

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12 day of March, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, 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.

Custer's chief scout is dead again. In New York this time.

Japan will cause no trouble in China if China will only do as Japan asks.

It turned out to be nothing but water, but it might have been the real stuff.

"Is populism popular anywhere?" asks an eastern newspaper. Perhaps not, under that name.

And to think that it was a plumber who made the demand on a banker for a forkover of \$5,000.

The Danish Landthing has passed a bill for woman's suffrage. The Landthing is well named.

According to George Gould's statement, his railroad is eating up money like a French brother-in-law.

Senator Tillman says he has never been on a war vessel. He cannot say as much about the war path.

General Miles is writing a book. It will not be dedicated either to the president or to General Corbin.

Secretary Straus is not a Christian Scientist, but still he recommends the absent treatment for anarchists.

Incompetent school teachers are bad, but so is incompetency in any other public office or employment.

Kaiser William may decide to send a trusty messenger the next time instead of exercising his fountain pen.

The Aldrich and Fowler currency bills are up for the last round, both winded and showing evidences of severe punishment.

To republican state convention delegates and visitors: Make yourselves at home, and if you do not see what you want, ask for it.

An informal canvass of congress shows that the express companies are still opposed to the adoption of the parcels post system.

The brick paving contractors seem to have a longer pull with the present democratic city council than the asphalt paving contractors.

An eastern paper has an editorial on "Bryan's Last Platform." It should be latest, not last, platform. Mr. Bryan is in robust health.

The Tombstone trust has reduced prices. This will be cheering news to those who think a tombstone is a handy thing to have around the house.

Governor Johnson may be endorsed by Minnesota, but Colonel Bryan has assurances that the Hawaiian delegate to Denver will be as loyal as he was at Chicago.

If the local trades unionists expect to derive any benefit from their proposed trades union revival they will have to take care that it is not turned into a Bryan revival.

Swarthmore college has finally decided not to accept that \$1,000,000 which was bequeathed to it on condition that the college abandon all athletics. The fact that the securities are now quoted at but \$300,000 had no influence on the board's action.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

The republican state convention, which is about to meet in Omaha, is the only representative gathering of the party provided for under the new laws governing nominations and elections. This convention is held but once in four years and its duties are confined to the selection and instruction of delegates to the national nominating convention.

The present convention, according to the apportionment, is accredited with 915 delegates, speaking for every one of the ninety counties, a large majority of whom may be counted upon to be in attendance. This convention, therefore, will afford the republicans of Nebraska the opportunity to get together from all over the state to put themselves in fighting trim for the national campaign that is impending.

With the settled assurance that Mr. Bryan will head the democratic presidential ticket, it behooves the republicans in Bryan's home state to keep all their forces together and to present a united front to the political enemy. The state convention can do a great deal in this direction of solidifying the republican strength and disappointing the democratic hope of republican division, without which democratic success in Nebraska this year is not even remotely possible.

AIMED AT LYNCH LAW

Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia never leaves room for doubt as to his attitude when he discusses a question before the people of his state. While he is frequently strenuous and extremely radical in his views, he has always had the courage to fight for his convictions and has usually come out a winner. He has just taken issue with the pardon board of Georgia and in so doing has read the state a lecture that will be appreciated elsewhere on the abuse of the pardoning power.

Three murderers in the Georgia penitentiary had applications for pardons filed with Governor Smith. Two of the men had killed their wives and the other had slain a fellow man in cold blood. Long petitions were filed with the governor and attorneys and friends of the convicts presented many arguments and appeals for executive clemency. Governor Smith referred the cases to the pardon board, although not bound to follow its recommendations, and received a favorable report. But he concluded to conduct a little investigation of his own. He went over all the records and documents in the case, carefully and dispassionately, and gave the petitioners full opportunity to present their arguments to him. Then, after mature deliberation, he decided that he was not justified in mitigating the sentences already imposed.

In announcing his decision in the three cases, Governor Smith has taken occasion to send a message to the people of the state through the newspapers. He declares that there was no question whatever of the guilt of the accused, and that there would be fewer lynchings in the state if murder were made more unpopular by the conviction and enforcement of sentences upon murderers. Mercy and tenderness, he declared, should not be the instruments of defeating the law. Too many governors have failed to be as courageous as Governor Smith in resisting pressure in behalf of convicted persons. The authority to commute a sentence or pardon a convict carries with it an implied agreement on the part of the executive to refuse to use such power except in proved, deserving cases. Too many governors have failed to appreciate that feature of their duty.

THE PARTISAN AND THE PHILIPPINES

Detailed reports of the proceedings of the first Philippine assembly furnish a rather striking answer to the charges made by Mr. Bryan in the Nebraska democratic platform—the accepted model for the Denver declaration—and emphasizes the difference in the attitude of the two national political parties on the Philippine problem. The Ohio platform demands "the development, step by step, of popular government in the Philippines." The Nebraska platform, prepared by Mr. Bryan, "condemns the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder" and "favors the immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established."

The reports from Manila show that the Filipinos are not at all worried about their condition nor in the least suspicious of the promises made by the republican administration to grant independence to the islands when conditions are fully ripe for local self-government. The first act of the new Philippine assembly was to thank President Roosevelt and the American congress for the creation of the Philippine legislature, with its enlarged measure of self-government. The first bill passed appropriated \$1,000,000 for the construction of public school buildings and many wise measures have been adopted for the educational and industrial development of the islands. The debates show that these subjects have been given intelligent consideration by the members, who evidently appreciate the responsibility resting upon them in this, their first experiment in making laws for their own government.

The members of the assembly are clearly exercising their newly acquired rights wisely. There is no insistent demand for immediate independence of the islands. While one of the polit-

beat parties made this its slogan in the campaign, the best settlement of the Philippines is largely in favor of following the plans laid down by Secretary Taft for the government of the archipelago. This program also meets the approval of the American people. It contemplates a protectorate over the Philippines until such time as the natives have fully demonstrated their capacity and fitness for self-government.

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND HARD TIMES

None will contend that the great railways and other transportation interests of the country were not hard hit by the commercial, financial and industrial depression which came upon the country in the closing months of 1907, but some of the completed annual reports of railway operations for 1907, now being made public, serve to expose the artificiality of the cry about the ruinous effect of so-called hostile legislation. The reports just made by the Pennsylvania and by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western furnish decidedly interesting reading. The Railway Age, which has never been accused of presenting railway matters in a light unfavorable to the corporations in discussing the Lackawanna's report, says:

The great earning power and low capitalization of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, giving it a unique position among the large railways of the country, receive new emphasis in the annual report for 1907. Earnings were the largest in the history of the company, and from the treasury resources all but \$2,500,000 first mortgage 1 per cent bonds, maturing on September 1 last, were paid. Outside of this small unpaid amount the outstanding capital obligations of the company are limited by its \$2,300,000 capital stock, although it is, of course, responsible for heavy rentals under the terms of its leases of subsidiary properties.

The 1907 surplus is equal to 15.5 per cent on the capital stock and this figure, added to the 30 per cent dividends paid, indicates total earnings applicable to the stock of 46 per cent. So remarkable a showing in a year not only of high costs, but also, toward the close, of declining traffic, was made in spite of many combating influences, which President W. H. Truesdale discusses in his customary lucid style.

The "customary lucid style" referred to by the Railway Age is shown in President Truesdale's address to the stockholders of the company in which he declares that "It is plainly the plan and purpose of both of the great political parties to make the great railway interests and the large investments in them the pawns in their games of politics." Without reference to the merits of the charge, a net profit of 38.5 per cent would seem to be enough to satisfy investors and should be cheering to managers and officials.

The Pennsylvania report, again quoting from the Railway Age, shows gross earnings which "for the first time passed the \$150,000,000 mark." The total net income was \$28,955,584, as compared with \$29,218,500 in 1906 and \$22,569,509 in 1905. When it is remembered that 1906 was the most prosperous year in the history of American railroads, the showing for 1907 must be considered highly gratifying. The net earnings of the company available for dividends were something in excess of 10 per cent on the enormous capitalization of \$215,000,000. After dividing \$21,948,426 for 1907, an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the 1906 dividend, the company has a surplus of \$11,565,620.

The president of the Pennsylvania also joins Mr. Truesdale in lamenting the attitude of congress and the legislatures toward railways. In the meantime, the railroads appear to be doing tolerably well.

Omaha is down for several contributions to the program for the meeting of the State Association of Commercial Clubs at Grand Island. The Commercial club movement got its first foothold in Nebraska here in Omaha and it has now reached out into every pushing progressive city in the state.

The supreme court of New York has ordered a full recount of the vote cast in the mayoralty contest in 1905. It would be embarrassing to Mr. Hearst to be elected president of the United States this fall and then have the courts hold that he was also mayor of New York City.

General Fred D. Grant says it would take 1,000,000 men to defend the Pacific coast against an invasion by the Japanese. General Grant's father carried on a campaign against a more formidable foe than Japan would prove with about one-tenth that number of fighters.

Revision of the tabulation of the ballot in the late democratic state convention shows that Jg. J. Dunn of Omaha, and not Mayor Brown of Lincoln, received the top vote. This ought to key Mr. Dunn's nominating speech at Denver up several notes higher.

The appointment of park commissioners by our district judges would, in effect, be to turn the administration of our parks over to four counties. Omaha ought to be able to handle its own affairs.

The Boston council has been asked to lower the salaries of the city officials. The request did not come from the officials or from those seeking places on the city pay roll.

If the republican state convention should transact its business without an exhibition of internal animosity the democratic World-Herald would be dreadfully disappointed.

Frank Boyd Gary has been chosen United States senator from South

Carolina. His biographers indicate that he does not resemble Senator Tillman in the least.

The New York World has named sixteen different democrats who are available as presidential candidates.

Mr. Bryan will name the real one at Denver.

A Suggestive Epitaph.

Kansas City Star.

The Collinwood school board is said to hold no one responsible for the fire in which nearly 200 children lost their lives. How about the school board itself?

Shy on Modern Conveniences.

Philadelphia Press.

Naval critics tell us that a battleship is to be laid down which is to be the lowest, of course, not being human, it can't hike it up and anchor it with a safety pin.

Level-Headed Betty.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If Mrs. Betty Green really said that she would never have her daughter marry a good, live newspaperman than any duke on earth, she certainly deserves well of the profession.

Any Old Name Will Do.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The majority against Bryan in Minnesota in 1896 was 13,825 and in 1904 77,838. Who can blame the Minnesota democrat if next time they prefer John Johnson, John Smith or John Doe?

Supposing Courage.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Concerning the alleged assertion of official authority that the man who drinks water exclusively is a molybdenite it is clearly apocryphal. The man who drinks the ordinary water of our cities in the face of scientific warnings would consider walking up to the cannon's mouth a come salute.

Army Pay Advance.

St. Louis Republic.

Since the passage by the senate of the army pay bill our army folk are happy in the prospect of getting more money. If the measure gets through the house nothing will be needed to complete their felicity except a relaxation of the martinet regulations which have harassed them more than enough of late.

Warnings to Be Heeded.

Philadelphia Record.

The winter begun with the Egbertown slaughter of the innocents and ends with the Cleveland slaughter of the innocents. By doing their duty throughout the country from this time on, those who are in a position to act may so safeguard furnaces and so enlighten and rationalize cities as to make impossible a slaughter of the innocents next winter.

Leaving the Old Kentucky Home.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It is heard from Kentucky that many farmers are trying to sell out and leave the state, but they find the land value slumping because no one wants to buy farms where crops can be cut to pieces, barns burned by midnight terrorists, and farmers taken out of bed and whipped for planting their own land as they choose. This is an inevitable consequence; yet in the near future some Kentuckians will be wondering why Kentucky doesn't prosper!

COMBATING THE WHITE PLAGUE

Financial Encouragement for the Presentation of Research.

Buffalo Express.

Some idea of the scope of the great tuberculosis congress which is to be held in Washington, and the thoroughness with which it is considering the great problems involved in combating the disease which needlessly carries off more persons than any other single agency of death, is shown by an order of prizes made by the central committee.

Prizes of \$1,000 and medals are offered for the best evidence of effective work in the prevention or relief of tuberculosis by any voluntary association since the last international congress in 1906; for the best exhibit of an existing sanitarium for the treatment of certain cases of tuberculosis among the working classes; for the best exhibit of a furnished house, for a family or group of families of the working class, designed in the interest of the crusade against tuberculosis; for the best exhibit of a dispensary or kindred institution for the treatment of tuberculosis; for the best exhibit of a hospital for the treatment of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. Then there is a prize of \$1,500 offered by the Smithsonian institution for the best treatise that may be submitted on "The Relation of Atmospheric Air to Tuberculosis." Prizes of \$500 each are offered for educational leaflets, and there are numerous medals offered for various exhibits.

If professional interest were lacking in this great meeting and its object, these very liberal prizes would certainly stimulate it. But fortunately the interest now felt, needs stimulation. The deadly ravages of tuberculosis, and the later knowledge that they may be checked, even prevented, practically stopped, have served to waken the profession to the necessity of intelligent and constant effort in educating others in the knowledge of what to do and how to do it.

STEALING REPUBLICAN THUNDER

Nebraska Democratic Platform Echoes Ohio Republican Declarations.

Washington Post (Ind.).

The platform of the Nebraska democrats, framed by Mr. Bryan as a foreshadow of the country, is plainly a dragnet designed to catch all kinds of voters. It repeats many of the paragraphs of the Taft platform adopted at Columbus—not word for word, of course, but meaning for meaning. The Ohio republicans favor "the prosecution of illegal trusts and of monopolies and of evildoers, both in the public service and in the commercial world, together with the enforcement of all wholesome measures which have made safer the guarantee of life, liberty and property." The Nebraska democrats favor "the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates and demands the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States." This is tweedledee and tweedledum drawn to a fine point.

The Taft republicans of Ohio favor revision of the tariff, so do the democrats of Nebraska. The Taft supporters shout for a "sound financial system" and the Bryan supporters echo the shout. Both sides favor the early completion of the Panama canal, protection to the down-trodden working man, impartial enforcement of law, individualism, modification of the law relating to injunctions, an employer's liability law and a lot of other reforms calculated to hasten the millennium.

The campaign next summer evidently will be one of men and not of policies. If the Ohio and the Nebraska platforms are faithful banners any republican nominating convention without difficulty on the democratic platform, and vice versa. Since Mr. Bryan has tried twice to draw votes from the opposition and failed, there is no reason to suppose that he will accomplish the feat next fall.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Directors of the Chase National Bank, one of the great banks of the United States, which went down before the financial crisis last October, have been called upon to make good \$200,000 lost in shady stock transactions. The bill filed in the United States circuit court of New York by the receiver for the bank presents a word picture of one of the most spectacular failures which occurred that sixty-year-old institution into bankruptcy. According to the complaint, the bank lost heavily in transactions in American Ins Securities company stock, which it bought from Mr. Morse at different times in a deal of Malloy Steamship company stock, in several transactions in the stock of the Chase National bank in trade in Delaware & Hudson, in the purchase of a large block of stock in the Lands Purchase company, a real estate corporation, and in dealings in the common and preferred shares of the Wall Street Exchange Building association, which is said to be worth \$2,000,000, in the building at 60-6 Exchange Place, in which the bank's offices are situated.

The heaviest losses were those incurred in the "Ice Trust" stock deals, which are placed at \$250,000, and in the Lands Purchase company transactions, which are estimated at \$200,000. The loss to the bank through its ownership of a majority of the stock of the Wall Street Exchange Building association is placed at \$100,000 at least.

Several transactions are mentioned in discussing transfers of stock to dummy purchasers and heavy loans made by the bank to such of these "dummy" king's clerks were made use of in these shady deals, by which Morse is said to have profited. Among the directors cited to appear in court are these "troubled financiers": Charles W. Morse, the ice king, in his court indictment; John H. Flagler, the Standard Oil company, the executor of the will of Charles T. Barney, late of the Knickerbocker Trust; John W. Gates, financial sport, Charles M. Schwab, financial sport, and William P. Hays, owner of the Sugar Trust.

A white face at a woman's—this was the white face of a woman—that was all. For two days wayfarers in Berry street, Williamsburg, saw it at a window on the second floor of the house, No. 128. The face was framed in still whiter hair. The neighbors knew the white face was the face of Mrs. Margaret Dunn, but they thought she was merely watching for her "old man" John. They did not notice whether the face ever left the window even for a moment. Strangers looked up at the old picture and passed on.

John Dunn and his wife lived at 108 Berry street for many years. There was a Darby and Joan existence. Two detectives, in passing, observed the woman's face at the window. "Strange," both said at the same moment; and they went up to see why the old woman had sat there so long. They called to her when they entered the room, the door of which was unfastened, but there came no answer. They touched her on the shoulder, but she made no movement.

Then one of the men placed a hand on the forehead; it was cold, cold in death. Old Mrs. Margaret Dunn had died at her post watching for her old man John, who had failed to return.

Here is something for the advocates of skyscrapers to think over. The highest building in New York and in the world is the Singer tower, 92 feet high. Its architect is Ernest Flagg. Friday Mr. Flagg went before the new building code commission and strongly urged for New York such a law as was asked for in Massachusetts last year and defeated by certain interests. He argued, that is to say, for a height limit not to exceed 1 1/2 times the width of the street, with a maximum height of 139 feet. The board of fire underwriters, represented by President George W. Babo, did not go so far, but he got, calling for a height of 150 feet for high buildings to 150 feet or fifteen stories. No building, he declared with emphasis, is really fire proof.

It is nothing new for a bank to want to know something about the men with whom it is doing business, but now the depositors are getting more particular and are becoming deeply interested in the men who handle their money and want to know their associates, habits of life and general New York business methods. As a result of this detective agencies are finding a new line of work. It is also said that this line sort of thing is going on in many directions and that depositors in the banks of the metropolis are more than ever interested in the personnel of the banks with which they are transacting business. In speaking about the matter a member of a lower Broadway detective agency said of a group of seven depositors who had joined and retained him to report on the directors of the bank where they did business. About a week after he had reported that there was one questionable man in the transactions, who was engaged in doubtful transactions, the man resigned and the bank took particular pains to give the matter the broadest publicity.

New York City has bought eighty-one automobiles, at a cost of \$200,000, in the last three years for the use of department chiefs and their subordinates. Very likely the care of and repairs on the machines in the time have cost \$200,000 more. The wages of eighty-one chauffeurs at \$1,500 a year amount to almost \$100,000 a year. The city "trusts to the conscience" of its employees not to use these machines on private pleasure trips. It is a very trustful city.

Killing Bargain Rates. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Notwithstanding general slowness of business, man-killing is paying well in Breathitt. Judge Hargis' regular rate, testifies one man, was \$100 per murder, but Beech draws down some \$3,000 or \$5,000 for one job.

Serving a Good End.

Washington Post.

The democrats who are saving up their spare change to enable them to attend Mr. Bryan's inauguration will be able to invest the proceeds in a new suit of clothes after the returns are in next November.

Weak Heart

Upon the heart action depends not only health, but life. If weak, the circulation is sluggish, and the supply of nourishment diminished. It also fails to carry off impurities. Disease follows from decay and stagnation. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure stimulates the heart action by strengthening the heart nerves and muscles.

"I had frequent sinking spells, sometimes as many as three in a day, during which my heart would seem to stop beating, necessitating the calling of a physician to resuscitate me. Before purchasing the first bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I had consulted with a doctor and I took altogether five bottles for a complete cure."

RUBEN B. BENNETT, Indianapolis, Ind. If first bottle fails to benefit, money back. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. Shields the Food from Alum.

PERSONAL NOTES. A Chicago man proposed \$5 times before he was accepted. This was not so much for a Chicago man.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "He was on the verge of failure."

PERSONAL NOTES. The three men who interrupted court proceedings in Alabama in order to kill each other were clearly in contempt.

PERSONAL NOTES. Peary is so nearly prepared for another dash to the pole that some step should be taken toward getting ready the relief expedition.

PERSONAL NOTES. James Douglas, vice president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, gave the historic land on the New York Palisades which the government has accepted through an act of congress.

PERSONAL NOTES. The high place that John Burns, president of the local London government board, has assumed in the estimation of the public is illustrated by the fact that the Speculator, a most conservative weekly newspaper, seriously suggests him for the highest post in the cabinet, namely, the chancellorship of the exchequer, in the event of Mr. Asquith finding it necessary to resign the chancellorship to become premier.

PERSONAL NOTES. "Had I married I believe I would have lived 30 years," says Charles C. Cluser, 56 and a bachelor, the oldest living Elk in the world. "It is my greatest regret that I never found a wife. Now I am too old."

PERSONAL NOTES. Cluser was born in Kentucky and was one of the great army of fortune hunters who crossed the plains to the new Eldorado in '68. He had the usual quota of hairbreadth escapes and made and lost several moderate fortunes. He lives in San Diego. He carries his age remarkably well. One would not suspect him to be more than 70. He is ruddy of countenance and surprisingly active.

PERSONAL NOTES. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), the humorist, and H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil millionaire, are having a fine time in Bermuda. While Mr. Clemens is in apparent good health, Mr. Rogers, it is said, shows signs of weakness on his first few days there. One day Mr. Rogers, it is said, attended a base ball game with Mr. Clemens, and after the game had to be helped from the grandstand. It is said, however, that his condition is improved. Mr. Clemens is a familiar figure at Bermuda and wears his famous white suit all the time.

MOST POPULAR BANKING BILL. Measure for Establishment of Postal Savings Banks.

Though there is small probability of the enactment of a currency bill at this session of congress a far more popular banking bill may be passed. Senator Knox introduced a bill for the establishment of postal savings banks. We do not know that this measure will be endorsed by the American Bankers' association, but it will be endorsed by many persons at the other end of the banking line. A large proportion of the people of this country are of opinion that postal savings banks would be of the widest benefit to the public and some very capable financiers have declared such banks will be of the greatest value to the banking system of the country.

Postmaster General Meyer is a strong advocate of the postal savings bank and has devoted much attention to the subject in his annual reports. President Roosevelt has fully endorsed Mr. Meyer's recommendations. The bill of Senator Knox is fully in line with the administration's desires and it needs no prophet to predict this will be the most popular banking bill of the present session.

Vapo-Cresolene. Whoooping-Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Diphtheria, Catarrh. Confidence can be placed in a remedy, which for a quarter of a century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once. Cresolene is a Boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.

Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and HATS. A Beautiful Display. HE showing that we are making in advance of the season of washable suits for children of beautiful distinct styles of the newest 1908 designs is attracting much favorable attention. Spring styles in Misses' Tailored Coats now await your inspection. Look at them while the lines are fresh and complete. Our Furnishing and Hat departments are stocked with the newest and best for both men and boys. 15th and Douglas Streets. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.