

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1899.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

If you wondered at the immense bargains we have so far given in this sale, what will you do tomorrow, when you see how we sacrifice everything; the choicest of the whole, entire Chicago department store stock—that of

BANKRUPT FRANK STORE

The immense crowds that filled every aisle in our great establishment yesterday, and every day since this sale commenced—are living tributes to its immense and sensational bargains, which will be even more sensational tomorrow.

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

LINENS FROM THE FRANK BROS STOCK. Frank Bros' 50c Scotch unbleached all linen table damask, yard 25c. Frank Bros' 72-inch Scotch unbleached 50c table damask, yard 39c. Frank Bros' 75c all linen German table damask, yard 50c. All best grades damask from the Frank Bros' stock, no matter what the price, yard 85c. Frank Bros' red table damask, imported and domestic, worth 25c, 35c and 50c, go at 19c. Frank Bros' napkins go at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, & \$2.00 dozen. Frank Bros' 70c crash towel, 2c. Frank Bros' all linen huck towels, their price 12c, our price 7c.

Great Sale of Black and Colored Silks from Frank Bros' Chicago Bankrupt Stock. For Monday's sale, beautiful taffetas in combinations of harmonizing colors, stripes and checks, in the new blue grounds, violet grounds, navy and black grounds. These were bought to sell in Chicago at \$1.00 yard—on sale Monday at 39c yard. All the wash silks from this immense sale, goods that sold in Chicago up to 50c yard, in stripes, plaids and checked silk, for the Monday's sale 19c. All the odd lots of Frank Bros' silk that they sold up to 50c and 60c yard, wash silks, taffetas, satins, china silks, etc.—all at 10c yard. Frank Bros' \$2 silks in waist patterns, taffetas, stripes and plaids, many exclusive designs, also broad black silks and gros grain for ladies' skirts, sold in Chicago up to \$3.00, on sale at 59c and 69c yard. Yard wide black China silks, guaranteed not to spot, never sold at less than \$1.00 yard, in this sale in silk department at 59c yard. Yard wide black China silks, guaranteed not to spot, never sold at less than \$1.00 yard, in this sale in silk department at 59c yard. \$1.00 Taffetas 49c. All of Frank Bros' \$1.00 taffetas for waists or linens, extra heavy quality, on sale at 49c yard. COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS Exceptional values for this week from the Frank Bros' Stock. Black wool grenadines and 100 pieces of checked and brocaded plaid effects, these are merized silk and wool dress goods, never sold at less than \$1.00 yard—on sale at 15c. \$1 and \$1.50 Dress Goods, 49c yard. 40-inch silk mixed novelties, venetian cloths, covert, vigoreaux in the popular shades of grey and tan, eliminated cloths, all wool chevrot, plain black Mohair and broadcloth, black Loretta cloth, they sold in Chicago at \$1.00 and \$1.50 yard, on bargain square at the yard 49c. 44-inch Mohair crepons, black and colored, just the thing for skirts or entire costumes, sold in Chicago up to \$2.50 yard, on sale at 98c. \$5.00 imported French crepons in bluster effects and other new designs at \$1.98. 50 roll's best grade Moquette and Axminster Carpet, all new 1899 patterns, sold in many stores at \$1.25 yard as a bargain—see offer tomorrow at 85c. All the Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 25 rolls Harvard Ingrain, strictly at \$1.25, on sale at 49c. 20 rolls very heavy Union Ingrain Carpet—there is none better at any price—we offer them tomorrow at 50c—would be cheap at 75c.

Elegant Stylish Millinery. Ladies' \$5.00 EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LEGHORN HATS—Trimmed with ribbon, gauze de sole, velvet ribbon, bows and flowers—on sale at \$2.50. THE NOW SO POPULAR "AZAZ" HAT—So stylish in New York City, trimmed with feathers, ribbons, flowers and ornaments, in all beautiful harmonizing shades of violet, gray, blue and black—on sale Monday and all this week at \$4.98. \$5.00 TRIMMED HATS—Fashionably gotten up, with feathers, ribbons, flowers, wings and buckles—on sale at \$2.50. CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' TRIMMED LEGHORN HATS—Tastefully trimmed with flowers, ribbon and chiffon, at \$1.00. Untrimmed Hats, 39c. THE "SHERMAN" SHORT BACK SAILOR—In white and all the new shades, sold early in the season at \$1.50—on sale at \$3.98.

BIG SPECIAL SALE Carpets and Draperies. It is a well established fact in Omaha and vicinity that we do the drapery business. A reading of this advertisement and then a glance at our goods will easily convince you why this is so. Tomorrow we sell Frank Bros' Drapery Department. \$5.00 CURTAINS \$1.98. At this one uniform price we will sell all the real lace Brussels Curtains, all the best grade Irish Point Curtains, all the fine tulle and heavily bordered Curtains, all those soft, lacy Nottingham and heavy Fishnet Curtains, also heavy Portieres, Draperies and all the oriental effect Couch Covers—everything that Frank Bros. sold up to \$10.00 pair, go at \$3.98. \$10.00 CURTAINS \$3.98. At this one uniform price we will sell all the real lace Brussels Curtains, all the best grade Irish Point Curtains, all the fine tulle and heavily bordered Curtains, all those soft, lacy Nottingham and heavy Fishnet Curtains, also heavy Portieres, Draperies and all the oriental effect Couch Covers—everything that Frank Bros. sold up to \$10.00 pair, go at \$3.98. Omaha's Busiest Carpet Dept. Offers Some Wonderful Special Bargains For Tomorrow Only. 50 roll's best grade Moquette and Axminster Carpet, all new 1899 patterns, sold in many stores at \$1.25 yard as a bargain—see offer tomorrow at 85c. All the Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 25 rolls Harvard Ingrain, strictly at \$1.25, on sale at 49c. 20 rolls very heavy Union Ingrain Carpet—there is none better at any price—we offer them tomorrow at 50c—would be cheap at 75c. One small lot, 12 rolls, Hibelow Body Brussels Carpet—there is no better Body Brussels Carpet made, but to close it out we offer tomorrow, as long as it lasts, choice at 50c yard. 25 rolls all wool extra heavy Cotton Carpet—always sells at 38c yard—go tomorrow at 25c. 20 rolls very heavy Union Ingrain Carpet go tomorrow at 25c yard.

THE GREAT BIG SHOE SENSATION SALE IN THE BASEMENT MONDAY Tomorrow 98c Pair. FOR YOUR CHOICE OF 6,000 PAIRS Women's, Men's, Boys' Misses' and Childs' SHOES ON BARGAIN SQUARES. Another Shoe Sensation ON OUR MAIN FLOOR \$1.59. FOR YOUR CHOICE OF 500 PAIRS LADIES NEW STYLE TAN VESTING TOP Four Dollar Quality Bicycle Ecots Any size—any width—black or tan. Cotton Hook Frank Bros' 15c Towels, go at 5c. All the 25c Turkish Towels from Frank Bros' stock, go at 15c. Knitted Piqueed Stocking from Frank Bros' stock, worth up to 15c, 15c, 19c & 25c. 2 cases Lonsdale Muslin from the Frank Bros' stock, as long as it lasts, yard, 5c. All Table Oil-cloth from the Frank Bros' stock, as long as it lasts, yard, 8 1/2c. All the Fancy White Goods from the Frank Bros' stock, Dimities, striped, checked and plain, Stock, everything at yard, 8 1/2c. Frank Bros' No. 200 Long Cloth, their price \$1.10 bolt, our price, bolt, 70c. 40-inch White Lawn from the Frank Bros' stock, their price 12 1/2c, 6c. 10 yards Calico Dress Patterns from the Frank Bros' stock, pattern, 39c.

All the hair pin cabinets from the Frank Brothers' stock—their price 15c—go at 3c. All the ball fringe from the Frank Brothers' stock, their price 5c, go at 1c yard. All of Frank Brothers' Wash Embroidery 1c silk 1c skein—it. All of Frank Brothers' Darning Cotton 1c five cards—for 1c. All of Frank Bros' garter elastic—their price 10c—go at 1c yard. All the dress stays from the Frank Bros' stock, go at 2c a set, Frank Bros' price 15c. All the fine rubber dressing combs from the Frank Bros' stock, their price was 25c, go at 5c.

FINEST OF AMERICAN TYPES Character Sketch of Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. HOW HE GROWS OLD GRACEFULLY Loves His Bible, Admires Isak Walton, and Breakfasts on Codfish Balls—Fads and Fancies, Likes and Dislikes. WASHINGTON, April 20.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—Senator George F. Hoar is a rare character. He has strength, fire, culture, wit, incisiveness; he is wise and subtle, yet at times ingenuous as a child; he has had marked success as a politician, but he cares little for politicians or their ways; he is a lawyer and a man of affairs, a scholar and a classicist; he has been almost continuously before the public for half a century; he has played a conspicuous part in many great events, yet he is today as innocent of certain phases of politics as though he has spent these fifty years in the closet among his beloved books. A man of courage, it has never troubled him to be in a minority—even in a minority of one. He entered politics as a member of the free soil party when it was little more than a party name, and now in the evening of his career, with his party in power, he has spoken out in opposition to his party's most popular policy. When the A. P. A. was a dreaded force in politics and others held their tongues, he went out of his way to publish a letter denouncing the order. When his state was defeating republican candidates for congress in Arthur's administration, because they had voted for an obnoxious river and harbor bill, he again went out of his way to publish a letter denouncing the river and harbor appropriations on principle, and this bill in particular. Loves the Bible and Isak Walton. Senator Hoar has a finer literary sense than almost any other man in public life. The Bible and his Shakespeare and the classics are dear to him. His taste runs in channels somewhat out of the common. That appeals to him especially which has the flavor and the sweetness of the past. George Herbert, Isak Walton, Dr. Donne

are among his familiars. He loves to ramble through the byways of literature. For him to visit England is a delight. He is not much of a collector of books. He has at home in Worcester four or five thousand volumes, fondly chosen. It is true, but containing few rare editions or choice bindings. He takes pleasure in gathering autographs and manuscripts of certain sorts. He has a fine collection of Webster manuscripts, and never lets anything relating to the expounder of the constitution escape him. He cherishes every reminder of his grandfather, Roger Sherman. Among his treasures is an old copy of the Aiken Bible, which his grandfather owned. The copy lacked a few pages, and he supplied the lack from another imperfect copy which he picked up somewhere. He loves to fondle this volume and tell how much money somebody would like to pay for it, if it could only be bought. In Washington he has only a few books—just enough to enable him to do his work at home. Senator Hoar lives in a boarding house in Washington. It is a substantial old place on K street, and the family with whom he lives are Cubans. There are no others in the house besides him and Mrs. Hoar. This is in a fashionable and convenient part of the town, but there is an old boarding place for his breakfast of codfish balls. He never misses it. He sang praises of this codfish ball in a letter he wrote when somebody charged him with being a monopolist and a friend of the trusts. A Great Talker. Senator Hoar's mind is always at work. When he has nothing else for it to do he settles himself in a big library chair and reads. He is fond, too, of talking and nothing pleases him more than to weave a chapter of reminiscences with a congenial friend. His casual talk is full of literary and historical allusion and of discriminating humor. He very rarely writes with his own hand, even the briefest of notes. His penmanship is so illegible that there is really little of it in existence aside from his countless signatures to letters. He keeps

a stenographer constantly with him at his house and at his committee room; and he dictates intermittently as the occasion arises, going from one thing to another in a bewildering way. He reads two or three daily newspapers carefully and watches closely for anything that is said of him whether in praise or denunciation. He keeps a series of scrap-books in which all these things are carefully preserved and his future biographer will have ready at hand an unbiased collection of contemporary opinion. He loves the fields and the woods. He has a country place at Annebunskit, just outside of Worcester, where he spends many days of the summer. An eagle which hovers over this spot he has come to regard as almost his personal property. It was he who secured legislation for the protection of song birds from the Massachusetts legislature. Senator Hoar's traits have come down to him from the sturdiest New England ancestors. He is the grandson of Roger Sherman, who signed the Declaration of Independence. His father, Samuel Hoar, was driven out of Charleston, S. C., in 1841, when he went there as the representative of Massachusetts to guard the interests of free negroes. He is proud of his ancestry, proud of his state and imbued with the traditions of both. He is one of those who grows old gracefully. He is fond of alluding in a half jestful way to the passing years. Environment. Detroit Journal: "I wonder," said the Lady Figure, "why it is that the Irish are seldom two-faced?" The Unconscious Imbecile simulated a thin pretense of calmness. "Well, one face is enough for the map of a small country like Ireland!" he cried. As for the others, they were very angry, yet they could not deny the profound effect of physical environment upon character. Weak Advice. Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Aim high," cried the clerical visitor as he endeavored to rouse the moral ambition of the bright-faced Sunday school lads and lassies before him. "Aim high!" "Not much," interrupted a small boy on the front bench; "that's what th' Spaniards did, an' see what happened to them!"

RAISING FOXES FOR FURS Growing Industry on Several Islands Off the South Coast of Alaska. OMAHA MAN PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY Passed the Experimental Stage and is Becoming Profitable—Returns from the Blue Fox Are Proving Satisfactory. Increasing demand for fine fur skins, taken with the decreasing supply, has led to the establishing of new industries in the nature of raising the animals from which these skins are taken. The great value of the fur, offering rare opportunities for profit, is the motive which prompts men to enter into this new field, which to an extent is untried, with results problematical. One of these companies is the Semidi Propagating company, with offices in New York City, while its field of operations is on the islands off the south coast of Alaska. The president of this company is W. B. Taylor of Omaha, who might truthfully be said to have been the organizer of the concern. M. L. Washburn is vice president and manager, with headquarters at Kodiak, Alaska, and Byron Andrews of Washington, D. C., is secretary and treasurer. The company's main object is the propagation of blue foxes, although it has also been experimenting with the silver gray fox. The company has secured a perpetual lease from the United States government of five islands—North Semidi, South Semidi, Ukhamok and Long Island, devoted to the blue fox, and Marmot to silver grays. The three first named are from sixty to eighty miles west of Kodiak island, off the south coast of Alaska, and the other two are from six to twelve miles from Kodiak. Last Year's Catch. The total catch of blue foxes in the world for 1898 was 4,175 skins. The parent islands for the blue fox are St. Paul's and St. George, in Bering sea, belonging to the United States government, and Copper and Bering islands in the west portion of Ber-

ing sea, in Russian territory. They are the only seal breeding islands in the world. From these four islands is taken one-half the blue fox catch in the world. The rest of it comes from the Hudson Bay country and the northern portions of British America, and from the propagating islands off the south coast of Alaska. In 1881, while Mr. Taylor was acting as special agent for the Treasury department on the seal islands of Alaska, he had frequent conferences with a representative of the Alaska Commercial company and with Mr. Boardman, editor of the Pittsburg Penny Press, and they conceived the idea of raising the blue fox from St. George island to the Alaskan archipelago. In the fall of 1884 they transplanted their first lot. They took twenty-one blue foxes from St. George and turned them loose on North Semidi island. Nothing more was done with them until 1887, when they began to propagate for the fur. They engaged the natives to care for the animals. The next year they transplanted more to South Semidi and two years later transplanted to Ukhamok and Long Island. Since that time they have been feeding the animals and giving them considerable attention, erecting buildings of all kinds to care for them properly. The first killing was in 1891 and then only male foxes were taken of sufficient size to insure good pelts. One out of every seven was reserved for breeding purposes. None of the females were killed. The annual catch has steadily increased until last year 293 blue fox skins were taken, and a small number of silver grays. The value of the latter is shown by a sale made a few weeks ago at the London auction house, where one silver gray was sold for \$1,700. This skin, however, was not one of those shipped by the Semidi company. When the company first took possession of the islands they were almost barren and were worthless for any other purpose except that for which they are now used. The government of the United States about ten years ago, to encourage the industry and to give employment to the natives, who are virtually wards of the government, gave the company the exclusive privilege of the use of these islands. The lease is of indefinite duration, and in consideration thereof, the company pays the government a certain sum every year. When it became apparent that the industry was to be a success the natives, and many of the white people, purchased young blue foxes from this company and transplanted them to other islands in the neighborhood.

until fifteen islands are now exclusively used in propagating the blue fox. The total catch from all the islands last year was about 500 skins, one-eighth of the world's catch. The catch this year will probably be increased 25 per cent. Feeding the Animals. The matter of feed for the fox was one of the great problems which confronted the company. It required a large amount of money. It was determined after many trials that salted salmon and shoris made the most satisfactory food. They have a cooked food which is prepared every day. The animals are only fed through four months of the year, being able the rest of the time to take care of themselves. Food is given them at 4 o'clock every afternoon. It is put into troughs and the animals come after it as regularly as do cattle, hogs or sheep. As many as 200 have been counted feeding at one time. The trapping season is interesting. A box trap is used with a dead fall. Some are large enough for three or four foxes, and others will take twelve. The trapping is done in the months of December and January. None but prime skins are taken. They are hung up in warehouses, cleaned and dried until the following summer, when they are shipped to Kodiak. From there they are shipped to San Francisco, and then to an auction house in London, where they are sorted as to size, color and quality, placed in corresponding bundles and catalogued and numbered for the annual fur sales in March. Furriers from all over the world attend these sales. The skin of the blue fox is used principally in Russia and France, where furs are more popular in trimmings and decorations than in other countries. Their principal use is for cloak and dress trimmings and they are said to be the most beautiful fur in the world for that purpose. Few of them are sold in this country, owing to the great expense. The value of this fur increased 25 per cent last year and has increased 100 per cent this year. The industry has passed the experimental stage. Mr. Taylor, president of the company, says it has been proven that the blue fox can be cultivated, and while it means an enormous expense, the fur is of such value that the return is satisfactory. The experiments with the silver gray fox, however, have not been a success. They cannot be domesticated and will not breed when removed from their native island. This company has spent thousands of dollars ex-

perimenting with this fox, and has about abandoned that field to give its entire time and attention to the blue fox. LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Japan has 60,000 women cotton operatives. Advances in wages continue to be the order of the day. Several concerns in the iron industry have made a second advance. We have now in this country over 27,000 power looms for broad silk, and more than 6,000 power looms for ribbon weaving. The Canadian Dry Goods Review says American manufacturers of silk and felt hats are cutting out the English goods in the Dominion. American silks mills now supply two-thirds of the home market. It is also safe to say that the American mills now consume at least 25 per cent of the entire world's surplus production of raw silk. The invention of a machine which will automatically fold, wrap and address newspapers is announced. It was recently tested in New York and found to be a phenomenal success. Two men can operate six machines, thereby doing the work of twenty-four men. The machine will soon be put on the market. Outstanding advanced prices heavy contracts for the export of steel rails are announced from day to day. A Baltimore dispatch announces that the Maryland Steel works are to make 75,000 tons of rails for the Manchurian branch of the great Siberian railway. The Japanese have of late years become larger consumers of our wire mill. Our factories on the Pacific coast have been kept busy making nails specially adapted to Japanese requirements. Only German manufacturers have competed for this trade, but this country has sold a hundred tons where the Germans have been able to sell one. The recent increase in the wages of the cotton operatives of New England is but one of the many signs that prosperous times are ahead of us. The increase of wages in this industry will amount to more than \$7,000 weekly in New England, writes M. A. Murphy in the New England Printing Trades Journal. This money will not be idle; it means the manufacture of more clothing, shoes, in fact, everything that tends to make the living of the wage-earner more comfortable. The output of metals in Canada for 1898 has been reported to the State department at Washington. The total is put at \$21,822,502. The gold amounted to \$15,750,000, of which \$10,000,000 came from the Yukon district. Silver came to about \$2,000,000; copper, \$2,150,556; nickel, \$1,850,838; lead, \$1,200,539; and iron, \$115,518. The production of copper has increased considerably but that of gold has fallen off. So has the output of silver and asbestos.