

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily Bee (with Sunday) One Year \$3.00...

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N streets.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCE: Remit by draft, express or postal order. Payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George H. Tzschuck, 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 July, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total sales 850,075. Less unsold and returned copies 12,278. Net daily average 27,923.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER: Parties leaving the city for the summer should notify the Bee Business Office in person or by mail.

No political deadweights are wanted on republican tickets this year, when the redemption of Nebraska is the supreme issue.

Bryan's advice to all voters is to turn politicians. Still, if they should do so few would find it so profitable as has the man who tenders the advice.

There are several millions of Chinamen in China, but if present plans are carried out John will discover there are more foreign devils than he ever dreamed of.

The Douglas County Democracy must be dissatisfied with the local democratic organ. That is the only reasonable explanation of its anxiety to publish a newspaper of its own.

In the game between China and the United States Secretary Hay has a batting average of 1,000 up to date. He has made a hit every time he came to bat and several of them homers.

Omaha people, as they wipe away the perspiration, can console themselves that it is cooler here than in many other places. As both a summer and winter resort Omaha is holding its own.

Now we are told it is "empire or republic." A little while ago it was "the dollar or the man." The democrats are trying hard to get a catchword that will be successful in misleading the people.

Chairman Butler of the populist committee was not in attendance at the Chicago conference to consider the Towne withdrawal. Since his senatorial aspirations were knocked out by the North Carolina democracy he has retired to the recesses of the pine woods and applied tar ointment to his wounds.

There must be some mistake about the Lincoln Insurance agents combining to keep up rates. Insurance is such an exact science that all the agents figure the cost down to the same amount simply by accident.

The majority of Nebraska traveling men want to be left out when the Bryan census is taken. If the traveling men are all for Bryan, as the populists assert, they are themselves blissfully ignorant of the fact.

The first message which came through from the front in China was that the United States signal corps and announced "Wire up." When it comes to doing things in a hurry Uncle Sam's boys are generally at the tape as soon as the swiftest.

Former Senator Lee Mantle of Montana is the latest prominent silverite to announce that he has done with 16 to 1 and proposes to stand up for the party of progress and prosperity. The so-called silver states may be counted by Bryan in the enemy's company before long.

The returns of mortgage indebtedness for Nebraska indicate pretty clearly why the populists in the last legislature opposed the bill which would have rendered the collection of such statistics easier and more complete. Such figures have a tendency to produce spasms in a calamity campaign.

The Omaha Bryanite organ that shifted from denouncing 16 to 1 free coinage as robbery and fraud in 1893 to the advocacy of 16 to 1 in 1896 tries to make the point against President McKinley that he has shifted too often. That shiftiness newspaper should be stopped by its own record.

PROGRESS OF REFUNDING.

Under the provision of the currency act of last March for the refunding of bonds, bearing interest at 3, 4 or 5 per cent in bonds bearing 2 per cent, the amount of bonds surrendered to August 1 for refunding was \$39,970,000. The net saving by reason of refunding is stated by the secretary of the treasury to be \$8,159,161. There has been some addition to the above figures since the beginning of the present month, but the above figures are the latest officially reported and they are interesting in showing the success of the refunding provision of the gold standard law, which many financiers apprehended would prove a failure.

Of the new bonds the national banks have \$25,000,000 pledged to secure circulation and \$45,000,000 to secure public deposits. This leaves about \$25,000,000 in private hands or in process of transfer. The fact that so many of the bonds belong to national banks makes comparatively simple the distribution of the new bonds, which are nearly ready for delivery by the treasury. It is stated that over \$100,000,000 of the bonds have been signed and are ready for distribution, but it will be necessary to determine the serial numbers in full before the distribution begins. It may be interesting to note that the whole amount of bonds of all classes now pledged by national banks to secure circulation is \$265,242,880, of which \$7,727,700 are in the extended 2 per cents, which are being so rapidly withdrawn for redemption.

When the currency bill was pending there was a great deal of criticism of the refunding provision, some of the ablest financiers regarding it as a mistake. Thus far its advocates have been justified by results. The government is refunding bonds at the lowest rate known for any government and there is a large saving to the treasury.

WHY NOT DONNELLY?

When the fusion populist national committee comes to grapple with the problem of filling the vacancy on the vice presidential ticket created by the withdrawal of Mr. Towne they may be asked the question, Why not Donnelly? Mr. Donnelly is the only original sinuon pure entrenched and fortified populist running for the office of vice president. His claims for the endorsement of the fusion populist committee overshadow those of Adlai Stevenson in the ratio of 16 to 1.

Donnelly has never been ashamed to call himself a populist, while Stevenson has always repudiated and spurned the insinuation that he might be favored with populist doctrines. Mr. Donnelly has a cryptogram experience which would enable him to devise a cipher warranted to open the White House sesame. He has never had a chance to occupy the vice presidential office, while Mr. Stevenson has already been once favored and does not need a second complement.

Donnelly should not be objectionable to Mr. Bryan, for is not his portrait to be found in Bryan's book along with the other notables who served under the silver banner in the first battle? And are we not told in the text that the picture of the vivacious Donnelly was inserted by Mr. Bryan in place of that of Mr. Watson as the representative of the populist candidate for the vice presidency four years ago?

If the committee wants to fuse its presidential ticket the choice of the Cincinnati populist convention should find favor ahead of that of the Kansas City democratic convention.

WHAT HE WOULD DO.

Mr. Bryan has made a plain and unequivocal statement of what he would do, if elected, in regard to the Philippines. He said in his notification address: "If elected, I will convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose—first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in Cuba; second, to give independence to the Philippines, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba." As Mr. Bryan says nothing about withdrawing the troops from the Philippines it must be assumed that he would keep them there until a government such as the United States could approve should be established.

In other words, American military authority would continue to be exercised in the Philippines under a Bryan administration until the people there framed and put into operation a government satisfactory to this country. Senator Jones, the chairman of the democratic national committee, thinks that the American soldiers have no right in the Philippines and should be immediately withdrawn. A great many of Mr. Bryan's supporters hold the same view, but apparently he does not. Having established a "stable government" the Philippines are to be given independence and then for all time we are to protect them from outside interference. That is to say, the United States is to exercise a guardianship over the archipelago, which involves the right not only to require that they shall maintain a stable government, but also to prevent them, if necessary, from inviting or challenging outside interference. This would hardly be independence.

Under Bryan's policy we would have the Philippines on our hands against the world, without the Philippines in our possession. We would assume responsibility for their good behavior toward the rest of the world, for the fulfillment of treaty obligations they entered into for the observance of their international duties and responsibilities. And we should assume this without having any interest in the Philippines, unless the Bryan administration should secure a harbor and coaling station, which in the opinion of Mr. Bryan would answer every trade and military necessity. In

ORDER TO MEET THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

It might be necessary to keep a naval force in Philippine waters, if not a considerable military force in any territory we might have there. We confidently believe that a majority of the American people are not in favor of such a policy as the Kansas City platform and Mr. Bryan propose.

While the republican policy does not contemplate Philippine independence, it does propose to establish stable government, in which the people of the islands shall participate. Instead of leaving them to themselves and perhaps to disorder and anarchy, it proposes to give them peace and order, to educate them and to improve their condition in all respects. There is no imperialism involved in the republican Philippine policy, any more than there is in governing any of the territories. Intelligent people, it cannot be doubted, will see the shallowness and weakness of the Bryanite party on this subject and it is safe to assume there will be fewer supporters of the "anti-imperialism" of the Kansas City platform two months hence than there are at present.

PREPARE FOR AK-SAR-BEN.

While Omaha has been enjoying a season of summer rest as compared with the two exposition years that have passed, it may expect a revival of activity along the same lines next month with the advent of the musical festival and Ak-Sar-Ben carnival. It is, therefore, not too early to admonish our people to prepare for these gala events and to make ready to do their full share toward the entertainment of the city's guests.

The great object of these enterprises is to make Omaha an attraction center for the people of the surrounding territory with whom we wish to cultivate close social and business relations. The success or failure of the Ak-Sar-Ben demonstration will be measured by the number of out-of-town visitors who accept the invitation to attend. The people of Omaha, who are always here, will, of course, benefit largely from the concert series and street displays which they could not otherwise enjoy except by an expensive trip to eastern cities, yet at the same time our guests from abroad should have the first attention and their entertainment be the first duty.

Omaha made a reputation for hospitality and for treating its visitors with royal liberality during the recent expositions. It must see to it that that reputation is fully maintained for the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Readers of The Sunday Bee may rely on having spread before them a news magazine of the highest standard. All the news of the day, by cable, telegraph and in the local field will be served in the most readable form.

The Illustrated Bee introduces by the frontispiece portrait the newly chosen archbishop of the Roman Catholic see of Dubuque, which includes Nebraska within its jurisdiction. A sympathetic sketch of the life and work of Archbishop Keane accompanies.

The Scottish clans in Omaha furnish the subject for a striking illustrated contribution, the photographs having been made at a recent outing in which the Gordons big and little appeared in the full regalia. Well known Scotchmen in the garb of their native land have been caught by the camera.

Timely in connection with the interest in the Chinese situation is a description of the Chinese police with photographic views of the yellow guardians of Celestial peace and order.

Carpenter's letter, looked for so eagerly each week, takes up the opportunities for investment and enterprise in the Philippines, describing more particularly the banks and municipal undertakings in Manila. The pictures reproduce Carpenter's own photographs.

In the series of studies on typical women wageworkers, the telephone girl occupies the forefront this week. Everybody knows her over the wire, but here she is presented just as she is at her desk.

Of the other pictorial features an enumeration is unnecessary. They cover a host of interesting and timely topics sure to please all classes of readers.

Be sure to buy The Bee. You will regret it if you fail to read it.

The Bee is always ready to correct any mistakes which may find their way into its news columns. In its issue of July 8 an item was printed with reference to a raid by the police of a gambling room in the rear of a cigar store which had been secured by mortgage. How much debt-lifting would they have accomplished had McKinley and prosperity been voted down four years ago?

What's the matter with the Bryan press agent? Referring to the departure of the party from Indianapolis, he tamely wires, "A fair-sized crowd congregated to see them leave." What became of the tumultuous jostling mob that climbed over one another to get within range of Bryan's hand? What became of the old men who wanted to look upon Bryan before they die?

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The grand staff of the Russian army in St. Petersburg estimates the total number of Chinese troops, on the strength of their information from their military attaché in Peking, at 272,000. This grand total is made up of 200,000 field troops, composed of 50,000 Manchurian regular and 150,000 irregular troops, 120,000 active and 150,000 disciplined troops, 65,000 reserves, 500,000 of the Lu-in, or Green Flashes, and 350,000 troops of various other denominations, including guards, reserves, 60,000 and equal to giving Russia a good deal of trouble there—river and canal guards, convoys and troops formed of men of different alien races. Most of the forces still carry bows and arrows and are yet untrained in modern warfare. The number which has been drilled in European discipline is considerable and they make good soldiers. The country has imported nearly 1,000,000 Mauser rifles in the last three years, has also learned how to make them and has extensive and well equipped establishments for that purpose. Europe will probably unite in interdicting the sale of arms to China, but she is already demonstrating that China can make her own, as well as use them. She has the resources of a formidable military power and the Japanese war instructed her that her own independence as a nation depends on their development. She is not likely to be spine under the process of vivisection, as some of those who meditated that operation surmised that she would be.

The English authorities are beginning trials and finding indictments for treason in Cape Colony. English papers thirty-five years ago, the London Times leading, were agast at any trials, executions or imprisonments for treason in this country. English papers, the Times leading, are urging punishment for treason in South Africa. Little sympathy will be left for this country for the English cause if for weeks to come these trials for treason continue. Cape papers are full of them. The East London Daily Dispatch of July 28 reports the arrest on indictment for treason of a clergyman, Rev. A. J. Pepler, and Jacobus Nicholas Botha, member of the assembly for Alivali North. English supremacy in South Africa cannot rest on any very stable foundation if it requires the arrest and conviction of clergymen, but the loyalist Dispatch has boldly demanded that "the severest penalties be meted out to the advocates of the cause which disputes the supremacy of her majesty in her own colony."

Premier Sedden, who is minister of defense of New Zealand, has submitted a bill to the local Parliament for national defense, which it is expected will be adopted by the Parliament of the Australian commonwealth when that body convenes. As far as the population of New Zealand is concerned, it provides for 50,000 men, none of a reserve force of 50,000 men, which would be ready for imperial service at any time. The total maintenance of the reserves would cost £1,000,000, but if £500,000 is not required the cost would be £2,000,000 a year, to be borne by the colonial government on a basis of population. The first cost of equipment and munitions is to be paid by the imperial government, the colonies paying 10 per cent thereon.

Mr. Sedden also recommends that the naval branch of the reserves and volunteers should be drilled on the coast of New Zealand ports and also that arrangements should be made for converting certain New Zealand liners into cruisers, the equipment and munitions to be placed in a depot within the colony.

A military conference, to be attended by defense ministers and commanders of the forces of Australia and also by military experts from the imperial army, will be held, it is expected, at Sydney some time in the late autumn if hostilities in South Africa have then been brought to a close. The premier of Canada has been commended with concerning the defense scheme in Australia and it is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will shortly make suggestions along the same line.

It is said that the British government has under serious consideration the scheme of territory in South Africa to be used exclusively for military purposes in the future, in which not only India, but Canada and Australia would have an opportunity to maneuver with imperial troops. Maneuvers would be held there from May till September, the personnel being made up of various contingents from the home country and from the various British colonies. In the meantime practical studies would be made in the transportation of large bodies of men with the idea of constant improvement of facilities.

The scheme also includes the establishment of a large stud farm for the breeding, rearing and training of horses to be used in cavalry and in mounted infantry—a branch of the service which the Boer war has greatly developed. It is pointed out that South Africa being midway between England and India and possessing an admirable climate and fine strategic areas would enable the British government to transport an army corps within a fortnight, in the highest condition, to any part of the globe where British interests were affected, while at the same time, out of so large and continuous a body of men there would be a steady and continuous flow of suitable settlers. It is a well known fact that the present training stations in England are of little military value, being not only too small, but their general character gives little scope for teaching the art of war.

Russia has now a Chinese immigration problem on her hands. According to an investigator named Levitov, who spent last summer in the Amur provinces, the Chinese are invading that region and driving out the Russian peasantry, who cannot live so cheaply. The movement began with the extension of the great railroad and has proceeded with great rapidity. He suggests as a remedy that the system of small holdings be encouraged, so that the farmers would be in better condition to hold their own against the Chinese, against whom they would form a natural barrier and from whose cheap labor they would profit.

The German emperor has invited Baron Hulten, the intendant of the Royal theater at Wiesbaden, to arrange a performance in the open air at the Saalburg, near Homburg in the Taunus mountains about the end of August. The performance is to be arranged so that it may be supposed to take place in an ancient Roman camp. Roman soldiers are to stand on the walls and as sentries at the gate, through which the emperor will pass with his suite. He will be welcomed by Roman generals and there will be a production composed by Max Lauff, the well known author of the Hehenzollern dramas.

Consistency inconsistent. Philadelphia North American.

Alabama has gone democratic by a plurality of about 75,000. The republicans polled only 10,000 votes. The democrats endorsed the Kansas City platform, but they want Mr. Morgan in the senate for another term, though Mr. Morgan is an enthusiastic imperialist as there is in the United States. But Alabama democrats don't mind little inconsistencies like that. "They're for the ticket anyway, no matter what the underlying principle of the party's platform may happen to be."

BRAYN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Merely a Receptiver. Philadelphia Press (rep.). Mr. Bryan stands today as the receiver of a bankrupt party which is in liquidation and whose assets his management has not increased.

A New Ratio. J. Sterling Morton, Conservative. At Indianapolis a new oratorical ratio of 8,000 words to a single thought—"the presence," has been promulgated by Colonel Bryan. Eight thousand words and but a single thought!

Old Stogun Slighted. Kansas City Star (ind.). It is remarkable that a speech by Mr. Bryan without any reference to his old slogan of 16 to 1. The introduction of the new issue of imperialism into the campaign will add an element of fresh interest to the fight, but it is doubtful whether it will prove as popular even as the silver question.

A Weak Production. Chicago Tribune (rep.). As a whole this speech of acceptance is a weak production. It was too hastily prepared. It is too diffuse in some places, too brief and vague in other. It has the defects which mar all his previous looseness of statement, perversion of the arguments of opponents and the invention of arguments for them and sophistical reasoning. It lacks the vigor of the "16 to 1" arguments of four years ago. The "paramount issue" of 1896 appeals to his emotions far more strongly than does what he calls the "paramount issue" of 1906.

A Patrick Henry Deliverance. Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech should be read with the most earnest interest by every American. It is a justified plea for continued faithfulness to the principles of liberty, of justice, of popular government. It is a fitting regard for the rights of man. It is such a speech as Patrick Henry might have made in a like crisis, or Thomas Jefferson, or Abraham Lincoln. It is an American speech—and it must prevail before the American people if this government is to remain a free government and this republic a republic.

Dodging the Sacred Ratio. St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.). Bryan's speech accepting the nomination is like all his formal utterances, rhetorical and tricky. It is devoted entirely to the question of "imperialism," which he and his platform declare to be the paramount issue of the campaign. An overwhelming majority of the voters of the United States believe that repudiation, which he and his platform have projected into the canvass, is the burning issue of the campaign of 1906, yet he dodges that question completely. His whole speech is devoted to a matter which not one Bryanite out of ten cares anything about.

Sober and Dignified. Chicago Chronicle (dem.). Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis accepting the nomination for the presidency is by far the ablest and most powerful of his public utterances.

It is almost entirely devoted to a discussion of the issue of imperialism, and properly so, because the maintenance of the vital principle, the soul, of the republic is a condition precedent to all substantial progress in the application of that principle at home as well as in its acceptance abroad.

Mr. Bryan's discussion of this paramount issue is no less sober and dignified than it is powerful and searching. From first to last it is a solemn appeal not to prejudices and passions, but to our best and noblest impulses and to our common reason and to all that is most sacred in our history.

Our Duty in China. Boston Globe. The duty of the United States is very plain. In spite of all the religious disturbances which have occurred in the past, and which are being fomented in China today, the lives and property of Americans in that empire must be protected. That such will be the case no public-spirited citizen doubts for an instant, no matter what other influences may be at work in the world toward territorial expansion.

A POLITICAL FROST. Bryan's Indianapolis Meeting Pro-nounced "A Paralyzing Failure." Indianapolis Journal. In numbers and in the effect which comes of imposing demonstration the Bryan notification was a failure on its face. Two evening advertisements in their efforts to draw 25,000 or 30,000 people cause by trains. The reports of the railroad officials, made after the hour when none would arrive to attend the Bryan notification, say that all of the arrivals, including the regular travel and the delegations of Red Men, numbered about 15,000, so that 10,000 is a liberal estimate for those who came to attend the Bryan meeting, even including the number who took advantage of a round-trip rate for one fare to visit the city. Under ordinary conditions, with round-trip tickets for one fare, with the scores of county and precinct committees, the roads should have brought 40,000 to the meeting.

Enthusiasm is a relative term. Bryan enthusiasm has always been vociferous. He was greeted with more demonstration of approval in 1896 than all the republican speakers. Compared with the enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Bryan four years ago when he came here to make a speech, there was none yesterday. It may have been that the heat evaporated what enthusiasm there was in the hearts of the Bryanites, but there was little left when

HE PASSED THROUGH THE STREETS.

He passed through the streets. A few men shouted "Hurrah for Bryan!" but the rest of the cry was well compared with the loud and vigorous acclaim of 1896. The attendance at Military park did not exceed 10,000 at any one time, and it is exceedingly liberal to say that 2,000 or 3,000 heard Mr. Bryan's well-delivered address of those in attendance at least one-third were women and children. Marton county itself should have furnished a larger crowd after all the advertising. And this was the much-announced national opening of the campaign—the great party event of the season—not a local demonstration. Compared with Mr. Bryan's meeting here four years ago it was a failure. As the formal opening of a national campaign it was a paralyzing failure. In the words of the street, "it was a frost."

SUMMERY SMILES.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They say it costs \$5 to get a bath in the Klondike region."

"I had a friend in there who took a bath once just to show he had the money."

Indianapolis Sun: "Prithree, your majesty, what is the difference between yourself and Shakespeare?"

"What is it, foot?"

"Because he knew it all and you only think you do."

Chicago Tribune: "But, your majesty, feebly protested one of his confidential advisers, will not that be a large province which is restoration for the murder of one missionary?"

"Not at all," sternly answered Emperor William. "He was an unusually large-sized missionary."

Indianapolis Journal: Judge—The evidence shows that when you entered houses you never entered the rooms occupied by women.

Prisoner—No, yer honor; it knocks me bills to see women with their hair done up in crimps.

Washington Star: "He has made some noble contributions to the annals of contemporary statesmanship."

Wisconsin—answered Senator Sorghum, a direct rebuff. "He's a noble man, but the contribution you speak of, but he is still terribly shy on the campaign fund."

Pittsburgh Chronicle: "This remarkably weather is caused by spots on the sun," said the Observer Boarder. "I am glad that the cause has been spotted," added the Cross-eyed Boarder.

Chicago Tribune: "Glad to see you, Mr. Mr—let me see, said the affable host, extending his hand. "Your name is—"

Such a wretched memory for names—Bryan, is it not?"

Now this had happened three or four times and the guest had grown tired of it. "Yes, sir," he replied. "Still Smithers."

Detroit Journal: "The trillionaire started his entrance to the annual of colonialism."

"I am happier," he observed, "than I was when I hadn't a dollar."

Not a philosopher, he said, but he is insane and will presently have to be immured. "Certainly nothing could be more irrational than this return of the spirit."

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Chicago Record. Once on this peak above the cloud. The battle flag did fly. The drum, the gun, the cannon loud. With terror shook the sky. And here, without a prayer or shroud. Were many left to die.

Look now upon this upland field. No trace of strife is here. The scars of noisy wars are healed. Forever and a year. And all the tombs of blood are sealed. And rusted is the spear.

Proud peak! thou art the monument. Not of a people's strife. Thou art the heaven-lifted tent. No blast of discord jars. The home, unshaken and unrent. Of all the union's stars.

Oh, nevermore about thy doors. The blaring trump shall sound: Eternally, in their hearts, the drums. In that sweet peace which sings and soars. Upon thy heights, proud mountain.

The hearts that once with anger beat. Are knit for common good. Within the battle's awful heat. Together, the sun that pours. And lo! they welded were to meet. Whatever storm or flood.

Yes, they are one that once were two. With twofold strength to stand. With twofold throbs to prove the true. To quicken and expand. And keen for the blue. The banner of the land.

And all thy brother hills, O peak. Shall dip their flags to thee; And ever they shall proudly speak. The legend of the free. Until all nations, hating, seek And find their liberty.

Attention!

Automatic developer. Develop and fixing in one bath. NO HYPO. Try it. Reg. Price. \$1.00. Our Price. 60c. Any color—per 100—only 15c. 25c. 50c. 100c. 150c. 200c. 250c. 300c. 350c. 400c. 450c. 500c. 550c. 600c. 650c. 700c. 750c. 800c. 850c. 900c. 950c. 1000c.

J. C. Hutson & Co. Photo Supplies. 1520 Douglas Street.

Hot Weather Comfort

Underwear is the first consideration. We have all the good kinds—ballbrigan, lisle, mesh, cottonette and light weight cashmere and wool. Like our men's suits, these are all MADE TO FIT. Our 50c underwear is exceptional value for the money. From that point up to the highest grade we have everything a man could desire. In Neglige Shirts we offer a well selected line of attractive and exclusive patterns in madras, percale, oxfords, chevots and silks at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

More than one man has tried on a pair of our \$3.50 Trousers doubtfully, and when he found how perfectly they fitted has been as well pleased as though he had paid \$8.00 for them.

"And like our Suits" No Trousers fit like ours. Rare values to be found in suits at this season of the year.

Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.