Toys, Books, Games, Dolls and Sleds almost given away.

PRICES CUT AGAIN FOR TO-MORROW

Every department in our establishment is still complete—Every department in the house has a certain amount of goods suitable and particularly adapted for holiday presents—Your choice, right now, is almost unlimited—and yet we must—ABSOLUTELY MUST—sell out all such goods by tomorrow night—The only way to force this clearing—is to cut the price—and this we have done with a vengeance.

BOSTON STORE

OMAHA J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS. 16 & DOUGLAS

Toilet Cases, Pictures, —AND— Bric-a-Brac, will be closed out At less than Half Price.

This is your opportunity to buy

Fine Furs

Our purchase of a New York manufacturers' entire stock of furs at about the cost of the raw skins, enables us to offer you the greatest bargains you ever heard of.

Collarettes

—fine, well made garments, all nicely lined, handsomely trimmed.

98c for collarettes worth $3.00
$1.50 for half sheared collarettes—worth $4.00.
$2.50 for electric seal collarettes, tab front—worth $6.00.
$3.98 for combination fur collarettes—worth $7.50.
$4.98 for combination fur collarettes, tab front—worth $10.00.

Stolls and Scarfs

Come and inspect the garments and you will realize that they are worth every cent we claim them to be worth.

2.98 for near marten Scarfs—worth $5.00.
4.90 for red fox Scarfs—worth $10.00.
4.90 for mink scarf worth $10.00.
4.90 for marten Scarfs, worth $10.00.
5.98 for sable fox scarfs, worth $12.00.
9.98 for stone marten scarfs—worth $17.00.

Muffs of All Kinds

We mention but a few of the grades, but we are offering exceptional values in the very finest furs.

98c for half sheared muff, worth $2.00.
$1.69 for electric seal muff, worth $3.00.
$1.98 for astrakhan muffs, worth $3.00.
$2.98 for near seal muffs, worth $5.00.
$3.98 for near marten muffs, worth $6.00.

Children's & Misses' Sets

$1.50 for combination sets, worth $2.50.
$2.50 for white thibet sets, worth $4.00.
$3.98 for near seal sets, worth $6.00.
$4.50 for imitation stone marten sets—worth $6.50.

$13.50 FOR $25 ASTRAKHAN AND ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS. These garments are mostly from the New York purchase—but we have supplemented them with those from our regular stock that sold for $20, $22.50 and $25. Investigate this offer—it will pay you.

$57.50 FOR $100.00 PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS—Have you ever heard the equal of this offer? They are made with blended mink collars and reveres, strictly high grade in every particular. Actual $79, $85 and $100 values for $57.50.

$98.00 FOR $175 SEALSKIN JACKETS—If you ever expect to buy one, now is your chance. We are selling all the sealskins that were formerly sold for $135.00 and up to $175.00 at $98.00 tomorrow. They are all this season's stock—every garment is elegantly lined and well made.

Tomorrow we will close out

The Entire Stock of Silks

Purchased from a New York Importer at ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUES. They are all the newest styles and latest colorings and at low prices, we are offering them at, are by far the best silk values of the year.

All kinds of Fancy Silks—surahs, brocades, etc., suitable for fancy work, trimmings and waists—worth 50c a yard—sale price..... **15c**

Fine waist silks, dress silks and satins, taffetas, black and colored, China silk 27 inches wide, 36-inch fine plain and changeable lining silks, plain and figured drapery silks, that usually retail at 75c a yard—all on sale Monday, per yard..... **29c**

High grade silks in the new and most fashionable designs—light and dark silks—including a lot of printed warp satin brocades, black and colored dress silks, Cheney Bros.' foulards, 27-inch rustling taffetas, 36-inch best Lyons dye Japanese silks in black and all colors, actual $1.00 and $1.50 values—per yard..... **49c and 69c**

Enterprise Silk Flannels—30 pieces of this popular fabric came in the other day. We are offering them at a very special price—98c a yard. The following shades predominate—cream, rose, old rose, apple green, automobile, yachting, porcelain, willow silver, navy, cardinal, turquoise, ciel and black. We are sole agents for this fabric. The genuine is marked "extra fine" on the salvage—Monday, per yard..... **98c**

Black Dress Silks—75 pieces on sale—in satin regent, poreit merveille, satin Lumineux, peau de soie, cashmere, gros grain, faille solide, pure dye bonnet guaranteed taffetas. These silks are worth $1.50 and $2.50 a yard—tomorrow we place the entire lot on sale at, yard..... **1.00**

Extra Special Silk Waist Patterns $2.98

We have taken from our silk department all the fine waist silks, (in both evening and street shades), all the odd lengths that range from 3½ to 4 yards, and offer you the choice of these choice patterns at less than half their worth..... **2.98**

A silk waist pattern is a royal Xmas gift for any lady.

Buy Dress Patterns for Christmas Gifts

Entire Dress Patterns at $1.75—Each pattern contains 7 yards of very choice dress materials including silk and wool mixtures—two-toned granites, homespuns, Roman plaids, mohair, jacquards, melrose suitings, English coverts, tweeds, diagonals, whipcords, Bedford cords, German henriettas and French serges, in black and all colors. Dress patterns are practical Christmas gifts. The price we offer these fine 7-yard patterns at is really marvelous..... **1.75**

Entire Dress Patterns at $2.98—This lot includes a good assortment of new imported dress fabrics for tailor gowns and swell street dresses—such as silk and wool bengalines, English vigerouxs, mohair, poplins, habit cloths, armures, changeable velours, prunellas, satin soliels, and many other desirable weaves in all the leading shades. These are extra wide goods and are being sold for up to $1.50 a yard. Entire dress patterns of from 6 to 7 yards go tomorrow for..... **2.98**

$10 and $12 Dress Patterns on Sale for $5.00

This lot is comprised of extremely stylish imported and domestic dress fabrics—including the following—new satin faced venetians, English broadcloths, camel's hair, zibalines, pebble cheviots, Empress cloths, kerseys, vicunas and silk and wool pierolas, in black and colors—each piece contains from 6 to 7 yards—enough for a full dress pattern. The goods are worth up to $2.50 a yard—entire pattern on sale tomorrow for..... **5.00**

Xmas Slipper Sale.

Everything in Slippers for Everybody

Men's Leather Lined Slippers....$1.50

Men's Chamois Lined Slippers....$1.50

Men's Beaver Slippers.....$1.50

Men's Kid Lined Slippers.....$1.50

Men's Leather Slippers $1, 89c, 65c

Men's Velvet Slippers 50c, 59c, 65c

Ladies' Beaded Slippers, $2.50 to $5.00

Ladies' Strap Sandals, 98c, $1.25, $1 50, $1.75, $2, $2.50

Ladies' Warm Slippers, 29c, 39c, 59c, 75., 89c, 98c, $1.50

Silverware and Novelties at Half.

Our great stock of fine Silverware, Jewelry, Sterling Novelties, Manicuring Sets, Toilet sets, Shaving sets, Albums, Watches, Clocks, etc., etc., must be disposed of. Prices like these will do the work—

A very choice line of jewelry on sale at 25c; including handsome tie pins, brooches, studs, etc., in hundreds of different designs, with beautiful stone settings. Each put up on velvet cushion. Also fine chains, charms, pearl handle knives, and pearl handle pens and pencils—(2 in box) worth up to $1.00—all go at..... **25c**

Sterling Silver Novelties of every description, including button hooks, curling irons, darners, manicuring requisities, etc., etc.—all at..... **25c**
Military brushes, ebony handle sterling trimmed—per pair only..... **98c**
Opera glasses, beautiful frame and lenses—$4.00 kind, for..... **1.98**
Sterling Silver thimbles worth 35c, for..... **19c**
Handsome brooches, very choice and beautiful designs—50c and 75c kind, for..... **25c**
Handsome tobacco and cigar jars—quadruple plated silver top—$1.50 value, for..... **98c**
Handsome clocks, correct time keepers—with rustic stand—at..... **98c**
Handsome set rings, solid gold, with genuine settings—$4.00 values, for..... **1.98**
Beautiful purses, in morocco, real seal and full calf, leather lined, at..... **49c**
Beautiful chain bracelets, with lock—heavy rolled gold—only..... **98c**
Ebony back brushes, fine stock, worth 75c, for..... **49c**
Toilet sets, consisting of comb, brush and mirror, nicely embossed, in satin lined case..... **1.25**
Shaving sets in handsome satin lined case only..... **1.39**

Albums at Just Half Price.

2-piece set, quadruple plated sugar and creamer—$5.00 value—for..... **2.98**
Boys' New England watches, open face, fine movement, silver nickel, warranted for 1 year—special..... **2.49**
Men's 16 size watches, Essex case, 20-year guarantee, stamped and warranted, Elgin movement, 15 jewel—special sale..... **12.98**
Ladies' 6 size hunting case watch, hand engraved, solid gold raised figures, with 15 jewel, Elgin movement, warranted for 20 years—special..... **15.98**

Buy Handkerchiefs for Gifts

Every grade, every variety and every style of handkerchief is here. We have an unlimited stock to choose from. Fine, sheer, linen, lawn and silk handkerchiefs, hemstitched, plain and fancy bordered, Swiss embroidered lace and fine initial handkerchiefs from 3½c to $3.50. We are offering some very exceptional values that you ought to take advantage of tomorrow.

Plain white and fancy bordered handkerchiefs in all widths of hemstitching—lace and embroidered handkerchiefs—good qualities, beautiful patterns—worth up to 25c each—go at..... **3½c, 5c**

Plain and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs—every imaginable style, including initial, drawn thread open work handkerchiefs—worth up to $1.00 each—go in four lots tomorrow—at..... **8½c, 19c, 25c, 49c**

Fine Imported Handkerchiefs—Swiss embroidered and lace edged, all high class goods, made especially for fine trade—50c and 75c values—on sale tomorrow—for..... **25c**

Extra fine linen embroidered and lace edged handkerchiefs, also open worked and drawn thread hemstitched handkerchiefs, exquisite designs—worth $1.00—on sale—for..... **49c**

Pure Irish linen handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen, nicely hemstitched, all widths of hems, also hand embroidered initial handkerchiefs, at..... **10c, 15c, 25c**

Great Reductions on Men's Fine Xmas

Neckwear

$1.50 Neckwear for 50c—We offer you choice of any man's neckties in the house. They comprise the newest styles and patterns and richest designs—values up to $1.50—all go at **50c**

50c Neckwear for 25c—All our 50c grade of neckwear, including four-in-hands tecks and imperials, in almost endless variety of styles and patterns go tomorrow—at..... **25c**

$1.00 Mufflers for 50c—Your choice of all the $1 oxford style mufflers tomorrow for..... **50c**

$2.50 Mufflers for $1.25—Your choice of all the oxford style mufflers that sold for up to $2.50, tomorrow for..... **1.25**

Smoking Jackets at less than cost.

All the Smoking Jackets in the house that are worth up to $5.00—go tomorrow—at..... **2.50**

Our finest golf cloth and all silk Smoking Jackets, that sold at $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50—go at..... **5.00**

PEKIN LOOTED TO A FINISH

Specimen Instance of the Riot of Robbery and Murder in China's Capital.

SCENES SKETCHED BY AN AMERICAN

Cold-Blooded Bayoneting and Looting by the Allied Vanguard of Civilization in the Land of the Heathen.

Recent dispatches from China gave an inkling of the friction that recently prevailed between General Chaffee, commander of the American forces, and Field Marshal von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the allies. According to the accounts, General Chaffee wrote a warm letter to the field marshal condemning the looting of cities by the allies. The field marshal took offense at the expressions of the American commander and returned the letter. Thereupon General Chaffee modified the phraseology employed, the field marshal accepted the amended letter, and the incident closed.

The exact words employed by General Chaffee are not known, but he might have searched the vast vocabulary of the English language without finding words of adequate strength to condemn the orgie of murder and robbery indulged in by the allied forces of the civilized powers operating in China. Some idea of the extent of the looting of Pekin may be had from the following letter written by James Reed Hull, correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal:

When I recall my experience during the recent campaign with the relief column in China I shudder at the mere thought of certain events. Much has been written in regard to the cruelty of the Japanese and Russian soldiers, and yet there is much left to tell. The two incidents which I am about to recount will give a fairly good idea of what the soldiers of the two greatest powers in Asia are capable of doing when in hostile territory.

One day I was riding with a Russian pack train from Tung Chow to Pekin. The packers were Chinese coolies who had been impressed by the Russians. Our road lay through the cornfields. The air was close, being filled with dust, and the sun's rays beat mercilessly upon us. By noon the packers began to groan under their heavy loads. The captain in command gave orders for the train to rest ten minutes. The Chinese were just on the point of removing their packs and the Russian guards were about to seek shady nooks in the corn, when a Cossack came galloping madly up the trail, his horse covered with foam and his rifle in his hand.

"For the love of the 'little father,' hasten," he cried. "Chinese cavalry is in pursuit of you and only a mile away."

There was a French Red Cross nurse with the train, who shrieked with fear and bundled herself into her rickshaw with little grace. The guards, who had been lying in the corn smoking cigarettes, sprang to their feet and slipped cartridges into the chambers of their rifles.

Prodded with Bayonets.

The shrill order for the packers to resume their loads rang out. Some of the more fatigued rose slowly, expressing their discontent in low murmurs. They had not understood the cossack's words and were not aware of the danger that was threatening us. The guards put an end to this insubordination by prodding the dissatisfied packers with bayonets. Three minutes later we were moving up the road at a pace which forced me to trot my pony to keep up. The coolies were trotting along, bending low under their loads, their bare backs covered with perspiration. There were some shots fired in our rear and turning in my saddle I saw a troop of Chinese cavalry halting 300 yards away on a little knoll. Some of the cavalrymen dismounted and began to fire at us. Orders were given to our guards not to answer. Several of the packers were wounded by the Chinese fire. The Russians immediately stripped off the packs and bayoneted the wounded men. When our position was most perilous a troop of Japanese cavalry came to the rescue and put the Chinese to rout.

The Russian captain in charge of the pack train, with poor grace, thanked the Japanese officer who had led his cavalry to our assistance. The feeling of animosity is very strong between Russians and Japanese. Gracefully saluting, however, the dapper little "Jap" rode away and the surly Slav, with a scowl darkening his countenance, gave the order for the train to move forward.

"Kill the Fool!"

The coolies, still trembling with fear, regained their packs and the march was resumed. I was riding in the rear when I noticed one of the oldest packers, a man who must have been at least 60 years of age, fall beneath his load. A guard, with an imprecation, pricked the exhausted man with his bayonet. The old fellow struggled to his feet and trudged on. I watched him staggering along for a time and finally suggested to the guard that I be allowed to carry the old coolie's pack. The soldier consented and the pack was handed to me.

The moment the coolie was relieved of his load two soldiers grabbed him roughly by shoulders and threw him roughly to one side of the road. Then they began to prick him on the chest with their bayonets. The old man shrieked for mercy. The captain, hearing his cries, ripped out an oath.

"Kill the fool!" he cried to the corporal in charge.

The corporal lunged at the Chinese twice before his bayonet point found the heart. The old man fell to the ground, shivered and died. I reined in my horse, let the train pass, threw the Russian pack into the corn and rode after my companions.

Tragedy in a Melon Patch.

Another day, while on the march between Chan Chia Wan and Pekin with a Japanese field battery two of the artillerymen and myself went into a melon patch that had been sighted from the road. While we were searching for ripe melons one of my "Jap" companions discovered an old Chinese peasant hiding in the corn nearby. He caught the old man by the queue, pulled him out into the open and before I had an opportunity to interfere beheaded him with one stroke of his artillery sword.

Five minutes later another soldier found a Chinese boy whom I judged to be about 5 years old, hiding in the corn. I interceded for the little fellow's life, but the "Japs" only grinned and shook their heads. One of them grabbed the boy's queue and held him up by it, while another bared his arm, drew his short sword and with one strong stroke decapitated the child.

The little head rolled among the melons and the Japs sat down in sight of it to discuss a melon. Horrified and sick at heart, I rode away.

Sacking of Pekin.

This is the story of the recent sacking of the Chinese capital by the allies. Chinese historians record similar occurrences in the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the thirteenth century the Mongolians, or western Tartars, overran China, then under the famed Ming dynasty, and carried fire and sword to the very gates of the Temple of Heavenly Peace. In A. D. 1664 the Manchu Tartars established themselves in Pekin and placed a prince of their own blood on the Chinese throne after decapitating the last of the Ming emperors. In 1860 the British and French looted and burned the summer palace of a descendant of the first Manchurian, destroying all in its path and as a final blow looted Pekin and butchered thousands of its inhabitants.

The allies came to Pekin to revenge a great wrong and found a partially deserted city of great wealth. The strictest orders were issued against looting, but the lust for loot seemed to have seized the whole allied army and men risked reputation and hope of promotion in the mighty rush for riches of the Chinese capital. It was only human nature for men to act so. With unclaimed and unprotected wealth in abundance on every hand it was almost too much to ask men to keep hands off.

This condition of affairs existed for several days and then a change came. Those in command began to regain their reason and, although looting went on just the same, it was on a different scale.

Americans Also Cruel.

If a Chinaman with loot was caught in that part of the city guarded by the American troops he was usually put to death without even so much as a trial. In other parts of the city, guarded by the troops of other nations, he was given his life and allowed to take such things as were necessary for his personal comfort. The Americans were the only ones who made use of the death penalty to punish looters and on account of the fact that it was very difficult to discriminate between the looter and the man who was carrying away his own property many innocent men were shot.

To Lieutenant Kilbourne of the Fourteenth infantry, a young officer who had distinguished himself by his work in the sanitary department of Manila, was given the office of chief of police of the American district. His orders from General Chaffee were to put to death all Chinese caught looting. Kilbourne was a good soldier, and, although it tried him sorely, he carried out his orders until one day a patrol brought before him nine coolies who had been caught in the act of taking clothing. He did not have the heart to put the men to death for so trivial an offense, especially after he learned that they had taken the clothing to keep themselves warm during the cool nights. He reported the matter to General Chaffee and asked for instructions. His orders were finally modified to such an extent that it was left to his own discretion whether he would make use of the death penalty or not.

A portion of the American contingent was encamped within the walls of the Temple of Agriculture, whither the emperor used to go every three years to pray for good crops. The guards at the entrances to the temple had orders to search every one passing in except commissioned officers and to confiscate articles that appeared to be loot. In this manner vast quantities of valuable silks and furs came into the possession of the officers, the sale of which would have yielded each one an independent fortune.

The English System.

The English adopted an auction system. It yielded a gain to the men as well as the officers. An auction was held at the British legation. At this plunder that had fallen to the share of the British was sold. These sales took place daily for two weeks. The proceeds were equally divided among the companies comprising the English contingent.

After these sales commenced, loot was carried on openly about the town, for any one could say, "Why, I bought this at the British sale. What right have you to take it from me?"

What were some of the valuables to be found in Pekin?

Everything one would associate with the Orient—articles that have been the envy of the world for centuries, that neither money nor love could purchase; articles that would upset the mind of the enthusiastic collector and connoisseur of curios, rare ermine and sable robes. I have seen rough Russians from Siberia, sons of convicts, sleeping on furs such as the "white father" himself does not possess, and some of these maltreated robes had embroidered in their brocade exteriors the crest of the imperial family of China—the five-clawed golden dragon, sacred in Chinese eyes. Many magnificent pearls fell into the hands of the vandal allies.

Prince Ching's renowned collection was partially removed by a detachment of General Ma's cavalry before the flight of the imperial household from Pekin, but several of the larger chests containing jewels of inestimable value were taken by the Russians. The storerooms of the dowager's private palace were entered and despoiled and the emperor's harem was looted, as a British officer remarked, "to the queen's taste." Silver bullion was found in great quantities, the Japanese getting the larger share of it. Coins are rarely used by the Chinese of the interior provinces. Trade in the interior is invariably carried on with small pieces of rough bullion varying in value from 75 cents to $5. A few gold bars now and then appear in circulation. This primitive method of exchange placed the Chinese at a disadvantage, when it came to concealing their wealth. It was quite impossible to keep from the prying looter's eyes a room resembling a coal-bin piled to the ceiling with silver shoes—"sysee." This word is the Chinese for women's shoes, and the name is applied to the silver pieces because in the olden time in China before the government mints existed debts were paid and bargains made by doling out so many shoes full of silver. Hence when the government mints were established the silver was minted in the form of a shoe. Such is the custom today. This is a fair example of the desire of the Chinese to adhere to the customs and laws of antiquity.

The Japs Were "On."

The Japanese, who have had spies in Pekin from time immemorial, knew where the largest deposits of silver were concealed—that is, Baron Yamanguchi and General Fukushima did—and they acted according to instructions from the mikado when they took immediate possession of the imperial mints and proceeded to cart off the silver to the Japanese legation, where, when I left Pekin, there were three large chambers piled high with "sysee." This wealth will eventually find its way into the treasury at Tokio and help to defray the expense of maintaining the Japanese army in China. Aside from the silver the Japanese got but little. The Russians made the biggest haul of jewels. The British, by the auctioneering of loot, were more than recompensed for the hardships of the campaign, but what the Americans got was in most cases obtained by single-handed effort.

French "Did" Chaffee.

Once we had a treasure amount to 3,000,000 Spanish dollars in our hands, besides the finest collection of porcelain ware in China, worth as much more, but Chaffee allowed himself to be duped out of it by the French. This treasure was to be had in the Pekin home of Li Hung Chang. The house or palace was on the outskirts of the territory assigned to the Americans to guard. The French commanding officer, whose territory lay next to ours, being apprised of the whereabouts of the treasure by his Chinese interpreter, called upon Chaffee and with marked politeness and great deference requested the permission of the American general to extend the French district a short ways into ours for the sake of "compactness." Chaffee expressed his willingness to comply with the French request, never dreaming that he was being hoodwinked, and the next day our patrols were shortened. French soldiers were on guard at Li Hung Chang's palace, and the silver was being removed to the French cathedral. Subsequently it was distributed among the French. Alas for Li Hung Chang's beautiful recollection of porcelain. The marines from Saigon and Tonquin made their garlic stews in vases of great antiquity without even the faintest idea of the sacrilege they were committing. Out of old bowls of the Ming dynasty they swilled their watery claret. And in course of time the better part of the collection was reduced to fragments. When affairs became more settled, inquiries were made for the Li Hung Chang collection, and the story of its destruction became public property, much to the discomfiture of the French commander, who, by the way, considered himself quite a connoisseur of pottery and all ancient Chinese ware.

One of the most striking features of the looting was the punishment given Chinese looters by the allies. As has been said before, the Americans shot all Chinamen caught in the act of looting in their district. In the Japanese district the Chinese were given to understand that they were privileged to loot and in fact they were protected by the Japanese guards while doing so. What was more natural for a Chinese looter than to wander across the Japanese border into our territory, where, instead of receiving the protection of the guards, he was promptly placed under arrest and shot without the semblance of a trial. Several executions took place before the Chinese learned to avoid that portion of the city guarded by American soldiers. In other districts they were allowed a free hand, the only drawback being the desire of the guards and wandering soldiers to make them surrender their more valuable articles.

American Measures Too Severe.

At first thought it would seem that the severe measures used by the Americans were the best, but, as a matter of fact, it was quite the contrary. The richer Chinese had fled, leaving a great quantity of ungarded property behind, which they had no intention of reclaiming. The Boxer disturbances and mob law which were in full force in Pekin just previous to the arrival of the allies had left a large percentage of the population paupers, and many of these, through sheer necessity, stayed behind to welcome the relief column. Thousands, it could be plainly seen, were straving. Old men and women, shrivcled and filthy lepers, others suffering with infectious diseases peculiar to China, sat along the line of march, humbly begging for alms as we entered the city. According to every law of humanity, this suffering multitude should have been relieved by the allies. But at that time the soldiers were in want of food and raiment themselves. Therefore, the quartermaster's departments could not well afford togive anything to the suffering Chinese. So a famine came, and the Chinese, driven to desperation by starvation, naturally sought the unprotected food and clothing supplies left by the refugees. For this reason Chaffee made a great mistake when he decreed that looting should be punishable by death. It is sad to say, but nevertheless true, that on one or two occasions, poor, half-starved coolies, suffering from exposure sought refuge in houses in the American district only to be turned out next morning and shot.

At the time it didn't seem so heartless for battle was in the air and death was liable to come to any one of us at any moment. We had all become quite accustomed to viewing decomposing bodies. I had seen dogs and pigs in the Philippines tearing at rotten human flesh with as much gusto as if regaling themselves on rare bits, but not until I went to Pekin did I behold cannibalism resorted to in order to maintain life.

Unquestionably many lawless Chinese remained in Pekin for the purpose of lotting and a great many of these had previous knowledge of the rich stores of loot; but in most cases they didn't reveal their purpose until the first excitement was over with. Then it was too late, for highwaymen were abroad, who would just as soon spit a Chinaman as eat a good dinner. These highwaymen were recruited from all classes. Anyone with a white face was eligible to become a bandit, then a most profitable role because it only required an hour or so of careless loitering in sparsely guarded districts to come upon a rich Chinaman and relieve him of his load and, incidentally, if he resisted to measure the distance through his heart with a sword's point.

For Hoarseness.

Benj. Ingerson of Hutton, Ind., says he had not spoken a word above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used largely by speakers and singers. Take no substitute. Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; Dillon's drug store, South Omaha.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

After working as a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for just half a century Joseph West of Cumberland, Md., has been retired on a pension at the age of 75. In all the years of his employment he never received the slightest injury, never had a wreck of any consequence and at no time was a man of his crew killed.

Thomas Gaither of Hancock Station, Md., killed four big porkers that had been fed on the refuse from a dining car. While making the sausage a hard substance stopped the grinder. When removed it proved to be a beautiful solitaire diamond ring. It was sent to Baltimore for inspection, and came back with the information that the diamond alone was worth at least $600. The ring was mutilated, but the stone was unharmed.

Unique, indeed, was that dinner given in Philadelphia the other day, where a justice of the supreme court whose hobby is historical portraits was invited to sit down with a score of guests, each of whom rides his own particular hobby. One's hobby was engraving, another's was autographs, another's was precious stones, another's was original manscripts, another's was stamps, and so on through the whole category of hobbies.

Colonel George P. Gross of Kansas City has a spoon that cost him $19,000. Years ago he was offered that sum for his share in a Mexican mine. He refused, and a day or two later the property was flooded by rains. Then came a cave-in, which ruined the property. Out of the ore on the bank Mr. Gross had a silver spoon made, and that is all he has to show for his $19,000. A former Indianapolis man had a dozen, acquired in a similar way, that cost him $10,000 apiece.

F. J. Smith, the well known politician and ex-sheriff of Emmet county, Ohio, is circulating a petition to clear his record in the civil war which reveals a romantic statement of facts. In the early 60s his older brother, Garrison E. Smith of St. Clair, was enlisted in Company H, Fourth volunteer infantry. When he was to start his wife was sick unto death and Flavel J., by consent of the officers, took his place, served and was mustered out under the name of his brother, Garrison E. Smith. His petition asks that the record be corrected to carry his name.

It would appear that a man's life may twice be put in jeopardy for the same offense. Howard Curtis Benham of Batavia, N. Y., was charged with poisoning his wife, but was acquitted by the jury. Now the guardians of his infant son bring suit to prevent Benham from taking possession of the property for which the crime is said to have been committed. The only issue in this new suit is as to whether Benham did or did not kill his wife, and a curious situation will develop should the present case go against him.

Dorothy Creede, 5 years old, living at San Francisco, is to receive $3,000,000 from Nicholas Creede, the Colorado millionaire, providing she leads a proper and virtuous life until she is 20 years old. Such are the terms of the will. Little Dorothy's life thus far has been as romantic as novel. She is the granddaughter of a California pioneer named Walker, but her father committed suicide when ill luck fell on him, and the mother was thought to be on her dying bed when Creede stepped in and adopted the girl baby. She made his home happy for one year. Then he died and willed her his fortune. She is now in her mother's charge and is to be carefully reared so she may fulfill the conditions of Creede's will.

Does Your Wife Suffer?

Ladies suffer terribly from constipation, sick headaches. Cascarets Candy Cathartic give quick relief. Keep a box handy. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Reveries of an Elderly Spinster.

Chicago Tribune: Anyhow, it's my own fault.

I've had plenty of offers in my time.

That's more than that sneaking Delia Hykes can say.

Men used to rave about my complexion. It hasn't changed so much.

I've never seen a man that was worth sitting up till after midnight either with or for.

I could have had Hal Quinby if I had wanted him, but who would marry a man that had swallowed his chin?

I don't have half as much trouble as Mag Sputterwell has, and she's only been married ten years. Looks 100 years old.

Still, I don't like to see impudent men get up and offer me a seat when I go inside a street car. I take the seat, but I look daggers at 'em.

There's some married women that don't want to acknowledge they're growing old. Mrs. Higgsworthy tries to dress like a young girl, and she makes a perfect guy of herself. She's 57 if she's a day.

I suppose some men would laugh at me because I think so much of Tabby, but I would rather have a clean cat about the house than a man with a nasty old pipe and a three day's growth of beard. I don't have to sew anybody's buttons on either.