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All men's heavy-weight Underwear. 1-2 Price TOMORROW

THE LAST AND GREATEST DAY

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2,500 DOZ. WET SHIRTS



The 2,500 dozen Shirts are the stock of E. Wallenstein & Co., Albany, N. Y., Shirt Factory, bought by our New York buyer from the Insurance Underwriters Co. Sale. They are all of the latest styles, and made for the finest retail trade. Some of these are wet and damaged, but the majority are sound and perfect.

All the wet and damaged men's white laundered shirts—men's colored laundered shirts—men's colored working shirts—all sizes and all qualities. 15c

All the men's white laundered shirts and men's white shirts with colored bosoms only slightly soiled by water. 25c

All the highest grade men's white un-laundered shirts—absolutely sound and perfect—all styles—short and long bosoms—open fronts and backs. 29c

All the men's colored bosom white laundered shirts, colored body shirts, collars and cuffs attached—all sound and perfect. 35c

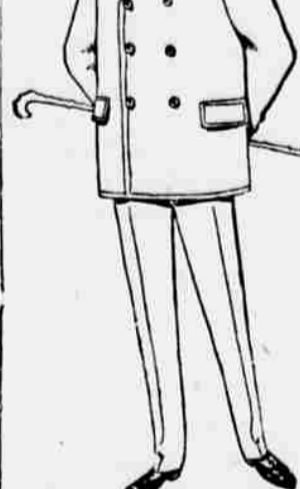
All the absolutely sound and perfect—WHITE LAUNDERED MEN'S SHIRTS, 50c all sizes and all styles.

All the very finest Silk Front Shirts AND COLORED SHIRTS with collars and cuffs detached, all absolutely sound and perfect. 69c

OMAHA'S GREATEST CLOTHING EVENT!

Red Letter Sale of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats

This—the season's final wind-up—will be one vast, powerful effort to level our overloaded counters and get rid of every vestige of Winter Clothing. The past week's fast and furious selling will be immensely surpassed, because thousands of dollar's worth of this season's suits and overcoats must be ruthlessly sacrificed absolutely regardless of every cost, value or former price. Men's all wool suits and overcoats in cassimeres, cheviot, beaver, worsted, etc., most reliable sewing and trimmings, worth from \$6.50 to \$9.00. Red Letter Sale Price Saturday \$3.98



Your choice of all our best \$10, \$12 and \$15 men's suits in standard materials and workmanship, overcoats and ulsters of genuine beavers, frizzes cassimeres, lined chinchillas, etc., etc. \$5.00 For \$10, \$12 and \$15 Suits and Overcoats Red Letter Sale Saturday. \$10

\$18, \$20 and \$22 Suits and Overcoats. Your pick of finest Hockamen or silk lined Clay Worsteds Suits as well as best Carr Melton and Patent Beaver Overcoats and Ulsters, etc. Final Red Letter Sale Saturday only. \$10

Boys' Suit and Overcoat Department

All wool knee pant suits for boys from 3 to 15 years, strongest sewing and making, worth \$2.50 & \$3, Saturday 1.25

Boys' Long Pant Suits in strictly all wool Scotch Chevots, hair lined Cassimeres, etc., in every desirable color and style, worth from \$6.50 to \$10. Red Letter Sale at \$3.50

Boy's Overcoats, Reefers and Ulsters, in Astrakhan, Chinchilla, Beaver, etc., etc., to close out what few there are left of all \$5 and \$6 coats, Saturday at \$2.50



STIRRING PLEA FOR LIBERTY

Ramon Reyes Lala, an Educated Filipino, Champions His People.

GOVERNING ABILITIES OF THE NATIVES

Cannot Be Dealt with Like the Indians—Warm Protest Against American Liquors and Politics, "Twin Evils of Civilization."

The government and all the conditions of life of 7,000,000 men, women and children, inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, have been profoundly affected by the decision of the Paris peace commission. It is a little singular that while the disposition of the islands has been thoroughly discussed from the point of view of the Americans, the English, the Germans and the Japanese, the Filipino has hardly been consulted as to his desires and inclinations regarding the future. Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of the Philippine Islands, educated in England and now temporarily a resident of the United States, who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the Philippines, appears as the champion of his people, and in the following article he makes some exceedingly valuable suggestions for the future government of the Philippines, showing vividly the needs and hopes of his countrymen.

There has been not a little curiosity shown by the American public as to the future of the Philippine, and not a few wisecracks have croaked most dolefully about his worth as a citizen. I therefore wish to show that my countrymen are not as black as they have been painted and that there is enough stamina in the race to warrant cultivation and a high citizenship.

True, we have no world genius to show you, we have no grand literature, no distinctive national art—but there are, I think, enough evidences of our capacity for these things to cause Americans to give us a genuine Yankee welcome.

For opportunity to prove ourselves, our manhood, our talents and our hopes is all that we feel entitled to. Let the American people help us to a realization of this long-desired opportunity, and they will win our eternal gratitude.

We have, I repeat, already given evidence of a capacity for civic functions. Though living amid the most discouraging conditions and under the most oppressive government in the civilized world, my countrymen have ever proved tractable and law abiding, where the law was based upon equity and right. Nay, they have done more than this. It is said by all travelers that no other people in the world would have endured as much as the Filipinos, and that therefore they can surely not be accused of a rebellious disposition. And when, finally, the dogs of war were let loose, it can surely not be said that these "blood-thirsty and cruel Malays" did much havoc among the hundreds of defenseless Spaniards who were in their power.

Governing Abilities. But it is not upon this capacity to refrain from bloodshed in times of great provocation that I would base the right of my citizenship. I claim that we have shown for generations—ever since the Spanish occupation, and even long before—the capacity to govern ourselves, for the most of the gobernadorcillos or governors of townships, and many of the provincial governors, have been native Filipinos. As a township, under an American regime, would also be the unit of government, it follows that the same administrative talents that have made the Filipino communities models of domestic peace hitherto will keep them the same. As to the larger offices of state, the majority with us, as well as with you in America, are palpably unfitted. And yet we fit to assume any task that the United States might impose upon them—even to the governor general of the colony itself.

Aginaldo, though young for such a position, has surely shown remarkable ability, and would, I believe, always handle himself with discretion. Agonillo is another man who has shown an uncommon talent for affairs—while Cayetano S. Arrellano, the eminent Manila jurist, is, in my mind, as capable as any American whom it has yet been my fortune to meet. This man is a profound lawyer, and is of untarnished reputation, for no other man so well knows with the history of other countries as well as with every detail of the life of his own. He should be put at the head of the supreme court of the islands. If the United States decide to assume the task of governing, for no other man so well knows the intricate Spanish laws, the customs and the character of the people.

I have merely made mention of these names to prove that a few of us at least are ready to undertake the duties of American citizenship—high as these are—and I do not undertake them when I say this. Indeed, we can show not a few others who would rank on the same intellectual plane with the gentlemen mentioned above—and there is no reason why, in the course of a generation, there should not be thousands where now there are scores. It will cause some surprise when I state that no subject possesses greater interest to the Filipino mind than civics and law. There are today already more than 1,000 Filipino lawyers—full-fledged lawyers—graduates of the University of Manila, and some of them of the best schools in Europe. The average native also is much interested in the affairs of his village, and there is usually as much desire among them to hold public office as among the rulers of free America.

Perils of Annexation.

Annexation will possibly have the peculiar effect of changing family names in the Philippines. As a patriarchal family the Filipino has no superior, here or elsewhere; for nowhere, I verily believe, is there more family affection than among the natives of my country, but the mother is really the head of the home; her word is law and she gives the surnames to her offspring, who hold her in peculiar awe. Necessarily much of this will be changed by the advent of western civilization and I confess that I am sorry, too, for there is a great deal that is lovely in these eastern domestic customs. However, the elastic nature of the Filipinos will easily adjust itself to new conditions and will retain its inherent virtue.

I do not believe, as some of my countrymen do, that the Filipinos will disappear before the incoming tide of American civilization, as did the American Indian. There are good reasons for this belief. One is, we are of the tropics tropical and not even a hundred generations could completely acclimatize the American, nor adapt him to the conditions of this sultry zone. There is no more danger that we will be supplanted by the Americans than that the Dutch will supplant the Malays in Java. The body of the population must ever be native-born and in that physiological necessity and ethnological fact lie our national salvation. Therefore, even in the event of American annexation, the Filipinos

will in the main rule themselves; nor can anyone else do it so well. American annexation will give us not the rule of a "hated foreigner," but the opportunity of political equality—where individual can work out his own destiny on lines of individual choice.

Other Effects of Annexation.

The Filipinos are by nature agriculturists. The farm suits them better than the store or factory. The Chinese and the foreigners, indeed, almost monopolize the trade of the islands, the natives being in the main producers or else in the professions. And right here will come the great opportunity for American commerce, for the carrying trade of the islands, as well as the various kinds of manufacture, will soon be in American hands, and the chances for large profit will soon draw many investors to those golden shores.

The hemp, tobacco, sugar, lumber, indigo, rice and cocoa industries will thus alone receive a magnificent impetus and the production of these articles of export will be stimulated, so that within five years their field will be increased threefold. Hitherto there was little incentive to work hard for oneself, since the profits were shared for the benefit of the oppressor. Woe to the Filipino who prospered; he was fleeced in a moment by the officials of the state and of the church. Thus ambition was atrophied and enterprise of every sort was dwarfed into apathy. Foreign investors also were similarly discouraged and many were only allowed to leave the scene of their unprofitable investment after they had lost their last dollar. I remember two Englishmen who had discovered a great ledge of coal. They were allowed, at great expense, to develop it until the point when it was about to become profitable. Then the government began to impose restriction after restriction until with loss. The investors were finally forced to give up in despair, as the Spaniards intended that they should, and both of them left the islands in disgust.

American Liquors and Politics.

Millions of acres of arable land are yet unutilized. They wait an era of demand to limit them to fruitfulness; and America will create that demand by an increasing commerce that will redound to her double advantage. For, in exchange for the products of the islands, she will give the thousand and one articles of civilization manufactured in America. Send us prayer books and missionaries for our rice and hemp if you wish; but keep out American liquors and American politics. No one can drink the strong beverages of the temperate zone in the Philippines and live. Many foreigners, it is true, insist upon their arrival in Manila on calling for whiskeys and brandies; but such indulgence is sure, even if continued only moderately, to supersede a fatal fever or some other tropical disease. Many of the foreigners who have died there owed their deaths to the daily triple alcohol. For this reason the climate has not been so dangerous to the natives of wine-drinking countries like France and Italy. American troops should be cautioned in regard to this insidious danger and strong liquors, both for your sake and ours, should be kept out of the colony.

Protestantism will not flourish in the Philippines. The pomp and ceremonial of the Catholic church appeals most strongly to the native imagination and no religion which is wanting in splendor and in grand music will find a foothold in the islands. There is this little danger of the Filipinos ever becoming Quakers. They are a very musical people. Every village has its native orchestra and in the processions of which the natives are so fond and which occur every few days the music is the chief feature. Indeed, it may be said that every Filipino plays some instrument and even little children 5 or 6 years of age play the piano or organ amazingly well. It is refreshing to go through the suburbs of Manila on a fine summer's eve and hear the happy people on the wide verandas of their houses singing and playing popular airs which the passersby below will take up so that the whole street resounds with melody. Music is truly a great civilizer and it has doubtless been a powerful instrument in the hands of the church to win the natives to the standard of the cross. To the native, however, all music is divine, and it is music of the stirring, operatic sort that most appeals to him. It must be full of movement. The soft, tender airs of sentiment or the music of emotion do not interest him. Thus in the churches and at funerals it is a common thing to hear lively marches and the latest waltz—while the audience listens entranced—keeping time with hands and feet.

Stranger to say the Filipinos, notwithstanding their great love for music and their wonderful ingenuity in inventing and constructing musical instruments, have no distinct school of their own, preferring to play the compositions of European composers than to take the trouble to write their own. I believe, however, that they are capable of a high order of composition, for one of the gifted Luna brothers, whom I know very well, composed some pieces of extraordinary merit—and I am sure others also have genius to do so.

I must make some reference also to the Filipino in the realm of art. We have produced few great painters—and yet another of the Luna brothers, who studied Madrid, took prizes in the art academy there and gives promise of a remarkable career. This, however, shows of what the race is capable, and I am convinced that we have many Lunas. Out of primitive conditions, also, we have evolved a style of architecture eminently suited to our environment. The prevalence of death-dealing tornadoes and of destructive earthquakes—those iconoclasts of the Philippines—has forbidden the erection of splendid temples and of imposing piles. The finest edifices at present are of Spanish design, but how could it be otherwise, when the Spaniards superintended the construction of every building in the colony?

Prohibition of Large Estates.

I believe that large estates should be prohibited by law. For I fear that a few scheming Americans may soon own a greater part of the islands, and will therefore soon have a great part of the population under their thumb, making them a future of dependence and a political subservience. At present every native owns his own house and his own little patch of land, and is contented and happy. Let him continue undisturbed in his humble possessions.

The chief necessity of the islands are good schools, and we hope that the American will not long withhold from us this long desired boon. Comparatively few natives have had the advantage of modern methods. At present the educational facilities are most meager and the methods of the native schoolmasters, as well as of the Spanish priests, are most antiquated. Only Spanish books have, as a rule, been allowed, and the whole course of colonial education has had a theological bias. The groundwork of superstition, however—reared with such in-

PLAN FOR A NEW BUILDING

Modern Structure is to Grace a Corner at Sixteenth and Harney Streets. The unsightly bank of yellow clay surrounded by the Lowe residence at Sixteenth and Harney streets, which has been a conspicuous landmark ever since Omaha was a city, will soon disappear. The homestead will be torn down and the clay bank will be leveled to the grade of the abutting streets. Bids have been asked for on the work to be opened February 3 and inside of thirty days the abolition of the landmark will be under way. The grading will be done by the Omaha Bridge and Terminal company and the earth will be used in fills that are required in the prospective construction of terminal facilities.

President Welch of the terminal company is the present owner of the property and the necessity for the use of the dirt has induced him to have it graded at once. It is understood that long-delayed plans for the improvement of the property are rapidly approaching consummation and it is extremely probable that it will be accomplished some time during the present year.

Much of the Proposed Legislation, Especially that Bearing Upon Life Insurance, is Harmful and Needless.

OMAHA, Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: The biennial crop of legislative bills is now blossoming with its wonted exuberance. What the full fruition will be is not so much a matter of speculation as dread. It is not open to argument that many bills introduced are inherently harmful in their tendencies. Others there are which create new and unnecessary public boards, only to increase the already unwieldy character of state administration, provide places for political workers and augment the burden of taxation. Legitimate life insurance has attained such a meritorious and prominent position among the state financial institutions of our day that it has become a special mark for this class of legislation. A case in point is the recent bill introduced into the Nebraska assembly by Senator Talbot. A careful study will show it to be as useless as it is radical. It repeals all existing laws on the subject and among its features provides for an insurance commissioner to be appointed by the governor, levies the impossible tax of 5 per cent on the gross income of "foreign" insurance companies doing business in the state and an annual license fee of \$100; but exempts the Nebraska assessment concerns from supervision or tax.

It is claimed that the bill, if it becomes a law, will cost the insurance companies \$200,000 annually. That is, the policy holders will be called upon to pay that much more for their insurance in Nebraska. Now, any legislation which makes it more difficult for the thrifty and provident to secure life insurance that really insures in vicuous. This bill is an attempted protection to that class of experimental insurance of which the senator is a leading exponent. Legislators can easily get their political straws by tampering with interests so vital to the prosperity of independent homes and families as life insurance. The people have come to recognize the standard organizations as first among financial institutions. They are mainly owned by the policy holders and the latter must suffer or prosper with the companies. Such bills should carry in their opening clauses a statement that they propose an additional tax on prodence and thrift. POLICY HOLDER.

ON THEIR WAY TO MANILA

Remaining Companies of Twenty-Second Infantry Leave Fort Crook.

BUSY SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE POST

Boys in Blue Bid Farewell to Their Friends and Take Up Their Journey to the Philippine Islands.

Quietly and without even a parting cheer the two remaining battalions of the Twenty-second infantry started Friday afternoon on their long journey to the Philippines, and then the post was deserted except for the sick men, the post guard left behind to protect the property and a detachment of twelve recruits for the Sixteenth infantry which came in about noon.

All Friday morning great signs of activity were visible. Orders were hurriedly crossed, the parade ground on errands for the officers, the commissary wagon rattled back and forth from the quarters to the waiting baggage cars and in the different squad rooms the men were kept busy making up their packs and cleaning up the mess caused by the packing up for departure. Before leaving, each squad room was swept and scrubbed in order that the incoming regiment might have no cause for complaint upon its arrival at the barracks.

By 11 o'clock the baggage and rations of the Second battalion were aboard the Rock Island train and minutes were hurriedly disposed of by the impatient men. At 11:45 the assembly sounded and the companies formed in heavy marching order on the road before the quarters. The roll was called and a hurried but rigid inspection of arms and equipment by the first sergeants followed, and by noon the four companies were aboard the train. A few minutes later the hospital corps and band arrived at the depot and by 1 o'clock the train had pulled out for Omaha. On this train, besides the Second battalion were the regimental headquarters, the non-commissioned staff and half a dozen of the officers' wives and children. The train was run in two sections each with a double header, the first section being closely followed by the second. Captain Lockwood was in charge of the first section, while Captain Kreppe was in command on the second. With the headquarters were Chaplain Fitzgerald and Capt. Kulp, assistant surgeon, who will look after the health of the men during the trip.

Delay in Getting Off.

Hardly had the Rock Island train departed when the Third battalion formed for inspection. After the ceremony the men marched to the sidetrack behind the commissary building and boarded the tourist sleepers that awaited them. For the officers a Pullman had been provided. Considerable delay was experienced in getting the train off on account of the great amount of baggage. During the morning the commissary wagons had been kept busy handling the baggage of the Second battalion and the remaining baggage had to be loaded after the departure of that section of the regiment.

When it is remembered that besides the baggage there were five days' travel rations for more than 400 men it will be seen that the capacity of the two baggage cars was severely taxed. In addition to their regular traveling rations the companies had provided out of their company funds special food for the trip to San Francisco. In most cases about 150 pounds of boiled ham had been prepared, besides bologna, cheese and apples, so the men will not be compelled to subsist for the

next five days on canned "horse," hard tack and railroad coffee altogether. At 2:30 all was ready and the last section of the regiment left over the Burlington via Orisapilla. Some disappointment was expressed among the officers, who had anticipated being allowed to spend a couple of hours in Omaha.

At the unloa depot in this city a number of women who had friends in that portion of the regiment that travels over the Rock Island waited for the arrival of the train from early morning. Others were there also. Among these were Captain Kell and wife, who arrived from the east from their wedding tour and who boarded the troop train for the western trip.

After the necessary delays, most of which were entirely unav avoidable, the Rock Island officials promised that the troops should have a good run westward so long as they were on their tracks.

Lieutenant Stanley Ford, who is now at Fort Crook making preparations for the reception of his regiment, the Sixteenth infantry, had not up to a late hour last night received any news as to the probable time of the regiment's arrival. The Sixteenth was due at Fort Crook Friday noon, but it was understood from the Missouri Pacific people that some delay had been experienced at Kansas City and that the probabilities were that the regiment would not arrive until late in the night or early this morning. Lieutenant Ford stated that if the troops arrived during the night the cars would be sidetracked and no attempt made to occupy the fort until morning.

IN FAVOR OF AN EXHIBIT

Governor Murphy of Arizona Advocates an Appropriation for Greater American Exposition.

In his annual message to the legislature, Governor Murphy of Arizona refers in the most complimentary terms to the Trans-mississippi Exposition and predicts even greater success for the Greater America Exposition of 1900. Speaking of the new undertaking, he says: "It is now proposed to supplement the work of that fair by holding a Greater America exposition at Omaha this year. The buildings and grounds have been fully preserved and the regulations of the management provide for free space for state and territorial exhibits. From the energy and reputation of those who have this enterprise in charge, I believe it will probably be a greater success than its predecessor and I recommend that the territory be authorized to prepare an exhibit for Omaha and that you provide by legislation therefor; and it would no doubt be wise to provide that, after representation at the Greater America Exposition to San Francisco in advance of his regiment to act as commissary of subsistence to reserve stores to be placed on board the transports Ohio and Senator.

Den's Toothache Gum cures to be cured. Beware of substitutes. Druggists, 15c.

Army Notes and Personal. Captain W. H. Kell of the Twenty-second infantry, who was married in Pueblo, N. H. on January 11, arrived in Omaha yesterday in time to get a place on the Rock Island train with the headquarters of his regiment. His bride accompanies him to his new post of duty.

Lieutenant Charles H. Bridges of the Twenty-second has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco in advance of his regiment to act as commissary of subsistence to reserve stores to be placed on board the transports Ohio and Senator.

I find them the best preparation for colds, coughs and asthma.—DR. S. A. WATSON, Temperance Lecturer. BROWN'S Bronchial Troches OF BOSTON Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.

For Dyspepsia. Horsford's Acid Phosphate Agreeable to the Taste. Take no Substitute.