

EXTRAORDINARY SALE HIGH GRADE... SILKS

This is an exceptionally fine lot, about 12,000 yards of high class, mostly 44 inch printed silk voiles, marisettes, double width radium silks and Lyons foulards, fancy rajahs, genuine Japanese shantungs, satin finish crepe de chimes, etc., etc.—an immense assortment on special bargain squares—Worth up to \$2.00, at, Yard

In another exceptional lot of silks we offer 27 pieces of Lyons celebrated Tresca Freres black taffeta, 36 inches wide, worth \$1.75 yard, at \$1.10. 20 inch wide, worth 85c yard, at, yard, 50c.



50c Dress Goods 25c. All 50c and 55c spring and summer Dress Goods, best weave in medium and light effects, 36 to 40 inches wide, also 25 pieces 44-inch silk, finished Turkish mohairs, in browns, blacks, navies, tans, greys, black and cream, yard..... 25c. DRAPERY BARGAINS \$1.00 Muslin Curtains, 36 in. by 3 yds., at 75c pair. \$2.00 Muslin Curtains, extra fige, at \$1.59 pair. \$1.50 Oriental Couch Covers, large size at 98c pair. \$2.00 Wagon Portieres go at \$1.25. \$4.00 Cluny Curtains, linen edge, at \$2.98. 50c Window Shades, 5x7, go at 39c ea. 50c Irish Point Door Panels, go at 25c each. \$1.00 Center Table Covers go at 58c each.

BRANDEIS "BOSTON STORE" & GONGS

THIS WEEK WILL BE A RECORD BREAKER BIGGER BARGAINS THAN EVER O'Donahoe-Redmond-Normite ENTIRE STOCK MILLINERY AND SHOES The Most Unheard of Sacrifices Will Prevail During the Entire Week. Everything Must Go at Once

Great Price Reductions on Suits, Skirts and Dresses Women's Suits, Worth Up to \$60, at \$25 Our most beautiful Spring and Summer Suits, in cutaways, ponys, Etons, etc.—elegantly made of finest voiles, chiffon panamas, French serges, novelties, stripes and the favorite, checks, for quick clearance, \$25 Women's Light Weight Wool Suits—All stunning styles and worth up to \$30.00, at \$10 Women's Silk Jumper and Cloth Suits that have been selling up to \$15, in one lot, at \$5 Great Special Skirt Bargains All our walking Skirts in voiles, panamas and broadcloths, that have been selling up to \$25, at 9-12-50 All our fine walking Skirts that have been selling up to \$12.50, panamas, voiles, stripes and checks, at 3-9-4-98 Women's \$10 White Wool Coats, also pongee and box coats— 4-98 Women's Rep Wash Coats—embroidered and medallion trimming, worth up to \$2.98, at 2-98 \$10 and \$12 Wash Dresses, at \$4.98 One piece Princess, Jumper Suits, etc., in dotted and figured Swisses, linons, in white and colors, etc., at 4.98

ALL OUR ROGERS-PEET HAND TAILORED CLOTHES FOR MEN AT 20% REDUCTION These are the best clothes that are made for men. Highest grade of tailoring, most refined styles and patterns. 20 per cent off on every suit.

BRANDEIS :: BOSTON STORE

SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERIES

Great bargain square filled with the most beautiful and desirable patterns of embroideries and insertings in narrow and medium widths—made on very fine selected Swisses and nainsooks—all newest designs—worth regularly up to 15c a yard—special for Monday at, a yard..... 7 1/2c WIDE EMBROIDERIES, SKIRTINGS, FLOUNCINGS, CORSET COVER WIDTHS, ETC. These are in the most elaborate and showy patterns—many in open work effects—English eyelet, etc., well made, best assortment that ever sold in Omaha at this price—worth regularly 50c a yard—on bargain square, per yard, at 15c and 25c

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Elbow Length Long silk gloves in black, white and colors, including the famous Kayser's and Fownes' silk 125 and 149

Monday's Linen Bargains

Fine all linen Pattern Table Cloths, 3 yards wide and 2 and 3 yards long, all new patterns and worth up to \$5.00, each, at \$2.98 72-in. all linen bleached satin Table Damask, the regular \$1.00 kind, yard, at 75c 36-extra heavy cream Table Damask, yard, at 50c \$1.00 Mercerized Napkins, some are slightly imperfect, a dozen, at 40c \$1.00 round and square Renaissance Lace Center Pieces, each, at 40c Real hand made Cluny Lace Tumbler Dollies, worth up to \$6, for each, at 3.50, 2.50, 50c Real hand made Cluny Lace Clusters, worth up to \$1.00, for each, at 65c, 50c, 40c Tenerife Dollies, each, at 25c Renaissance Lace Dollies, each, at 50c Real Cross Hand-eye Cluny Dollies, each, at 65c where at \$1.00, 10-yds Cluny Dollies, each, at 65c



Silk, Net and Lingerie Shirt Waists

Midsummer Clearance Sale of HOUSEFURNISHINGS

In order to clean up our summer goods, lawn swings, settees, camp chairs and stools, croquet sets, lawn mowers, baby carriages, go-carts, water coolers, refrigerators, ice chests, sprinklers, garden hose, etc., we make a special reduction of 25 per cent for Monday only.

THE CANDIDATE IN OFFICE

Precedent Against Most of the Republican Aspirants.

FEW CABINET OFFICERS WINNERS

No President Ever Stepped Directly from the Senate to the White House as Knox and Foraker Seek to Do.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In this year's preliminary skirmishing for the republican presidential nomination seven statesmen have been more or less prominently mentioned, all except one of whom are identified. Fairbanks is vice president; Knox and Foraker are senators; Taft, Root and Cortelyou are members of the cabinet, and Shaw has recently retired from the president's official family. None of these men will be elected to the presidency unless the almost unbroken precedent is departed from in 1908. It has been a notorious fact, frequently cited in political discussion for many years, that only twice since Jefferson's time has any man who served as vice president been elected to the presidency; and the office which Mr. Fairbanks now occupies has generally been regarded by national politicians as a place in which to "shelve" ambitious statesmen.

No Shelf for Roosevelt.

The partisans of Mr. Roosevelt used to declare with much vehemence that the vice presidency to which he was elected in 1900 would never prove to be a "shelf" for him. Only three vice presidents have been elected to the presidency when they held the lower office and none of these since 1837, when Martin Van Buren was the successful standard bearer of the democratic party in the election of 1848. To find the other examples of successful vice presidential candidates for the presidency, it is necessary to go back almost to the foundation of the republic. When John Adams was elected as the successor of George Washington, and when Adams was in turn succeeded by Vice President Jefferson. Since 1824 no member of the cabinet has been elevated to the presidency of the United States, and only three in the whole history of the government. In 1824 John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts was the candidate of the Whigs against Andrew Jackson, but there was no choice by the people and Mr. Adams was elected by the votes of the house of representatives. At the time of his election Adams was secretary of state in the cabinet of President Monroe. The two immediate predecessors of President John Quincy Adams were also members of the cabinet at the time of their nomination for the presidency, James Madison being President Jefferson's secretary of state at the time of the nominating convention of 1808 and James Monroe holding the same portfolio under President Madison when he was nominated in 1816. Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams found the cabinet a stepping stone to the highest honor in the gift of the people, but this political history has never repeated itself. No man now alive can recall a time, however, when four members of the same cabinet were prominently mentioned as candidates for the presidency in the same year. Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Taft and ex-Secretary Shaw will find no precedent for the elevation of a cabinet minister, other than secretary of state, to the office of president.

Senators and the President.

Superstitious persons who may admire Mr. Foraker and Mr. Knox will probably be impressed with the fact that no senator of the United States ever stepped directly

THE CATTLE WAR IN IRELAND

Grass Farms Rapidly Going Back to Small Farms.

SOME ARMED CONFLICTS NOTED

Worst Disturbances in Athlery and Loughrea—The De Freyne Estate in Roscommon in Shocking Condition.

DUBLIN, July 27.—A second tour in the south and west strengthens the opinion that the days of the cattle ranchers are numbered and that within a measurable time the vast grass lands will be divided up and shared among the people who are now living in the bogs and on poor and unproductive holdings. Grass farm after grass farm are being given up. Obeying the demands of the people, the graziers are either abandoning the land or they are giving up undertakings to surrender them. The farmers have already won many victories and they are confident that they will be successful all along the line, and that the empty prairies of Red Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo and Galway will be peopled with comfortable farmers in the immediate future.

Came From Retirement.

A remarkable number of the presidents have come from the ranks of those statesmen who at the time of their nomination for the chief magistracy had been retired from federal office either by their own volition or by defeat. William Henry Harrison had been out of public life in Washington for twelve years when he was nominated for president. James K. Polk had not been in congress for five years. Franklin Pierce had ten years before retired from the national house of representatives and had been a nearly forgotten name in the presidential campaign by the opposition party. James Buchanan at the time of his nomination had not been in Washington official life for some years, but was minister to England. Abraham Lincoln was a member of congress, but had not been in the house for eleven years immediately prior to his election as president. Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elected in 1876, had not been in congress or any other office in Washington since 1867. He was governor of Ohio. Mr. Garfield had never been in congress or in federal office of any kind. Benjamin Harrison had been defeated for re-election to the senate by William McKinley had been defeated for return to the house of representatives, but was elected governor of Ohio. Theodore Roosevelt was never a member of congress and he had held no federal office higher than that of civil service commissioner or assistant secretary of the navy until his election as vice president. His accession to the presidential office was caused by the death of the president during his term.

KAISER'S BUSTS OF HIMSELF

Makes Gifts of His Own Likeness Till They Have Become a Fad.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—(Special.)—During the recent visit of the Kaiser it was noted that he made presents only of busts of himself to members of the government and to military, naval and court officers. These busts have had many duplicates made which they are distributing to friends and relatives. Learning that some of these authorities had been forced to go to the bust-makers to secure the manufacture of the desired souvenirs, the Kaiser has just sent on several large packages and expressed a hope that they will prove satisfactory to his friends.

HOLES UNDER LONDON

(Continued from First Page.)

Tables, all of which form agencies favoring the distribution of disease bearing materials. We feel certain that the arrangements fall lamentably short of a sanitary standard, and accordingly it must claim its victims to those diseases which are a corollary of inspiring air polluted with foul gases, human exhalations and infected dust. La Mille, the originator of the present "living statue" boom, who has accepted the invitation to ride the horse through "peeping Toms" residences at Coventry, but who has agreed to wear a more reasonable costume than Lady Godiva, is having more trouble. She is making the most emphatic protests against the decision of the London county council that "living statuary" is "undesirable." In an interview upon the subject, she said: "They cannot stop me performing. I am sure. I recognized long ago the difficulties that might arise from the misconception and prejudice of people with strong views and short sights. Draped studies in the hands of an expert can be made as beautiful as undraped. If they say the draped poses in my repertoire are 'undesirable' I would prevent Mr. Gilbert's Pymalion and Galatea from being played, because since Mary Anderson acted that play at the Lyceum and showed that it was possible for a woman to represent a statue it is now invariably the case that the woman herself represents the statue instead of the model."

Studying Cancer Growth.

The report of the imperial cancer research fund for the year 1906-7 presented to the general committee at their meeting under the presidency of the prince of Wales is attracting unusual attention in medical circles. The general summary of the superintendent, Dr. Bashford, states that "during the last year the hopes of advancing knowledge of cancer have become more and more centered in experimental investigations. We have learned from experiments more of the nature of the cancer, its constitutional conditions associated with the origin of cancer, and we have been able to form more definite conceptions of the nature of the change responsible for the rapid multiplication of cancer cells." The earlier conclusions that cancer is universal in vertebrate animals without reference to their food, that its prevalence differs greatly in extent among different races of men, that it is frequently developed in parts of the body which are subjected to continued irritation, that it is often consecutive to some direct local injury and that no single form of external agency is constantly associated with its development have all been confirmed by subsequent observation and experiment. On these grounds it is pronounced futile to seek for a hypothetical something common to all the external agencies associated with cancer and to be necessary to direct attention to the common intracellular changes which in conformity with the biological similarity of cancer throughout the vertebrates must intervene in the transformation of normal into cancerous tissue. As there is no evidence to justify the assumption that the disease is communicated from one person to another, the search for the cause in any species of animal must take into account the peculiarities of the individuals which are attacked and in those which escape. Hence questions of individual and of family liability have received increased attention during the year. In this direction an inquiry into the possible influence of an inherited tendency was a prominent place and the report shows that this inquiry to be far more difficult and more complicated by frequently unsuspected sources of error than might at

THE CATTLE WAR IN IRELAND

must not be surprised in the near future if he finds the cattlemen shooting into the crowds and shooting for results.

The writer paid a visit to the De Freyne estate in Roscommon. This property of Lord De Freyne is a mere agricultural slum and the peasants live in the dirtiest poverty on patches of bog land which only produce in response to incessant hard labor. It is one of the most congested districts and one of the poorest in Ireland, and three years ago the sheriff was busy there evicting peasants who found it impossible to pay their rents. The government has decided to take the majority of the peasants away from the estate and place them on grass lands in other parts of Roscommon, but those whose neighbors they are to become declare that they will not allow this and will drive them back to Frenchpark. They say they want the land for themselves and will not allow strangers to come in and take up any part of it. This aspect of the case gives the estates commissioners some concern. It would be almost impossible to drive through a more mournful, deserted and depressing region than those midland counties of brown bog and empty prairie. Hour after hour one passes along by undrained peat land covered with reeds and grazing land loaded with stones and nettles. The flat country stretches from horizon to horizon and now and again one comes to the little white cabin of the peasant who works hard day after day on the little patch assigned to him, striving to make ends meet. As they are the most successful in the bogs are dreary wastes save for the bits of fuel cut from them by the peasants. But in the near future they may be the cause of bringing riches to the country.

Regarding the grazing war the attorney general has departed from his custom up to the present by ordering bills to be presented at the assizes against men who were tried by nationalist magistrates and acquitted. This determination has amused the people, who declare that the government will not get a jury to convict unless they send the cases for trial in outside counties, which is improbable. Kings county and Sligo are the only counties in the western province where a bench has been set up for cattle raiding, and the prisoners in the latter case were men sent there from the county of Roscommon.

In the meantime more and more police are being taken from other districts and sent to the disturbed areas. The entire reserve has been exhausted and the authorities are constantly sending out for recruits and they calculate that in addition to the revenue cheap power will bring in the sale of the by-products will yield considerable wealth.

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Experience in Siberia.

"On the way we made several attempts which were unsuccessful owing to the close watch of an overwhelming number of gendarmes and Cossacks who escorted us. In this manner we arrived close to the town of Verkhodinsk in Eastern Siberia. At a distance of a two days journey from Irkutsk we were informed that I should be sent to the desolate district of Borguskin, from which an escape would have been almost impossible. We had no time to lose and it was arranged that I should instead of walking with the other prisoners. At an appointed spot in a forest road our comrades who had followed from Russia, were to be in waiting with a carriage to take me off. The horse of the prison van was to be lamed so that we could linger behind the rest of the convoy. But although I simulated illness the officer of the escort at the last moment would not allow me to travel in the van, so I took a strong emetic, the effects of which assured him of the precarious condition of my health, and I obtained permission to drive. In the meantime a fellow convict made with a small pocketknife small cuts in the legs of the horse just above the hoofs and rubbed camphor into the wounds, with the result

that the horse soon began to limp and we were compelled to linger behind the remainder of the convoy. We soon reached the forest and when we arrived at the prearranged spot the driver was prevailed upon to inspect the lame foot of the horse. While doing so he was overpowered. "I jumped into another carriage and was driven posthaste to Verkhodinsk, where I took a train to Vladivostok and proceeded to Tokio."

Russian Hides in England.

Karpovitch, the hero of one of the most sensational murder trials of modern times, is hiding in one of the smaller provincial towns. After he succeeds in getting "lost" he expects to return to Russia, though he has only just succeeded in making his escape to England across Siberia. During his stay in this country he does not object to being interviewed provided only that the newspaper men will not make public his whereabouts, as he fears the secret Russian police.

Being a member of the nihilist fighting organization, he had been chosen to assassinate General Bogaleff, whom he shot down in St. Petersburg. In the course of his long trial in February, the proceedings of which were kept secret, the Nihilist organization served the judges with death sentences which they threatened to carry out in case of the conviction of their comrade.

Terrorized in this manner, the judges did not dare to condemn the man to death, but sentenced him to a lifelong exile. This, however, did not satisfy the terrorists, who, true to their word, have up to the present moment shot two of the three judges. In March Karpovitch was sent to Siberia and from the date of his departure plans were in operation to secure his freedom, and on April 12 he made a daring escape. Karpovitch wears a souvenir watch chain made of revolver bullets joined together with silver wires.

"It is," he said, "made of bullets which I had on me when I shot Bogaleff and I carried either for him or his suite. Unfortunately, I could not fire them all."

"My friends got hold of them and after my escape they presented me with this chain in token of gratitude for my work. The chain, by the way, was made by a friend who has since been shot."

"When I was sent to Siberia there were unknown to the authorities five other members of my party in the convoy of prisoners. At the same time a number of free men followed us from station to station in order to assist me in my flight."

Another feature of the present situation is that all over Bengal national schools financed entirely by Bengalis and disclaiming all connection with the government are springing up. Moreover in Calcutta the students of the government-aided colleges are openly defying the recent government circulars prohibiting students from attending political meetings. The students, however, are not in the least afraid. Not only do they willingly address the meetings, but they even ignore the reporters to publish their names in the newspapers.

REVOLT IMPENDS IN BENGAL

Serious Conditions Hardly Appreciated by English, Who Are the Rulers.

CALCUTTA, July 27.—(Special.)—As a result of three recent tours in the most affected districts of Bengal, it may be said definitely that the serious nature of the situation is hardly realized by Europeans in the other part of India or even at home. Many Europeans were interviewed, both official and nonofficial and the mistonaries at the various stations were interrogated and all agreed that the disaffection was the result of a campaign of sedition directed from Calcutta, the agencies employed being not only the press and the platform, but the active organization known as the National Volunteers which has local branches in almost every town and village. These volunteers are being trained in archery and in the use of sticks and swords by well paid professional instructors. They preach everywhere revolt against the raj and actively push a boycott, terrorizing those using or selling British goods.

Men who cannot be threatened and who still retain relations with the English officials are punished by means of the boycott, either social or business. And undoubtedly the boycott is the deadliest weapon that can be employed against the Hindu. The rural police are too weak and in some cases too disaffected themselves to take action. Where the British and Mohammedan officials have attempted to investigate the situation they have found themselves unable to obtain evidence, witnesses having fled to the mountains. Naturally in this condition of affairs the people are gradually losing their respect for order and authority. Companies of Gurkhas from Assam and military police from other provinces are posted in small batches in the larger villages and at the river stations.

The worst feature of the situation, however, is the growing number of assaults upon Europeans. A traffic officer is authorized for the statement that there is a danger of certain sections of the Assam-Bengal railway being closed entirely owing to the reluctance of the guards and the drivers to take the trains. On one occasion no fewer than fifteen guards refused to work a train. Mohammedans in charge of the river steamers have also been assaulted both on the steamers and from the bank. The last case reported was of a particularly daring nature because with the aid of the members of the mob wore the uniform badge of the National Volunteers as a distinguishing mark.

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