

There Is An Immense Difference in "Beefsteak" Bought at Different Places. There Is Also a Difference in "Clothing" and "Clothing Sales."

No sensible man would believe us if we advertised \$30 Suits for \$10—it can't be done. We tell you in a plain, straightforward way that we "buy more" and "sell more" good Clothing than any three stores in this City. We are well satisfied with our past season's business. The balance of our Spring and Summer Suits will be sold regardless of profit, and on some of the finer grades the cost has not been considered. This is our way of keeping up-to-date merchandise on our counters and making room for the new ideas of next season.



Lot 1
Suits that have sold here during this season for \$10 and \$12. No old or stale patterns among them. Some neat checks and overplaids in light and dark colors; more light than dark.

Sold This Season for
\$10 and \$12,
Any Suit in the Lot, **\$8**



Lot 2
A few better grade suits that were marked \$12 and \$15. Good well tailored suits in fancy worsteds and a smaller number of tweeds. The patterns are an assortment of grey checks and overplaids in light colors.

Sold This Season for
\$12 and \$15,
Any Suit in the Lot, **\$10**



Lot 3
Suits that would have cost you \$15 and \$18 in this store a few weeks ago have been put in one lot, all neat and desirable patterns; a chance to get a suit cheap.

Sold This Season for
\$15 and \$18,
Any Suit in the Lot, **\$12**



Lot 4
Some of our very best suits are in this lot. Values up to \$20. You can't get a better suit if you pay \$35 at a custom tailor's. Some of the best dressed men in this city bought these suits.

Sold This Season for
\$18 and \$20,
Any Suit in the Lot, **\$15**



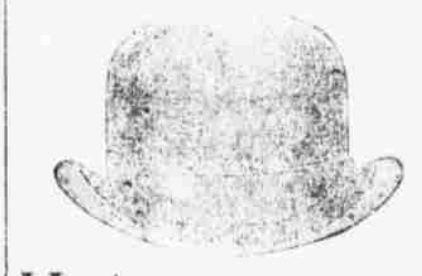
Children's Department
It's the high quality and low price that keeps our Children's Department busy. We have good Crash Suits to keep the little fellows cool, from 49c up to \$3.00.

In other suits, either "Vestee" or "Reefer", we have a varied assortment from
\$1.98 to \$4.50.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON OUR WINDOWS

They Always Prove Our Statements in the Newspapers.



Crash Hats
New silk stripe or plain in Fedora or flat top; plenty of patterns to choose from.
25c and 48c.



Caps
In new styles of silk finished crash, with ventilated seams, patent leather or plain peak. This is a new cap just out this season.
25c and 50c.

Hats
We have Derby hats that are becoming. You can't help finding what you like here. The assortment is the largest in town. All the fashion leaders' blocks with our name.
98c, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

Straw Hats
In plain manila or rough chip straw, club colored bands or plain black, qualities the best at these prices:
48c, 25c, 98c, \$1.25



Furnishing Specials
SWEATERS, in plain cream, white, double woven, in the fancy diamond pattern. Just the thing for your Summer wear.
48 cents.

Shirts, neat blue stripe, with two collars and cuffs attached, our \$1.25 quality,
75 cents.

Balbriggan Underwear, a good quality, regular made and silk finished, summer weight,
25c cents.

The Dewey Suit for Young Americans
Suit and Cap complete, made in regular military style, with gold plated buttons. Compare this suit and the price with other stores.
95 cents.

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

SAMTER BROS.

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

UNCLE SAM'S CONTRACT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Governing the Natives Will Be No Easy Undertaking.

BUT THERE ARE COMPENSATIONS. NATURAL RICHES FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE TO DEVELOP—MINERAL WEALTH BESIDES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—VARIED OF ANIMAL LIFE—THE NATIVE POPULATION—AND THE SNAKES.

Manley B. Sherman, a Los Angeles, Cal., expert on the subject of the Philippine Islands, gave to a reporter for the New York Sun:

"The natives of the Philippines are different from any race the United States government has ever governed. A dozen tribes that I know about—and there are many more I don't know about—are more intractable than America or Spain, and they occupy territory abounding in very fertile soils and regions where gold may be mined. If the United States is going to establish a generous, stable government on American lines in the Philippine possessions, foster the development of the natural resources, and desire profit for the home government from the islands, it will call for the very highest administrative talent.

"People do not realize yet how large the Philippine archipelago is. There are about 1,800 islands in all. Luzon itself is the size of Illinois and has a population of 2,000,000. Mindanao has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000. About 2,000,000 more people are scattered among the other 1,800 odd islands, some of which are only half an acre in area and have only a few families of savages living on them. The climatic conditions in the Philippines vary from something like the United States soldiers have never before experienced. This tropical archipelago reaches within four degrees of the equator on the south, and is in the same latitude as Venezuela. Some 200 of the islands, varying in area from 50 to 600 square miles, have never been explored, and contain the forest and most barbarous races on this globe. A dozen distinct and different tongues are spoken in the Philippines. Spain has never tried to govern any of the group of islands outside of Luzon, Mindanao, Sulu, Samar, and Negros. Oh, Uncle Sam will have an even more serious task in bringing all the Philippines under the sway of his up-to-date government than England had in her early conquest and civilization of India.

and a Col. North in Philippine hemp before we know it.

SUGAR.
"Then there are some great possibilities also in the line of fortune making in the sugar industry in the Philippines. The annual imports of raw sugar into the United States from the Philippines during the last few years have averaged \$2,150,000. The total annual exports of raw sugar from the Philippines have averaged \$1,500,000 for some time. Sugar cane grows like magic in the well-watered valleys of the five chief islands of the group. The decomposition lava soil from the extinct volcanoes that run north and south through the larger Philippine islands, side by side with active, earthquake-making volcanoes, has exactly the qualities for growing sugar cane. The cane comes to maturity from seed in one year. The plantations on Samar hold the world's record for high production of rich cane to the acre. I have known Spanish planters on Samar and Luzon to make a clear profit of \$300 an acre in one year. The Negritos laborers get from 5 to 10 cents a day for cultivation. Nature does the rest. With American invention and energy many a man can become a millionaire in sugar growing in the Philippines. All the agricultural methods in the Philippines are 200 years behind the times. Ox carts are used for transportation and oxen for plowing. I have seen planters using a bull stick or a prod with an iron point for a plough. In crushing the cane and extracting the saccharine juice, methods 500 years old are still employed.

INDIGO.
"Indigo plants grow in incredible luxuriance throughout the Philippines. The soil is so fertile that the least labor gives surprising results. Indigo plants yield double the crop used. Many of the richest families in Manila—people who live in Madrid and Paris about one-third of the time and keep up royal establishments—have made their wealth in the indigo trade. The Alvarado family owns an indigo plantation of about 2,000 acres and an indigo works on Samar, and it derives a revenue of fully \$40,000. An American with half an eye can see many improvements and economies that might be made there, but he would not be thanked for suggesting them to any Philippine or Spaniard.

COCOANUT TREES.
"Cocoanut trees are a bigger resource than one might suppose. The fruit is demanded in the markets of the world as much as oranges and lemons. Every part of the tree is useful. The juices make oil and wine, the fibres of the leaves is woven into cloth, and the husks of the nuts are shipped by the boatload to England for doormats and other household articles. Profits of \$20 an acre from a grove of cocoanuts are common, but in this land of steats and

prerogation the people are so thrifty—less that they never rise to meet the market by extensive planting of cocoanut trees. To the native a cocoanut tree is a veritable staff of life. It will furnish his food, intoxicant, oil, vinegar, vessels, brushes, fish lines, ropes, fuel, and water. A cocoanut produces fruit when six years old in the Philippines. I know a young Englishman who spent about \$5,000 in starting a cocoanut grove seventeen miles from Cavite, on Luzon. The Spanish were so afraid he would induce other enterprising British to come and do like him that they ruined him in a few years by all manner of imposts and exactions. For instance, he had to pay about \$100 to the government at Manila before he picked his first crop, and he had to pay an export duty of 10 per cent, extra because he was not a native.

"To illustrate how marvelously fertile is the soil in the Philippines, let me tell about the coffee plants. About seventy years ago several Spaniards began the cultivation of coffee in a little valley away on the north end of Luzon. They were the first coffee planters ever known on the island. A little wild animal resembling the civet of Africa it cross between a weasel and a fox began eating and scattering the growing coffee berries. In a few years the plants growing from the scattered coffee berries were all over that part of Luzon. For years past there have been wild coffee bushes all over the island, and all came from the civet's scattering of the coffee seeds. Thousands of pounds are gathered from these wild bushes by the natives.

RICE AND TOBACCO.
"Nowhere else does rice grow so prolifically as in the Philippines. The Chinese control the rice industry of the islands, but the Negritos do the work. There are a dozen Chinese millionaires in Manila, and they have made their wealth largely in the rice and sugar trade. Under American management the profits of the rice growing could be easily enlarged. I think I am conservative in saying that by the crude, lazy ways of harvesting 50 per cent of the yield is wasted. It would make a thrifty Yankee farmer groan to see the reckless waste of the natives.

"Tobacco grows on all the principal islands. Vanilla, pepper and casava, which are cultivated elsewhere in the world, grow wild and in great clumps on the Philippine islands. Wheat and corn may be grown at the extreme north of the archipelago. Oranges, lemons and guavas flourish in the forests and black hills; not the least horticultural science has been exerted toward making superior varieties of these fruits. I have seen in the dense tropical forests of Mindanao thousands of the trees of costly woods, as burwood, mahogany and iron wood. Great fortunes await the men who shall get

and others shrieked as they went under the tables. The men ran out of the room.

FISH AND SNAKES.
"The sea-coast is rich in many forms of fish. The natives, like the Hawaiians, know how to catch them, too. All the natives in the Philippines that I ever know about (except the rich and aristocratic people in Manila) are fishers. They catch a species of mullet there that is delicious. When these fish come up the coast from the China Sea in schools the natives will abandon any occupation and even leave a sick hammock to go out and angle off the coast.

"A long and interesting chapter might be written about the snakes in the Philippines. I never heard how many varieties there are there, but there must be lots of them. A few are poisonous, but most are water snakes and are harmless. The most dreaded variety is a reddish-brown, long, slim fellow, known as the mangrove. It is as deadly as the moccasin of the southern swamps, and more venomous than the rattlesnake. Its bitten victims die in fifteen and twenty minutes. In the dense forests of the backwoods of the islands bad constrictors are frequently found. I have heard of some on Mindanao that were twenty-five feet long, but their usual length is twelve feet. They have been known to crush people to death.

CIGAR BUSINESS.
"The greatest manufacturing industry in the Philippines is cigar-making, at Manila. The industry has been monopolized by the Spanish and severe penalties are imposed upon any one who encroaches upon the monopoly. It yields great revenues to the government. Two brothers of General Aguilar were in the tobacco business at Manila for a few years and they went back to Madrid to live like princes. Tobacco grows everywhere in the islands. On Samar some of the best wrapper leaf tobacco in the world is grown. One field there covers 7,000 acres. At Manila nearly 25,000 men, women and boys are employed in the cigar and tobacco shops. Under one roof and on one floor are 2,000 workers. Their pay averages about 15 cents a day. They leave the shops at sundown in droves. A good share of them go for a swim in Manila bay before going home to eat. All the people in the Philippines love the water. Many times I have glanced along the water front at Binondo at early evening and have seen hundreds, yes, thousands, of the tobacco factory employees, men, women, old and young, married and single, laughing, shouting, plunging and rolling about in the surf with no more clothing than when they were born.

"I have never seen a Manila man smoking in church. It's about the only place where he does not smoke. He smokes in the street cars, he smokes at the public dining table, he smokes

3 New Houses
In popular neighborhood where values are increasing most rapidly, will be sold at low prices and on easy terms. Call and see them any time between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.
H. C. FRINK,
747 Prescott Ave.

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM
is a preparation of the Drug by which its valuable medicinal properties are retained. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and anti-rheumatic powers of opium, but produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no constipation, no headache. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physicians.
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