

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c...

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building...

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO NEWS AND EDITORIAL MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, OMAHA...

REMIT BY DRAFT, EXPRESS OR POSTAL ORDER, PAYABLE TO THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the month of June, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Category (Daily, Sunday, etc.), Circulation, and Total. Total for June 1907 is 1,063,821.

Net total, 1,063,821. Daily average, 34,962.

CHAS. H. BROWN, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them.

The advantage of the automobile is that it does not shy at a bunch of firecrackers.

Pretexts are as good as facts for heat speculators, when they want to change the market up or down.

Mark Twain will bring his white suit home from Europe, but he will have an Oxford tie added to it.

There will be no protest from the railroads if the tariff is made the paramount issue in the next campaign.

Senator Foraker was born on July 5 that was the only time in his life that he was late for the fireworks.

The small boy has hope that the government will not put the powder trust out of business before Thursday night.

"Letter carriers may walk out," says the dispatch from San Francisco. They do that several times each day in Omaha.

"Lightning did many strange things here," says a dispatch from Pittsburg. Even the lightning cannot act naturally in that city.

The Young Men's Christian association building fund campaigners have taken an extension to make sure of more expansion.

Raisuli, the Morocco bandit, says he is not coming to America to go into vaudeville. Perhaps he sees better opportunities in Wall street.

Mr. Potter Palmer insists that she does not even know the man to whom the yellow journals are marrying her. As if that made any difference.

King Edward has made a knight of the author of "Mikado." That should serve to divert the attention of Japan from San Francisco for a time.

Teledo must be a pleasant place to live, after all. They adjourned a murder trial the other day to allow the court and the jury to attend a ball game.

While J. Pierpont Morgan is in Europe adding to his collection of works of art, John D. Rockefeller remains at home adding to his collection of subpoenas.

Railroads would complain less about the custom of municipal authorities of ordering vagrants to "move on" if the vagrants did not use the railroad trains in obeying the orders.

Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia unloads Colonel Bryan's definition of a democrat by excluding the negroes from the "rule of the people." An arbitration committee is in order.

It is refreshing to hear from Fremont that the Platte river power canal is sure to be some time built. We hope so—but an ounce of performance would be worth a pound of promise.

The man who is to command the satiship Nebraska has been selected. Before taking charge of our nameplate he should come out this way and get acquainted with the real Nebraska.

Governor Vardaman has been converted to religion and says he expects to go to heaven when he dies. His sincerity will be demonstrated by his conduct if he finds any negroes there.

IS IT VINDICTIVE LEGISLATION?

Although the disinterested motives of Collier's Weekly are not to be impugned, its editor continues to hold a brief for the railroads in the matter of 2-cent fare laws of the same order as put out by the subsidized railroad publicity bureaus which Collier's has properly exposed and denounced.

Of those who have brought about a 2-cent fare law in various states many were politicians hurt in a tender spot by the abolition of passes; many more were demagogues to whom a popular passion is capital; the ones who must be credited with sincerity can hardly have had any motive more intelligent than the principle that a lie against the railroads is never amiss.

It is true this statute will not be hurtful to the railroads in proportion to their support, for the economic law of increased consumption following a drop in price must have its effect; but this argument cut no figure in the debate. It is vindictive legislation, not founded on any intelligent adaptation of statutory remedy for corporation wrong.

Speaking again only for Nebraska, we beg to take an exception, although knowing full well it will not satisfy the railroad managers who have persuaded the editor of Collier's that they have been grossly abused.

In the first place, the Nebraska legislature did not enact the 2-cent fare law pell-mell, but gave successive and respectful hearings to the railroad representatives, listening patiently to all the arguments which they could advance in opposition to the proposed reduction. Those, however, who were disposed to regard a flat reduction to 2 cents as questionable were brought into line for the law by the admissions of the railroad men themselves.

The assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific publicly declared that their official statistics showed the average return for hauling a passenger on his system the preceding year to have been 1.88 cents per mile, and the voluntary offer by all the roads of an interchangeable mileage book at 2 cents a mile for the benefit of the commercial interests gave their case completely away.

Neither was the vindictiveness about which the railroad lawyers now complain in evidence in other laws dominated by them as "hostile legislation." There could have been nothing vindictive in prohibiting the issue of free passes which the railroads asserted had been already abolished and the exceptions permitted almost all run for the benefit of railway employees and their families.

The same Nebraska legislature that enacted the 2-cent fare law killed all the reciprocal demurrage bills presented for its consideration because not thoroughly convinced that they would give the railroads a square deal.

The same Nebraska legislature which enacted the 2-cent fare law killed a bill requiring corporations to pay their employees at least twice-a-month on representation of the railroad spokesmen that it would make unnecessary labor for their auditing departments.

The same Nebraska legislature that enacted a 2-cent fare law put a law upon the statute books at the request of and for the benefit of the railroads, making it a punishable offense to steal a ride upon their trains.

Even with reference to railroad taxation, where the refusal of the railroads to pay their taxes furnished ample excuse for retaliation, all the Nebraska legislature did was to provide for the local taxation of railway terminals, after modifying the original proposal so as to retain a pro rata mileage assessment of rolling stock and franchise values—a generous concession to the railroads.

Does Collier's regard the removal of the \$5,000 limit for death damages vindictive legislation, or does it include the extension to intrastate railroads of the terms of the employers' liability act adopted by congress?

Legislative remedy of any long standing abuse, which the railroads had been successful in staving off for years, is no necessary sign of vindictiveness. We submit again that the vindictiveness has been manifested in Nebraska by the railroads endeavoring to make the new laws odious by over-rigid enforcement of tortious constructions and appealing to the federal courts to help them defy the provisions of the law they cannot otherwise evade.

AN ALABAMA TANGLE.

An era of low political barometer confronts John Hollis Bankhead, appointed to succeed the late John Tyler Morgan of Alabama in the United States senate. When Bankhead was defeated for congress by Richmond Pearson Hobson, his name was placed on the primary ballots of the state as "alternate senator," enabling him to hold a proxy to step into the shoes of Senator Morgan, when he should die. Senator Morgan died and Bankhead was appointed by Governor Comer, pending the action of the state legislature which meets this month. Bankhead claims that his "alternate" election gave him title to the Morgan successorship for six years from March 4, 1907. But there is a general claim that the call for the election of alternates was not legitimate and that another primary ought to be held. Congressman Stallings and John W. Tomlinson, a prominent Birmingham lawyer, have declared their candidacies for the senate and are demanding another senatorial primary. In the meantime, Governor Comer has a senatorial bee of his own and is disposed to overrule the Bankhead contention and call a primary.

Without reference to Bankhead's

THE STANDARD'S FINES.

The refusal of Judge Landis of the federal court at Chicago to grant the plea of the Standard Oil company for the selection of a specific court, upon which the punishment for violation of the anti-rebate law might be administered, must have an ominous portent to its officials. Judge Landis has insisted that the officials of the main company and of the "holding company" affiliated with it must appear in court and furnish information as to their financial resources. The company was found guilty on 1,416 counts, which makes possible the levy of a fine aggregating \$29,000,000. The decision carries with it the intimation that the fine to be imposed by Judge Landis will bear some proportion to the resources of the company and will be heavy enough to be felt, even by as long a purse as that possessed by Standard Oil.

Heretofore great corporations have taken fines lightly, promptly arranging to make good the loss by placing a new burden upon the consumers. Under the leeway allowed Judge Landis, the fine to be imposed may be large enough to have a salutary effect upon the corporation. The government's experts, who have been investigating the Standard Oil business, claim to have positive data showing dividends and surplus earnings of the Standard since 1896 in excess of \$400,000,000, or more than 40 per cent a year on capital stock. An enormous fine might be imposed without impairing the capital stock in the least and without reducing its dividends below a normal basis.

The clamor for an imprisonment sentence in the Oil trust cases cannot be effective in the present case. This was brought under the Elkins law, which provides penalties only by fines. The so-called Hepburn bill restored the imprisonment clause, but the offenses for which the Standard has been convicted were committed before the enactment of the Hepburn law.

The Standard will undoubtedly use every form of litigation possible to defer the payment of whatever fine may be imposed, but the new law provides for expediting such cases and the courts appear to share the temper of the people in holding offenders to a strict accountability. The Standard must furnish the information sought by Judge Landis or leave him free to fix the fines on his own judgment. It is a case in which customary tactics of evasion or defiance of the law will avail nothing and a welcome revelation to the country that even the richest corporations may be compelled, under existing laws, to give the people a square deal.

The demand of the local procrustean organ for a municipal gas plant is funny as well as amusing. Two or three years ago the editor of the same democratic sheet tied up with the manager of the local electric lighting monopoly to beat the bond proposition for a municipal lighting plant. The explanation then given was that acquisition and ownership of the water works must take precedence of all other municipal activity. Are the proceedings to purchase the water works still pending?

The monthly statement of State Treasurer Brian indicates that all the state money has been checked out of Omaha depositories except about \$20,000 as a result of the refusal of the Omaha banks to meet his demand for increased interest. As the whole amount of cash on hand in the state's strong box figures only a little over \$300,000, the loss of these accounts is not likely seriously to affect Omaha's standing in the list of clearing house cities.

Claus Spreckels proposes a unique remedy for San Francisco's ill. He suggests that honest men be employed to act as an auditing and publicity committee and make weekly reports on the work of the city officials. While there is evident merit in the plan, it might be better just to elect honest city officials in the first place and save the expense and worry of the auditing committee.

Omaha is getting returns from the hospitality extended to the Nebraska and Iowa postmasters in convention by appreciative acknowledgments in a number of papers whose editors combine the functions of printing newspapers and handling the mails. It pays an enterprising city to entertain conventions of this sort and the more of them the better.

Someone has discovered that the grading in progress for the Union Pacific cut-off south of this city compares favorably with isthmian canal work.

Why go so far from home when the trenches dug by the new telephone company in the main streets of Omaha furnish such forcible reminders of the Panama canal?

The local democratic organ wants to redeem the dollar gas promise of the last city campaign by voting bonds for a municipal gas plant. The democratic mayor wants to redeem the same promise by passing an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to charge more than a dollar for gas. This sets safe limits for an indefinite debate.

There is a possibility of sharp competition for nominations on the republican state ticket this year, notwithstanding the fact that the offices to be filled are of comparatively minor consequence. On the democratic side it will probably be a hunt to find someone to run.

The Pennsylvania and the Erie roads are having a lively war for the passenger business between Chicago and New York. Both roads have shortened the schedules of their limited trains and are hot after the traffic which their legal departments are trying to convince the courts is a losing proposition.

Mr. Harriman's lawyer, John N. Baldwin, makes proclamation that the railroads must fight the people and fight to a finish. If they must fight, however, they must take the chances of getting whipped as well as of winning out.

Mr. Bryan will lose no sleep over the refusal of the Pennsylvania democrats to endorse him. Senator Quay a long time ago taught the Pennsylvania democrats to take their orders from the republican machine.

The report that Major Goethals is going to resign his position as chief engineer of the Panama canal may be set down as a canard. Major Goethals is a soldier and has learned to obey his superior officers.

The Filipinos are not so much after all. While two of them won the highest class honors at Yale, no Filipino has yet won a place on the Yale crew or the Yale football team. But wait till they get back to the Yalu.

New York's Whistling. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska will unite in an interstate show of dirty products this fall. It is unnecessary to add that the show will be a world curdler.

Time for Employment. Boston Globe. This is the high tide of the year; enjoy it while you may, for presently the flood of new life will halt, all verdure grow rusty, and another measure of your existence, another one of your bountifully given chances to do something to warrant your being on this good earth at all, will have gone forever.

The July Melon. Springfield Republican. July dividends and interest disbursements at New York will aggregate over \$18,000,000—exceeding all previous records by above \$14,000,000. It is for the class in political economy to answer why such an outpouring of funds into the hands of investors will not itself enable the railroads and other corporations to market an equal amount of new securities right off.

Overlooked Tempests. New York World. According to Ambassador Bryce the lot of the United States is a happy one compared with that of the states of Europe, because we "have no external enemy to fear and need no vast fleets or armies" for protection. Has the ambassador not been reading foreign dispatches? Is he unaware that "grave issues" involving the modus vivendi in the fisheries dispute menace our peace with England and that Japan may make a descent on our shores? Has he not noted the new tempest in the San Francisco teahouse?

Expediting Foreign Trade. Boston Transcript. Major John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor, thinks that a really fast freight service between the east and San Francisco would greatly facilitate the expansion of our trade with China. As Major Carson asserts that an exporter at any eastern port shipping goods to China must allow forty days for his consignment to reach San Francisco, he seems to have an argument ready at hand. Express trains, as we are frequently told by the press, always "thunder along," but transcontinental freight trains scarcely more than crawl.

PINE ROW IMPENDS. Bankers About to Tackle the Express Monopoly. Minneapolis Journal. The express monopoly is now to be attacked from a new direction. The American Bankers' association has enlisted for war against the express companies and their encroachment on the legitimate field of the bank. The business of buying and selling exchange, both foreign and domestic, has always been an important feature of banking. It is a form of accommodation for the transaction of business and for the convenience and protection of travelers that belongs naturally to the bank. There is a reasonable profit in it, a profit which commerce is quite willing to pay. The bankers have watched with growing apprehension the invasion of this field by the great express companies, and now they mean to make a fight for the retention of the business.

The business of the express companies, as a matter of fact, is entirely made up of encroachments on the prerogatives and functions of other agencies. They are parasites living upon the railroads, the banks, the government and the public. They discharge the most profitable functions of the railroads as common carriers of high class package freight. Their contracts are so arranged that they make tremendous profits on this business with comparatively small and inexpensive equipment. The railroads get the small end of it, but seem well satisfied for the most part, because the favored inner circle of stockholders and officers are "let in on the ground floor." The express companies are competing with the government for the money order business, and are using the capital of the banks to carry on this and the exchange business. They are gouging the public by charging excessive and monopolistic rates for package carrying, and are receiving the government-subsidized operations of the Adams corner of the trust.

The express bubble has become so large and imposing that the next congress will be called on to puncture it. A parcel post law will put an end to it decisively.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Recent Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Registers.

The situation in the army is plainly a serious one and it is quite evident that something must be done to induce re-enlistment. There is a growing appreciation that, so far as the infantry is concerned at least, there must be a modification in the requirement of practice marches, regardless of the fact that there is in influential quarters the belief that that form of activity is an important contribution to military efficiency. Then the demand for labor and the prices paid in civilian employment has diminished the attractions of service in the army where extra duty performed while on foreign service does not mean the extra duty pay which is given at home. Still another condition which cannot be corrected short of legislative increase of the army is the fact that most regiments destined for duty in the Philippines will not hereafter have more than two years' respite at home—that is, unless there is a chance to bring the troops home from Cuba, of which event no one is in a position to predict with any certainty.

The attention of the War department has lately been attracted to certain dishonorably discharged soldiers who are making it their business to abuse the service and discourage recruiting. A report of this condition has been received, and it appears that some men who were put out of the service have been looking up possible applicants and seeking to convince them that it is a mistake to go into the army. It is possible that some action will be taken to prevent this conduct, which is in the nature of a malicious interference with certain government functions of the United States. It is believed an injunction may be obtained and should the conduct continue that there should be proceedings in contempt. Such cases as this will be turned over to the Department of Justice.

There are twenty-two vacancies in the junior grade of the army medical department and there are twenty-three applicants who have signified their desire to take the examination, which will be held on July 23. This examination will be held at the army posts in the vicinity of the homes of the applicants, and regiments composed of army medical officers will shortly be designated to conduct the examination. The candidates who are reported as qualified will be admitted to the army medical school on September 15 with the eight qualified candidates who passed the preliminary examination of May.

Arrangements will probably be made between the War department and the representatives of the various states concerned in anticipation of encampments which require interstate militia movements. In the joint encampments which have taken place since the act of 1903 became operative none of the states has objected to the War department through their territory of the organized militia of other states, nor has there been objection to the militia of one state taking part in an encampment occurring in another. While it is highly probable that no objections will be raised to the practice in the future, it is considered wise, out of an abundance of caution for the War department to advise the governors of the states concerned of the nature of the operations which it is proposed to undertake during the approaching encampment season in which troops of the regular army and of the organized militia of the several states are to take part and to obtain their consent in advance of the encampments for such interstate movements as may be necessary. The secretary of war has no authority in the matter beyond designating the place where the encampments shall be held and inviting the governors of certain states and territories to send portions of their organized militia to take part in the encampments.

A vast amount of work is being carried on at army posts under the direction of the quartermaster general of the army. The construction represents an expenditure of nearly \$10,000,000, or \$75,000,000, to be exact. The principal work is that of Fort Sherman Harrison, where nearly \$1,000,000 is being expended in barracks, quarters, roads, administration building, post exchange, pump house, water and sewer systems, etc.; at Fort D. A. Russell, where work to the extent of \$700,000 will be carried on; at Fort Meade, Kan., where extensive improvements and new construction will require an expenditure of \$800,000; at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., where the improvements will cost \$44,000; at Fort Monroe, Va., where the government is spending \$304,000; at Fort Riley, Kan., where quarters and barracks, drill hall, road work, etc., will amount \$200,000; and at Fort Robinson, Neb., where a like sum is being disbursed for quarters, barracks, stables, guard buildings and veterinarian's stable. The most important project is that at Fort Sam Houston, where the contracts which are now being awarded will amount to \$1,025,000 and where the new construction includes a hospital, post exchange, roads, bowling alley, quarters and barracks, stables and storehouse. The statement of the amount of work being carried on under the quartermaster general will be a surprise to most people who have probably not realized the extent of army construction.

The quartermaster general of the army is having plans made for an automobile conveyance for use by the signal corps in transporting and housing wireless field telegraph sets. It is desired to produce a vehicle with a travel range of from 100 to 150 miles on one charge of fuel.

PERSONAL NOTES. Yosemite tourists, recently held up by a highwayman, yielded a considerable sum. Plainly, they were going into the park and not coming out.

The postoffice at the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, has been officially named Bagley, after Ensign Bagley, who was killed in the Spanish-American war.

One of the most valuable relics of the great hunter, Daniel Boone, is his powder horn, which is now in the possession of Charles O. Shank, a resident of Clayville, Ind. The horn has been handed down in the family and its history is well established.

Darwin P. Kingsley, the new president of the New York Life Insurance company, is a Vermontier. His early life was spent on a small farm bordering Lake Champlain and his early education was acquired in the district school. By hard work at nights and holidays he saved sufficient money to educate himself and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1877.

John Quincy Adams Ward, foremost and oldest of living American sculptors, was 75 years old on Saturday. He is still working as hard as ever. At present on a heroic equestrian statue of General Hancock, which is intended for Fairmount park. As a youth he worked in a pottery at Umbria, O., where he formed a love for molding which led him to his chosen profession.

A Safe Prediction. Washington Star. Some of the very men loudly clamoring for a more safe and sane observance of the Fourth will be found in the broiling sun cheering on the home team in a losing base ball game on that day.

Advertisement for Uneeda Biscuit, the most nutritious food made from wheat. Clean, crisp and fresh. In moisture and dust proof packages. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT. Hardy Herald: The bankers of Omaha and Lincoln give out that they will boycott the state because the treasurer wants 4 per cent interest for his state funds, the present rate being 2 per cent. All right gentlemen, this only calls for a little more legislation, and state will remedy the evil by handing it its own funds. Kearney Hub: The increase in the assessment rolls of the many counties in Nebraska is running far beyond the dreams of avarice. We note, for instance, that the increased valuation in Douglas county is \$7,000,000. If the state assessment board adopts the former levy the state treasury will have money to burn, but it can reduce the levy and still leave the foundation of a handsome surplus. Beatrice Sun: The new law making the office of sheriff a salaried office instead of one depending upon fees would have been a good thing for Sheriff Trude last year, but not this. The services rendered during the next three months under the scavenger law will bring a whole year's salary to the office, which the sheriff funds, the money to the county. Heretofore he has not been able to collect enough fees to pay a decent salary. The new law took effect just as a lot of fee business came in. Aurora Republican: State Treasurer Brian has already saved more than the amount of his salary for two years by demanding 4 per cent from the banks for the use of the state's money. Of course some of the banks do not like it, but Mr. Brian politely informs them that he is working for the people of Nebraska and that it is his business to get as large returns for the people's money as he can. Even the bankers, the most of them, will be glad to doff their hats to a public official of Mr. Brian's type. Fremont Tribune: We are pleased to note the sustained interest of Omaha business men in the proposed Platte river power canal project. A committee of the Commercial club of that city recommends that if these projects fall Omaha will bond itself to build the big canal. Fremont prefers to manage the financing of its own canal, but it would much prefer Omaha ownership to failure. The canal is sure to be some time built and the agitation should continue until that consummation is reached. Sterling Sun: Next Monday the new law passed by the last legislature will be in full force. As yet, no copies of the session laws are obtainable and with but few exceptions, nobody knows what the laws are. We may be criminals and subject to heavy fines before we know it. The legislature passed several fool laws that we know of, and there may be a few others we do not know of that may get us in limbo. There seems to be such an increasing desire on the part of some lawmakers to govern somebody that a man will be but little more than a machine, if there is not a change. Too much government has a tendency to create anarchy and disrespect for even just laws. Tilden Citizen: The sentence awarded Tom Huntington for paying men to commit perjury in order that he might with more safety steal thousands of acres of public land gives color to the common assertion that we have one law for the rich and another for the poor. For these crimes he has been condemned to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to spend three months in the Douglas county jail. If, instead of being a rich banker, the son of the chancellor of Wesleyan university, the intimate of politicians and others who have accumulated wealth by criminal methods, he had been unknown and poor; and if he had been guilty of not

SMILING LINES. "Wilder, says he intends to repair his mistake." "Yes, when a man is all broken up, he begins to think of mending his ways."—Washington Herald. "Why did you run away?" was asked of Sanderson et al, over long distance. "Run away!" was the reply. "We did nothing of the sort. We absented ourselves because the tendency to talk scandal has become positively indecent."—Philadelphia Ledger. "When I was your age," said the severe parent, "I was compelled to earn my own living." "I answered the complacent youth, "I know too little of the circumstances to attempt to defend my grandfather."—Washington Star. "Yes, he reads the most imaginative poetry—induced in the wildest strains—loves the brightest colors, and absolutely doesn't know the value of money." "I see, he's an advertising man for a dry goods store."—Puck. Bronson—My wife writes to me every few days from the mountains for more money. Woodson—Well, I gave my wife all the money I had before she went away, and now I have to write to her when I want money. His Wife—if you are not going to take any vacation this year, why do you spend so much time reading summer resort books, letters and circulars? Mr. Meekun—it makes me realize what a self-denying hero I am, my dear, to stay at home in order that you and the girls may go away and have a good time.

NATURE PAKING. John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's. Oh, I am a bold Nature Faker, With a bubbling fountain pen, I write up the bluest of lies, And tell what they might have been. I've told strange tales of Pink Monkeys Who talked over a telephone, And yarns of green-toiled Donkeys I've met in the Torrid Zone. My story of "Curly the Boa." Who sat on a Sausage Links, And hatched out some seventy-four Small caddies with black, woolly-kinks Is now in its hundredth edition, And makes other Nature Fakers Blue. Although I must make the admission, It isn't quite all of it true. But now I am filled with repining, With worry and trouble and fear, The President's ripped the gold lining From out of my ebullient career. He's sent me a Lemon so mellow, And laid me out frigid and flat, It's worst of it all, though it's yellow, It's not a real Lemon at that.

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. Are You Prepared? OR the glorious Fourth? Maybe you need a nice, cool outing suit, and the little necessities in haberdashery that go to make up the dress for these hot summer days, and a straw hat to top off with. If you do, this is the place to get the right things at the right prices. Two-piece suits, \$15 to \$25. Outing trousers, \$3.50 to \$6.50. White duck trousers, \$2.00 (our own make). Negligee shirts in a bewildering array of beautiful effects, \$1.00 to \$6.00. Summer neckwear, 50c to \$1.50. Light and cool Summer Underwear, 50c to \$5.50. Light weight Hosiery, in beautiful assortment, 25c to \$3.50. Straw Hats in soft and yacht shapes, in a variety of stylish braids, \$1.00 to \$7.50. If you are going away on your vacation you had better look over our line of trunks, suit cases and bags. The most select line in Omaha. Our store will be closed all day July 4th. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager