships and insists that if more Japanese ships were needed they would be built in Japan's shipyards. Russia shows bank account with red lines under it as proof that the czar could not buy the ships if he wanted to do so. Germany and the United States are saying nothing and trying to look unconcerned.

Residents of the interior will not become alarmed over the situation, at least so long as congress refuses to make the Missouri and Mississippi navigable for warships of the Dreadnought type, but the diplomats and rulers of countries with vast coastlines can find food for all the speculation they desire. The stubborn fact remains that Brazil is preparing to pay about \$30,000,000 for the three big ships. Brazil has no equipped navy and no possible use for such an addition to it. The United States is not in the business of buying battleships in times of peace, and none of the other nations, with the exception of Germany, could afford such an outlay. There is the proposition, heretofore hinted at, that Brazil may be planning to form an offensive and defensive alliance against the United States, inviting the cooperation of other South American countries in that scheme. Germany, with a long-suppressed ambition to colonize South America, might encourage such an alliance, particularly if it could be made operative at a time when the United States and Japan might be engaged in a death struggle for the control of the Pacific and the Philippines. The Brazilian delegates to the Hague conference are alleged to have discussed such a plan and it may be that the Brazilian people are starting work on it.

From all of which it may be seen how easy it is to start a world-wide, map-changing war on paper.

PARTISAN MALICE.

The zeal of some Bryanites to turn trifles to their favor in Nebraska is leading them into dangerous territory. The extravagance of some of their efforts would be ridiculous were it not for the talent of partisan malice that makes them bitter. In the incident of the Taft banner, which was destroyed through the work of unknown miscreants at Lincoln, some of the Bryanite zealots are now getting beyond decency. In the columns of the World-Herald is published an article purporting to be a special dispatch from Lincoln which states that an unnamed traveling man is in possession of positive proof that the banner was cut down and destroyed by order of Chairman Hayward of the republican state committee. This is merely giving utterance to whispers that have been bandied about among the more enthusiastic and less discreet of the Lincoln Bryan supporters.

The Bryan committee in Lincoln offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of the outrage. Mr. Bryan, himself, deplored the affair as one certain to react against him in the minds of all fair people. Chairman Hayward has employed detectives in an effort to ferret out the guilty persons. The act by which the banner was destroyed is a felony under the Nebraska law and a term in state's prison awaits the man who is guilty.

If the World-Herald's unknown traveling man can substantiate the infamous allegations made in the columns of that paper he can obtain a reward of \$100 from a committee of his own partisans, and can also secure the banishment from Nebraska politics of the man he so cowardly accuses. Until he offers proof in support of his assertions he will stand merely as a dummy through which the World-Herald can emit the partisan malice for which it is so noted.

The proposition to put the High school students in uniform is neither novel nor attractive. It may be good practice in Europe, where some such method of inculcating democratic ideas is probably necessary, but in this country, where freedom and equality are the birthright of every babe, uniformity in dress is not essential. Here we give heed to, as nowhere else, the advice of Plautus, "As costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, rich, but not gaudy, though oft expressed in fancy." The fond mother will not be denied the privileges of bedecking her daughter in such farbelows and founces as she may be able to afford or as her taste may suggest as being appropriate, while the high school boy will still exercise his own budding fancy in the purchase of raiment wherewith to adorn his rapidly ex-

panding person. It will be just as well for the school board to attend strictly to providing for the mental and moral cultivation and development of the youth of Omaha without undertaking to interfere in the matter of clothing.

The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings is still facing the problem of the disposition of convict labor. Some employment should be found for the prisoners, but this necessity does not indicate that a contractor should be given any special advantage or consideration. The rights of the state and consideration due the convicts are above any interest that a private concern can possibly have. Nebraska should not be a party to the exploitation of enforced labor for private profit.

The assessment rolls returned to the state board indicate that the lines in Nebraska have increased within two years more than a quarter of a billion of dollars in value. This is simply another reason for believing that Nebraska will give its electoral vote to Taft.

The Match trust is said to have 3,500,000,000 feet of lumber in reserve. This will not help the smoker who finds himself alone in the country with plenty of tobacco and his match pocket full of toothpicks.

Democrats are placing much stress on the amount of money spent by the republican congress. The fact remains that under republican administrations the congress always has money to spend.

When Mr. Bryan comes up to pay his homage to King Ak-Sar-Ben he will find that all loyal Nebraskans bow their knee before the same shrine and vie with each other in lauding the great king.

The convention at Denver was held too early. If it had been called after the Olympic games, Flanagan, or Shepard or Ralph Rose might have got in the list of vice presidential possibilities.

The Washington Post has an enthusiastic editorial, entitled, "A Winding Washington Team." It refers to the drill team of the Shriners, not to the base ball team.

Pearly Gates has announced his candidacy on the democratic ticket for congressman from West Virginia. The voters are preparing to give Pearly Gates a jar.

Mr. Hearst declares that he has lost faith "even in the integrity of the democratic leader," and Mr. Bryan has not mustered enough courage to ask him why.

An American consul reports a great demand for American windmills in India. It's too bad, of course, but they can not be spared until after November 3.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, asserts that poor bread is the cause of most of the divorces. The good doctor has apparently overlooked pie.

"Hobson is not taken seriously in Japan," says Ambassador O'Brien. The Japanese and the Americans are very much alike on some propositions.

Too large a contract. Indianapolis News.

The delivery of the labor vote at any particular political promise to be quite as large a contract as a good many disinterested people suspected.

Keeping Up the Circulation. St. Louis Times.

Uncle Sam's expenses increased about \$5,000,000 last year, but it must be remembered that the old gentleman has the money and needs the improvements.

Hate to Let Go. Chicago Inter Ocean.

If, as appears from the financial reports, the Standard Oil's profits since 1882 have been \$25,000,000 and there is now a surplus of \$24,584,182, why should the company hesitate over a little thing like that \$25,000,000 verdict?

Political Begging Among Farmers. Boston Transcript.

Bryan's appeal to the farmers for contributions will return to him void. There are two classes of farmers, those who have money and those who have not. The former are satisfied with things as they are; the latter cannot respond for obvious reasons.

Do They Want the Earth? Kansas City Times.

During the last year the net earnings of the railroads in the United States amounted to \$360,000,000, of which \$45,000,000 went as dividends or surplus. Yet one of the foremost railroad presidents says: "Freight rates must be advanced, or the employees' wages reduced."

Men, Not Platforms, on Trial. Washington Herald.

It may be truthfully said that the candidate, Mr. Bryan, and not the Denver platform, is going to be the vote-getting or vote-repelling factor in this campaign on the democratic side, just as Mr. Taft, and not the Chicago platform, will be the controlling or determining factor on the other side. It is the man and what he stands for that will make for victory or defeat at the polls four months hence.

Weight of His Own Counsel. Wall Street Journal (Ind.).

Several years ago when William Jennings Bryan was lecturing in the silver producing state of Colorado the manager of the chautauqua assembly of that state before which he lectured on "The Prince of Peace" ventured to put to test Mr. Bryan's faith in silver by saying his lecture was \$60 silver dollars. When the pile of fiscalis was counted out and showed across the chautauqua assembly that state before which he lectured on "The Prince of Peace" ventured to put to test Mr. Bryan's faith in silver by saying his lecture was \$60 silver dollars. When the pile of fiscalis was counted out and showed across the chautauqua assembly that state before which he lectured on "The Prince of Peace" ventured to put to test Mr. Bryan's faith in silver by saying his lecture was \$60 silver dollars.

Whispering Mr. Bryan loaded the twenty-three pounds and six ounces of silver into his valise and disappeared.

It is a wise man who knows the weight of his own counsel.

WESTERN MAN THE AMERICAN.

Eastern Journalist Sees and Feels the Real Article. Editor Harvey in Harper's Weekly. We have been deeply impressed during the last week by what we believe to be a vital truth. It is this: Despite constant manifestation of seeming vagaries, the western man is the true American. No honest mind can fail to recognize the wholesome-ness of the atmosphere which envelops these big, lean, bronzed, stalwart men. An American born, can question the full sincerity of purpose indicated by the hearty grasp of hand, the straightforward gaze from the clear eyes, none can contemplate without regret the utter misconception of the spirit of this community which prevades the east.

These men of the west are not fanatics; they are not even radicals at heart. True, many are led astray by the siren songs of false prophets, but from no evil intent and through no fault of their own. They hear no other voices. The self-reckling demagogue is omnipresent and indefatigable. He is out and about, speaking here, there, and everywhere, winning popularity by himself and his specious whistles, while the thoughtful student of affairs groans from his closet over "the ignorance of the masses." The inevitable consequence is that which ever ensues from the constant dropping of water upon a stone. Hearing nothing to the contrary, is it in any way surprising that thousands, perhaps millions, of our countrymen have been induced to believe that practically all who live in eastern cities are mere vultures seeking to feast upon the product of others?

The reason why eastern men of parts do not come west and attain impressions which really are false is sufficiently obvious. They are not narrow, as is so often charged; they are simply lazy and comfort-loving individuals of an opinion that is not pressing or immediate. It does not suffice to reject that western men of like caliber do not make themselves known in the east. Nothing would please them better, but unfortunately, bitter experience has taught them that for them to do so and to do so only to go and speak in Cooper union, but how many of the solid citizens whose attention they desire and deserve are ever there to listen?

It is not the west that is responsible for the prevailing misapprehension between the sections. It is the east. And it is up to the really broad-minded and patriotic men of the east, whom we hear constantly bewailing the existing conditions, to bestir themselves and come west in the flesh, and respond in kind to the hearty welcome which invariably awaits them. For ourselves, we say emphatically that we have no apprehension of any serious disharmony between the public as long as these over-zealous, pure-minded men, who have been treading in our toes for the last week continue to be as they are. They are good men. They are not given to prejudice; they want to reason, and lack not the courage to admit themselves to be in the wrong when fairly convinced. And while they require information respecting their fellow countrymen, their need is far less than that of the "west's-theure" at-titude and classify all westerners as crankers.

Again we say: The western man is the true American. He has the fire spirit, his output are energy, far play, and kindness.

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER.

Sample of Campaign Dope Put Out by the Party. New York Evening Post.

The first democratic campaign tract, comprising 386 pages of edifying literature from the congressional record, lies before us. Bound in a superb green cover—suggestive, doubtless, of the verdant innocence with which it is undertaking to win the presidency with W. J. Bryan—it sets forth republican sins of omission and commission. Here is Mr. Bryan's famous speech, entitled "Thou Shalt Not Steal." Judge Parker's vindication from the columns of the New York Sun; eight pages devoted to labor, and then the speech of Congressman Henry of Texas showing just why the power of federal judges should be curbed. The Hon. William Sulzer is heard in behalf of our downtrodden merchant marine, and there is a whole chapter on the election of United States senators by vote of the people. To the question of the tariff and the trusts are given a substantial seventy-eight pages, and nearly as much space is awarded to a consideration of our financial and industrial conditions. This subject of bankruptcies is naturally the one of which we are likely to hear the most in the coming campaign. To appeal to the discontented was even Mr. Bryan's best play, and the Commoner, in its every issue, shows a grave and fitting concern for the enjoyer of dinner pail, republican extravagance, too, is to be one of the important points to be assailed. If the very first subject touched upon in the book, which is not without some skill in arrangement. But if there were a dozen such volumes, in all the colors of the rainbow, it would still be plain that this campaign is once more to turn largely upon personalities rather than principles.

INCREASING PUBLIC BURDENS.

Projected Advance in Freight Rates Arouses Shippers. Chicago Record-Herald.

Time and reflection have not caused the New York Central and other lines to change their views as to the necessity of a general 10 per cent increase in freight rates. The discussion of the subject has been vigorously renewed, and the Manufacturers' association of New York has protested against the proposed advance as strongly as the middle western business interests did when the scheme was first broached. No new arguments have been put forth on either side. The railroad men assert that rates are too low at present, that they cannot go ahead with rehabilitation, extension and construction plans unless their receipts, gross and net, are increased, and that not only will the consuming public feel no addition to its burdens, but business and prosperity will actually be stimulated to the benefit of all, by the heavy buying which the railroads would be enabled to resume. The shippers answer that it is absurd to make business by raising prices instead of lowering them; that the money which the railroads want to buy material and labor with is just as available now, in the hands of the manufacturers and merchants, for exactly the same purposes, and that business will be further stimulated, rather than promoted, by an increase in rates. That rates are too low in any case the shippers deny, and the sincerity of their denial is attested by their announced intention of challenging the increase, the moment it takes effect, before the commerce commission and contending that it is unfair and unnecessary. They would challenge it in advance if the commission had the power to prevent increases as well as that of setting them aside on complaint after the event.

Nature Supplies the Braces.

Philadelphia Press.

Judging by the great size of one crop after another, it seems as if old Mother Earth were trying to put some backbone in the faint-hearted of this land.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts
of Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, etc., impart their delicate fresh fruit flavor.

UNION PACIFIC SUMMER TOURS TO Colorado and Yellowstone Park
No trip can surpass in pleasure and health a vacation spent in the Rockies. Low rates are in effect every day this summer. The splendid train service, protected by the perfect Block Signal System of the UNION PACIFIC makes it the most desirable route to these fascinating regions.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hetty Green is said to be saving \$100 a month by her present style of living. It is said to see the rich forced to such economy.

Chammy Clark got his nerves shaken at Denver that he is getting out interviews concerning the evil of "hollershops" presidential conventions.

The crab eating record for the year has been established by John Daley at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., with thirty-five crabs eaten in forty minutes. This is one and one-seventh of a bite to a crab. According to the Fletcher system of maniaction there would be 220 bites to an average crab.

Dr. Wiley, the Washington food expert, has analyzed a large number of divorce records in the heated crucibles of his imagination and he announces that bad bread is at the bottom of most family troubles. This weighty conclusion arouses a suspicion that Dr. Wiley has been eating "sinkers."

There is only one descendant of "Molly Pitcher of Monmouth fame now left—Frederick Hays, of Carlisle, Pa., whose grandfather, Molly's son, was born on Monmouth battlefield, to celebrate June 27, the day on which, 120 years ago, Molly, whose surname was not Pitcher, but Hays, performed the deed which has handed her name down to posterity.

"Did I understand you to say that all rain falling has been stopped in your town?"

"Not at all. I merely said it was strictly prohibited."—Philadelphia Press.

MERRY JINGLES.

New Reporter (breathlessly)—I've got a hot story. City editor (angrily)—From the weather man?—Hullmore American.

Miss Newbridge—Have you ever tried one of my pie, Judge Jones? Judge—I never did, but I dare say they they deserve it.—Harper's Weekly.

Village Lounger—Mr. Jinks seems unremittent in his correspondence with his wife up here. Village Postmistress—Yes, I don't notice he sends her many money orders.—Philadelphia Press.

"You rich men are very liable to be criticized for your capricious expenses."

"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "there is no objection to our making contributions. What we're criticized for is trying to find out what we get for our money."—Washington Star.

"They say the sun has enough heat to last for 57,000,000 years."

"How long?"

"For 57,000,000 years."

"Then what's the use of me taking a two weeks' vacation?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Departing Guests—We've had a simply delightful time! Hostess—I'm so glad. At the same time I regret that the storm kept all of our best people away.—Brooklyn Life.

Visitor—I say, landlord, your foot is worse than it was last year. Landlord—Impossible, sir!—St. Louis Times.

"Did I understand you to say that all rain falling has been stopped in your town?"

"Not at all. I merely said it was strictly prohibited."—Philadelphia Press.

EDITH WHARTON'S

THE PRETEXT one of her most remarkable short stories

HENRY VAN DYKE'S remarkable poetic drama THE HOUSE OF RIMMON

F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S delightfully humorous FORTY MINUTES LATE

MARGARET SHERWOOD'S charming love story THE DOWRY

JAMES B. CONNOLLY'S stirring AN OLYMPIC VICTOR

JOHN FOX JR.'S THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE

N. C. WYETH'S beautiful paintings in color, illustrating "BACK TO THE FARM" are features of the

(AUGUST)

SCRIBNER

FICTION NUMBER

For Sale Everywhere 25c a number

UNREASONABLE PROMISES
The man who thinks before he buys knows how unreasonable are many of the advertised promises of something for nothing. In our present mid-summer revision of prices on all Men's and Boys' Summer Suits, the fact that you know all about the quality of Browning, King & Company Clothing is what gives these reduced prices their greatest significance. 20 per cent discount on all Light Weight Clothing. Straw Hats half price. Browning, King & Company