

BARGAINS FOR MONDAY'S TRAD 16th and Douglas

BLACK AND

Washable Kai Kai, pink, blue Large Fancy Plaids, good coland green stripes, worth 50c, extaordinary value at

lorings for waists, as displayed in our window, 39c

IANU

\$1.25 Quality Fancy Silks at 49c Yard

Yard wide white and black China Silks 49c. Large Plaid Silks for waists 49c yard. Extra wide Foulard Silks, large figures, 49c yard. Every one of the above worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard, choice Monday, 49c yard.

\$1.00 Heavy black rustle taffetta, 24 inches wide, at \$1.00.

\$2-50 exquisite plaids, choicest combinations and styles ever shown in Omaha, so stylish for waists and trimmings, all the new blues combined with white, watermelon color and hats for Monday, white, large black and white checks and plaids, on special at \$2.98 sale at 98c and \$1.69.

Summer colorings

in pure silk and

wool high class

dress goods, cost

75c quality of Etamine and open work floral design grenadines, black goods in a large variety of patterns and styles, choice at 25c yard.

\$1,25 to import, on special sale at 49c.

at 75c yard.

Bicyle Suitings

and tailor made

coverts, all the

new combinations

of colors, special

Lima from the Housetops.

HOW THE HOUSES OF LIMA ARE BUILT At the back of us, at the edge of this field, space, as they are confined to one, or at Fireproof Construction, but Rain Does and with white clouds rushing here and imagine they are houses at all. There are

vould wipe it out of existence. Even he

than an earthquake. Chickens Roost High.

comes from the roofs. Each house has a court in the center, and many of the larger buildings are cut up by courts, around which the rooms run. When there is a Where else in the world will you find a double row of rooms the inner ones are city built of mud 300 years old? Lima has lighted by little dormers which extend up more than 100,000 people, and it is built of through the flat roofs, and which look like mud. It is about six miles around it and chicken coops from where we are standing. two miles from one side of it to the other. It is difficult, in fact, to tell the dormers from the chicken coops. There are thousands of chickens which are born, lay their spaces clipped out here and there for parks | eggs and grow fat on the roofs of this city. There is a hen cackling on the opposite roo two stories, flush with the sidewalks, and now. I am awakened every night by the crowing of the roosters above me, and the noise of the early morning in the middle of Lima makes me imagine myself in a barnyard. There is one asthmatic old rooster which crows me awake regularly at 5 a. m. and another that sometimes makes the air cow on the roofs, though I am told that some families have their stables so located, the cattle not being taken down until they

are ready for killing. The of Lima, which cost millions, is a mud are, indeed, but few losses from fires here, gructure, and could you take a sharpened and even out in the country, away from the MILLINDRY

Specials for Monday

One lot of beautiful new style,

Dress Shapes,

vorth up to \$1, Monday at 10c.

3,000 bunches of ample flowers, bought at hem worth \$1 a 250 black and cold quills, worth on sale at 1c

Thousands of black and colored quills, worth 25c,

high grade millinery or na-ments, 25c.

One lot of trimmed

fancy turbans, etc., at

Walking

Hats.

98c each.

Trimmed Hats

\$5.00 and \$6.00 trimmed

\$10.00 and \$15.00 Trimmed Hats —new ideas, reduced \$500 to \$5.00 each.

LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS JACKETS—WAISTS—SKIRTS

\$5.98 for blouse suit of all wool cloth, nicely trimmed with braid, in desirable shades, \$9.98 value, at \$5.98



Dress Skirts of beautiful mixture, tan combinations, and drab combinations, actually worth \$2.50, at

\$3.98 for pure silk brocaded

Dress Skirts

afu lined with

Taffeta

Silk Waists

\$398 corded fronts and plait-\$498 novelty cortains, none worth less than \$12,50, over 50 styles to select from—your choice at \$5.00 pair....

lift their hats when they meet, and bow, smile and tip their hats when about to depart. They are the pink of perfection as far as form goes, and you would imagine them gentlemen of leisure rolling in wealth The truth is most of them are poor. Peru has been playing a loging game with for

will look closely you will see that many a coat is shiny at the seams and that many of the silk hats are fast losing their nap. There are, perhaps, more reduced gentle men here than in any other city of the world. The Chilians looted the country some years ago and took away its chief sources of revenue. The Peruvians have been losing from that day to this. They have been patronizing the pawnbrokers and the foreign bond buyers until the people nationally and individually are compara tively poor. They are not a business people, and having fallen do not know how to get up. The business of the country is, in fact, in the hands of foreigners, and there are not two big Peruvian business houses in

tune for years, and the day of her enor-

mous riches has long since gone by. If you

this Peruvian capital. The young Peruvians are clerks in the stores or the government offices, while their fathers, as a rule, are skimping along on the remains of their once great estates. Pretty Girls of Lima.

But we must not forget where we are. We are in one of the main streets of Lima at 4:30 p. m., and some of the prettiest women south of the equator are going to and fro past us. If you could drop this what seem to you blank walls lead into street down in an American city, how our young men would stop and open their eyes. and are noted for their sensuous dancing of How their mouths would water as they saw the voluptuous waltz. At home they dress In the business sections the people live the luscious lips all about us, and how they much like their sisters of the rest of Chrisin the second stories, which are divided up would drink in the beauty of the Lima girls' into flats or spartments. There are many eyes. The young ladies of Lima! They the latest styles as our own American girls. are a class nearer perfection in beauty of 'The women's rights woman has, I am told, large houses. The ground floors are stores form than any girls I have ever seen. They not yet made her way here, though there is and shops open to the street. The stores are straight and well rounded, and their have no windows and the doors run the full soft, round, beautiful faces, with their luxuwidth of the store, so that the whole front riant black hair combed high up from the foreheads, are lighted up with eyes which ness hours. The light is usually from the fairly shine with the souls of their owners. front, though the larger establishments have If you could drop Lims down in New York the men would think the city had been Many of the shops are more like taken by young widows or female orphans who had just gone into mourning. All o the women of Lima dress in black when along the Mercadores is more like a journey they go out to walk. They do not wear bonnets, but wrap fine shawls of black goods about their heads, pinning them fast on their backs, so that the face alone shows. street of a city. The business streets are on their backs, so that the face alone shows. The background adds to their beauty, and the former, and the sidewalks are not over the costume, on the whole, is a good one four feet in width. Four people cannot well It saves the buying of new hats and bonwalk abreast, and a party crowds you off nets, and is easy to put on or take off. the pavement. A donkey with panniers took Many a seedy waist and frowsy head are. the right of way from me this morning. I doubt not, hidden under those black shawls, and the wearers are never bothered by the question which one of our girls asked her mother, when preparing for an evening function, calling over the banisters, 'Ma, shall I wash for a high or low-neck dress?" The Peruvian woman needs to wash only her face for the streets, for the rest of her person is hidden. As a rule, I am told, she often dispenses with washing her

who will bother her brains to understand my poor Spanish when I ask her to weigh it and have it properly registered. Lima on Horseback. face, for in Peru they say that cold water brings fevers and that frequent bathing is productive of all kinds of diseases. There is much powder used, and Lima has as many perfumery shops as any city of its gers, the merchants and clerks seem to atomizers with which they drench their spurs and how the demure maidens who pass are, indeed, but few losses from fires here, and even out in the country, away from the is well dressed. There are many plug hats fire companies, houses like these are insured and kid gloves, and nearly every man, old dash water into each other's faces. Some-mounted. He is stooping at the horse's front

Grand Special Bought at auction from W. & J. Sloane, New York.

Sale

One immense stack of fine One immense counter of Mo. One lot of those very large

each, would be a bargain at \$5.00.

Grand Opening New Enlarged Shoe Dept.

At less than

Former price

Moquette and Axmin- quette and Axminster 8-3x10-6 Parlor Rugs, ster Rugs, new and beau- Rugs, very large size, all very new and handsome designs, light tiful designs, at \$1.59; worth new and handsome patterns, at \$2.98 effects, always sold at \$25.00, on sale to-

Another immense lot of those very largest Thousands of size, 9x12 Moquette Rugs, large enough 250 for most any room, handsome enough for any home; regular price \$35, tomorrow only as long as they last, \$19.98 each.....

One counter of the finest quality Ne Plus Ultra Rugs, no finer rugs manufactured in this country. They are very large size and selling in Omaha at \$10.00 each. Tomorrow you can take your choice of the finest rugs made in this country at \$4.98 each. Never was there such a bargain.....

mmense Bargains

Royal Wilton carpets, Wilton Velvet carpets, Moquette carpets, Moquette carpets, and in fact all of Sleane's best carpets, on sale tomorrow We will

All the BRUSSELLS CAR Strictly all wool Hartford Ingrain CARPETS, no better ingrain carpets made, selting in Omaha at 75c yard, tomorrow we will carpets, on sale tomorrow tomorrow we will in rich and choice colors, tomorrow we will retail them at 49e yard. at 85c yard

choice of over 25 styles,

Sloane auction

LACE CURTAIN Biggest

That immense purchase from the United States Custom House of high class Lace Curtains go on sale tomorrow. Never were there such bargains before and never will there be such drapery bargains again.

\$2.50 Lace Curtains at 50c pair | \$3.50 Lace Curtains at \$1.98 pair | All the \$7.50 Lace Curtains \$3.50 All the low priced Nottingham Lace Curtains that generally sell at \$2.50, we place on one big counter at 50c each; you can buy them by the piece or by the pair. They are full size in white and ecru, and always sell at \$2.50 a pair, your choice at 50c each.

All the high class Nottingham — imitation Brussells, Fish Net, Gaipure and Irish Point that generally sell up to \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all the high class Nottingham — imitation Brussells, Fish Net, Gaipure and Irish Point that generally sell up to \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow, over 50° styles to select from, all at \$3.50 pair, are on sale tomorrow.

\$12.50 Lace Curtains at \$5 pair

One immense assorted lot of high class por-

some with all over patterns, some with heavy fringe, other rich deep dado, all of them worth \$15, your choice tomorrow, as long as they last at, pair

All the finest quality real Brus--small and large designs, in all the new shades, with sels, heavy Irish Point and many

tieres, worth \$15. There are

QUAINT CAPITAL OF PERU sive towers it would go through the wall for one-half of 1 per cent. Such a thing and young, carries a cane. They are very as a block or square building burning down polite. They how smile shake hands and

A City Made of Mud and Fish Poles Containing One Hundred Thousand People.

More Damage Than an Earthquake-Belles of a South American City.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) LIMA, Peru, April 17 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-Take a walk with me this morning through the quaintest city of this hemisphere. We are in Lima, the capital of Peru. The streets on which we stand were laid out more than three hundred years ago. Lima was a city when Boston was in its swaddling clothes, when Philadelphia was a baby, and all to the west and south of it an unbroken wilderness. I can show you houses here which are two hundred years older than Chicago or Cincinnati, and I can even introduce you to one of the oldest citizens, the founder of the town, who, dried and pickled by this pure Peruvian air. has for over three centuries stayed here with his property. I refer to the Spanish freebooter, Indian robber and butcher, Pizarro, who laid out Lima in 1535. He was assassinated on the spot where the president of Peru now lives, and his skeleton and his brains corked up in a bottle are kept in a glass case in the cathedral across the way. The skin is dried and it sticks to the bones. but with the exception of a patch which has been cut off here and there for relic hunters the hide is intact, though decidedly leathery and worse for the wear.

A City of Mud. Everything but money lasts long in Lima. It has a network of narrow streets, which cross one another at right angles, with The houses are all of one or in the business section cage-like balconies rang out from the second stories, so that you are shielded from the sun as you pass through the city. Lima looks wonderfully substantial, and you would imagine it to be made of massive stone, which here and there is wonderfully carved. Some of the walls look like marble, others imitate granite, and the houses of all the colors of the rainbow line the streets like substantial walls. About the chief square there are inclosed balconies from the second story walled with glass, and under these are what look like massive stone pillars forming an arcade or cloister around two sides of the square in front of the stores. These pillars are of mud, the polished walls of the houses are made of sun-dried brick coated with plaster of paris, and the second stories are a combination of mud and bamboo cane. Think of a great city built of mud and fishing poles! That is Lima. There are some of the finest churches here on the continent made of mud. The great cathedral rail and shove it against one of its

But let us get up on the roof of our hotel and take a bird's-eye view of the city before we begin to explore it. We are now in

and then a layer of earth, sand or ashes. It is supposed to never rain here, and from the umbrella mender's cry is never heard. It is on this account that these mud walls stand throughout the generations, and it is, indeed, through lack of rain that Lima exists. A big shower would reduce the town to a mud heap, while a two weeks' , pour lowever, nature sometimes varies her ourse. Last year the people were horrified by hearing the raindrops pattering on the roofs. The water which fell would have hardly been called a sprinkle in some parts rof the world, but it did more damage here

Much of the light of the Lima houses

From such buildings you might think the houses of Lima would be always tumbling down and that the city would be in constant danger from fires. This is not the case. houses are almost earthquake proof, the larger buildings often having their firs story walls from four to six feet thick. though those of the second story are thin These mud walls never take fire. The furniture may go up in smoke, but as soon as the roof is ablaze it falls in, and the much which covers it puts out the fire. There

The Streets and Houses. From the hotel roof we get some idea of how compactly the city is built, and we a vast field of flat roofs, above which here see more of this during our walk. There and there rise the massive towers of the are no gardens and very few back yards. great churches for which Lima is noted. The larger houses cover a great deal of are the bleak foothills of the Andes, gray most, two floors. The smaller ones are and forbidding, their tops in a smoky sky in many cases so small that it is hard to there on their sides. On the edges of the hundreds of little blind alleys which are city we see the green crops of the valley reached through doors in the walls along of the Rimac river, and over there are the the main streets, which have cell-like three bridges which cross this stream as it rooms, not over ten feet square. Each of flows through Lima. Look down upon the these rooms is a house, and in one such roofs all about you. They are more like alley which I visited today I was told garden beds than the coverings of houses. that the average was about eight people Don't stamp your feet or walk heavily as to each tenement. Such houses have back you move about. The roof trembles under yards about six feet square, surrounded us and with little effort we could push our by high walls. They have no windows feet through. The supports of many of the and the light comes in through the front roofs are merely cane poles, on which dirt and back door. None of the houses of is spread. On some matting is first put Lima have chimneys. The most of the cooking is done over charcoal fires. Even the best houses have few windows on the year's end to year's end Lima has not a ground floor, and as a rule the light comes shower. Waterproofs are unknown and from the interior courts or the roof. In the two-story houses of the better class galleries run around the courts, and the rooms opening out into these are very large and airy. All outside windows and doors are barred with iron, and the better parts of the city make you think of a long row of prisons. There are many fine homes, which are entered through ironbarred gates, and the doors going into palatial mansions, surrounding courts filled

floors rented out, and only the rich have is shoved back or taken away during busicourts and extend a long distance to the rear. caves than anything else. They are cells, separated only by thin walls, and a walk through a museum or an American department store than along the chief business shake at midnight. I have not yet seen a and I stepped out into the road to let him

Lazy Men and Pretty Women The street scenes of Lima are interesting Let us stop under the arcade, which run about the plaza, and watch the crowds Here are some of the best shops of the city. They are full of fine goods, and here between 4 and 5 o'clock every afternoon the cople come to buy and do business. These hours are the gayest of the day, and the crowd is now as thick as that of lower Broadway at noon. It is a far different crowd, however. No one hurries. The mer saunter along or stand on the street and chat with their friends. We see little knots are fond of sweet smells, and at carnival of men every few yards, and the messen- time they go about with squirt guns and

polite. They bow, smile, shake hands and hold of one of the beaux and souse him in ducking not long ago. They Go to Church. The Lima women are very devout. Every

other one we meet carries a prayer book and you can seldom enter a church without finding a score or so on their knees. No woman can go into a church wearing a hat or a bonnet, and those who attempt to do so are touched with a long stick by the sexton and told to take their hats off. One of the queer sights of Lima is a church congregation. The people, you know, are all Catholics and the ceremonies are impressive, the costumes of the priests being resplendent with gold and silver braid. The men sit by themselves and the women and girls all wearing these black clothes on their heads make you think of a congregation of nuns who are dead to the world. At their own homes, however, they are, I am told, quite as much alive as their sex anywhere. They are vivacious and charming and able to hold their own in their talk with the men. They are interested in politics and those of the better classes are well educated, many of them speaking French. They are very fond of music and many play on the piano, the mandolin and the guitar exceedingly well. As in all Spanish countries, girls are never left alone with the men until they are married, and the courting is done with the whole family looking on at the billing and cooing. They are fond of evening parties, or tertulias, as they are called, tendom and are as fond of gay clothes and a movement toward giving women employment in places which were formerly exclusively held by the men. There are, for instance, women clerks in the city postoffice, and the stamps which I shall put on this letter will be bought of a Peruvian girl

Lima on horseback is quite as interesting as Lima afoot. There are few private carriages here, and I am told that there is not livery stable in the whole city. The streets are paved with cobblestones and the cabs jolt your bones so that most people prefer to ride in the street cars or on horses. The horses here have the easiest gait of any I have ever ridden. It is one peculiar to Chili and Peru, a sort of a cross between a pace and the action of a high-stepping hackney, which carries the rider along with less jolting than that of a rubber-tired carlage. The horses are small, but very spirited. There comes one down the street now. Its rider is in full riding costume, and he would not be out of place in Hyde park were it not for the big silver spurs on both of his boots. Notice how magnificently the horse is appareled. The bridle is trimmed with silver and the stirrups are plated with the same shining white metal. He has a heavy saddle blanket of fur and the reins have i long braided strap attached to them, which he uses now and then as a whip. How the horse prances as he tickles him with the

times a crowd of Lima belles will catch feet. See! He is buckling a short strap about them just over the ankles, thus hob a bath tub full of water. I met yesterday bling the horse. He leaves him thus witha young man who was suffering with fever out tying and goes on into the store. This on account of a cold gotten from such a we learn is the way that all Peruvian horses, those in carriages as well as those without, are tied. There are no hitching posts, tie rings or horse weights in Lima, and it is a police regulation that every horse left alone on the street must be hobbled. The straps used are so short that they car oe easily carried in the pocket, and the drivers of carts hobble their mules by tying

he lines about their front feet. Women Who Ride Astride. Much of the peddling of Lima is done ipon horseback, and in many cases the eddlers are Indian women. Nearly all of the milk of the city is carried about in ans tied to the two sides of a horse, upon the back of which, with her legs straddling the horse's neck, sits a bronze-faced woman, dressed in bright calico and wearing a broad-brimmed Panama hat. When the milk woman reaches a house where she has a customer she slides down over the horse's neck and lifts one of her cans out of the pocket in which it is fastened and carries it into the house. The bread wagon of Lima is a horse with two panniers full of loaves, and many of the vegetables are peddled by women who ride astride. The street cars are drawn by horses, but where there is a slight grade an extra horse or helper is hitched to the side of the team. The horse is not driven as in the United States, but ridden by a boy in a saddle, who has long spurs with which he keeps the horse up to his work. All sorts of things are peddled on donkeys ridden by men or boys, who sit just in front of the tails of the beasts with their backs against the loads of goods they are peddling. There are no huckster wagons or carts, and the drays of the city are long two-wheeled affairs each pulled by three mules abreast. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

LAROR AND INDUSTRY.

The banks of Kansas have \$20,000,000 more in deposits than they had two years The highest paid railroad employes in

China are the telegraphers. They get \$17.80 in gold per month. At the present time the annual produc tion of flaxseed and straw of the States is approximately 12,000,000 bushels of seed and 300,000 tons of fiber.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has appointed

a committee of aldermen to draw up an enabling act to be presented at the next session of the Illinois legislature by which the city may own its electric lighting and gas plants. A Manchester (N. H.) hoslery company i now engaged in running off 100,000 pairs of hose for the War department. They are all wool, heavy and rather long—in fact, the regulation gray hose known to all old soldiers, and made strictly in accordance

with the specifications. The founder of the New England Manufacturers' association read a paper before that body in Boston the other day, in which he suggested that the cotton spinners of

The cottonseed industry of the United States amounts to 4,000,000 tons annually, valued at \$120,000,000. In 1867 there were

roads of the United States carried 13,000. 000,000 passengers one mile and 95,000,000, 000 tons of freight one mile in 1897 total earnings of the rallways about 70 per cent came from freight service and 20 per cent from passengers. The railroads had to carry a passenger 500 miles to earn \$1 of profit, or say five miles to earn They had also to handle a ton of freight (besides loading and unloading it) 1,530 miles to make \$1 profit, or over fifteen miles to

All of the straw hats sold in New York are imported or made in New England, mostly in Massachusetts. There are a great many hat factories in the small towns of that state. Of course, the most ignorant person knows that every straw hat, from the cheapest to the highest, is made of straw braid. Well, this straw braid is imported from Europe. No straw braid for hats is made in America. Switzerland leads the countries of Europe in the manufacture of this braid.

The importance attached to the new industry of beet sugar manufacturing and re-fining in some parts of California may be judged of by the following remarkable di-mensions, as published, of the new establishment now being constructed at Salinas, in that state: Main building, 582 feet long, 102 feet wide and five stories high; required to keep mill running, 13,000,000 gallons per day; will consume about 1,200 gallons of oil daily—that is, in twenty-four hours—or its equivalent in wood or coal, and will cut 3,000 tons of beets per day of twenty-four hours. The expected daily sugar product of this vast establishment is in the neighborhood of 450 tons.

The question of federating with other or-

ganizations of railroad operatives has been brought squarely before the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now in session at St. Louis. The committee to which the question was referred pre-sented a favorable report last Tuesday, but final action was not taken. The convention will remain in session for two more weeks. The basis on which the national federation to that on which the present system of federations are constructed. It is proposed that the grand president of each of the five national railroad labor organizations shall constitute an executive committee. committee will not be called upon to act until the local or system federation com-mittee on the railroad on which trouble exists reports that it is unable to honorably adjust the differences. The national federation executive committee would then be called upon to investigate. This committee would not have power to order a strike. Its duty would simply be to investigate the particular case in question and to decide whether it was serious enough to justify a strike. In order to make the conclusion ssume any validity whatever all five members would have to agree that a strike was ecutive committee disagreed with his fellow members no further steps could be taken. In case the entire committee agreed that drastic measures were justifiable or neces-sary they would have only the power to so report. They could not order the strike, but each member of the executive committee would draft a circular letter to each local body of his organization, stating in it the conclusions arrived at by the executive committee, and requesting a vote from each in-dividual member of his organization on the New England turn their attention toward the raising and manufacture of linen to make good that portion of the cotton industry absorbed by the south. strike before it can be ordered. It will be seen from this that, while the measure un-der consideration for a national federation valued at \$120,000,000. In 1867 there were four mills, in 1897 over 300 mills, with an invested capital of \$10,400,000 and employing 10,000 people. The exports in 1896 amounted to 800,000 barrels, and there are now crushed annually in the south about 1,500,000 tons of cottonseed, which gives a product of 700,000 tons of hulls alone.

According to the Ballyna According to the Ballyna and the convention is necessary to asset the convention to the convention of the convention to the convention to the convention of the convention of the convention to the convention of the convention the convention of the convention of the convention to the convention of the convention to the convention of the convention According to the Railway Age the rail- prove the plan of federation.