land in the empire, yet last year it yielded

the central government only a little over

33,000,000 taeis. The collection of this tax

is still in the hands of the Chingse officials,

control, it will not be surprising to learn

that the amount assessed and collected

from the people aggregates more than five

perial government. From the area of land

taxed and the known rate of taxation, it is

estimated that the amount collected from

the people on account of this land tax ag-

gregates about 160,000,000 taels (\$117,500,000)

per annum. The difference between this

sum and the \$25,000,000 received by the

Pekin government represents the "squeeze

of the army of officials through whose

hands the money must pass before reaching

ment a sum equal to that now received

Such a sum would pay 5 per cent interest

per annum on a debt of 1,000,000,000 taels

(\$730,000,000) and Jeave a sum sufficiently

debt in about fifteen years. When it is

It is, of course, true that China is un-

able to pay in each any such sum as that

pay a sum of \$100,000,000, which will be

in China. However, the very purpose of

China were able to pay them at once in

cash. The purpose of exacting such an

enormous indemnity from China is to place

It under bonds to secure its future good

behavior. It can be done only by imposing

will exhaust its surplus revenue for years

chase and manufacture of war materials

and supplies which has been going on since

the disastrous collapse of the imperial arms

The powers should, therefore, accept from

China the payment in cash of such a sum

as will cover the actual pecuniary loss in-

assignment of the land tax and its ad-

ministration by a foreign commissioner as

the security for the great burden of

punitive damages that shall be laid upon

it, each of the powers receiving its propor-

tion of the total damages in bonds of a

uniform issue so secured. Such an issue of

bonds would also be a guaranty of the

territorial integrity of China, for it would

create a joint and several interest among

the powers for preserving the empire's

integrity. . If the powers attempted to divide

the empire they would destroy the security

THE OLD TIMERS.

James B. Ireland, centenarian, died at his home at Skiliman, Hancock county, Ky., January 13. He was born June 4, 1797, and had lived in three centuries. Had he lived until the 4th of next June he would have been 104 years old. He was a remarkable man in many respects.

GUY MORRISON WALKER.

in the war with Japan.

for their debt

to come and so prevent the enormous pur

ample to cover all actual damage or loss

understood that such results can be se-

times the amount which reaches the im-

and, with the known corruption of such

CHINA PAY THE BILL? ing to the quality, levied on all the arable

BOWLING INTEREST EBBS NOT

Ne Lull in Enthusiasm Engendered by the Exhilarating Sport.

New Organization Formed by the Members of Prominent Card Club-Gossip of the Bowlers Picked Up at Random.

Because of the postponement of several games scheduled for last week there has been no change in the standing of the teams belonging to the city bowling league. There has been no luli in the enthusiasm displayed by individual bowlers, however, and the week has been productive of an exceptionally large number of good scores. In the lists appear the names of some new men who are now beginning to be classed with the top-notchers as the result of diligent practice and frequent indulgence in the

Omaha women are beginning to evince a more pronounced interest in the game and since the news has gone abroad that it is quite the thing for the women to indulge in the exhibarating sport the fad has been taken up by a large number of prominent ladies. One of the latest clubs to be organized is known as the Bon Ton Bowling club, which numbers as its members the women who belong to a well known card club by the same name. The women have already played several games at the Heyden alleys and several of them are developing into really proficient bowlers.

The schedule of league games for the coming week is as follows: Monday night, Clarksons against Gate Citys; Tuesday night, St. Charles against Omahas; Wednesday night, Krug Parks against Nationals; Thursday night, Sterlings against Peerless Cabinets. Besides these league games sevcontests and the week will be well filled with interesting bowling events.

One of the younger teams which is rapidly The members are showing a marked improvement in their work and the team promises to be able to contest for honors with some of the more pretentious organizations before the season is over. These scores were made by the members of this team during the past week: Ed Burgess, 203; Harry Edison, 215; Edward Neale, 211,

Guy Furay, a member of the St. Charles team, made a splendid average in a league contest one night last week. His average in three games was 199, the separate scores being 164, 212 and 221.

Mark Encell, a member of the Gate City team, has returned from a trip to Wyoming and will play with the Gate Citys the remainder of the season.

For the monthly prize of \$5 at the Gate City alleys J. C. Read is high with a score of 255. His brother, A. C. Read, stood in line for the prize with a score of 238, but C. overtopped him last week. The latter's score is within four points of the high alley score at the Gate City, which is held by E. R. Benson with 259. C. Conrad is in the lead for the two other prizes-a case of beer and a box of cigars-with a score of 92 at seven-up and 74 at four-back.

Over at Clark's alleys Frank Conrad scored 260 at tenpins a couple of days ago and stands in the lead now for the monthly prize. For the weekly prizes at these alleys, W. J. Little, C. Conrad and X. Clark are tied with a score of 9 at ninend Charlie French is high at five back with a score of 82.

High scores at tenpins for the week at the various alleys are as follows: Clark's:

Ben Lancaster, 205, 223, 235; Bert Christie, 6 S 3 R 9. 200; C. C. Allen, 235; C. M. Zarp, 213, 212, 221, 237, 204; F. Conrad, 260; T. P. Reynolds, 203; "Plumber" Read, 230, 200, 206; Guy Furay, 202; Gilchrist, 201; G. F. Potter, 206; King Denman, 229; Sterecker, 225; F. J. Bengele, 204; James Smead, 220, 255, 205 231; C. Conrad. 204; Walter Lingafelt. 200;
 W. C. Brunke, 221, 213; Grant Cleveland.
 202, 201; E. V. Keagle, 214; F. Flanagan, 204, 202; S. J. Potter, 200; Sheldon, 205; H. D. Reed, 231, 207; William Ambruster, 210, 204; Ed Lawler, 211; R. A. Kolls, 224, 221, 210, 203, 201; R. A. Magney, 204; Charles French 223, 205; H. G. Gaussen, 218, 201, 221, 244; T. R. Hamblet, 201; R. C. Craig, 213; Pickard, 210; G. B. Smith, 202. Gate City alleys: Ben Roth, 201; Potter, 204, 223; Henry Fritcher, 202, 209; Charles Seaman, 202, 206, 208, 222, 232; C. B. Bridenbecker, 238, 232; Harry Reed, 204; Fred Krug, 229; J. Hanson, 201; P. Neilsen, 214; Guy Furay, 212, 221; George Savidge, 225; Roy Ayers, 202; J. C. Read, 255. Lentz & Williams' alleys: J. G. Kaiser, 206, 200; C. Conrad. 203; P. Nielsen, 205; Ayer, 206; Beslin, 201; F. Conrad, 212; B. Lancaster, 218; Al John-

WEEK WITH CHESS PLAYERS Gossip of the Several Interstate Matches Now in Progress Between Nebraskans and Opponents.

Now that the Mississippians have a clear win of 11 to 3 in the interstate match, the remaining seven games pending should be wound up as speedily as possible. Mr. Bruner complains that his Mississippi adversary has all along been using more than his time limit, but that he has borne it silently until the Mississippians began "kicking." Will Messrs. Tyson, Hartzell, Bruner, Clark, Powell, Sedgwick and Wyckoff and Swim, Griffith and Swim kindly send the secretary a diagram showing latest position in their respective games? Perhaps some draws may be agreed upon. Mr. B. W. Griffith and E. G. De Lap should send in scores of their respective games. Boards Nos. 23 and 24 have been added to the Ohio-Nebraska match: C. O. Rettenmayer of Arcadia against Albert White of New London and John L. Clark of Lincoln against W. H. Davis of Mechanicsburg.

In the Iowa-Nebraska match Mr. Kinni-

A Ticket over the N. Y. Central and Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

Geo. H. Daniels, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the N. Y. C. R. R., at a public linner at the Waldorf said: "For years I ave taken no medicine but Humphreys' Specifics. My parents fed the whole family on these little pills; never had any other remedy in the house, and I am the smallest of eleven children. So much for Humphrey's Specifics. I should advise all those who are raising children to get packages of t and carry it around with them. It is he most reliable thing you can get-except

ticket over the New York Central." "77" breaks up Colds that hang on By Dr. Humphreys' Book mailed free. Humphreys' Homoopathic Medicine Co.

burgh has been substituted for Mr. Hamnond at board No. 4, against Lee Edwards. Mr. Hammond's duties prevent his playing correspondence chess extensively, a fact to be regretted by the Nebraska association. Prof. E. L. Hinman has decided to withdraw from the Nebraska association, his duties at the State university requiring all his time. Having paid only a half year's BON TONS THE LATEST WOMEN BOWLERS dues, he ceased to be a member on January ONE TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY IT week will be canceled. This of course does not affect Mr. Rice's title to the championship

> Do you understand chess shorthand? No? Well, notice the hieroglyphics over the problem in this issue. They tell the whole story fully as well as the diagram and take up only a tithe of the space. The system used there is condensed Forsyth notation, a system used only to note positions-not moves made. The extended system would uprising against the missionaries, with its administered by a foreign commissioner, as be written thus: 8.3 p 3 p. 3 P p 2 K. consequences, will, when all the items are is the customs service, it alone would offer 4 B 2 B. 3 S 1 P 2. 1 P 1 k 4. 2 S 3 R 1. 8. entered, foot up to more than \$600,000,000. an ample security for the great indemnity Beginning at Black's QR square (always at How can China pay it? There seems to be now demanded. After paying for its adminthe northwest corner) you read across the a general impression on this side of the istration and paying to the Chinese govern-Beginning at the left hand of second line will plunge the oldest empire into hope- by it from the tax, it would still leave a squares, a black pawn, three vacant squares and a black pawn, noted "3 p 3 p." Be-ginning at the left hand of third line (Black's QR 3) there are three vacant preciably heavier burden than they now squares, a white pawn, a black pawn, two bear. vacant squares, and white king: 3 Pp 2 K. White pieces are shown by capital letters believe that the claims upon China should cured from the taxes already levied with-and black by lowercase. Now, you under- be limited to the actual damage to foreign out increasing the burden upon the people. stand it? The condensed system simplifies one piece to the next, regardless of the end of the line.

5 BQ1. 8. 8. 2 S 5. 3 k 3 p. S p 5 K. 8. 8. White mates in three moves.

three moves. One of Wurzburg's neat three-movers: 8. 6 Q 1.

A good illustration of the bad effects of eral independent clubs have arranged for the following game recently finished in the Nebraska Correspondence tournament. against R. E. Brega of Callaway. The of a life. forging to the front is the Omaha National. have developed into a Kieseritzky or an

η	Allgaier had Black	replied 4P-Kt 5,
1	White.	Black-
ij	S. H. Sedgwick.	R. E. Brega.
ď	1-P-K 4	1-P-K 4.
Н	2-P-K B 4.	2-P x P.
1	3-Kt-K B 3.	3-P-K Kt 4.
J	4-P-K R 4. 5-Kt x Kt P.	4—P-K B 3 7 5—P-K R 4.
3	6 K Kt-B 9	6 12-0) 4
3	T-P v P	7-0 x P
H	8-0 Kt-B 3.	8-Q-K B 2.
ă	6-R Rt-B 3. 7-P x P 8-Q Rt-B 3. 3-P-Q 4.	7-Q x P 8-Q-K H 2. 9-B-K R 3.
1	10-B-Q Kt 5. 11-B-R 4.	
d	11-13-R 4.	11-K Kt-K 2.
3	12-Castles.	12-Q-K t 2.
ı	13-P-Q 5.	13-B-K Kt 5.
u	14—Q-Q 3.	14—Castles.
Ñ	10-B-Kt 3.	15-K-R sq. 16-Kt-Kt 3.
И	15—B-Rt 2 16—Kt-K R 2 17—Kt x B.	17-Kt x R P.
Ч	18-Q-R 3.	18 O × 181
ı	19-Q x Q.	18—Q x Kt. 19—P x Q.
Ü	20_H x K R P.	20 B-Rt 2
u	20-B x K B P. 21-P-Q 6.	20—B-Rt 2. 21—Rt-Q 2.
U	22-K-B 2	92PFt 4
Н	23—R-R 1.	23-B-Q 5 ch.
	24-K-K 2.	
III	25-P-K-Kt 3. 26-P-x-Kt.	25—K-Kt 2, 26—R-K R 1.
И	92 D D 5	27-Q R-Q ch.
	27—P-R 5. 28—K-Q 2.	28-B-K 4.
u	29-B x B.	29-Kt x B.
Ш	30-Q R-K B.	29-Kt x B. 30-Kt-K B 6 ch.
	30—Q R-K B. 31—K-B L	31—R-Q 1. 32—R-K R 3. 33—Kt-K 4.
H	32—R-Q L 33—P-Q L	32-R-K R 3.
	33-P-Q 7.	33-Kt-K 4.
	34-K R-K 1.	at-Kt x Q P.
	35-R-K 7 ch. 36-Q R x Kt.	35-K-B 3.
	37-R x R.	36-R x R 37-R x R P.
U	28-10t-10 2.	38-R-R 8 ch.
	39-K-O 2	39-R-R 7.
u	40-K-Q 3.	40-P-Kt 6.
ü	41—R-B 7 ch. 42—B-K 6.	41-K-Kt 3, 42-R-K B 7, 43-P-Kt 3,
H	42—B-K 6	42—R-K B 7.
U	43—R-K 3. 44—P-Kt 4.	43-P-Kt 3,
ij	45-P x P.	44P-R 4. 45P x P.
ij	46-P-B 3.	46-R-B 8.
H	47-Kt x P.	47-R-Kt 8.
	48-Kt-R 2.	Resigns.
l	00,07,0	-1
Ш	A beautiful probl	em by A H Robbins

A beautiful problem by A. H. Robbins of St. Louis and inscribed "with highest re-gards to my old friend, Dr. W. R. I. Dal-ton." White to play and mate in three

STEINITZ	GAMBIT.
White-	Black-
C. Q. DeFrance.	The N. Hanne
S. W. Der rance.	Dr. N. Hayes,
Lincoln, Neb.	Seneca, Kan.
1-P-K 4.	1-P-K 4.
Lincoln, Neb. 1-P-K 4. 2-Kt-Q B 3.	1-P-K 4. 2-Kt-Q B 3.
3-P-B 4.	3-P x P.
3-P-B 4. 4-P-Q 4.	4-Q-R 5 ch.
5-K+K 2.	To do a con
6-Rt-B 3.	5—P-Q 3 (a.)
0-15 t-15 a	6-Q-R 3 (b.)
7—Kt-Q 5.	6-Q-R 3 (b.) 7-P-K Kt 4 (c.)
8-Kt x P ch.	8-K-Q.
8-Kt x P ch. 9-Kt x R (d.)	8-K-Q. 9-B-Kt 2.
10-K-Q 3.	10-Kr-B 3
11-P-K Kt 3	11-0-17 6 9
12-Q-K.	19—Kt-B 3, 11—Q-Kt 3, 12—R-K.
19 17 to D (a)	12-11-12
13-Rt x P (e.) 14-B x P	13-Q x Kt.
19-13 X P	14—Q-K t 3.
10-H-Kt 2,	15—Kt-Q 4.
16-K R-K B.	16-K Kt-Kt 5 ch. (f.)
17-K-Q 2	17Kt-Q 4
is F of B 3. 19 − Q · B ½ 20 − Q · R · K .	18-B-R 3
19-O-B 9	10 Kt. D 2 (#)
20-6 R-K	to We to Tree on
21 67 164	of British (IL)
21—Q-Kt. 22—P-Q 5.	21-B-K 3.
15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22-K-Q 2 (L)
23-P x Kt ch.	14—Q-Kt 3. 15—Kt-Q 4. 16—K Kt-Kt 5 ch. (f.) 17—Kt-Q 4. 18—B-R 3. 19—Kt-B 3 (g.) 20—Kt-K Kt 5 (h.) 21—B-K 3. 22—K-Q 2 (h.) 23—K Y. 24—K-Q 2 (k.) Resigns
34-P-K 5 d. c.	24-K-Q 2 (k.)
25-Q x P.	Resigns

ch: R x Kt double ch. K x R must; Q-Kt 5 ch, P x Q mate.

In The Bee of January 25 we gave Dr. Dalton's last composition in the nineteenth century: 13 r i r B B 2 p l b 3 Q S 1 q l R 4 k p 2 K 9 P 8 b 4. White mates in three moves by B-Kt 7, a key-move somewhat too threatening to suit some hypersensitive souls. The problem has a number of short mates and duals, but the main play is beautiful. Mr. A H. Robbins of St. Louis, to whom the problem was dedicated, feels highly complimented by the doctor and says: "It is a very fine conception. The 'expiring' hour of the nineteenth century seems to have been more of an 'inspiring' hour to the good doctor."

year. The other revenues of the Chinese government are derived from the sait taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes, yielding 14,000,000 taels per annum; the opium and miscellaneous taxes.

Indemnity Demanded by the Powers the Heaviest in History.

Enormous Revenue from Land Tax, but Precious Little of It Reaches the Imperial Coffers-Problem for the Allies.

China is today facing one of the heaviest ndemnities ever imposed upon any nation. The bill of costs drawn against it by the the imperial treasury. If this great land various nations on account of the recent tax of China were honestly and efficiently first line; there are eight vacant squares. world that the enforcement of this claim (Black's QR 2) there are three vacant loss bankruptcy. This idea is based on an balance of over 100,000,000 taels per annum. underestimate of China's enormous repreciably heavier burden than they now large to repay the entire principal of the Many charitable and kind-hearted people

be limited to the actual damage to foreign out increasing the burden upon the people residents and foreign property. But this one gets some idea of China's resources. matters by counting all vacant squares from would represent no penalty at all for the misdeeds of the Chinese; the claims would be so small as to cause no embarrassment demanded by the powers, but it can easily Suppose you try your hand on these prob- to China whatsoever, even though they were increased for the purpose of indemnifying the native Christians. During the sustained by the powers and their nationals Another: 1 K 6. 8, 4 p 3. 4 k p 2. B 3 S whole uprising only about 100 foreign mis-Rp 1. 8. 2 P 5. 6 Q 1. White mates in sionaries have lost their lives, and if to exacting punitive damages would be lost if these are added those who were killed in the defense of the legations at Pekin or 6 s 1. 6 r 1. 8. 4 S 1 k 1. 6 B 1. injured to such an extent that their death can be directly traced to the same cause, the whole number of death claims against a weak move early in the game is given in China would still be represented by less a debt of such proportions upon it that it than 200 lives lost. It has been fairly established by a long line of precedents that Judge S. H. Sedgwick of York played White \$25,000 is a reasonable indemnity for loss Thus the aggregate claims opening is a K Kt gambit, which might against China on account of deaths of foreigners will not amount to more than \$5,000,000. It is extremely doubtful whether the claims for the destruction of mission property will exceed \$2,000,000, and certainly \$5,000,000 more will cover all claims curred by the uprising, and insist upon the on account of the destruction of foreign property at Pekin and Tien Tsin. If, as suggested, this sum be swelled to include an indemnity for the native Christians, the whole claim against China, independent of the cost of the military expeditions, should not be more than \$20,000,0

Basis of the Claims. It has, however, been agreed that indemnity shall be paid to states as well as to corporations and individuals, and on this agreement are based the heavy claims against China. If the powers had been willing to limit their claims against China to the actual cost of their expeditions for the relief of Pekin, \$100,000,000 would easily have covered all claims. The Russian government, whose part in the relief expedition was second only to Japan's in size, and, considering the distance from which the troops were brought and the difficulties under which they were sent, far more expensive, has stated that its total expenditures on this account were less than \$10,000,000. Certainly \$10,000,000 would cover the actual expenses of Japan, and \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 will cover the cost of our detachment in the relief expedition. The claim of no other power except Great Britain could possibly be anywhere near as large as ours, but the greed and arrogance.

Alexander Equipment Many respects.

James Collins and P. W. Parsons, employee in a crate and paleyelle. Md., are probably the two oldest workmen employed together in the country. They are aged 84 and 79, respectively, work six days a week making berry crates and neither has ever lost a day through illness. Britain could possibly be anywhere near as large as ours, but the greed and arrogance of some of the powers precludes all possibility of China escaping with any such payment. Germany, which took no part in the relief of Pekin, has since poured in a large force that has ravaged the province of Pe Chi Li, slaughtering thousands of inhabitants and destroying mil-

of Pe Chi Li, slaughtering thousands of inhabitants and destroying millions of dollars worth of property, and for this it proposes to make claim of over eighty millions of dollars. Such a claim can not be justified on the score of actual damages or expenses, even when swelled by the enormous salaries which Germany has allowed to its officers and soldiers for this purpose. It can be based only on the theory that punitive damages must be enforced for the insult to national representatives and for the breach of international treaties. With Germany making a claim of such proportions it is, of course, necessary for the other powers to increase their claims by including the same punitive damages, in order to secure their fair proportion of the ultimate award; and so it is that China is today facing a bill of costs that China is today facing a bill of costs exceeded only by that enormous claim made by Germany at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, for the purpose, as stated by Prince Bismarck, of "bleeding France

Problem of Collection.

In the methods of collecting this great indemnity the powers are in danger of making a blunder. It has been stated in the dispatches that they would call upon China to assign the "likin," or transit taxes, as security for the indemnity, but such a proposition would miss the desired effect. the first place, the likin taxes are one of the most insignificant sources of revenue to the Chinese government. The total receipts from them amount to less than \$10,000,000 per year. Moreover, these taxes are already assigned as security for the last Chinese loan, amounting to over \$75,000,000, and the charges on this account against the likin taxes amount to \$6,000,000 per year, leaving less than \$4,000,000 per annum available as security for this great indemnity. In addition to this, the likin, or transit taxes, are the greatest existing hindrance to the growth of foreign trade in

25—Q x P.

Resigns.

(a) The Steinitz gambit is a variation of the Vienna (or Q Kt) opening, where White plays 2—Kt-Q B 3. Hoffer says: "The move has many advantages. The Q Kt does not act immediately, but rather seems to relinquish the advantage at first move to this is only apparently so. For fin all openings the Q Kt plays an important role, and, having this piece in play. White soon resumes the attack, and with increased vigor in certain variations. He advises Black to play. 2—Kt-K B 3, as 2. Kt-Q B 3 fin may lead to the Steinlitz gambit, "a difficult game for both sides." Black's 5—P-Q 3 is recommended by Hoffer.

(b) H-kt 5 is better.

(c) To prevent Kt or B x P.

(d) As a general rule it does not pay to make two moves with Kt to win the exchange.

(e) To relieve the pressure and get bishops and rooks into play.

(f) 16. B-B 4 looks invitting, although white would reply P-B 2. The text accomplishes nothing.

(g) Why not Kt x B?

(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

(g) Why not Kt x B?

(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

(g) Why not Kt x B?

(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

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(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

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(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

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(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

(g) Why not Kt x B?

(g) Why not Kt x B?

(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

(g) Why not Kt x B?

(h) Again Black accomplishes nothing.

(h) Rh K K thas gone the rounds.

(h) Black has suggested another ending from lere, beginning 22. P-Kt 3, to which White replies Kt x P.

(k) R. B. C, B. 4 R x B d dis ch, Kt In, stead of Q x P ch, k B x B d s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k R 8, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k R 8, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s ch Q in, R x Q ch, k X R, R a dl s c easily be raised to 15 per cent without seri-The problem by H. W. Barry of Boston in The Bee of February 3 is solved by Kt-Kt 2, etc. George B. Spencer's sui-mate last Sunday yields to R-K R 3, of Kt-B 4 ch; R x Kt double ch, K x R must; Q-Kt

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