

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The theatrical trust is acting on the theory that all the world's a stage.

A Carnegie hero medal has been found in a New York pawn shop. Even heroes get hungry.

Mr. Knox might find the "Help Wanted" columns of advantage in promoting his boom.

The thread combine threatens another advance in prices. That is one trust that ought to be broken.

Senator Platt says he would vote for Governor Hughes again. That should help the Hughes boom.

Another advantage of the new passenger rates is that it makes it easier for people to get away from Chicago.

The emperor of Corea is reported to be standing on his dignity. That is about all Japan has left him to stand on.

John F. Stevens, late chief engineer of the Panama canal, has secured a soft berth, an upper one, on the New Haven railway.

It is sincerely hoped that Japan will not start a war now, while Senator Beveridge, one of our greatest national defenses, is taking a vacation.

"Should teachers smoke?" is a question being discussed by the Wisconsin educators. Whether they should or not, most of them will not, as they consider it very unadvisable.

Yale has invited a Central American official to deliver a series of lectures on "Peace." Harvard should now invite some San Francisco official to lecture on "Good Government."

Policemen at Washington are asking for extra pay when assigned to duty at the base ball games. No one who has ever seen the Washington team play ball will blame the policemen.

In the meantime, United States Collector of Internal Revenue Stephenson is complacently figuring on holding his office until January 1, next, and drawing salary regularly up to that time.

Mayor "Jim" is home again. Will he stand for the scheme of the city council to screw the municipal tax rate up to take \$250,000 more out of the pockets of the people next year than this year?

The emperor of Corea drew \$400,000 from the imperial bank and placed it in his personal pocket just before he abdicated. The rumors of his incapacity seem to have been exaggerated.

Governor Vardaman has pardoned a woman who shot a man and declares that "in Mississippi the unwritten law is the highest law." There seem to be no limit to the brands of Vardaman demagoguery, as Mr. Delmas would put it.

Now comes Colonel Watterston and declares that Governor Johnson of Minnesota is not his dark horse candidate for the presidency and, further, that he will not reveal the identity of the dark horse to the public, but will whisper the name into Colonel Bryan's ear any time Colonel Bryan wants to hear it. We can see from here that Colonel Watterston will be compelled to keep his secret until after the democratic national convention.

TO MAKE SURE OF FAILURE.

Colonel Bryan's Commoner outlines a program for dealing with the railroads to make sure of failure of the regulation laws passed by congress and the various state legislatures. It declares for Mr. Bryan that, while he believes public ownership offers the ultimate solution of the problem, those who, with him, believe the public will finally in self-defense be driven to ownership recognize that regulation must be tried under the most favorable circumstances before the masses will be ready to try a more radical remedy. Mr. Bryan has, himself, stated repeatedly in other places that he is convinced legislative and administrative regulation of railroads cannot be made effective.

The democratic proposal, therefore, amounts to this: Put the democrats in control of the national and state government and let them conduct the experiment of railroad regulation until they prove that they can give no satisfactory relief and then come to public ownership as the last resort and only remaining alternative. While the experiment is in progress and the people are being convinced that regulation does not regulate, the democrats would occupy the panoply of power and enjoy the patronage and spoils. In a word, the republican program is to try regulation with a view to scoring a success, while the democratic program is to try regulation with deliberate design to insure its failure.

ANOTHER RAILROAD REFORM.

Another striking illustration of good results that would follow co-operation between government authorities and transportation companies is furnished by the practical perfection of a uniform bill of lading for use on all the railroads of the country. The form of the bill has been prepared by the Interstate Commerce commission, aided by representatives of the shippers and of the traffic departments of several leading railways of the country, and a date has been fixed in the early autumn for considering objections to the form. Unless objections, if any are filed, are of the convincing kind, the form will be adopted and the uniform bill of lading will be prescribed for all railroad companies, removing one of the most prolific sources of complaint, trouble and litigation between transportation companies and their patrons.

The significant feature of the new proposition is that it promises to give to the shippers and the bankers of the country a concession they have been vainly seeking for years. There has long been an earnest demand for a bill of lading that could be used as security for bank loans and bills galore looking to that end have been introduced in congress, only to die in the committee rooms, killed by the objections of railroad companies. What congress failed to accomplish the transportation companies and their patrons now promise to do by mutual agreement under pressure of the Interstate Commerce commission. The new bill of lading covers the question of deliveries of goods and the negotiability of the bills of lading, and, at the same time, accepts the principle of responsibility of carriers, so far as property shipped is carried on their own lines. Certain conditions, printed on the backs of the uniform bills, form a part of the contract and are designed to protect fully the interests of the shipper and leave little room for dispute or litigation where goods are lost, damaged or destroyed in transit.

The new measure, while not wholly satisfactory, has met the approval of a committee of the American Bankers' association, representatives of the leading railways, representatives of the shippers and the officials of the Interstate Commerce commission. The mere promise that such a measure as is proposed will be generally accepted is an indication of a change for the better in the relations between transportation companies, shippers and the bankers, the three elements that have leading roles in the industrial drama of the nation.

Candidates are flitting their names right along to get on the official primary ballot for nomination to various county or district offices at the primary election to be held in September. It is the proud privilege of every American citizen to aspire to public office and it is the purpose and intent of the primary election law to vest the voters with the exclusive determination as to which shall be favored. There is no law to prevent a hod carrier from submitting his name for nomination to the office of county treasurer nor to prevent a man who never paid a hundred dollars' worth of taxes in his life from asking to be commissioned by the people to assess millions of dollars of real and personal property for taxation.

An ill-defined but none the less certain rule prevails, however, imposed by mere practice and custom, that candidates for office should have at least measurable qualifications to perform the duties of the position which they seek. In other words, while the doors are wide open for anybody and everybody to have his name printed on the official primary ballot for almost any office from top to bottom, the voters may be confidently relied on to draw the line at misfits.

All this is by way of generalization without reference to any particular candidate for office already filed or only "mentioned." But should the improprieties of the situation become acute at any place it may be necessary later to point out definitely who are absolutely disqualified in order that the voters may pass judgment intelligently.

INTERNATIONAL BLACKMAIL.

General Horace Porter, head of the United States delegation to the peace conference at The Hague, is entitled to credit for compelling the delegates to look one situation in the face, instead of spending all their time in academic discussion of fine-spun theories. General Porter's awakening address came with a presentation by him of a modified form of the Drago doctrine. The Drago doctrine is a brief, direct and simple proposition prohibiting the use of force in the collection of international debts. General Porter, evidently with the sanction of the authorities at Washington, proposed an amendment supporting the Drago doctrine only in the case of "contractual" obligations.

The interesting part of General Porter's argument was his plain talk about the experience of nations in the past in collecting debts on the verdict of a jury of 12-inch guns. He showed that European nations had blockaded South American and Central American ports and collected claims padded several thousand per cent, in order to cover the collection charges. This he denounces as but a form of international blackmail, more contemptible than individual blackmail. He contended that a blockade or any form of duress to collect a bill from a debtor nation was as obnoxious as imprisonment of an individual for debt, now recognized generally as a relic of barbarism.

While the United States offers no objection to the use of force to collect debts in those cases in which indemnity could be rightfully or plausibly demanded, as for an international injury or an international insult, it will not use the Monroe doctrine to protect South or Central American rulers, like Castro of Venezuela, for instance, who make awards and promises apparently for the sole purpose of defrauding international customers. The United States refuses to extend immunity to a professional national debtor. It simply urges that "contractual obligations," agreements entered into in good faith by contracting parties, shall be settled in the courts and not by force. The United States also urges, practically in the form of a demand, that no force be used until the creditor nation present proof that its claim is just and reasonable and not padded by serious and fictitious claims, as has been too often the case.

The American proposal provides for an honest adjustment of claims between nations and for preventing international blackmail. The proposition seems a long step in the right direction, and neither the Latin-American countries nor their foreign creditors can oppose it without suspicion that they prefer to continue repudiating honest obligations on the one hand, or exacting blackmail by force on the other.

The esteemed Kearney Hub is laboring under a complete misapprehension as to the railway assessment in Douglas county showing comparatively little increase over that of a year ago. It assumes that this evidences the futility of the terminal tax law. In point of fact the terminal tax law did not become effective until this month and was, therefore, not operative when the assessment was made. The first assessment under the terminal tax law will come next year, unless the railroads succeed in carrying out their threats to nullify it by the aid of the federal courts.

A movement is just starting over in Iowa for a county depository law that will relieve the county treasurers of responsibility in placing out the county funds and also relieve them from political obligations to the bankers who try to influence the selection of county treasurers. Nebraska has had a law covering this subject for more than a dozen years, but did not realize it was so far ahead of its neighbor on the east. The idea that the disposition of public funds is in any way a private perquisite of a public officer cannot be upheld.

Word comes from the state capital that Omaha can have the annual encampment of the Nebraska National Guard if it will only provide the necessary camping ground. Our local military companies should take this up at once with the promotion department of the Commercial club and make sure that the conditions are fulfilled.

One of the high financiers of the democratic city council has discovered that the city can issue bonds and pay interest on them without letting it cost the taxpayers a cent. This magician ought to move right down to Wall street without waiting a minute.

The report of the receipts and expenditures of the sheriff's office under Sheriff McDonald for the year ending last January has just been filed six months overdue. It must have taken a lot of work to get the reports properly fixed to cover up the graft.

It is said that there were thirteen different kinds of booze on tap at the Sabbath day picnic of the Dahman democracy and that one or two of the picnickers acquired thirteen different kinds of jags.

The regular annual alarm is being sounded at the University of Nebraska for the changes in the faculty due to

the acceptance of offers of higher salaries in other educational institutions. This is nothing new nor unusual. The faculty of the university has been constantly changing ever since its start—sometimes for the good of the professors and sometimes for the good of the university.

Public Serenity. Indianapolis Journal. Another evidence of improved conditions is shown in the fact that so many station men can buzz around all summer without creating any disturbances of the Chau-laquaque circuit.

A Step Forward. Brooklyn Eagle. Some of the absurd restrictions on the printing of postal cards are to be abolished. This is a step forward. For a quarter of a century the annoyance of citizens hasn't saved the government a cent.

A Possible Reform. Pittsburgh Dispatch. Anyhow, if the government gets a receiver for the cigar trust, we may hope that in running the business he will give more attention to the quality of wrappers and fillers and less to the gilt bands.

Some Important Omissions. Cleveland Plain Dealer. The duties of the good citizen are defined in a novel way by the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. He says, "Buy a pew in church and attend the political caucus." But what about his duty to the state as a husband and father?

Out of a Capitol Job. Wall Street Journal. If the resolve of the Rock Island Railroad company's president to eschew politics and to stay with lobbies and lobbyists in the state legislatures and in congress, should become general, many an unofficial statesman will be out of a capitol job.

Getting Closer to Fact. Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Rockefeller thinks that the average citizen of the United States is enjoying the luxuries of the rich man of yesterday. But, more correctly speaking, the rich man of today is enjoying luxuries purchased with money plucked from the average citizen of yesterday.

Railroad Expansion. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States for the six months ending with June were \$2,580,000,000, against \$2,315,700,000 in the corresponding period of 1906, a gain of \$264,300,000. An increase of 11 per cent is a striking item in railroad expansion.

Wise Judges Disagree. Springfield Republican. The lower federal judges continue to render opposing opinions regarding the constitutionality of the federal employers' liability law. Today another judge has rendered judgment placing himself in opposition to each other, and so have two western federal judges. And now comes Judge Adams of the United States district court at New York with an opinion in favor of the law's constitutionality. It is now in order for some other eastern district judge to render a contrary opinion.

Trouble from Military Overcoat. Baltimore American. The board of inquiry in Colonel Ayres' case bids fair to add considerably to the gayety of nations. The blunt question as to whether the "gallant" colonel, who says he is a married man, a husband as well as a military officer, and intends to stand by his wife, or his wife herself is to be practically on trial, will focus popular attention upon the inquiry to an extent unusual in military affairs of the kind, and the answer will be awaited with much interest.

POINTS ON POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. Crete Vidette-Herald: To fuse or not to fuse is still the paramount issue with democratic politicians of the state. The rank and file of the party say, "ignore principle, subordinate everything to office getting, fuse again with the fellows that have always played us false if you want to, and we will get in our work as usual at the polls."

Barstow Express: It is formally announced from Lincoln that populism which has been a waiting political organization for several years, is now dead. Ten years ago the populist party was strong in every section of Nebraska, and every man who carried the badge of leadership—a luxuriant appendage of whiskers—was deemed an individual of considerable eminence. Since then they have, one after another, with few exceptions, cast off their badges of distinction, and joined the ranks of the two old parties. Now there is not enough left of the once robust and flourishing populist party to keep up an organization, and so it passes from being, but not from memory.

Albion Argus (pop.): The question of fusion seems to worry the politicians considerably. There was a meeting of pops and dems held in Lincoln Tuesday, called together by Chairman T. S. Allen. But this aggregation didn't seem to know any more than common people out in the country. At least they arrived at no conclusion. The fact is fusion has served its purpose. It is an awkward piece of business and always was. The people don't worry their brains much about it. The vote in Boone county has shown this for several years. They are just as liable to elect a repub and pop the same year as any other way. The conclusion of the court house at the present time shows this. So with this state of affairs, what is the use of trying to force the fusion issue down the people.

Columbus Tribune: We are rapidly approaching the age when men assert their manhood and cease to cringe to the swing of the party lash. Be we democrats, populists or republicans, we are all men desiring the best good for our country, our state, our nation. While in many instances our opinions differ, as is natural, yet a "political party" is worth to us just in proportion as to the good it does and harms us just in proportion to the bad it does. It does seem to us, that with the present condition of prices paid for our products, with the demand for labor and excellent wages, that to disturb these conditions would be fallacy. Let us stand together for the greatest good to the greatest number and do in political affairs exactly as we would in personal, let good enough alone.

Fremont Tribune: The democratic state central committee defeated the plan to call a state convention by only two votes. At the same time the committee declared its sincere desire to fairly test the primary law. The truth is a very large proportion of the democratic leaders do not like the primary law. They wanted it so framed, when the legislature enacted it, as to leave the opportunity for voters of one party to impose candidates upon the other party, in which effort they failed. And now they are further incensed because the attorney general has decided that a candidate cannot have his name printed on the ballot as the candidate of two parties, for the obvious reason that since in the primary he must declare his party affiliation and that if he claimed to be a democrat he cannot also affiliate with the opposites.

NOTES ON OMAHA SOCIETY

Thursday Named Ladies' Day at Happy Hollow Club.

FEW SUPPER PARTIES AT CLUBS

Another Round of Luncheon, Dinner and Supper Parties Being Planned in Honor of Visiting Women.

The Country club had the largest attendance for supper Sunday evening, when besides the usual attendance of golfers and reservations for two or three, there were several parties. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Baum entertained the largest party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burr of New York City, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Baum. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wilhelm, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Baum and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Baum.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey gave a family party of eight covers for their guests. For Mrs. Haakel of Chicago, guest of Mrs. E. H. Sprague, Miss Ella Mae Brown entertained six guests.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cady entertained for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wheeler.

Others dining at the Country club Sunday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Getton and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Washbrook, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kinsler had two guests; Captain and Mrs. Thomas Swobe, four guests; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Remington, four; Dr. and Mrs. Connor, four; Mr. Harry O'Neill, three; Mr. Huntley, two; Mrs. E. M. Moran, two; Mr. Stevens, two; Mr. Walters, three; Dr. Leroy Crummett, one; Mr. R. T. Barnes, one; Mr. R. Towle, three.

At Happy Hollow. Thursday has been named as ladies' day at the Happy Hollow club, which summer cautions another gay day to the gentleman. Wednesday has been dedicated to the women at the Country and Field clubs. An invarsity is celebrated with a dozen or more luncheon parties at each place. A table d'hote luncheon will be served at Happy Hollow every Thursday. There were only a few suppers served there Sunday night, however, Mr. J. E. George, Mr. Thomas Creigh, Mr. W. C. Fuller, Mr. A. D. Nordstrom and Mr. D. L. Allerman being the only ones making reservations.

At the Field Club. Only a few supper parties were served at the Field club Sunday night, although there were a score or more reservations for from two to four. Mr. R. Metz entertained a party of eight covers; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Welsh, a party of six; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wagner, Mr. D. J. Matter, five; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rogers, four; Mr. P. G. Davidson, four; Mr. J. A. Abbott, four; Mr. E. R. McMahon, four; Mr. A. W. Gordon, four, and Mr. R. M. Slemmon, four.

Prospective Pleasures. Mr. W. H. Munger has invitations out for a luncheon of fourteen covers to be given at the Field club Wednesday in honor of Mrs. C. N. Dietz.

Mrs. J. H. Dumont will entertain a luncheon party of twelve at the Field club Wednesday in compliment to her sister, Miss Eberole of Scranton, Pa., who is her guest. Mrs. E. B. Carrington will entertain a small luncheon party at the Field club Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Yetter will entertain a party of sixteen at dinner at the Field club Wednesday evening, and at the same time in honor of Miss Vaughn, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Judson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hall have issued invitations for an informal dancing party to be given at their home on West Farman street Thursday evening for their son, Mr. Ware Hall, who is at home from school for the summer.

Come and Go Gosip. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bryson left Sunday evening to take the trip through the lakes and up the St. Lawrence.

Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolf of 1311 South Thirty-first street Sunday, July 21.

Miss Edith Snyder of Fairfield, Ia., and Miss Ruth Evans of Chicago, who have been guests of Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, have returned to their homes.

Miss Rose Chattington of Charleston, S. C., arrived Saturday to be the guest of Miss Sara Evans and Miss Edna Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burr leave Thursday for Lincoln, where they will visit for a month before returning to their home in New York City.

Miss Eberole of Scranton, Pa., arrived Saturday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Dumont until Thursday.

JUDGE WAITS FOR TESTIMONY

Munger Takes No Final Action in Case of State and Express Companies. The case of the application for a temporary injunction on the part of the five express companies to restrain the Nebraska State Railway commission and the attorney general of the state from enforcing the terms of the Sibley act still pending in statu quo in the United States circuit court, Judge W. H. Munger has not yet granted the injunction asked for. Both parties are given leave to submit testimony in the matter and until this evidence is submitted to the court nothing will be done.

Virtually two suits are pending in the case, one in the federal court for the Lincoln district, which has been transferred from the state courts. This case was brought by the state in the supreme court to compel the enforcement of the Sibley law. On the motion of the defendants, the express companies, this case has been transferred to the federal court at Lincoln for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

In the case now pending in the circuit court of the United States in Omaha the application is for an injunction to restrain the State Railway commission and attorney general from enforcing the law. The arguments held before Judge W. H. Munger Saturday the state held that as the matter was now pending upon the constitutionality of the Sibley law, there was nothing to enjoin. Judge W. H. Munger takes this same view in part and until testimony is produced showing that the state intends to enforce the law without regard to the settlement of the question of constitutionality nothing remains for him to do in the premises.

WAKEFIELD'S BLACKBERRY BALSAM

is and has been for 61 years the most prominent and reliable cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum. As these diseases often come in the night, every home should be prepared to check them without delay by having Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam on hand. It never fails. All druggists sell it. Full size bottle 50c.

The Universal Staple. Strengthening food for the weakest digestion. Nourishing food for the strongest digestion. Good for the babies—good for all ages—the most nutritious of all the wheat foods. Uneda Biscuit. In moisture and dust proof packages. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Chicago Inter Ocean's presidential boom for Speaker Cannon yields an aroma as pungent as Uncle Joe's stogies. New York's fire commissioner wants \$10,000 to run his department a year, evidently thinking it wise to burn money, anyhow.

Andrew Carnegie's promise of an additional \$123,000 for branch libraries in Cleveland, will raise the total of his donations to that city to \$175,000.

The Alabama legislature proposes to have automobiles barred from public highways. Between this course and that of permitting them to bar everything else from the public highways there ought to be possible a reasonable compromise.

Congressman Nehemiah D. Sperry of New Haven, Conn., the oldest member of the house of representatives, has just celebrated his 80th birthday. He was one of the founders of the republican party, and was a close friend of Lincoln.

Prof. W. A. Henry of Wisconsin one of the leaders in American agriculture has purchased a tract of land in Wallingford, Conn., and proposes to make his home there after thirty years' service in the State University of Wisconsin.

George H. Worthington of Cleveland, O., has a stamp collection that experts estimate is worth \$300,000. It is said to be the finest in the United States. The next most valuable collection of stamps in this country is owned by Henry J. Davenport of New York.

Bayard Gray, the new grand lecturing knight of the Elks, is the second son of Isaac Pusey Gray, a former governor of Indiana. His oldest and youngest brothers, Pierre Gray and Bayard Gray, are attorneys at Indianapolis and Frankford, Ind., respectively.

The following officers have been detailed to represent the United States army at the German imperial maneuvers to be held during the ensuing autumn: Brigadier General Winfield E. Edgerly, Major Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, Captain Robert E. La Michle and Captain George H. Shilton.

The score of a hitherto unknown opera by Verdi, has been found in a cabinet of old papers at the Villa Verdi at Santa Agatha. Verdi in his will directed that the contents of the cabinet be destroyed. These were being examined when the score was found. It seems to be an early work of the composer.

Count Henri de la Vaulx of France is building a large ship for military purposes, with a capacity of 3,000 cubic metres. It can easily be taken to pieces and packed in four cases to follow the headquarters of an army corps, thus differing from the Labaudy airship, which operated from a fortified base. It is estimated that De la Vaulx's airship will have a speed of twenty-five miles an hour without wind.

ENVOY. Lad, life holds much of mystery—Beauties visions far away! Oh, would that I might change with thee! I wish I were a lad today!

For Women's Fine Garments. Suits, skirts, shirt waists—starched garments of all kinds—that fairly beam with snowy beauty and freshness, will be the rule, rather than the exception, if they are starched with the genuine KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO Silver Gloss Starch. No starch ever has or ever will equal this for delicacy and fineness of finish. Garments starched with it keep their shape longer, are more pliable, and have a newer and cleaner appearance than with any other. Can't injure goods; goes farther because of superior strength, hence most economical. Doesn't stick to the iron. The standard of quality for over half a century. BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF STARCHING. For general use best as directed. For light starching use equal as a cold water starch, requiring no boiling. Made for over fifty years at Oswego. All grocers, in full-weight packages. T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, N. Y. NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY, Successors.

20% DISCOUNT. A big reduction when you take the quality and workmanship of Browning, King & Co.'s clothing into consideration. If you need a suit, a pair of trousers or a light summer coat, now is the time to buy; you can save a few dollars and the goods will be just as good next spring. Starting Tuesday. We will sell all our broken lines of \$1.50 and \$2.00 Negligee Shirts at one price. . . . \$1.05. These Shirts are broken lines of this season's best selling patterns, and come in plain and plaid bosoms, with attached or detached cuffs. A few have collars attached and most of them are the popular coat style. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.