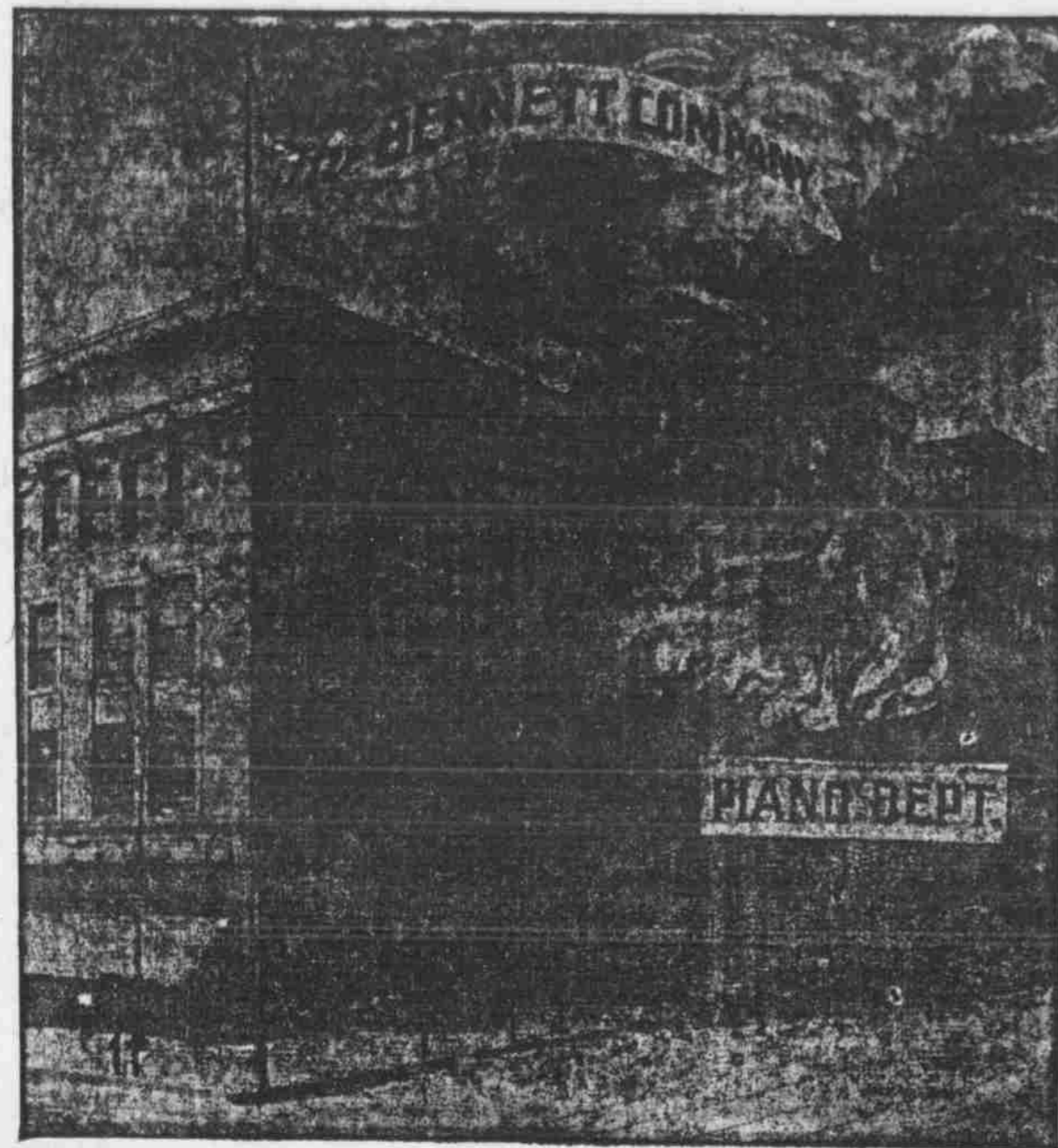


# FIRE SALE OF PIANOS

CONTINUED AT  
403 South 15th Street  
Ramage Block, Opposite Orpheum Theatre



No water damaged pianos sold  
All pianos guaranteed by The Bennett Comp'y money-back guaranty.

### Insurance Companies Pay

We collected insurance on almost every piano in the house—that's why we can sell them to you at a fraction of their real value. The insurance companies pay—you get the piano.

### To Out-of-Town Buyers

Don't let this last chance get past you. You can pay railroad fare 500 miles to get one of these bargains, and then be ahead of the game. Or, send us a deposit of \$10 and we will pick a piano for you. Money back and freight paid both ways if not suited.

TERMS—\$10 down and \$5.00 per month will secure any high grade piano during this sale at a guaranteed saving of \$100 to \$200. A few damaged pianos left at \$8, \$12 and \$27. Upright pianos in good playing condition, \$49 and up.

MONDAY morning we will remove our entire stock of pianos remaining unsold to 403 So. 15th St., to be sold out for what they will bring. Many of these pianos are absolutely untouched by fire or smoke, and are guaranteed to be perfect and unharmed. We are determined that not one of them shall remain in our building to mix with our new stock already ordered, so out they go at a fraction of their real value. Come and get one at your own price. Let the insurance companies help pay for your piano.

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Chickering & Son, Ivers & Pond, Everett, Bach, Gilbert & Co., Packard, Bradford, Mendelssohn, Starr, Sterling, Schirmer & Beck, Vose & Son, Harvard, Remington, Huntington, Richmond, Kohler & Campbell—Uprights and Grands

During the past week we passed out more than a hundred unheard of bargains, but the best is yet to come. This week will witness the most gigantic piano event ever pulled off in the west. All other piano sales—past, present and future—double discounted and made to look sick.



## No Pianos Sold to Dealers

## Sale Re-opens at Our Temporary Location 403 So. 15th St., at 1:00 O'clock, Monday, June 17th

# The Bennett Company

### MUCH COLOR IN MEN'S DRESS

And Much Room for a Choice Between Harmony and Contrast.

### MORE OR LESS RADIANCE FOR MAN

Spring Fashions as Illustrated by Two Diverely Dressed Men—Care Needed in Choosing Proper Shoes.

Whether contrast or harmony should prevail in the color scheme of man's dress is an important question this summer, when colors run riot.

Shirts now made to sell at modest prices, but as tasteful as any turned out by the best Paris makers are in all the shop windows in blues and pinks, pale mauve and green. There are waistcoats to match them, and socks that have colors that are also cheap and abundant.

It is almost difficult to avoid color. Under these circumstances it is important to carefully dressed men to know whether it is better form to have their colors match or to make them striking by contrast. It is not necessary to have colors identical if they match. They need merely be different shades of the same color.

Two men sat together the other day offering excellent examples of these two different ways of managing color. One wore a single breasted blue serge with a white duck dicky inside the waistcoat collar. He wore low tan shoes and blue silk socks. His shirt was of blue oxford cloth, the sleeves being finished with turned back, unbuttoned cuffs. His tie was of dark blue matrix turquoise. A turquoise surrounded by small diamonds was in his scarf.

His handkerchief was of fine dark blue linen with an embroidered monogram in darker blue and white in one corner. The handkerchief was visible in one of his pockets. The straw hat had a blue ribbon so dark as to look almost black. He wore biscuit colored dogskin gloves. This dress was in a high degree incon-

spicuous, and many think there is no higher standard for a man's dress.

"He must have been well dressed," is the favorite answer of a man whenever he was questioned concerning another's appearance. "He certainly must have been well dressed, as I did not notice what he had on."

It is doubtful if any attempt at contrasting color can ever be as modest as the system of harmony. Even this rigid adherence to blues had not made the man's dress noticeable.

### Contrast and Its Effect.

His friend, who had gone in for contrast as the basis for his mode of dress, had on a brown sack suit. He knew that purple and mauve contrast well with brown and that was fortunate for him. His waistcoat was of biscuit colored linen with pearl buttons.

His mauve shirt was pleated and in the buttonholes were tiny amethyst buttons with a pearl in the center. His tie was of roughly knit silk and his handkerchief, so much of it as could be seen at least, was of white and mauve stripes.

His silk socks were of deep purple, of the color of his tie. He wore a brown derby hat and white chambray gloves. Of two men who were dressed about as well as men could be in the dark blue was the quieter and less conspicuous. This was the advantage of the man who goes in for harmonies over him who looks upon contrast as the smartest rule of dress.

"It is much easier for the man who seeks contrasts to go astray," said one of the haberdashers, "than for the man who clings to the same shades. If a man is sensible enough of the effect of color to know that brown goes well with blue and mauve, less well with pink and blue and not at all with red and gray he may easily indulge his tastes for contrasts."

"Not all of them know that, however, and we see gray suits with brown ties that might look very well with green, mauve or red ties. Then harshly inappropriate waistcoats may intervene to jar the color scheme still more."

"Such mistakes are not possible when one color is taken as the key and that note is maintained throughout. If a man wears a brown suit and then wears a brown waistcoat and necktie the probabilities are that he will look inconspicuous and not

give too much of a shock to one's sense of color. It's the safer course for the man who does not give a great deal of thought to his dress."

The increase in the prices demanded by the foremost haberdashers in Europe has led a great many men to specialize in dress without attaining any very high standard of good dressing generally. The usual instinct is to get a well fitting suit and spend most money on the outside garments.

### Matter of Detail.

Yet there are men who today are satisfied merely to look decently clothed so far as their woolsen garments are concerned while devoting large sums to other details. There are men whose taste leads them to indulge extravagantly in other articles of dress. One will buy the most expensive silk coat, although he will think about every cent that he spends on other parts of his toilet. Another will buy costly shoes and another may concentrate all his interest on dress in his shirts.

It is remarkable to most dressers that the dress of men should have improved so much as it has during the last decade. Not the great Charnet of Paris nor any of the other makers there or in London turns out shirts any more attractive than those to be had ready made in the shops.

Ten years ago a smart pleated shirt of modish material could not be bought in the cheaper shops. Now such shirts lacking no details of smartness are commonly sold.

It was shoes that first showed the marked fashion and cheapness simultaneously. It is now possible to buy for \$4 a shoe with a last that would have cost \$12 a decade ago. Of course, the less expensive shoe will be ready made, but in the majority of cases it has every advantage that the custom made shoe possesses. It is in the matter of shirts and shoes that the advance here has been greatest.

Tan shoes are this year more in favor than they have been for several years. They were in fact worn throughout the winter. The low shoes are more generally worn, although a high boot with a white linen top is smart. It may have pearl buttons or lace with a leather string. Just such a shoe has been for many years popular among well dressed men in London and Paris.

Low tan shoes with white duck uppers have been smart this spring at country weddings. The majority of the yellow shoes are as dark as they can be made, there being apparently little style in the light colored leather.

There never was a season in which it was necessary to be more careful about the style of shoes to be bought. There are many freakish styles on the market.

Shoes with the usual low quarter, not excessively pointed and with a tip, tied with silk strings, not of the very broad and exaggerated kind, are the proper style in low models, and like the proper high shoe has no blucher effect.

High tan boots are tied with the heavy leather strings.

### Electricity in Turkey.

"Up to a year ago," writes United States Consul Harris, "there was not a single city or town in the 80,000 square miles of Turkish possessions which could boast of a telephone system or of a central station for electric light or power purposes. Now Damascus and Beirut have their electric central stations, however queer it may seem that the former ancient city should lead in progress the important and quiet European cities of Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonica. Quite recently concessions were granted for electric light and traction in Constantinople, Salonica and Broussa. Smyrna, the second city in the empire, and perhaps the first in commerce and future prospects, seems to have no immediate future for electrical appliances, although perhaps no city feels more the need of

### FRENCH ROSE QUEENS REBEL

Refuse a Crown and the 250 that Go with It.

### SURPRISE FOR SOME FRENCHMEN

Good Maidens of Granges-le-Roi Don't Want the Reward of Virtue—Not Big Enough, They Say.

PARIS, June 4.—(Special.)—When the mayor and town councillors of the little town of Granges-le-Roi made their selection this year of the town's most virtuous maiden to be crowned Queen of the Roses and to receive the prize of 250 francs they encountered the surprise exceeding Robinson Crusoe's when he saw the footsteps on the sands. The maiden flatly refused the honors.

The mayor and town councillors quickly moved on to the next candidate on their list and met with the same reply. After trying two more maidens, equally rejected, the mayor and town councillors gave up in despair, because it was manifest that a conspiracy was afoot and that every eligible candidate had pledged herself to a self-denying ordinance.

This state of affairs caused a commotion not limited to Granges-le-Roi, but widespread throughout France. Was it a new form of strike? Had the Confederation of General Labor in disgust at its failure in the bakers' strike, and still jealous of the success of the electric light workers, been at work in a new quarter? Hot foot the reporters hurried to Granges-le-Roi to investigate.

The most successful of these investigators had the good fortune to hear the story from the lips of one of four maiden Cronwells who, with a want of gallantry, surprising in a French man of letters, for it is M. Paul Adams who writes, he describes her as lacking in beauty. The damsel began her story with an eloquent description of what life is to a poor girl in the country.

"Confess that our lot is pitiful," she said. "From the cradle I compelled myself to be the model child."

"Every day I staggered along with a little white, four pounds of bread and a sack worth of dried potatoes in my little basket, carried them to my parents to work in the field. At school I was always first, every medal decorated the dusting of my frocks. That is why I can express myself in these terms, which surprise you; perhaps amuse you."

"Virtuously I led the turkeys to feed from the pond or watch the cattle along the hedgerows, while I studied my lessons. As for the boys, I was always too tired to feel like trying to please them."

After these and a few more introductory words the maiden explained the real significance of her refusal of a crown and 250 francs. It appears that the 250 francs is to be looked upon as a dowry and her rose queen is expected to get married during her reign of a year.

Nevertheless I refused the dowry," she said. "You must admit that its miserable amount raises my efforts to remain good at a very low figure. Twenty years of modesty, application, school and family slavery—is that worth no more than 250 francs?"

"And consider, sir, to obtain even that sum I have to marry. Who will give me his name for 250 francs? I have a little more saved up in the bank, but even so it has only tempted the village stonebreaker so far. "No, sir, the title of rose queen no

longer attracts young men. She is the butt of all the village fairs, the joke of every village concert.

"The ridiculousness of a virtue too greatly branded makes lovers timid. They are afraid they will be called the rose queen's husband."

"And what do we get by marrying? Is it not invariably nowadays a drunken husband? My cousin Laura gave her hand last year to a pleasing chimney sweep. As she earns 35 cents a day by washing he idles most of his time. He does a bit of fishing and more poaching."

### Effect of Archais Law.

And here the speaker placed her finger on a defect in French law which is at the present moment under consideration in the senate, the provision which prohibits a wife from receiving pay for the work she has done.

"At the end of every fortnight, if it goes to draw his wife's pay," she explained. "They say that is his right, because the senate still keeps in its pigeon-hole a law voted by the chamber ten years ago which would preserve the wages of my cousin and women like her for themselves."

"Be very sure we look twice nowadays before entering upon such a risk just to boast of having been Queen of the Roses. No, sir, the game is not worth the candle, and I for one prefer to await what my fate can have me, and with it hope to attract an honest man."

### SHARP FLASHES OF WIT

Some Famous Retorts Characterized by Brevity, Spice and Effectiveness.

Brevity has been the marked characteristic of many happy retorts. What could be more crushing, more gruffly witty, than the reply attributed to Talleyrand on an occasion when a certain notorious personage, ill and in great pain, said that he was suffering the torments of the lost. Switly came the wicked retort, "already?"

Of a different complexion, but equally emphasizing the soul of wit, was the reply, which has been attributed to various papists, to a questioner who wished to know the vehicle with which the painter mixed his colors. Dr. John Brown tells the story that the wicked retort, "already?"

"What comes after 'Ichit'?" asked the bore. "Borachin," came the swift retort, and thereafter the conversation flagged.

Many brief and telling replies are laid to the account of Douglas Jerrold. It will suffice to tell one. "What's going on?" said a bore, stopping Jerrold in the street. "I am," and the speaker suited the action to the word.

Wesley to the blustering swaggerer who pushed against him on the path, with the insulting remark, "I never made way for a fool." "I always do," said Wesley, quietly stepping aside and then placidly pursuing his way.

Brief and witty was the reply of a Catholic cleric to an opponent in argument who had declared his disbelief in purgatory. "You might go farther and fare worse," was the ecclesiastic's parting shot.

The wit of more than one of Dr. Johnson's crushing retorts was enhanced by brevity, but examples are too familiar to be quoted. Johnson came down like a

ledgehammer on Scotland and things Scottish. Less familiar, perhaps, is the retort in which a Scotsman scored. An Englishman in Scotland was abusing the country, complaining of the state of the larder and wondering where he could get less to eat.

"I could tell ye a place whaur ye wad get less," said a Scot, who was listening to the tirade.

"Where's that?" asked the other.

"Oh, just whaur an Englishman's been!" said the Scotsman dryly.

Brevity as the soul of wit is exemplified in many popular sayings. Wit is by no means an inevitable ingredient in proverbs. Many of them are of doubtful sense and some are foolish, yet there is a certain spice. The definition of proverbs by Howell as "Sayings which combine sense, shortness and salt" is in the main true. Though truth may be altogether absent and wit barely perceptible, yet there must be a certain "salt" which gives life and savor to the saying.

It would be difficult to find sayings more telling than some of the shortest—such, for instance, as "Forewarned, forearmed," "Extremes meet," or the ancient "Inter malleum et incudem" (between the hammer and the anvil). Many sayings which in English are short were briefer still in their original classical form.

The soul of wit was exemplified most strikingly among the Greeks. It is curious to remember that our word "laconic" preserves the memory of the reputation for conciseness of speech borne by the people of one part of Greece—the Laconians or Spartans. When Philip of Macedonia threat-

ened them, "If I enter Laconia I will level your city to the dust," they made the famous reply, "If"—London Globe.

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Rev. William McCaughan, for nine years pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago, has accepted a call to a pastorate in Belfast, Ireland.

The report showing work of the American Tract society during its eighty-second year shows that during that period 2,000,000 copies of its periodicals have been issued.

Rev. Joseph E. Cross of Nashua, N. H., inventor, artist, writer and founder of a new church, called "The Christian Discipline," is making plans to encircle the world with Bible classes.

The new Power church in Minneapolis, Minn., will be one of the finest churches architecturally in Methodism and nothing will be spared to make its decorations and finish on a par with its architecture.

Rev. Dr. L. C. Carpenter, the veteran minister of Wabash, Ind., celebrated his jubilee recently as a minister of the Christian church. In the last fifty years he has preached more than 12,000 sermons, baptized more than 15,000 people and dedicated 101 churches.

Sam W. Small, for several years a co-worker with the late Sam Jones in evangelistic fields, is now firmly settled in Atlanta, Ga., where he is a leading editorial writer for "The Christianian Weekly" and a regular contributor to "Watson's Magazine." Beside this literary work he has charge of a suburban Methodist church, where his eloquence draws large congregations every Sunday.

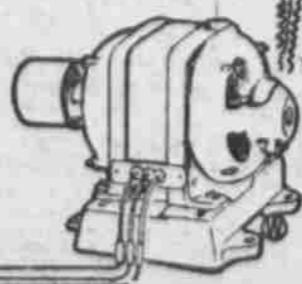
Authentic records show that the oldest living member of the Methodist Episcopal church—and perhaps of any church—is Mrs. Mary Wood of Hillsboro, Ore., who is 125 years of age and who united with the church at Knoxville, Tenn., nearly 100 years ago. When 65 years old Mrs. Wood rode on horseback all the way from Tennessee to her present home.

## More power—less trouble.

The uniformity of speed, economy of operation and the convenience incident to the motor and its power could be no more strikingly illustrated anywhere than in the Smith & Lookwood Whip Factory, 13th and Castellar Sts., where they recently discontinued the use of both the gasoline and steam engine and installed three small motors to do their work.

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