

\$1.25 Wrappers at 39c.

1,000 new wrappers in indigo blue, light and dark colorings, percale, lawn, standard prints and fleece lined, every one worth \$1.25, on main floor bargain square 39c.

# HOW CAN WE DO IT?

We've got the cash! We've got the goods! We've got the talent! Too! We have earned and enjoy the confidence of everyone by methods fair and true and real. We draw the crowds and hold their trade—Every dollar worth we buy is purchased under the closest scrutiny of the ablest buyers—and all—every bit of it—for CASH—right down spot cash. No guessing about the selling—the people want good goods—we have them—they want great assortments of everything—they find them here—they want them for little money—and here's where they come and get it all—ALL.

Great Values. Immense Assortments. Little Prices. Monday We Prove it All.

## 39c

# BOSTON STORE

16th and Douglas  
Omaha.  
J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS  
PROPRIETORS.

## \$2.50

### NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

This season's opening sale of New Spring Dress Goods, comprising all the latest wool, and silk and wool, plain and novelty weaves for skirts, dress and tailor made suits. You can find fabrics here from the leading French, German, English mills.

### New Spring Black Goods

Tomorrow's opening of new spring black dress goods.

**Crepons and Jacquards**  
50 pieces new and choice designs in French and English crepons, finest quality mohair jacquards, raised effects, on sale at 75c and \$1.00 yard.  
**75c and \$1.00**

**Exclusive Black Goods**  
40 pieces of newest and latest ideas in foreign black goods, made and imported to sell from \$2 to \$2.50 yard, on sale in black goods department at 98c yard.

**50c Imported Wool Challies 29c.**  
200 pieces of new French, all wool, imported challies in light and dark ground, small and large designs, sold all over the city at 50c yard, on sale on bargain square at 29c yard.

**\$1.25 Styles Suitings 29c and 39c**  
New tailor made checked suitings, new changeable corded dress goods, silk and wool mixtures, exact styles of the \$1.25 grade, 40 inches wide, on bargain squares at 29c and 39c yard.

**Silk and Wool Novelties 50c and 75c**  
New silk and wool French novelties stylish and desirable goods, hand-somest silk mixtures shown this year, in fashionable colorings, including black, on sale at 50c and 75c yard.

**44-inch Tailor Made Suitings 98c**  
44-inch all wool, silk finished canvas cloths, venetians, broadcloths in all the handsome new spring shades, so stylish for tailor made suits, on sale at—  
**98c**

### BARGAINS IN SILK

### New Spring Novelty Silks

### BLACK SILKS

40 pieces exceptional quality of Pure Silk Taffeta, in browns, blues, greens and tans, guaranteed 75c quality, on sale at 39c yard.

**39c**  
25c for 24-inch extra heavy pure China Silk, in all colors, 75c quality, on sale at—  
**25c**

Novelty Silks in an almost endless array of shimmering silk beauties. Ombre stripes, heavy taffeta cords, new warp prints, new French plaids, graduated stripes in new weaves, on sale in silk department at 75c yard.

**75c**  
98c for exceptionally heavy, 24-inch, foreign Black Satin Duchesse and Peau de Soie Silk, on sale at 98c yard.

**98c**  
\$1.00 quality of high grade Moire Velour, rich heavy cords, in all the new colors. A magnificent high class dress fabric, on sale at 49c yard.

### New Spring Wash Goods and White Goods in Our Basement

35c Imported Organdies, in small and large new floral designs, for our opening sale 15c yard.

**15c**  
Wash Goods

Monday we will show for the first time the newest designs in foreign and domestic Wash Goods, including gingham, percale, plain and Scotch Zephyrs, at prices that cannot fail to interest the ladies. Fine Lawns, Irish Dimities, Organdies, Corded Wash Goods, in all the exquisite designs, stripes, rose buds, etc., worth up to 25c yard, tomorrow at 6c yard.

**6c**  
White Goods—One case of mixed White Goods, Marcellines, dimity, India Lins, checks, plaids, all kinds of fine sheer white goods, and actually worth 15c yard, on sale at 7c yard.

**7c**  
Two cases of new Scotch Zephyrs, corded and fancy dress ginghams, in all imaginable colors and designs, stripes, checks and fancy plaids for ladies' waists, children's dresses and hundreds of other useful purposes, the 25c quality, in basement, at 8c yard.

**8c**

**25c**  
100 pieces of fine White Pique, in all the different weights, actually worth 50c, on sale at 25c yard.



**CHALLENGE SALE**

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**\$1.59** Men's calf shoes made to retail for \$3.00 and \$4.00, go in this sale at \$1.59

**98c** will buy men's warm beaver shoes, that others ask \$2.50 for.

**\$3.00** will buy a fine man's winter black or tan shoe as ever sold in Omaha for \$5.00.

**19c** will buy misses' and children's warm lined slippers, worth 50c.  
**59c** will buy fancy slippers for ladies' wear worth up to \$1.50.  
**59c** will buy men's heavy buckle overshoes.

**\$2.39** will buy the very finest woman's welt sole shoes, that were sold for up to \$5. They are all the finest and highest grade Rochester boots.

**\$1.59** will give you choice of a lot of ladies' new style fine hand turn and welt shoes, worth up as high as \$5.00.

**98c** will buy ladies' finest quilted satin, fur top, high cut slippers, worth as high as \$2.50.

### UP THE PARAGUAY RIVER

Waterways that Penetrate Into the Heart of South America.

SECOND ONLY TO THE AMAZON  
Wonderful Scenery, Wild Animals, Huge Wheat Fields and Planting Islands—Some Queer Table Customs.

(Copyright, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.)  
ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 17, 1898.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Asuncion is in the very heart of South America. It is almost as far inland in a straight line from the Atlantic as Chicago, and the distance I had to travel on the rivers to reach it is greater than from Omaha to New York. Within the last few months I have penetrated the basin of the Rio de la Plata to a distance of more than 1,300 miles. At Buenos Ayres I was almost 200 miles from the sea, and in coming from there to Asuncion on the Parana and Paraguay rivers I traveled 1,115 miles. On the first day out we steamed by the mouth of the Uruguay river in entering the Parana. Eight hundred miles further north we came into the Paraguay river, upon which I traveled more than 200 miles. The Paraguay is still navigable by small steamers for 1,400 miles north of this point, and just opposite it is the mouth of the Pilcomayo, which rises in the Bolivian Andes, and in a tortuous course flows through 1,500 miles of unexplored wilds before it empties into the Paraguay. The Parana itself is over 2,000 miles long. It rises in the mountains of Brazil and flows a distance of more than 1,300 miles before it swallows up the Paraguay at about 300 miles from its mouth.

**The Basin of the Plata.**  
The river system of the Plata, or of the Rio de la Plata, as one of the most wonderful of the world. The volume of the stream is greater than that of the Mississippi. It is surpassed only by the Amazon. It drains a basin more than half as big as the whole United States and one which in fertility of soil and salubrity of climate is only surpassed by the basin of the Mississippi. The basin of the Plata is over 2,000 miles long. It is bigger than the basin of the Mississippi and it is a question whether it has not more cultivable territory. Upon it tens of millions of cattle and sheep are pastured, and its wheat fields compete with ours in the markets of Europe. It has the most extensive plains of the globe and it is a vast expanse of fairly good land.

It is a white man's country. The basin of the Amazon is tropical and malarious. That of the Plata is largely in the temperate zone. Its northern parts are like Louisiana or Florida, and in the south the summer climate is as temperate as that of our middle states.

It is the Mississippi basin reversed, the source of its rivers being in the hot country, where there are coffee and sugar lands and rubber trees and its mouth in the rather cool lands of Uruguay and the Argentine, noted for their fields of wheat and corn.

This vast basin is formed in the shape of a great horseshoe, with the opening toward the Atlantic; the Andes and the strip of highlands which cross Brazil form the back and upper rim of the shoe, while the slightly sloping plains of Patagonia bound it on the south. In it are included the best

of the Argentine, all of Uruguay and Paraguay and large portions of Brazil and Bolivia. The basin has been built up by the Parana or Rio de la Plata system and today these rivers are still at their great work of earth building.

**The Rio de la Plata.**  
You see this plainly in the Rio de la Plata proper. It is more a great bay of liquid mud than a river. It is 120 miles wide at the Atlantic and narrows down to twenty-nine miles at Buenos Ayres, which is 180 miles inland. The width at Montevideo is about sixty-five miles. The Rio de la Plata is so full of silt or mud that it discolors the Atlantic for many miles out at sea. We noticed the change in the color of the ocean long before we entered its mouth and the water seemed to grow thicker as we sailed to Buenos Ayres. The channel is fast filling up with a sandy mud and the Eads jetty system is proposed. As it is now, the rivers bring down a quarter of a million tons of mud a day and the sediment is so great that all the water used by Buenos Ayres is filtered by the city.

It took our steamer twelve hours to cross the Rio de la Plata to Montevideo and from there to Buenos Ayres the ride required one night. At Buenos Ayres the steamers land you at the new docks and passengers are not now taken ashore, as formerly, in carts or on the backs of men. The port of Buenos Ayres has in fact as fine docks and quays as any city of the world. It was within the last ten years spent \$30,000,000 gold upon their construction and ocean steamers drawing everlastingly sail right into great walled tanks, along which the chief railroads have tracks; so that the wool, grain, hides, sheep and cattle can be transferred directly from the cars to the steamers which are to take them to Europe.

**Up the Parana.**  
It is at these docks that you get steamers which carry you far up the rivers into the interior. There are river boats of all kinds lying at the wharves. Some have just come in loaded with oranges, wood, hides and wool and others are just starting out. There are sailing boats as well as steamers and you soon appreciate that the interior of the South American continent is enormous.

There are two lines of steamers which have a weekly service between Buenos Ayres and Asuncion, so that you can take a ship for any of the ports twice a week. There are steamers also which go regularly every day or so up the Uruguay for a distance of 500 miles, and twice a month a Brazilian steamer leaves for the province of Mato Grosso, far in the interior of Brazil. These ships carry you to Columbia, where you change to a smaller steamer, and in twenty days from the time of leaving Buenos Ayres reach Cuba, the capital of Mato Grosso, 2,504 miles from Buenos Ayres and 2,700 miles from the Atlantic. The Parana is navigable by steam for more than 1,200 miles, and were it not for a strip of falls and rapids along the eastern edge of southern Paraguay it could be navigated for many hundreds of miles further.

The boats going up these rivers must all draw not more than ten feet, and those to the upper ports cannot have more than from five to nine feet. Even then they are liable to be grounded in the sand by low water. You frequently see statements that ocean steamers can go by the Parana far into the interior of South America. This is not true. Steamers of sixteen feet can go up the river as far as Rosario, a distance of 500 miles from Buenos Ayres and about 500 miles from the Atlantic, but above this ships would stick fast in the mud. As it is, our steamer, the Saturno, which was at the time drawing only ten feet of water,

stopped at night again and again on our way to Asuncion for fear of the sand banks.

There is no good chart of the Parana. The river often changes its course and it is always building up and tearing down bars and islands within its channel. The waters carry so much mud that a snag will form a bar and a wreck will soon build up an island. One of the largest islands in the river near Rosario was started by a submerged hay barge and further up the stream there are hundreds of islands the soil of which has gathered about the water-logged trees which have floated down from the forests of Paraguay and Brazil.

**Ten Thousand Islands.**  
Put on the thinking cap with me up through the thousand islands of the Parana. You may have seen the thousand islands of the St. Lawrence. They are nothing in comparison with the 10,000 islands of this wonderful river. There are, in fact, so many islands that they have never been counted. The river for hundreds of miles is a great inland sea, so wide in places that some of the islands you cannot see the banks. Some of the islands are covered with willows, feathery reeds line their shores and gnarly trees hang down low and mirror themselves in the water. Others further up the river are forest grown. Few are cultivated, although it has been said that there is enough good soil upon them to raise food for all Europe, and on a few there are cattle and sheep.

Most of the islands are great fields of grass, and of these some are not fixed but floating, and they glide by our steamer down the river almost as fast as we steam on our way up it. These floating islands are called cañales. They are great masses of grass weeds and flowers which the rushing floods have torn from their foundations and are carrying down to the sea. Some are so firm that they will support a man, and upon them tigers, jaguars and snakes are often carried to the islands about Buenos Ayres.

Just after leaving Buenos Ayres we steamed through the delta of the Parana. This delta is about twenty miles wide, and it extends up the river as far as Rosario, a distance of 300 miles. It is peppered with islands, some of which are covered with forests of peach trees, and others with gardens kept by Italians to supply the markets of Buenos Ayres. Many of the houses are raised upon piles to be out of the way of the floods and the tides when they carry, as they sometimes do, great waves in from the ocean.

At the entrance to the Parana we pass the Island of Martin Garcia, the Gibraltar of the River Plata, which once belonged to Uruguay, but which now is the property of the Argentine Republic. It has a naval school and a fort upon it, the batteries of which are worked by electricity. It is a novel of the historic points of the Rio de la Plata, and as we go by it we recall the fact that this same fort was first made by the white man who was the first to set foot upon the soil of the continent of North America. Sebastian Cabot in 1498 plowed his way through this same labyrinth of islands, and after a long voyage on the Parana reached the Paraguay and sailed up it to a point some distance beyond Asuncion.

**The Steamers of the Parana.**  
If Sebastian Cabot could take a trip on the boats which now sail up the Paraguay he would think them more wonderful than anything he met with in his travels. His voyage was made in a sailing boat. Ours is in a comfortable steamer of 800 tons. It took him months to sail up the river. We make the trip in six days. His lights were tallow dips, ours are incandescent globes

lit by electric dynamos. The Saturno was built in Glasgow and it is as comfortable as the average passenger steamer of the great lakes or the Mississippi. The cabins are good and the dining room is like a parlor. The fare is not expensive, \$60 paying for the round trip, or an average of about \$5 gold per day.

The meals are good, but the Yankee stomach finds it hard to accustom itself to the times at which they are served. The first breakfast given on vessels is nothing but three swallowes of coffee and a crust of bread and butter. At 11 a. m. a real breakfast is served, and at 5 p. m. comes dinner. Sandwiched between luncheon and bedtime there is tea at 3 p. m. and at 9 p. m. the breakfast at 11 a. m. and the dinner are much the same. The breakfast begins with soup and ends with fruit, cheese and coffee. As to the dinner—well, here is a sample dinner bill of fare.

Ox Tail Soup.  
Bologna Sausage with Potato Salad.  
Puchero (the meat that was cooked to make the soup).  
Curried Chicken and Potatoes.  
Beefsteak and Potatoes.  
English Walnuts, Almonds and Raisins.  
An orange.

The meals are much alike, but we always have a variety as great as that above stated. Two kinds of wine are served with breakfast and dinner without extra charge. Dinner is the chief event of the day. The passengers all dress for it. The men put on their black clothes and most of the women wear evening dresses.

**Queer Fellow Passengers.**  
There is better form in dressing among the passengers than in manners. Some of the men who were kid gloves all day and who put on black coats for dinner eat with their knives and tuck their napkins in at the collar as though they were babies and all needed bills. The toothpick is universally used between the courses. The men smoke cigarettes all dress for it. The men put on their black clothes and most of the women wear evening dresses.

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are known as the Argentine Mesopotamia. They are very rich and their soil is of wonderful fertility. Each is of about the size of South Carolina. Entre Rios is growing very fast. It now has about 250,000 people, but upon its pastures 4,000,000 cows and about 2,000,000 sheep are feeding. This is an average of twenty sheep and fifteen cows for every man, woman and child in the province. At five to the family this would be 100 sheep and seventy-five cows per family. Suppose we had a state every family of five possessed 100 sheep and seventy-five cows. It would be the banner estate of the union. The stock, however, is not equally divided and much of it is in the hands of large holders.

**The Scenery of the Parana.**  
The Parana is one of the grandest rivers of the world. Its beauties increase as you travel up it and the calm, quiet pictureque-ness of its surroundings grow upon you. The sunsets are gorgeous, painting the clouds in every color and shade of rosy pink and red and often make a great golden canopy over the dark blue Parana. The morning sun strikes the dew drops upon the fresh green fields and feathery grasses and gives you a shower of diamonds on the emerald field, while at night the heavens and earth are clad in the gorgeous glories of the semi-tropics. You pick out the Southern Cross from among the stars and wonder at the tropical brilliancy of the Milky Way.

As you travel toward the equator the vegetation changes. The trees are larger, the grasses more luxuriant and the islands have great bunches of feathery green and ferny bamboo. The country grows wilder. Now you see a white farm house out of the forest, and now stop at a little town consisting of thatched huts, one-story brick buildings, roofed with red tiles, with a ways a church spire rising over the low trees.

After three days' journey you reach Corrientes, and there leave the Parana for the River Uruguay.

The Paraguay is not so wide as the Parana. Between Corrientes and Asuncion, a distance of between 200 and 300 miles, the banks are wilder. I judge, than those of the Mississippi above St. Louis, but the waters are equally deep. The river seems perfectly navigable. You often go so close to the bank that you can see the birds of brilliant plumage which inhabit the woods. There are plenty of crocodiles, and you now and then get a shot at one as it scuds through the water to swim out of the way of the boat. There is good shooting. Flocks of wild ducks rise from the bends of the river and the lagoons at every few miles along the banks about the steamer.

Along the left bank of the river, in what is known as the Chaco, there is little else than virgin forests and you are told that these are inhabited by jaguars and that you could not travel a mile or so back from the coast without meeting tigers, peccary, monkeys and wild hogs. The Paraguay side is also wild save that here and there you pass little towns, at some of which the ships stop to load and unload freight. You now get your first sight of the Paraguayan people, of whom you meet more and more as you sail onward, and finally come to anchor in the Bay of Asuncion, at the wharves of the capital of Paraguay.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

**Bucklin's Arnica Salve.**  
THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give the perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

**TOLD OUT OF COURT.**  
**The Betting Doctor and the Taking Lawyer—Massachusetts Lore.**  
The Brooklyn doctor has been visiting the Detroit lawyer. They were college chums, related the Free Press, and when thrown together again they were the same jolly pair they had been at Yale.

"Remember that bet I won of you?" laughed the doctor. "I'll never forget it. You wagered that the sun moved about the earth from east to west. Took you in good, old man. Trouble is that you leaped before you thought. I was always a lucky better. Have the same mania for it yet. Not in a sporting way, you know, but just among friends. Great joke, wasn't it?" and the doctor laughed loud and loud.

"Always said you got even, but I'll see that you don't, chum."

A little later the two were talking about the litigation over a big estate in Michigan, the doctor being acquainted with one of the principals interested.

"How much do you think I made out of that case?" asked the lawyer.

"A good round sum, I'll warrant."

"What would you say to a thousand?"

"I'll bet fifty it was nearer ten thousand," and the doctor had the money on the table in a twinkling. It was covered just as quickly.

"Got you again," chuckled the doctor. "Honest now, old man how much did you get?"

"Nothing. I wasn't employed in that case at all."

The doctor took it very hard for an hour and then grew more cheerful as he laughed over the prospect of working a similar joke on a friend at home.

The lover of quaint and curious volumes of forgotten lore, reports Law Notes, can derive considerable entertainment from an examination of Quincy's Massachusetts Reports, which cover the period from 1781 to 1772. On page 158, under date of August 27, 1765, the reporter gives a most touching account of how, on the night before, an incensed mob destroyed the house of the chief justice, Thomas Hutchinson, esq. It seems that the chief justice was suspected of promoting or encouraging "that singular and ever memorable statute, the stamp act."

The populace of Boston, on the night in question, gathered in King street and after wrecking and burning a few houses by way of getting their hands in, started to call on the chief justice, "who, not expecting them, was unattended by his friends, who might have assisted or proved his innocence." On the approach of "this rage-incited rabble" the family retired in some confusion, except the worthy judge and his eldest daughter. The latter refused to leave him and so, "with a tumult of passions only to be imagined, he took her in his arms and carried her to a place of safety, just before the incensed mob arrived. This filial affection saved, 'tis more than probable, his life." However, the "populace of Boston" seems to have enjoyed itself, notwithstanding the hasty departure of the host, for "they beset the house on all sides and soon destroyed everything of value."

Next morning, so says the reporter, his honor came into court "clothed in a manner which would have excited compassion from the hardest heart" and addressed the court as follows: "There not being a quorum among me, I am obliged to appear. Some apology is necessary for my dress—indeed I had no other. Desperate of everything but so other shirt—no other garment but what I have on—and not one in my whole family in a better situation than myself. The distress of a whole family around me, young and tender infants weeping about me, is infinitely more insupportable than what I

feel for myself; though I am obliged to borrow part of this clothing."

The annals of Massachusetts furnish no running mate for this pathetic incident. The chief justice of Massachusetts with only one shirt—a borrowed shirt, a shirt of which he could not be proud! Well might the unhappy jurist exclaim: "I pray God give us better health!"

COOK'S (extra) CHAMPAGNE.  
COOK'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.  
COOK'S (dry) CHAMPAGNE.

Ex-Governor Job Adams Cooper of Colorado, who has just died, was a native of Illinois. He was graduated from Knox college in 1865, having previously served in the civil war. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and removed to Denver in 1872. In 1888 he was elected governor of Colorado on the Republican ticket. On retiring from office he was made president of the National Bank of Commerce of Denver. He was also a director of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf railroad, and a mine owner in the Cripple Creek district. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and identified with leading charitable organizations of Denver.

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

## MUNYON'S

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

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At all druggists, 25c a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1506 Arch st., Phila.

## RHEUMATISM

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**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD**  
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In the cost of your ticket.  
Lowest Fares—Best Service