

MONDAY SALES AT BRANDEIS STORES

Big Embroidery Sale

35c EMBROIDERIES at 15c Yard
18-inch fine embroidered flouncings, skirts and corset cover embroideries—bainsook and cambric—also insertions, beadings and galloons—all choice, new designs. Window display of these beautiful embroideries have attracted thousands—worth up to 35c yard, at, yard....

15c

25c EMBROIDERIES at 10c Yard
Fine, medium and wide embroidery edgings and insertions—swiss, nainsook and cambric—extra fine needlework—all choice new designs, worth up to 25c yard—big bargain square, yard....

10c

85c Dress Skirting Embroideries 39c Yard
45-inch Swiss Embroidered Dress Skirtings—in neat open-work and blind designs, also fine allover embroideries and waist frontings, worth up to 85c a yard, at, yard....

39c

Laces at 5c-10c Yd.

Fine French and German val lace and insertions, also fine mechin, platt vals, cluny, oriental, crochet, etc.—worth up to 25c, at, yd....

5c and 10c

Shirt Waist Patterns

Real Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Shirt Waist Patterns—actually worth up to \$4.00 each, at....

\$1.85

Great Offers from Our Big Purchase

of the Stunning One-Piece

Summer Dresses

Hundreds of beautiful dresses in the latest princess and demi-empire effects. Fine linens, lawns, reps and lingers, French lawns and fancy batistes, together with charming Rajah, Messaline and satin foulard gowns. White and all the new summer shades—all sizes, 32 to 44—also misses' sizes—many are samples. They are worth up to \$25, at.....

\$10

Hundreds of Dainty One-Piece Dresses

Here are smart summer dresses, made of the finest wash fabrics; all the styles strictly new—worth up to \$12.50, at.....

\$5

THE FASHIONABLE WASH COAT SUITS

These are the favorite suits for all dressy occasions and for practical use as well. They are as smartly stylish as expensive tailored suits—made of best wash fabrics—

\$5, \$7.50 and \$10

Three Special Bargains in Wash Skirts

These are the most serviceable skirts for summer wear—cool, dainty and fashionable—splendidly tailored, at.....

\$1.50, \$2.50; \$5



Buy Wash Goods Monday

In the Basement

Egyptian Tissues, plaids, checks and stripes, Wash Goods section, yard....

Very best grade neat floral patterns batiste—Wash Goods section, yard....

Indian Head Suiting—stripes, checks and plain shades, Wash Goods section, yd....

40-inch wide sun bleached batiste, worth 35c yd.—White Goods section, yd....

Big White Goods Bargain

Western Jobber sold his entire stock of fancy white goods plaids, stripes, checks—very sheer quality; jobber's price up to 18 1/2c yd.—entire lot on sale Monday, in full bolts, yd....

7 1/2c

SPECIAL SALE OF SILK GLOVES

Short Silk Gloves—\$1 quality at 50c pair—double tipped fingers, pure Milanese silk—extra heavy, single row stitching—all sizes—2-clasp fasteners—black and white, Monday, pair.....

50c

Long Silk Gloves at 60c—Elbow length, Milanese and Tricot weaves—double tipped fingers—black, white and all colors, worth \$1.25, pair.....

69c

Wool Fiber Rugs Specially Priced

These fiber rugs make ideal summer bedroom rugs—they are in dainty, light, artistic patterns.

6x9 size, at \$4.98 7-6x9 size, at \$6.98 8-3x10-6 size, at \$8.98 9x12 size, at \$9.98



A MYSTERY OF ST. PETER'S

Is the Tomb of the Apostle in Rome Still Intact?

DOUBTS EXISTED FOR CENTURIES

Possibility of a New Exploration Suggested by a Plan Which Pope Pius X Has on His Desk.

ROME, June 15.—Pope Pius X has on his desk a sectional plan of St. Peter's tomb in St. Peter's church, a copy of which has been secured to accompany this article. According to this plan the tomb could be reached from the underground crypts of the basilica, the greater part of which preserves the original floor of the old church intact.

There is a small chapel in the old crypts named for San Salvatore, through which archaeologists are convinced the original passage leading down into the tomb could be reached. Such an exploration could be easily undertaken secretly if the pope consented to have removed the doubt as to whether the body of St. Peter has escaped desecration.

This doubt has now existed for centuries. The fact that Pius X keeps the plan of St. Peter's tomb on his desk is considered evidence that he has at least given consideration to the proposal to allow a thorough exploration of it to be undertaken.

Annual Prayer of Pope.

Every year on the eve of the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, June 29, when the Vatican basilica is closed for the night and everything is dark and quiet, the pope, accompanied by his secretary and four noble guards with drawn swords, leaves his private apartment and, crossing many halls and corridors of the great palace, descends by a private staircase to the silent and empty church, where he kneels in prayer before the tomb of him whose successor he is. For nearly 2,000 years every pope has knelt and prayed before the shrine of St. Peter, the most sacred spot in Rome, and even in the time, a great many doubts have arisen while Catholic world, outside of Palestine, considered the history of this tomb. One is that relating to the exact locality where St. Peter suffered martyrdom.

Ancient authorities are in complete agreement that the place of crucifixion was in the Vatican and close to the tomb where the Apostle is buried, but owing to a mistake of antiquarians of the fourteenth century the scene of the martyrdom has been transferred to the Church of San Pietro in Montorio on the Janiculum. As a result for some time the true tradition became obscured and no clear knowledge remained in Rome as to the locality in which the martyrdom actually took place. In recent years the doubt on this point has been greatly diminished and it is now generally admitted that the martyrdom was on the Vatican hill.

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Doubt as to the Record.

The records of the story of the burial of the saint and the history of his relics are scanty and sometimes even contradictory. Historians and antiquarians have discussed them at great length for many centuries but with imperfect results. The undisputed facts are the following: After the martyrdom of the body of the Apostle, together with that of St. Paul, who was beheaded on the same day, June 28, in either A. D. 65 or 67, under the persecution of Nero, was taken down by some holy people, who, having washed it, carefully embalmed it, wrapped it in fine linen, placed it in a marble urn and buried it on the Via Cornelia, close to the Circus of Nero. The place was marked by an inscription.

St. Anacletus, who had been ordained by St. Peter and who succeeded St. Linus on the papal throne, built a memorial chapel, memoria or oratory on the Apostle's tomb.

The bodies of the two saints were not left long undisturbed in their original tomb. In 258 they were removed to the catacombs of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way, under the Valerian persecutions. After a short time the body of St. Peter was taken back and again laid in the old tomb at the Vatican, while that of St. Paul was buried close to the place where he was beheaded and where his church San Paolo fuori le Mura, now stands.

Second Translation of Peter.

There is evidence of a second or a previous translation of St. Peter's remains. It seems certain that the tomb was on the point of being destroyed or desecrated on several occasions, notably during the third century under the Emperor Heliogabalus, who enlarged the Circus of Nero. Evidence that it was spared is found in the fact that for two centuries the successors of St. Peter in the papacy were buried near his tomb, which from very

early times was known as St. Peter's Confession and was regarded as the very heart of the church.

It is stated in the "Liber Pontificalis" (Chronicle of the Popes) that the Emperor Constantine after his conversion caused, about the year 323, the body of the Apostle to be exhumed in the presence of Pope Sylvester and placed in a case of silver, enclosed within a sarcophagus of brass. Over this he placed a large cross of pure gold weighing 150 pounds and an inscription recording his name and that of his mother, Helena Augusta.

The body was then restored to the original tomb, over which he erected an altar and a vaulted chamber faced inside with plates of gold. He further decorated the tomb with candelabra, silver lamps and plates of gold and silver studded with jewels. The erection of the great basilica, commonly known now as Old St. Peter's, was begun by the emperor and two years later it was consecrated by St. Sylvester.

The great crisis in the history of St. Peter's tomb was during the invasion by the Saracens in the year 847. They carried off all the ornaments and treasures, together with the actual altar raised above the tomb, but the body of the apostle does not seem to have been interfered with.

Relics Profaned by Soldiers.

In 1527 the imperial troops under the Constable of Bourbon sacked Rome and pillaged the basilica of St. Peter. A letter written by Teodorico Vafa June 17, 1527, says: "The urn or tomb, in which the bones of the holy Peter and Paul were laid, they (the imperial troops) broke and profaned the very relics." The testimony of this letter is unopposed; hence the old historians and archaeologists refused to accept it.

It is known on the evidence of a certain priest, named Torrigio, that in 1524, when the old basilica was being demolished and the present one built, the architect Della Porta opened a hole in the pavement of the confession, through which the tomb of St. Peter became visible. Pope Clement VIII is said to have seen, by torchlight, the urn in which the apostle's body was placed by Constantine, and on it the gold cross.

This would constitute positive proof that the tomb was still intact. Were it not that the conduct of Clement VIII by some is considered suspicious. He ordered the hole to be closed at once, and he made Della Porta fill the opening with rubbish and caused the whole matter to be kept secret. Is it not likely, say those who doubt that the tomb is still intact, that Clement VIII saw that the urn was empty and, horrified at the sight, had the hole closed and the matter hushed up?

In 1802 Father Grisar, with the pope's permission, investigated the tomb. He ascertained that the hole opened by Della Porta was a passage known as the Cataclet, communicating between the floor of the confession in the church and the tomb below, through which it was the custom in the middle ages for pilgrims to lower handkerchiefs and other objects and cause them to touch the body of St. Peter. Father Grisar measured the Cataclet and found it partly filled with rubbish; consequently he could not explore the tomb, but he is convinced that it is still intact. The same opening investigated by Father Grisar was partially explored on three previous occasions, in 1740, 1799 and 1848, but always with imperfect results.

Bigger, Better, Buser—That's what advertising in The Bee does for your business.

PARIS' DEAD MILLIONAIRE

Ways of the Late M. Chauchard of the Louvre.

SOME OF HIS ECCENTRICITIES

Rise from Clerk at \$5 a Week to One of the Richest Men in France—His Famous Pictures—Tricks of Art Dealers.

PARIS, June 12.—Alfred Chauchard, the founder of the great Paris department store known as the Magasins du Louvre, who has just died at the age of 88, was the son of a country gardener. His business career began when he left his place and taking as a partner Auguste Heriot, whom he had met at a barber's shop, he founded what grew into the great department store which made its originators two of the richest men in France.

When their first difficulties in obtaining a lease of the site they wanted and the capital they lacked were overcome, success followed rapidly. Thirty years later Chauchard retired from active work a multimillionaire. His partner, Heriot, attended to the financial side of the undertaking, while Chauchard was the salesman.

It was Chauchard who first had the idea of giving toy balloons to the children of his customers and who first ran a free lunch counter, but his greatest success was his institution of a bargain day, when remnants were sold at prices that brought all the women of Paris to his counters. This was Chauchard's great secret, and the surprise of his employees when they first received orders to cut up into lengths of five or six yards thousands of pieces of unthought silk just received from the factory.

He was a perfect salesman, and endowed with a splendid memory, he would often remind a customer of some purchase he had made ten or twenty years before, mentioning the particulars, the form, color and price. Even after he had left business if he could persuade a friend to go to the Louvre for a bottle of cologne or a pair of gloves he was delighted, and seldom failed to call at the store to see if his friend had made the promised purchase.

After retiring in 1888 from active work he devoted himself to collecting works of art and to philanthropy. His benefactions, amounting to something like \$450,000, entitled him to an amount of publicity, which it may be said was far from displeasing to him.

Many anecdotes are told of his art collections and the methods taken of inducing him to acquire certain works, a favorite device being to persuade him that millionaire Americans were preparing to buy them and that France ought to retain them at any cost.

But if he was sometimes taken in he bought many works of undoubted value, and a sale of his collection would show a good return on the money he invested. He possessed twenty-five landscapes by Corot, which cost him some \$500,000. Of these the "Passage du gué" cost \$40,000 and the "Clairière," a "View of Aray" and the "Danse des Nymphes" \$30,000 each. He spent \$27,000 for pictures by Daubigny, \$72,000 for pictures by Decamps, \$25,000 for two by Delacroix and \$120,000 for

Human Hair Goods

Omaha women of discrimination come to Brandeis for hair goods because they get the greatest possible satisfaction here. The quality of hair used is of a finer grade and the variety is so much greater than elsewhere. Everything shown here is exact in point of latest style. The hairdressing, manicuring, scalp and facial treatments are done by careful and skilled operators and the prices are invariably reasonable.

Not only is this department the largest of its kind in the city, but it is also more conveniently located and more beautifully appointed than any similar department in the west.

Puffs and Switches Made From Combing.

Switches Dyed by Experts.

BRANDEIS STORES, 2d Floor



seventeen by Diaz. His pictures by Jules Dupre, Fromentin and Isabey cost \$300,000. Melsheimer was abundantly represented in his collection, the famous "1814," the "Liseuse Blanche," the "Liseuse Noire" and the "Confiance," having cost over \$600,000.

There are seven pictures by Millet, the most noted, of course, being the "Angelus," which cost \$140,000 in America, and the most costly the "Berger et son Troupeau," which cost \$200,000. He spent over \$300,000 on Rousseau and \$400,000 on Troyons.

All these and other pictures, including his portrait by Benjamin Constant, go by his will to the Louvre Museum.

His mansion in the Avenue Velasquez contained collections of tapestries, marble, bronzes, enamels and porcelains, and busts of himself in marble and bronze of every size and shape.

He was promoted to the highest rank in the Legion of Honor, the Grand Cross, by President Fallieres in August, 1907. Only six military and six civil members of the order can be appointed to this grade, so that Chauchard's nomination was a nine days' wonder. According to the official year book of the republic, he was promoted in his capacity of "collector," but according to Paris gossip the honor was to elench his resolution to leave his pictures to the state, as his decision in the matter was then believed to be wavering and there was a possibility of his selling them to America.

In fact, Chauchard skillfully used the same husband to frighten the government that had so often been used against him—the American purchaser.

Mr. Chauchard, with all his commercial genius, was not free from minor human weaknesses. He always carried in his pockets a horse chestnut and two potatoes, the former, according to popular superstition, as a charm against all malady, the latter as a mascot against evil fortune.

Another fad of his was to refuse to employ any man with red hair. No matter how strongly recommended by high personages, the man whose hair was red never got a job from him, and if he found one among the 4,000 employees at the Louvre, that man was immediately paid off.

Here is one of the many stories told of his picture purchases, indicating that he judged a work chiefly by its price. A dealer one day offered him Troyon's celebrated "White Cow."

"How much?"

"Eight thousand dollars."

"Only that? It must be a forgery. Take it away."

The dealer told some of his brother deal-

ers of his discomfiture. They knew Chauchard better than he did and offered to induce Chauchard to buy the picture on condition that they should have part of the proceeds.

A month later a Russian prince called at the Velasquez avenue mansion and requested permission to visit the marvelous collection. This was at once granted and the prince before leaving was asked his opinion.

"Admirable! But what a pity that it does not contain a Troyon!"

These words were reported to Chauchard that evening, for he never accompanied any visitors round his galleries, and an order was sent to have Troyon's "White Cow" brought at once to the house.

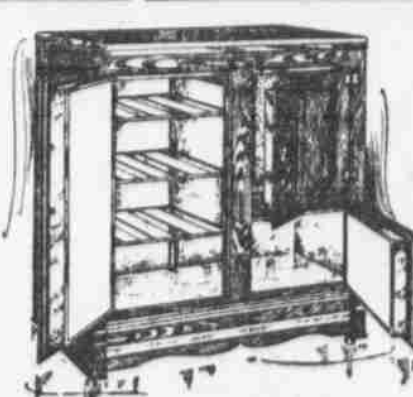
"Too late," came the reply. "The 'White Cow' is sold and has left Paris."

Thus, of course, only made Mr. Chauchard the more keen and he instructed the dealer to find out what the new owner would take for his purchase. In the end

Mr. Chauchard paid \$50,000 for the picture. Needless to say the Russian prince was one of the plotters disguised, and the picture had never left the dealer's possession.

He wished his funeral to be of the most sumptuous character and paid to undertakers \$40,000 in advance. But bethinking himself that this sum was bringing him no return, he demanded that the undertaker should give him and eleven of his friends a banquet every year until the necessity to use the money arose. Thus each year with the interest on the money reserved for his burial he celebrated his survival in the world.

He delighted in giving dinners at his house in the Bois de Boulogne, to which he invited the leading men of Paris. M. Emile Loubet, the ex-president, was frequently among the guests, and Mr. Chauchard wished to include him among his legates, but M. Loubet expressly asked him not to do so.



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The strong man has a strong stomach. Take the above recommended "Discovery" and you may have a strong stomach and a strong body.

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