

RUSSIAN Soap for ALL the People and Free Premiums for ALL ITS USERS

A FEW OF



No. 802
Silver Plated Butter Knife
and Sugar Shell in Fancy Case
175 Wrappers



No. 708
Child's Silver Plated Cup
125 Wrappers



No. 432
Silver Friendship Heart
35 Wrappers



No. 650
Jeweled Ring
100 Wrappers



No. 133
Silver Plated Gravy Ladle
75 Wrappers



No. 147
Dozen Silver Plated Tea Spoons
135 Wrappers



No. 462
Colonial Pattern Silver Plated Butter Knife, Fork or Table Spoon
50 Wrappers



No. 425
Colonial Pattern Silver Plated Tea or After Dinner Coffee Spoon
25 Wrappers
1/2 Dozen, 150 Wrappers



No. 51
Gold Band Ring
75 Wrappers



No. 413
Harmonica for
20 Wrappers



No. 1001
Madonna and Child
25 Wrappers



No. 211
Briar Wood Pipe
Straight or Crooked
Stem
100 Wrappers



No. 570
Child's Set
60 Wrappers



No. 7
Base Ball Mask
200 Wrappers



No. 205
Salt or Pepper
Silver Top
25 Wrappers



No. 5
Catcher's Mitt
85 Wrappers



No. 1000
St. Cecilia
25 Wrappers



No. 730
Silver Plated
Chain Purse
150 Wrappers



Bicycle
Lamp
200 Wrappers



No. 156
Ladies' or Men's
Gun Metal Watch
1000 Wrappers



No. 91
Alarm Clock
285 Wrappers



No. 2
Eureka Base Ball
20 Wrappers



No. 83
Imitation Monkey
Skin Purse
Silver Corners
225 Wrappers



No. 441
Colonial Pattern Silver Plated Sugar Shell
35 Wrappers

A thousand and one useful articles free

(The above cut is the feasible cover of our Premium List.)

FOR SOAP WRAPPERS

ALL Russian Wrappers are Redeemable Notwithstanding Printing Inside

WRITE US FOR COMPLETE LIST

RUSSIAN SOAP is a pure soap, made of beef suet and will not injure the finest fabric nor roughen the most sensitive hands

JAMES S. KIRK AND COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Omaha Store, 205 So. 14th Street

LEGATION LIFE IN PEKIN

How a Few Marines Could Keep Back the Fanatic Horde.

DUCAL PALACES TURNED INTO FORTS

Experiences of the Envoys Before and During the Siege—Queer Customs of Succession to the Dragon Throne.

The succession to the Dragon Throne of China is hereditary, but it does not, however, descend to any particular son of the reigning emperor. The choice usually falls on the oldest son, but the emperor is supposed to carefully watch and judge the fitness of his different sons and choose for the succession that one which would make the best emperor and give his people the wisest and most peaceful rule. Should the emperor, however, die without making any selection the princes of the family, being the brothers or uncles of the emperor just deceased, meet together and from the generation succeeding that of the late emperor select some one of the family to occupy the throne. For those members of the family who are not so fortunate as to be selected for the succession great ducal palaces are selected and assigned to them for royal residences. The forbidden city in the heart of the city of Peking is of course the residence of the emperor himself, and to this city is brought the member of the family who is selected as the heir apparent. But outside of the forbidden city Peking is dotted with the great parks or compounds that surround the royal ducal palaces. The grounds usually range from two to five acres in area and are surrounded by high brick walls of great strength, cutting them off completely from the sound and smells of the city outside.

No Hereditary Nobility.

The Chinese have always been opposed to any hereditary nobility, and while these ducal palaces are assigned as imperial residences to some of the reigning monarch it is always with the provision that when the family of the occupant has, by the operation of Chinese law (which provides that imperial descendants lose one degree in rank with each generation until the third) when they have been reduced to the level of the common people, the palaces then revert to the crown for reassignment to sons of the then reigning monarch. It is on account of this peculiar law that the palaces of Peking are occupied by an ever-changing population. First princes of the blood, then their children and grandchildren in succession after them, then the vocation of the palace and its reassignment again to princes of the reigning family.

The fourth generation from the royal family has no official title or rank, still all persons of royal descent, to the remotest generation, are allowed to wear the yellow girdle, indicative of their royal descent. These yellow girdle men, or Huang Dazai, are one of the features of Peking. Many of them have inherited wealth from their royal ancestors and are prominent men in their community. But others have fared differently with fortune. Some hang around the imperial offices seeking the humblest assistance; others are the scribes and teachers, and even domestic servants may be found wearing the yellow girdle.

Ducal Palaces for Our Envoys.

The treaty which closed the French and English war in 1860 first granted to the powers the right to maintain their embassies in the Chinese capital. In the early days, before the building of the railroad from Tien Tsui to Peking, the line of travel

was up the river to Tung Chow, and thence into the capital through the east one of the southern gates of the city. Entering Peking through this gate, the forbidden city with its imperial palaces lay to the west, and it was but natural that the first envoys should turn up the first street leading toward the palaces. It so happened that this street had been for centuries the quarters in which lodged the envoys from the tribute-paying neighbors of the Chinese empire, Koreans, Mongols, Tibetans and Indo-Chinese, and the street which is known among foreigners as Legation street is called by the Chinese the street of tribute nations. The fact that the foreigners established themselves in this quarter has in a large measure influenced the Chinese in their treatment of them, and, while a mistake was made in this respect, still the early ambassadors chose wisely in selecting for their residences the handsomest of the then unoccupied palaces belonging to the crown.

The First English Legation.

The English selected a large palace which lay along the west side of a canal that drains the lakes within the forbidden city and lies just north of Legation street. The quaintness and Oriental magnificence of these ducal palaces has been largely preserved by the legations that have occupied them. The massive entrances stand unchanged, the open pavilions with their lacquered pillars and rich carvings are used as ball rooms. The courts and arboreal walks, with their rockeries and terraces, still stand, but the details of the dwelling houses have been changed to suit the requirements of modern comfort, and there is little comparison between the severely simple furnishings of the former Chinese occupants and the luxuriously furnished saloons of the modern ambassadors. Glass windows and tight doors have replaced the old Chinese fret work and paper windows, while chimneys have been built in every available corner. The winters in Peking are cold and where Chinese find comfort in wearing additional suits of clothes the white man insists on his flannel to keep warm, and the many chimneys built in those old palaces have so disturbed the spirits of their former occupants that they have caused more discussion than affairs of state.

How the Legations Were Defended.

The heavy walls which surround these legations have proved effective means of defense, while the Chinese method of building houses up against each other and their numerous alleys and courts and narrow passages, and their many back gates, offer such facilities for "underground" communications as can be found in no other city in the world. The British legation, in which such a small band of marines has been able to defy Chinese hordes numbering tens of thousands, is adjoined on both the north and south by the compounds of friendly Chinese. At the north-west corner were the imperial carriage yards, on the west were still other compounds of friendly Chinese, while the stable gates at the southwest corner of the legation opened into a large Chinese market. The walls around the legation, almost three feet thick, have been cut through into the compounds of the friendly Chinese and through them and from the Chinese market it was an easy matter to smuggle supplies and provisions, and also to spy on the besieging mobs around them. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew weaker until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes, "This marvelous medicine also cured Mrs. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store."

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. George Long of New Straitsville, O., saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew weaker until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes, "This marvelous medicine also cured Mrs. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store."

REAL RESORTS OF SUMMER

Places Where the Temperature Easily Exceeds the Century Mark.

WARM SPOTS ON THE NATION'S BOSOM

New York Shakes Hands with itself Because General Humidity Checks the Pace of Mercury—Chicago Cools Slightly.

The first half of August gave New York and adjacent cities a real warm spell, swelling sharply the mortality rate, causing automatic fire alarms to ring and producing here and there an asphalt run on streets paved with that material. So paralyzing was the temperature in the crowded canyons of the metropolis that sun-baked Chicago stood agape and sent condolences to the suffering Kickerbocker. But there are hotter spots on earth than Gotham in midsummer, and the New York Tribune consoles the natives with a review of them, neglecting, however, to take into account general humidity's added discomfort to 95 degrees in the shade. Here is the Tribune's periphrastic song:

The summer temperatures in the northeastern part of the United States this year have been more extreme than usual. But there are other places in this country, as far west as the Rocky mountains, where the weather is far more intolerable than it has been in the metropolis for the last few weeks.

Generally speaking, it is both hotter in summer and colder in winter in the heart of a continent than near the ocean. In New York City this season the highest temperature has been 95 degrees. Official thermometers rarely go above 100 degrees here, and there are few winters when the mercury gets down to zero. But out in North Dakota and Montana 40 and 50 degrees below zero is the regulation thing in December and January, and records of 60 degrees below are not uncommon. Nevertheless, for a portion of the summer it is always hotter in those states than in New York. The mercury has been above 100 degrees several times in North Dakota and Montana this season, and records of 105 and 110 degrees have been made repeatedly in that region in past years.

The Heat Heat Belt.

The heat is more continuous, though, in a belt that extends from Texas across New Mexico and Arizona to the extreme southwest corner of California. This for July the mean temperature of Rio Grande City, on the gulf, is 85 degrees, or 11 degrees hotter than a normal July in the metropolis. A number of places in northern Texas have recorded a maximum of 110 degrees, and El Paso has experienced 115 degrees. Fort Yuma, Ariz., at the mouth of the Colorado river, has an average temperature in July of 92 degrees, or 18 degrees higher than that of this city. Yuma's highest individual figure of the mercury was 118 degrees. This figure has been beaten by one degree at Phoenix and Fort McDowell, in the same territory.

So far as well authenticated records go, the deserts of California, just over the line from Arizona to the extreme southwest of the American continent, death valley, enclosed by parallel ranges of mountains and covered with glittering white salt, has long been famous for its torridity. But not until 1881 was it statistically investigated. Writing before that time, General Greely expressed the belief that there was not a well authenticated record of 120 degrees in the United States, but the weather bureau expedition to Death valley reported

BETTER DAYS DAWN ON NOME

Men Who Can "Hustle" Are Finding Wealth in the Frozen Regions.

GOLD FOUND CONTINUOUSLY ALONG COAST

Lucky Swede Gathers in Yellow Metal at Rate of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Per Month—U. S. Claim is Closed.

I. N. Simpson, superintendent of the Department of Exhibits at the Greater America Exposition, has just returned from a visit to the Cape Nome mining country, whither he went last May in company with his son, Frost, and Roscoe Homan of this city. He reached home a few days since, leaving his son in Seattle, where he will remain for some months. Mr. Simpson brings back a most doleful story of conditions existing in Nome and enjoys higher hopes for the prospect there than most of the Omaha people who have returned from this frozen region of fabled wealth.

"We were at work on the beach up there," said Mr. Simpson, "and I want to tell you that every three-inch pump and four-horse power gasoline engine at work on the beach has made money, but all the large plants that required coal for their operation have made no money. The luckiest man up there this year was a Mr. Price of Seattle. In a five weeks' run with two shifts of men of about seven men to the shift he has taken out an average of \$35 to \$40 a day per man. There has been taken from the beach since, along the beach from 300,000 down to Golvin box, a distance of about 115 miles, between \$2,750,000 and \$3,000,000. That was done in about two months.

Omaha Men Strike Gold.

"There are two men up there from Omaha who are coming back here some day with money. They are Adams, a former Omaha attorney, and a companion named Sheehan. They are located two miles east of Benny river and are in a fair way to get rich."

"Yes, I saw Captain Rustin up there, and if he had taken my advice he would probably have lived to return to Omaha. We had been out on a trip together and when we returned he had become afflicted with a cold. I insisted that he should go to the room and take care of himself, but he good-naturedly laughed off my apprehensions, said jokingly in exposition parlance that 'we were up here to get a concession and return to get it.' The next day he was in the hospital and the following day he died."

"But when people talk about it being unhealthy up there they are wrong. The death rate at Nome is not within 50 per cent as high as was either at Cripple Creek or Cripple Creek and most of the sickness is due to lack of care and to exposure and strong drink. It is so in every mining camp. There is really a delightful climate in summer at Nome, and the weather was so much more up there than Captain Rustin and I were much surprised. Yes, I am going back next spring. There are plenty of opportunities up there for the hustler, but the man who could not rustle here has no business up there."

BRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

The new minister had a decidedly slow delivery. "Mamma," exclaimed Beth after the service, "I wish they'd sent us a higher-geared speaker."

Small Boy—What do they call a king.

Father—"His majesty."

Small Boy—"Well, if they call a king 'his majesty' what do they call an ace?"

"I suppose," said Miss Snapp's fiance, "you'll be sorry when I marry your sister and take her away to live with me."

"Well," replied the other, "he knows me, and I'm a good deal."

Small Boy—"Who was George Washington, Nellie?"

Asked the teacher of a little girl in the primary department.

"He was Mrs. Washington's second husband," was the truthful but rather unexpected reply.

Mamma went on conveying a lesson in deportment to Tommy. Did you notice what a noise Eddie Stapleford made in eating when he was here yesterday?"

"Mamma's Boy—Yes, but he can't make half as much noise as I can. Just listen to me eating this mush an' milk, will you?"

"Mamma," said little Johnny at the breakfast table the other morning, "this is awful old butter, isn't it?"

"Why do you think it is old, dear?" asked his mother.

"Cause," replied Johnny, "I just found a gray hair in it."

In his classic work on the climate of India Blanford gives these temperatures for June, 1881: Peshawar, average, 85, or 12 degrees higher than the normal temperature for July in New York. Hyderabad, average, 91, maximum, 106. Lahore, average, 95, maximum, 107. The mean for Agra was 98 degrees and for Jaesobad 96. At most of the stations isolated maxima in other months that year were July's or 10 degrees higher than those just given. The highest record was 115 degrees. But in other years 122 degrees have been registered. Blanford says that ordinarily in summer the maxima

Temperature in the Sun.

The foregoing data all relate to shade temperatures. It has been a difficult matter to determine accurately the heat of sunshine. The effects of solar heat certainly vary with the color of a man's raiment. Black absorbs and light hues reflect heat. The instrument employed to take sun temperatures has its bulb carefully blackened and is then sealed inside another globe, in which a vacuum has been secured. Now, a black bulb thermometer in New York generally registers from 55 to 50 degrees higher than an ordinary shade thermometer which is properly sheltered and not twenty feet away. The difference between the two readings depends largely on the amount of dust, moisture and other impurities in the atmosphere, but in the dry, pure air of a mountain climate the black bulb thermometer reads from 70 to 80 degrees higher than the other instrument. A traveler in Death valley exposed to the full sunshine of a July afternoon and wearing black garments and had might not actually experience a heat represented by 200 degrees, but he could not tell the difference by his feeling.

Hot Holes of India.

The most sustained heat and the greatest extremes in the Old World are found in a region that reaches from the southern base of the Himalayas to Central Africa. In the Punjab, Sindh and the northwestern provinces of India winter yields to summer rather abruptly at the end of April. May and June are the hottest months of the year. Some time during July the rains set in and make it cooler, even if more uncomfortable. But in May and June an intensely dry heat prevails. The people try to modify it—that is, in their houses—by hanging wet grass screens in the doorways, bringing into play revolving fans called "thermophilites" and having their servants swing pambuks over their couches.

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Sahara Not So Bad.

The popular supposition that the Sahara desert is the hottest place on the globe is probably not erroneous, but it seems to lead by only a narrow margin. Satisfactory evidence on this point is yet lacking. The reports of adjacent districts. Greely cites 121, 125 and 127.4 degrees on the southern boundary of Algeria and adds that these are "probably the highest observed with reliable and properly exposed instruments." Scott, at the head of the British weather service, gives a record of 130 degrees for Murzuk, in Fezzan, on the northern edge of the Sahara, and Loomis has somewhere picked up the statement that 133 degrees were observed in Africa. But it is not clear how far these figures are to be trusted. Greely was doubtless familiar with them when he made the remark just quoted.

If Gilbert's maximum for the Colorado district (128 degrees) should be ignored, the highest American record would be 122 degrees in Death valley. This is identical with Blanford's for India. Algeria has at ready besten this by 5 degrees or more and it is not improbable that some day a trustworthy record of something better will be obtained in the Sahara.

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