

Extra Fine Cotton Filled Comfortables, in good styles, the cotton is pure and white, not like the comfortables usually offered at this price—Monday 1.19

LARGE COTTON BLANKETS Large size Cotton Blankets, very heavy, in gray, tan or white, sell everywhere—95c

Cotton Batting, pure white, good quality; Monday, per roll 5c Best 15c Silkoline, 28 inches wide, good style 9c

ALL WOOL BLANKETS All-wool gray and tan Blankets, the best \$7.50 quality offered, pink and blue borders; on sale Monday, 5.59

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Comfortables, many to choose from, the largest size, elegant quality of silkoline, very light in weight, but still feels heavy—Monday 1.89

Laces and Embroideries

The faintest ideas of (or after) St. Gall mostly at their price. 5,000 yards Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions to match, from 2 to 5 inches wide—yard 5c New Lot—2,000 yards Torchon Laces, all match, worth up to 10c, yard 3c Plauen Venice Applique Laces, in butter and white, from 2 to 6 inches wide, worth to \$2, yard 39c 500 Embroidered Shirt Waist Patterns, worth \$1—each 49c

SILKS

One great lot of beautiful silk stripes and plaids arrived this week. The qualities are the best, worth up to \$1.25, styles the newest, browns and navy blues, as well, you'll be pleased with this bargain, Monday, yard 59c Crepe de Chines for scarfs, especially low priced. Grand collection to choose from, the styles, designs and qualities are the choicest, Monday, \$1.50, 98c, 79c and 50c 29 pieces of the 27 inch width colored taffeta, in many different shades, the qualities are the same as the \$1 grade, fine for petticoats or linings, on sale Monday, 69c

The Bennett Company OMAHA'S GREAT STYLE STORE

NEW PICTURES

in our Art Galleries that would interest you. Also many novelty Pictures, at 10c to \$1.00 We do Framing Right, and price is Right.

Looking Ahead

In these piping days one's greatest test is keeping step. Ours is not a "stormy" growth, but a steady, swinging march. We mean to excel our own best-to-date accomplishments and to that end we enter—Monday morning—into a whole-hearted, determination to close out all surplus stocks. Room for holiday and Christmas goods must be secured. Our greatest need is room. We are just on the threshold of the festive season. This advertisement is a choice, studied aggregation of specially selected items of specially dependable merchandise for Monday.

WARM WINTER "Forest Mills" For Women and Children UNDERWEAR

Every garment of this world-famous brand has been designed, fashioned and finished by women, and, therefore, is born of a woman's understanding of women's needs. Unusual attention has been paid to the little details of fit and finish so necessary to comfort and so dear to the fastidious woman. Every garment is like a tailor-made gown, fitted to the form and fashioned by hand; made in every style; vests, drawers, tights, corset covers and union suits. Women's Union Suits, all cotton, in heavy, medium and light weight; hand crocheted, per garment \$1.00 Women's Union Suits, part wool and silk and wool, in heavy and medium weights, at \$2.00 Women's Vests, Pants and Tights, all cotton, in heavy, medium and light weight; hand crocheted, per garment 50c Women's Vests, Pants and Tights, part wool, and silk and wool, in heavy, medium and light weight, per garment \$1.00

Dress Goods

The lowest prices of the season on fine dress materials prevail Monday—the very finest stuffs, including Broadcloths, plain or fancies, hundreds of styles on special display. Beautiful soft Ombre Suitings, with invisible plaid effects, these styles are the very newest, the colorings are beautiful, especially desirable for misses' suits or separate skirts, Monday special price, yard 98c \$2.00 Beautiful Broadcloths in the very newest colorings, either in brown, navy, wine or green color combinations, 54 inches wide, special price Monday, yard \$1.52

Exclusive Modes

Matchless Values 275 new models in fine chiffon broadcloth, shown for the first time Monday. New militar, with braid and velvet trimmings. Dainty long prince chap suits, man tailored. Beautiful shades and combinations; browns, greens, garnets, blues and black. Skirts are cut generally full, with velvet and broadcloth folds, Monday for the first time—\$19.50 - \$29.50

WOMEN'S SUITS



LADIES' COATS

Broadcloth Coats, 52 inches long, loose and tight fitting, lined with black, white or gray guaranteed satin, \$19.50, \$15.00 and \$12.50 Kersey Coats, 52 inches long, guaranteed, satin lining; loose, fitted or semi-fitted; special for Monday—at \$25.00, \$19.50 and \$15.00 Fur Lined Coats, made of fine kersey, lined with squirrel; an extra special—at \$25.00 Caracul Coats, military style, 34 inches long, Skinner's satin lining, trimmed in braid; a chic garment for \$19.50

GREAT CORSET SALE

Complete Corset Section. Right of Elevators—Second Floor—Export Corsetiers, Prompt Service. STANDARD MODELS IN SILK AND COUTILE AT HALF PRICE AND LESS LaGrecque Corsets, regular \$7.50 model 3.50 LaGrecque Corsets, regular \$5.00 model 2 The Kabo Corsets, \$1.50 models, 89c American Beauty Corsets, in silk brocade, lace trimmed regular \$5.00 model \$2

China and Cut Glass

Cut-Glass Water Sets, six fine cut tumblers and jug to match, \$12.50 \$8.98 All Cut-Glass Vases 20 per cent off Monday. Over thirty shapes and sizes. One Haviland China pattern—we are anxious to reduce stock—25 per cent discount Monday. Select the pieces you want; any amount over \$1.00 gets you 20 per cent off for Monday only. Pretty Needle Etched Water Sets, splendid shaped Jug, six bell tumblers to match—whole set for Sat—\$1.69 German China Dinner Sets, full 100 pieces, good shapes, neat decorations, at gold-tray, per set \$12.75, \$12.98 Still a lot of odds in White Goods to close out Monday—the finest porcelain at half former prices.

DRAPERY AND CARPETS

Shirt-Waist Box, 18 inches wide and 25 inches long, upholstered with plain material, at bargain at \$2.38 Three Panel Weathered Oak Screens, filled with plain burial, in red or green, worth \$4.76, a big bargain at each \$2.89 Brass Sash Curtain Rods, complete with brackets, extends from 22 to 44 inches—3c Kashmir Rugs, Frises, Halls & Co's widely advertised rug, a wonder for durability, in all the leading colors, especially good for bed rooms or dining rooms—\$5.75 at 7-10-10 size \$9.75 at 8-12 size \$12.75 Brussels Carpets, with stair to match—some splendid Persian patterns—full 27 inches wide, a big bargain, yard 39c WATCH FOR LINOLEUM SALE WEDNESDAY.

WOODMAN'S AXE IS RAISED

And a Thousand Historic Trees in Washington Are in Peril. MONUMENT IS MAKING TROUBLE Wide Destruction Planned to Make an Avenue for the General Grant Memorial—Efforts to Save the Trees. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A merry little war is stirring up Washington. Squabbles, merry and otherwise, are common enough in the nation's capital, but the distinguishing feature of this one is that it is a fight between a monument and a thousand trees. So far as the trees are concerned it may be a fight to the death. This monument is of General Grant. It has not yet been erected; consequently, so far as possession goes, the trees, some of which have been on and in the ground for almost a century, have the advantage. Whether their advantage will amount to him points of the law remains to be seen. "But surely," is everyone's first protest, "this monument doesn't need the room occupied by a thousand trees!" Not just that. This is the way of it: The committee got the permission of congress to place the monument in an "unoccupied" portion of the Botanic Garden. Some Washingtonians have been inclined to doubt whether there are any unoccupied spots in the city so far as monuments are concerned. But that is an extreme view. As a matter of fact the Grant memorial could be accommodated without serious abridging of any of the other real or near trees now established in the city. But the plan in the present case does not stop short at a monument. They involve a great scheme of vista leading from the projected Grant memorial, which will stand at the southern base of the Capitol hill, through the Mall to the Monument; that is, to the Washington Monument. There are many monuments in the city, but only one that is capital.

more it found out the louder became its protests. The swath which, if the plans are followed, will be cut through the Botanic Gardens involves the destruction of no less than forty historic trees. Superintendent William R. Smith, who has been in charge of the garden for over fifty years and who started in flower pots many of the finest of the great trees, stood among his arboreal cronies the other day and pointed them out to a Sun reporter. "Look!" he said. "There's Mr. Everts, and there's Mr. Blair, and there are the two Morrills and Edwin Forrest, and John Forney, and here—why, look here!—here's Charles A. Dana! That tree I raised from an acorn brought from the grave of Commodore and sent to me by Mr. Dana. "Here is the finest willow oak in the country. It was planted by Mr. Maybury, but I call it the Jefferson tree. "The willow oak was Jefferson's favorite among trees. When he was out riding he used to stand on his horse in order to gather the acorns from those oaks. Turkey oaks, they are sometimes called. "And here is the Washington elm. Washington planted two up near the capital. When the old grass terrace was replaced by the present marble one the trees in that section of the grounds was cut down. "This one in the garden was propagated from one of the roots of the original tree. It was planted by James B. Beck, who married a Miss Thornton, a distant relative of the Washingtons. "That magnificent hornbeam is called the Bingham Summer tree. The original Summer tree, as it was known, stood east of the capital. There was talk of cutting it down during some work in the grounds and Sumner actually made a speech in congress pleading that it be spared. "He declared that he knew of nothing in the District of Columbia that equaled it in beauty. He did not live to see its fate, for he himself died a few months after making that speech. To the credit of congress it must be said that it tried to save the tree. "The ground around it had to be cut down, but the tree was left on a sort of mound. It did not thrive, so they tried to cut under it and lower it to the surrounding level. But it gradually withered and was finally cut down and made into snuff boxes. "The present tree is not a descendant of that one; it is a splendid specimen of the same variety—the hornbeam—or, as this is sometimes called, the Italian beech. "Here is the Garfield memorial cedar. During the funeral rites over the dead president a slip of cedar was laid upon his coffin. This tree was raised from that slip. "Opposite it is another specimen planted

in 1882 by General Albert Pike, head of the Masonic order. One of the Lebanon cedars was planted in 1889 by Senator Hoar and the other was planted in 1890 by Senator Everts. "These two cypresses are rare ones. Edwin Forrest sent me the seed of one from a tree in Broad street, New York. The other was planted by John W. Forney, founder of the Philadelphia Press. "There is another Lebanon cedar, planted in 1887 by the elder Frank Blair, who was editor of the Washington Globe, the organ of the Jackson faction, during the latter's presidency. Here is a Crimean fir, planted more than forty years ago by Judge William S. Holman. "Here is a gnarled, or maidenhair tree, planted forty years ago by a Japanese envoy to this country. He bought a ship here and I sold him a lot of trees and plants, but they never reached Japan. The ship went down on the voyage out. "There is the Edward O. B. Branch cypress. It is a magnificent specimen, yet it was brought here in the seed from North Carolina fifty years ago and I started it in a flower pot. "Here is the Secretary Bayard tree. Here is the President Hayes tree, planted when he was congressman and chairman of the library commission. There is a British oak planted to commemorate the settlement of the Alabama claims. "There is Joe Blackburn's beautiful Magnolia conspicua and O. R. Singleton's European Linden and the Proctor Knott oak, the Voorhes oak and the Thaddeus Stevens oriental plane tree, planted fifty years ago. "There is a Japanese god tree planted by Mark Hanna. There is a fine cypress raised from seed Mrs. Jeff Davis brought me the last time she came for her supply of plants. Jefferson Davis had brought it from the Pacific coast when he came back from an exploring expedition to that region. "And that is the famous Crittenden peace tree. Not peach tree, as so many people have inferred from a typographical error common to several newspapers. It is a splendid overcup oak and was raised from an acorn sent from Kentucky by Mr. Crittenden, who was four times senator from that state and was twice attorney general. "I planted it as a memorial of his efforts to preserve peace between the north and the south. I have sent acorns from that tree all over the country and there now exist many sturdy oaks of this glorious tree, which is itself condemned." Not only the trees, but the buildings of the garden are marked for destruction. The great glass house, which the superin-

tendent calls William P. Fessenden's monument, because it was he who secured the appropriation for their building, the superintendent's house—itsself a gem of picturesque beauty, the offices covered with the creepers of an historic vine—all must go if the work of the commission cannot be stayed. The vine on the office building is the parent of almost all the thousands and thousands of ampelopsis vines now to be found in this country. Mr. Smith brought it to the United States about forty years ago from Slough, a little place near Windsor, England. He bought it from a nursery man for \$10. At the same time Hollis Hunsweil brought another slip of the same species over to his estate near Boston. But Mr. Hunsweil's vine did not seed. Mr. Smith's did, and is therefore the progenitor of thousands of seed raised vines all over the country. The parent stem may be seen beside the office entrance at the garden. It is several inches in diameter and looks good for an indefinite number of years, always barring the work of monument committees. Many distinguished protests against the latter have been received, including vigorous ones from Speaker Cannon and Justice Harlan. One public spirited Washingtonian has brought suit, and all the friends of the trees are sitting tight and hoping to hold back the woodman's axe until congress assemble. Then they expect another summer to come to the rescue. INDIANAPOLIS MEN INDICTED Marion County Grand Jury to Hold Men Responsible for Padding Pay Roll. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—The Marion county grand jury today returned indictments against Henry Marshall of Lafayette, president of the Western Construction company and former speaker of the Indiana house of representatives, G. W. Baxter, cashier of the company was indicted also. The company has contracts with the city of Indianapolis for repaving asphalt streets. Harry Brumagh, agent of the company, charged with padding the inspectors reports, was brought back from Detroit, whether he had fled. Marshall was indicted for conspiracy to commit grand larceny and conspiracy to prevent a false claim. It is charged that the city has been defrauded out of sums from \$200 to \$25,000 since April, by reason of the padding of the accounts of the inspectors of the asphalt repair work. Thomas Shuffelton and John Rossion, the inspectors, were indicted today. All were released on \$5,000 bond each.

LITTLE WARS BOTHER JAPAN

Formosa and Corea Decline to Be Assimilated. MIKADO BUSY AT HOME PLATE Pacification by Extermination is Progress in Formosa—Japanese Surprised by Extent of Rebellion in Corea. Japan is finding that the same troublesome by-products of benevolent assimilation that bothers the white man also irks the brown man. The mikado now has two little wars on his hands, each of them as bothersome as any expedition in the South or punitive march in Siberia. The Japanese have been fighting the natives of Formosa ever since the treaty of Shimonoseki gave that peppery island into their keeping. While the Chinese owned it they were content in their happy-go-lucky way to snatch what camellia, teak and sugar they could from the soil between raids of the naked savages and to let well enough alone. But with the advent of the little brown soldier's slow, nagging war of extermination against the aborigines was inaugurated and it is still in progress. The native of Formosa is a Malay, very closely allied to the wilder peoples of the Philippines, and, like some of America's brown wards here, the chief pleasure is hunting and preserving heads. The interior of Formosa is a tropical jungle, almost impenetrable. There the natives live low with occasional forays into the open and much midnight sniping of Japanese with long knives. The Japanese soldiers have taken up the game with a relish, and no Dyak hunting by the English in Burma was ever carried on with more vigor than the rooting out of the Formosians is now being pushed. Lull Followed by Activity. During the war with Russia the aboriginal owner of the soil in Formosa was allowed to do very much as he pleased because all the soldiers that could be spared were sent into Manchuria. Only garrisons at Tai Pei, Keelung and the other two seaports of the island remained, and these were as alert against the possible arrival of the Baltic fleet as incursions of the natives. But since the war the Japanese War office has sent about three regiments to the island the pursuit of the elusive wild

of the forest, who is after all blood brother to the Japanese according to some ethnologists, has begun in earnest. Tokio papers recently told of the plan of campaign mapped out for the army in Formosa. It comprised the regular cleaning out of one section of the country after another right through the center of the island. Railroads are being built in Formosa and others are to be built after the interior has been pacified, so the thorough extermination of the native must go on apace. The Japanese army, not very large, but trained through past experience in jungle fighting, have started from the south end of the island and, according to plan, will go through to the north shore, "pacifying" the natives. Within the next ten years or so the only good Formosan will be in the category of the good Indian. Corea Gets Attention. Japan's little war in Corea has just begun and the journals of Japan voice the opinion of the people when they profess ignorance as to when it will be finished. The little war began in the streets of Seoul last July, when Japanese soldiers shot down the rebellious Korean crowd who refused to give up their arms at the commandment of the Japanese commander in Corea, General Haasegawa. Very much to the surprise of the Japanese, who have always underrated the Korean national spirit and the individual bravery of the people, the struggle that started in Seoul three months ago has spread over all of the peninsula, and it looks as if Formosan persuasion would have to be used. Excerpts at random from the latest Tokio papers will show the nature of the guerrilla warfare that the Korean patriots have taken up with fanatical energy. "A telegram from Seoul under date of September 11," says the Nichi Nichi Shinbun, "says that overland transport of mail from Seoul to Gensan has been suspended temporarily, owing to disturbance in localities between the two places. Again, the insurgents at Seiyu, who escaped the Japanese forces and arrived at Choho, have increased their number to 150 and are now threatening to attack Seiyu in a body. The Japanese at the latter place have escaped to Kwoshu." Another dispatch says that at Seoul, Chempo and Fusan business is practically at a standstill because of the suspension of produce shipments from the troubled interior. Railroad service on the Seoul-Fusan railroad has been discontinued at several places because the insurgents have seized the railroad stations and threatened the bridges. Three miles outside of Talku, the principal town on the line of the railroad be-

tween Seoul and Fusan, where several hundred Japanese are living, a band of Koreans descended on seventeen Japanese and wiped them out entirely. This is the way the Koreans are fighting. Hatred for Japan. They are all disorganized, untrained in the arts of warfare, badly equipped and almost starving, but they are inspired with a hatred of Japan that has been rooted in the race for 300 years, and they seem ready to fulfill the prophecy made here in New York by Prince Yi some months ago that his countrymen would resist Japanese domination until they were all dead. Until the Japanese shall have made of the peninsula one great barracks there seems little likelihood that they will check the guerrilla warfare. Corea is a country ribbed with mountain chains along the whole length. Just one slender thread of railroad running from south to north offers access to the interior, and that railroad stretches through the very middle of the peninsula. There are miles of jagged mountains on either side where Japanese do not dare to go singly at present. At the close of the war the horde of Japanese immigrants that crossed over to Corea followed the line of the Keifu railroad, and thousands of every crawling, hideously filthy Korean towns a neat Japanese settlement sprang up. This one main artery of Japanese strength passes through the land at its center, and there is a cross current of Japanese lodgment along the Yalu river at the extreme north and some settlements along the coast. Yet even connected by railroad and sea traffic as they are, these settlements have already been harried in reprisals for Japanese usurpation and Japanese mistakes. General Haasegawa, the supreme commander of the Japanese forces in Corea, seemed to have lost his temper before the establishment of a Korean people finding themselves, for in a Tokio paper of September 20 there appears a manifesto from him to the Korean people which breathes vengeance unquenchably. ARMED MEN KILL OFFICIAL Administrative Chief of District at Elizabethgrad Murdered with Family. ELIZABETHGRAD, Oct. 26.—A score of armed men yesterday surrounded the residence of M. Klopoffsky, administrative chief of this district, and slew Klopoffsky, his wife, mother and two children. A plunge into newspaper advertising isn't necessary if your wants are not large; if you have a little want, a little Want Ad, at a cost of a few cents, will find it. If you have a small business commence with small advertising.