FIRST SPECIAL

INEN SAL

In New Building.

FIRST GRAND MUSLIN DERWEAR SAI

This Season.

SH DRESS GOODS SPRING STYLES, 1892.

Black Dress Goods.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MONDAY.

Alt Wool black flannels, 54 inches

All woot black ladies' cloth, 54 inches

Black cheviots, 40 inches wide, 45c;

former price 69c. These goods make a

beautiful winter dress, and are well

Elegant black serges, 65c; former

Best black Henrietta cloth made, 88c; regular \$1.124. Black paimetto cloth reduced for Monday to 16c.

Furniture Dept.

We have no dull times this year in

this department. People buy, whether it is January or April. Why? Because our prices for such goods as we cary

enables all to buy. Here are a few specials, just for cold weather.

Solid oak dining chair, high back, close woven seat, \$1; never sold less than

The same chair with brace, \$1.10;

The rocker to match these chairs,

This is a rare chance and an offer sel-

Kitchen chairs 35c each, lightor dark.

Largest line of trunks and bags in

Baby carriages beginning to arrive already. We are headquarters.

town, and our prices are the lowest.

never sold for less than \$1.65.

\$1.75; worth \$2.50.

wide, 43c; former price 65c.

wide, 65c; former price 88c.

worth coming to see.

price 88c.

Monday, January 11, 1892.

Linen Sale.

Our first linen sale in the new building. Special bargains in German, Irish and Scotch linens.

57 inch wide cream damask, 40c yard. 56 inch bleached damask, 40c yard. 60 inch bleached damask, 50c yard. 66 inch bleached damask, 60c yard. 72 inch bleached damask, 65c yard. 54 inch red damask, 19e yard. 52 inch loom dice, 15c.

58 inch Turkey and green damask, 85c yard. 54 inch cream damask, 35c yard. 58 inch Scotch Turkey red damask,

60 inch Van Dyke red damask, 40c

scarce, we have only six pieces left, only \$1.50 a yard and full 82 inches

200 8x10 bleached cloths direct from Donacloxuey, Ireland, at \$1.50 a cloth; they are beauties and very cheap.
A full line of napkins, 5-8 size, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 per

dozen.
3-4 dinner napkins at 90c, \$1, \$1.25,
\$1.50 and \$2 and up to \$6.50 per dozen.
We call particular attention of hotels and restaurants to our extra heavy 5-8 size German bleached napkin, made in Neustadt, Germany, we are the only cuse in Omaha that carry this napkin, 1 a dozen, equal to any \$1.50 napkin d in this city. Fringed doylies, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c and

75c per dozen.

Special bargains in Turkey red
fringed cloths, 8-4 size, 90c; 10-4 size, \$1. 200 dozen hotel size all linen huck towels, at 10c each, \$1.20 per dozen. 100 dozen all linen Devonshire double huck towels at 15c each, or \$1.75 per

Don't fail to see our 19c and 25c towels, among them you will find the greatest bargains ever offered in this city, and a number of entirely new save money by doing the same.

weaves in towels, and over twenty dif-ferent styles to pick from.

Our new linen department is the largest in Omaha and you will find there the best values ever offered. 18 inch brown linen crash, Stevens, crash, at 8c yard; extra bargain.

Ail linen crash, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c yard-2,500 white and colored bed spreads just received, at 55c, 59c, 65c, 75c, 88c, 98c, \$1, \$1.15, \$1.19, \$1.25, \$1.50 and upwards; the best assortment of white bed

sprends to be found A great variety in lunch cloths, tray cloths, fancy linen scarfs, plain white

andfancy bordered table cloths with napkins to match, Irish fronting linen, German apron linen, bleached and un-bleached butcher linen, embroidery crash, stamped linens, linen diapers in all the different widths, wash rags. Turkish towels, etc., in fact you will find These are bargains everyone of them. anything you may want, and our prices We imported for one of the largest will convince you that it pays to buy your hotels in this city 82 inch wide bleached linens at Hayden's linen department, damask, these extra width damasks are the largest linen department in the

Bargains in Sheetings.

PILLOW CASING AND MUSLINS. 42-inch bleached casing, 9c yard. 46-inch bleached casing, 10c yard. 42-inch extra heavy brown casing, 10-

7-4 brown sheeting, 13c. 8-4 brown sheeting, 15c. 9-4 brown sheeting, 17c. 10-4 brown sheeting, 19c. 8-4 bleached sheeting, 17c. 9-4 bleached sheeting, 19c, 10-4 bleached sheeting, 21c. 8-4 half bleached sheeting, 23c. 9-4 half bleached sheeting, 25c, 10-4 half bleached sheeting, 28c, 8-4 twilled bleached sheeting, 25c. 9-4 twilled bleached sheeting, 28c. 10-4 twilled bleached sheeting, 30c. 4-4 half bleached muslin, 61c and 71c.

and 10c.

Monday, January 11, 1802.

Wash Dress Goods.

We have opened and will place on sale in our new building on Monday, January 11, 1892, new advance styles for spring, 1892, in wash dress goods. Fancy printed bedford cords, here they are at 10c yard. 200 pieces of new 1892 styles in pine-

apple tissue, in light or dark ground, at 12 to yard. 32-inch Anderson and Scotch ging-

ham, 25c yard.

28-inch Barnaby's zephyr gingham, 15c New styles in wash silks, a new fabric just out, in our wash dress goods de-partment, 17c yard, light or dark effects. We have just opened six cases of fine black satine, new cashmere finished, for this season, superior in color and finish to the French, at 17c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 374c and 40c yard. You will find these superior to any ever shown in this city. 32 inches wide, new styles in zephyrine cloth, 10c yard.

New styles in gingham at 74c,84c, 10c, 12]c and 15c yard. New styles in dress prints, full stand-ard, 5c yard.

New stock of shirting prints, 81c. New wash fabrics of every style and in larger quantities than ever displayed by any house in Omaha. We have purchased from the mills direct 10,000 yards of plain white India linens and Victoria lawns in remnants, and will offer them in two lots: All the numbers worth 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c and 12tc yard in first lot, to go at 5c yard on Monday. Lot 2 contains India linons and Victoria lawns worth 15c. 18c, 20c and 25c, all to go Monday at 10c yard. 5,000 mill remnants in fine satine

shirting, 26 to 30 inches wide, Lenox shirting, crepe shirting, etc., a great Many in this lot worth as high as \$1.50 variety of fine wide shirtings, choice of each.

whole lot, only 5c yard, worth up to 25c
2 cases 32 inches wide foulard suiting placed five of the greatest bargains in at Sc. mostly dark styles.

Double fold twilled serges, new styles, 4-4 bleached mus!in, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c

only 7c yard. 40 inches wide armadale zephyrs in plain shades, a special bargain at 15c 200 pieces royal serge, wool effect,

OUR ANNUAL JANUARY SALE OF

BEGINS MONDAY MORNING.

Determined to outstrip all previous quality, now 75c.

Satin Rhadames 1.00 quality, now 75c. efforts is evinced in every item. 3,000 dozen gowns, chemise, skirts, drawers, corset covers, slips, dresses, etc., from the foremost manufacturers in America, at marvelously low prices. No better goods can be produced. The material, shape, finish and style being the very best obtainable. On Monday we shall divide 1,000 dozen of ladies' and children's muslin underwear into four lots,

LOT 1 AT 15c.

Comprising children's drawers, waists and ladies' aprons trimmed in lace, any of the above worth double sale price.

LOT 2 AT 29c.

Comprising ladies' gowns, chemise, drawers, corset covers and skirts, also children's white and gingham dresses, slips, aprons and drawers. In this lot will be found garments worth three

LOT 3 AT 39c.

The biggest bargain of them all, and never in the history of Omaha will such

LOT 4 AT 49c.

On this counter will be found gar-ments good enough for the most fastid-ious. Ask to see the gowns, skirts, \$1.65, special price \$1. drawers and chemise on this table.

ladies night gowns ever shown west of New York, at the following prices-Gowns No. 1 at 59c.

Gowns No. 2 at 69c. Gowds No. 3 at 75c. Gowns No. 4 at 98c.

Silks.

Great Redutions in Silks. Black Faille, regular \$2 quality, now \$1.50. \$1.50 quality, now \$1.25. \$1.25 quality, now \$1. Gros Grain, regular \$1.75 quality, now \$1.35. \$1.50 quality, now \$1.19. \$1.00

Surah, regular 75c quality, now 50c. One lot of Fancy Brocades, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.00. One lot of Plaid Surahs reduced from

All remnants of colored Silks, at half price.

Colored Dress Goods. SPECIAL SALE FOR MONDAY.

40 inch camel's hair polka dot, former price 98c, special price 65c. 40 inch all wool fancy dress plaids, for-

ner price 68c, special price 49c. 36 inch English costumes, former price 29c, special price 21c.

40 inch all wool serge, former price 35c, special price 40c. 40 inch all wool cheviots, former price 39c, special price 45c. 54-inch all wool flannel, former price 65c, special price 49c.
54 inch plaid cloaking, former price

\$3.75, special \$2.75. Fine novelty dress pattern suits, for-mer price \$19.50, special price \$10.50. Combination suits, former price \$14.50,

special price \$7.50. 54 inch French cheviots, former price 1 25, special price 92c. 40 inch all wool stripe cheviot, former price 55c, special price 39c.

54 inch plaid sackings, former price 40 inch fine finish henrietta, former price 85c, special price 69c.

Quinine Tonic for the Hair, 69c per

bottle. Imported Lavender water, 50c per

lay for 25c per ounce,

Perfume. Soap. Soap. All of Colgates, Eastman's and Wood-worth's perfumes will be sold on Mon-

Large bars glycerine soap, 19c, regular price 35c. Kirk's fine Balm soap, 19c bar.

Kirk's Curio soap, 19c. Glycerine soap, oatmeal oap, all go Monday for 19c; 3 cakes in every box.

· Butter.

Finest Iowa Creamery, 20c. Country Butter, 14c, 16c and 17to pound You will always be sure to get the inest butter in our store at lowest prices.

Cranberries, 7†c quart,
GREAT MEAT SALE.
Dried Salt Pork, 6†c,
Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon 7†c. Boneless Rump, Corn Beef, 54c. Sugar Cured No. 1 Hams He, 104c, 124c. Sugar Cured California Hams, 54c. Dried Beef, 7tc 10c, 12tc. Boneless Ham, 10c.

Bologna Sausage, 5c. Liver Sausage, bc. Frankforts. 71c. Hend Cheese, 5c. Brick Cheese, 15c.

Cream Cheese, 15c.

Swiss Cheese, 15c. Best Holland Herring, in kegs, 98c. Domestic Harring, in kegs, 75c. Best Cape Cod Fish, 124c. 2-1b brick Codfish, 15c. Salmon, 10c per 1b.

White fish, 10e per 1b. Mackerel, 124c per lb. 10-lb pail Norwegian Sardines, 75c. Pure Buck Wheat Flour, 3c.
Pure Maple Syrup, ter gal. 75c.
Aunt Sally Pancake Flour, 4½c.
New Evapoarted Raspberries 17½c.

Pure Apple Butter, in eider, 5c. Sauer Kraut per qt. 32c. Sweet Chocolate, 5c.

Drug Dept.

We will have a great sale of toilet oap, perfumes, toilet powder, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75e. 7 Sisters' Hair Grower, 75c. Fig Syrup, 35c.

Primley's Sarsaparilla, 59c. Malt Extract, plain and with cod

ver oil. 75c. Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, 39c. Maltine, plain or with cod liver oil, 75c. Brown's Jamaca Ginger, 20c. Liebig's Beef Extract, 29c. Kemp's Balsam, 39c.

Red Cross Cough Cure, large, 35c.

Red Cross Cough Cure, small, 18c.

PEN PICTURES OF LISBON.

Dleanliness and Neatness Distinguishing Characteristics of the Portuguese.

SEAUTIFUL BLACK EYE D SENORITAS.

Gallegans and Their Heritage of Servitude -Prettiest of All Women-Processions of Fisher Maidens-The Water Carriers of Portugal.

[Copyrighted, 1892, by the Author.] Lisson, Portugal, Dec. 22.- | Special Correspondence of Tue Bee. |-There is hardly another city in the world where neatness in attire is so general as in Lisbon. You cannot find an uncleanly or a slovenly person in the city outside of beggars, who are numerous, licensed and therefore professional, and who all affect both rags and filth. The middle classes and the aristocracy are faultlessly dressed, and spotless linen from nobleman to lighterman and fisherman is here as delightful a universality as in that other elysium of

the lavendera, fair and brilliant Havana.

With men, throughout the various ranks of the aristocracy and among gentlemen of leisure, gallants, merchants, professional men and even with clerks, the normal condition seems to be one of faultless dressing. It is also observable that no one seems gotten up for any occasion, or as if only occassionally gotten up. You can never surprise these Portuguese gentlemen, or discover them, out of good form as to their attire. They are never overdressed; but they are always well dressed. It is difficult to say how much of this is the result of national good taste. But it is certainly more possible with Portuguese men, where a finger is never lifted in manual labor, than with Englishmen or Americans, to whom the idea of helping one's self and others, or performing any duty necessary to the furtherance of business, is not repugnant. The men of Lisbon are the best served men in the world. More than 10,000 Spanlards are practically their slaves. These are my old friends, the Gallegans, from the north of Spain, among whom I wandered two winters ago. They are the most decile of all servants, and the best. For the value of an American five-cent piece they will go anywhere and perform miracles of service. They are not usually attached to a single in dividual or household. They are everywhere, and are any one's porter, servant or valet at a moment's warning. The magical hissing sound, "Sh-s-s-s-s!" uttered anywhere in Lisbon, will bring one instautly to your side. And so the poorest clerk may have his valet, semustress—for he will mend your clothing with the dexterity of a tailor—

and all, in one, as much or little as he likes or can afford. A Study of Lisbon Women.

As much cannot be said for the women Their street appearance is not so character istic nor so graceful as the Spanish women The beautiful mantilla is less worn here than seems fitting, or as one could wish. One feels, when a group of senhoritas are met in rd the praces or seen in coatly equipages on the
anteampo Grande, that unlike all other women
of the Latin races they possess no distinct
air or style or presence of their own. In
dress they are in fact composite; and like Bayreuth architecture, which is in Europe the universal simile for every manner of style incongruously composed, a Portuguese lady often presents startling combinations of date and style in her most prized and sumptuous attire. She still possesses a fine car-riage and figure, and, as I said previously

stated, a certain nonesty and wholesomeness of face and look, and particularly an ever glowing radiance of eye and smile, which ommand the best sort of liking and respect The artist and sentimentalist in general will not find the poetic and rhapsodic type so frequent here as in Spain, Italy and Algiers; but the compensation is at hand in a better type of womannood. In what may be termed the middle classes there are few ravishingly beautiful women. They are often tall and angular or short and stout, in either of which cases the rather small and oval face has not the same attractiveness as with daintier women of petite and symmetric figure. Women of the latter type are oftener found in Lisbon in the two farthest removed classes, among the nobility and peasant and servant classes. The latter are most invariably beautiful in face and figure. So many of the female servants as may be seen upon the streets can always be readily observed at the fountains, where with the Gailegans they perform the duties of water carriers; while they often to the number of two and three accompany their mistresses for promenades or to the shops. Then the flower market is full of beautiful girls: the daily pression of fish waves. girls; the daily procession of fish-women from Belem contains many extraordinary types, though painfully straight from always carrying their fish upon their heads; and the peasant women who come with flowers, butter, milk, eggs and cheese from the outlying graceful carriage, perfect figure and piquant and often lovely face.

Genuine Politeness. No kinder-hearted, more hospitable or polite people exist than those of Portugal Politeness here has not the flippancy of the French nor the unmeaning pretence of the Spanish. It is more redundant and opulent than with either of the former, but it possesses gamping singerity. The effort to sesses genuine sincerity. The effort to sesses genuine sincerity. The effort to please comes from right feeling rather than through form and custom, with cold-hearted calculation of profit behind. This extends to, and is even most marked among, the lowly, who seem to be the most sunny-faced and kind hearted people who live. pie who live. Among every manner of city serving men and women there is a chivalry sud apparent earnestness in interchange of greeting and commonest civility which often reaches the ludicrous to brusque Americans. Their gravity and dignity in this regard are really wonderful. The cumulative adjectives applied to intensifying the formal expression of mutual regard and leading up to those highest titles of respect, Senhor and Sen-hora, never are less expressive than "most adored," "trust regarded," "most heart thrilling beloved," or "exceeding and most

Even the beggars speak to each other in precisely these courtly terms, and if you should refuse them aims with the custom ary phrase, "Pardon!—in the name of God!" ary phrase, "Pardon!—in the name of God!" they will follow you only to bless and shower

benedictions upon you. Processions of Fish-Women.

You can never tire of the street scenes of Lisbon. From Belem, nearer the sca, every morning comes the procession of fish-women. They are most picturesque in their viue kirtles, buge black feit hats, bare feet and legs, massive gold earrings, complexion brown and eyes as piercing black as Spanish Gypsies, and their bas-sets of white gleaming fish. They re-mind one strangely of the same class of women who came up from the Claddagh every morning in Galaway. But the lives of mind one strangely of the same class of women who came up from the Claddagh every morning in Galaway. But the lives of the former are sunnier; and they are a genial, kindly lot without a vulgar word on their endlessly chattering tongues.

Over from Seixai, Alden Gallega and Alcochel every morning come hoat loads of cochete every morning come boat loads market stuff and peasantry, while down from the mountain villages behind the city stream the peasant men and women. women among these bring along, with every manner of small produce, some of the pretti-est feet and ackies the barefooted habits of many, and the short-skirted petiticoats of all, ever give unconscious display. The crates,

casks, pouches, baskets, ewers and wheel-like and gigantic wooden platters these women bring with them, carrying nearly everything upon their heads, are of incred-

everything upon their heads, are of incred-ble size and weight. Thick, goltre-like

necks are the result, but their grace and brightness as beasts of burden are winsome, surely. Intermingled with all of these dur-ing the morning market hours are capete-hidden women from the hills, smart city servants with their endiess castanet-like clink-ing of wooden shoes upon the pavements; grim men from the fields leaving upon their ht se ox goats which in Portugal always be-come the traveling staffs; noisy youths hawking fighting crickets in cages scarcely two inches square; all manner of men, many of whom have failen out of the ranks of the aristocracy, and boys selling halves, quarters and eighths of lottery tiekets, for ever in Lisbon it is a true saying that "tomorrow the wheel goes round;" important and wasp-waisted military attaches dancing here and there in blue buff and green; grave and comfortable padres, impervious to forgivable chaffing and badinage; half naked urchios with wonder-fully bright faces; beggars with piteous though sunny looks, as cheery over rebuff as reward; and an hundred other folk and factors so touched with the semi-baroaric and oriental, that one awakens from the weird fancies conjured by sight and scene, in a sort of half dismay that in this spot, where our own wondrous civilization had its years behind even the drowsy progress of the

Changing Scenes.

Here and there throughout the streets bev-ies of giggling senhoritas, never alone and always convoyed by some bright-eyed old duenna, pass from shop to shop, ever seem-ing to avoid but ever in reality compelling most ludicrous antics on the part of all males from 18 to 80. Roaring and tearing down from the heights as if pursued, comes one of the cocheiros of the town with his ramshackle barouche, to which are often harnessed three donkeys abreast. He has been nowhere. He is going nowhere. He lashes and screams and vents maledictions upon his beasts. Suddenly the outlandish outlit comes to a halt In an instant the violet cocheiro is asleep on his box, and the donkeys' heads droop dolefully between their knees.

Now and then a strange horse and rider will be seen. The horse is a piebald. The rider is a gentleman farmer, a "morgado" he is called in Portugal. He sits upon his beast in a semi-military and semi-cowboy style, holds bis bridle reins high in the air. a spur and mustachies of wonderous dimen-sions, and ambles through the changeful scene like a hesitant, humbled Onixote Everywhere are little donkeys carrying fat people; burdened with furze, brushwood, charcoal, dried corn leaves and stalks, rushes and straw, completely hiding them, packed with twice their own weight in merchandise going to or coming from the quay, or driven double with great timbers across their backs. "Ande!—Ande!" their drivers shout, as they prod them with blunt, iron-pointed pikes as iong and as heavy as our own pitchfork handles. These and ox carls, each with a box like a half section of a huge wicker basket, and solid wooden whoels with iron spiked rims which creak and shrick like a Red river train on its way to Minneapolis and St. Paul, in the sixties, are ceaselessly wending their way along the thoroughfares to and from the country, the only means of freightage; white each donkey and cart is accompanied by more able bodied, ever yelling muleteers and cartman than is necessary to convey every ounce of produce and merchandise thus dis-

posed upon their o wn backs.

The Water-Carriers Water is brought into Lisbon in one of the orld's greatest aqueducts, the aqueduct of Agoastiores, from the mountain village of Belias, ten miles distant. It extends across Bellas, ten miles distant. It extends across the near valley of Alcantara upon a series of thirty arches 107 feet from pier to pier, the point of the highest arch rising 264 feet above the valley bad. The water is poured from this aqueduct into an immense covered reservoir, and is from this conveyed to the many chafaris or public fountains of the city. From these fountains, since the time of Joac V., nearly all private houses, public buildings and shops have been supplied by water-carriers, men and women. Most of these, particularly the men, are thus solely employed. Many of the women are simply house and shop servants of the peasant class; and probably the most interesting studies for tourist, writer or arest are to be found among these lowly folks beside the fountains.

At everyone of these moss covered jetties groups of barefooted men and women are constantly gathering. What muscular, swarthy fellows are the men, and what graceful attitudes and posings they unconsciously assume as they lotter a bit for chat-ter and gossip before they shoulder the buge wooden casks and trot gaily away with their mighty loads. "What splen-did types of Portugu se are those!" you will exclaim. But they are not Portu-guese. They are Gallegans, from the ancient sovereignty of Galicia, comprising the present four northwesternmost provinces of Spain named Lugo, Coruna, Orense and Ponteveda, with a population of 2,000,000 souls. One-fourth of the entire number are continuously servants in Spain and Portagal; pernaps 100,000 in Portugal alone; and more than 3,000 are water carriers here in Lisbon. I know them well in their northern homes or chozas and in their southern work and ways and they are loveable for their matchless docility and fidelity, one and all.

The Gallegan Youth.

When the Gallegan youth has arrived at the age of 18 ne goes to his drudgery at sea, in the army, or as the city menial. He suffers every conceivable indignity without resentment, "Gallegan dog!" is the midest universal epithet applied to him. Kick him and he will not even cringe. No power can tempt him to resent insult, or break law, but to describe him of his engages. He will not to deprive him of his earnings. He will not squander a dozen reis in a whole year. He will starve to save. He will do anything but rob or murder while at service to increase his hoard; and though his homesickness for

his mountain dulcinea, perro and gaita are often so despairing that he dies of heartache and longing, he will never return to his beloyed Galicia until he has earned enough to possess his own choza and patch of ground. This is his only earthly ambition and he seldom fails of its realization. Thousands of others gain this accomplishment as segadors or reapers When the southern fields are ripe whole ar mies of Gallegan reapers set out from their mountain homes armed with the short hoz or sickle, their wooden shoes stong over their shoulders, something as the West of Ireland men annually set forth for the English harmen annually set forth for the English harvest fields, and, carrying also their gaitas with them, pipe their way to the south, where they reap the grain for the indolent farmers of Castile and Portugal. Returning on foot as they went, they wake wild and barbaric echoes through the Sierra de la Culebre, Sierra de Banaderic and the fair Montanos de Leon. The Gallegan women meantime have cared for their own little harvests, and from autumn intil springtime, save for the occasional drofting of the bagpipe, the crack of the retace or blunderbuss and the wolfish barking of the mountain dog. and the wolfish barking of the mountain dog, sodden silence and lifeless sleep seem to have anit all Galicia into a forbidding and gloomy web of leaden and obdurate repose. Prettiest of All Women.

But see these maiden water carriers of Lis bon, prettiest of all women is the ancient city, with great dancing, eyes, pouting lips ever parting from dazzling white teeth, their tongues ceaselessly ronning in musical stactongues ceaselessly ronning in musical stac-cato, and their supple forms ever in irrepres-sible movement from the boundless life within them. Their short skirts disclose limbs which outrival the Venus of Cos in delicate symmetry. Their smart bodices vainly hide busts of marvelous roundness and amplitude, with full arching neck bared above, and crowning it such a dainty and dimpled chin as even Tuscany cannot match; while the line from the tip of the little fine ger up their brown round arms to beyond the dimpled elbow is a marvelous study in nature's only perfect mobile bronze. But they have dailled and chatted long enough. With a whisk a little pad of r ushes or cloth With a whisk a little pad of rushes or cloth is siapped on their dainty, shapely heads; in a twinkling the great cask, half as tall and quite as big as they, is resting on the pad, and with a song or roughish laugh they are away tripping homeward as caintly and sirily as in measures of the contradants or waits. easures of the contradanza or waitz.

Engan L. Waksman.

TREASURE TROVE ALASKA.

Miner W. Bruce Experiences a Real Storm at Sea.

CATCHING COD AS A PASTIME.

Country About Which Only the Most Meager Information is Obtainable-Stock Raising Promises Great Returns.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 2 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]—The third day after the capture of the fur seal of which I wrote in my last letter, was a memorable one to me. The captain early in the morning called my attention to the rapid falling of the parome-He told me that in this latitude when it registers 29 it was very low and

meant a severe storm. By 2 o'clock a strong breeze had sprung up, and within an hour a gale was upon us, and our ship was plunging through seas that threatened to sweep the decks. When Jarkness set in the barometer registered 28.45. About 3 o'clock the ship was turned about, and throughout the long hours before daylight the following morning we lay facing the storm at the mercy of the waves, which were

rolling us in a seething caldron. I had experienced storms at sea before, but never upon a vessel where I was thrown in such close proximity with the crew, as upon this. All but one of the eight men who composed the crew were old sailors, and three of them had sailed in every quarter of the globe. They were of that sturdy race which has placed Norway among the nations of the world that have furnished some of our best navigators. They were men who, when the wind howled its loudest, and the masts were bending and creaking as it whistled among its spars and ropes, responded without a murmur to orders to ascend the rigging, but I noticed they did so with toeth firmly set and blanched faces. I have talked with many an old salt, and in answer to my question if he ever felt afraid in a storm, invariably answered in the negative. I remember now it was always when he was on terra rma, or when the ship was flying before a ight wind, that he laughed at such a ques-

My experience during the past season however, has convinced me that there are few men who are not, to say the least, a little anxious when the ship is tossed about in a tempest which threatens every moment to wronch its timbers asunder and bury the wreck beneath the foaming depths.
It was during this storm that I made several

attempts to secure a view of the ship when it was plunging its fiercest, but when my plates were developed, but one showed any-thing but chaos. This was taken when the sun shone for a few moments, the next morning after the storm had spent its fury, and the ship was blowing along before th wind with closely reefed mainsail. We were now approaching land, and the joy I experienced when the captain told me upon retiring one night that we would see

land by 6 o'clock the following morning, can be understood by those who have been for some time at sea.

I was upon deck with the first approach of daylight, and found the captain had preceded me, and stood with glasses in hand auxiously peering across the wide expanse of water. As the hands of the ship's clock pointed to ten minutes past six, he di-rected me to look just over the bow of the

could see with the naked eye, one of the most southern islands which comprise the Shamugin group, and which was about sixty miles away from the snip's destination.

For four days we had not seen the sun and the captain's calculations were made altogether by dead reckoning, but they proved as unerring, as they were gratifying to me Our course lay directly towards an island marked on the chart as "Castle Rock." Within a couple of hours it appeared in the distance, and about the middle of the after-noon, the wind suddenly died away, leaving

us in a dead calm within three mil frowned down upon us from a height of 400 The hand of a sculptor could not cut a minature outline of a more erfect castle than that which the hand of nature has chiseled here. The turrets and arches and lookouts stand out in bold relief and make it just such a formidable looking fortress as history tells us brave knights of old sought refuge in. From be-

squadron, and its mighty rocks took as if they would withstand a shower of shot and snell for ages. It was while lying here that I caught my first coufish. A few weeks before, this same schooner sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of these fish, most of which were caught within a dozen miles of Castle About twenty men were employed in receiving \$25 per thousand, and from \$3 to \$6

hind its deep recesses a handful of men could find safe shelter from an assault by a naval

per day could be made per man. There was abundant fishing tackle aboard. with one line we caught more cod fish in one honr than we could eat in a month. Two large hooks were attached to a line about one foot apart, with a lead sinker weighing about one pound on the end. Fresh meat was used for bait at first, and afterwards cod fish. It was simply a matter of throwing the line into the water and letting it sink to the bottom, at a depth of about thirty fathoms, and almost immediately you can feet the wiggling of fish, which would weigh from six to twelve pounds each.

Those who have never caten fresh cod, know nothing of the delicate flavor, which appears to be partly at least, lost salted. There is practically no end to the cod fish

on the Alaska coast, and a number of fine banks are found in the immediate vicinity of

the Shumagin islands.
Some time tefore breakfast the next morn ing, a light breeze sprung up, and by break-fast time we were sailing four knots per hour. We had by this time, approached so near to the main land, that the snowy tops of the coast range were plainly seen, and the foot hills lying along the shore, probably forty miles away, looked like low, dark ridges, which, upon nearer approach, proved to be covered with grass to a height

of 1,000 feet or more above salt water.

I had noticed upon the chart that about twenty miles to the west of Castle Rock, were twenty miles to the west of Castle Rock, were a number of small islands name Haystacks. They seem appeared shead of us, and whoever christened them must have lived in a prairie country. The waters shead and entirely surrounding them, being scarcely ruffled by the light breeze blowing, looked all the world like a vast stretch of level prairie, and the lights within all properties. and the islands within six miles so closely re embled haystacks as to cause one to wor what sort of condition of things must have existed to have created them.

The longest of the haystacks looked like an

extensive hay rick that had laid out all win-ter, the top of which had partly blown off. The captain called my attention to the one the captain canbo my attention to the one standing next to the hay rick, and said there was a hole extending entirely through it large enough to admit of our vessel passing in. I got my camera ready, and when we were abreast of it, sure enough we could see an enormous hole having an oval arch above, and daylight appeared at the opposite side. I looked in valu for this beautiful picture to appear under my red light, but no sort of coaxing would bring out upon the plate a view which I would have prized equal to that of many others that I have been so fortunate to secure the present

vessel, and sure enough, a long, low outline stood against the horizon. Within two hours a fair wind had pushed us so near that I We were now within twenty miles of Sand Point, the ship's destination. We seen turned

into Poposi straits, with a fair breeze blow ing behind us, and with the main and fore sails spread wing and wing, we plowed through the water at a six-mile rate in what is known by navigators who frequent this section as one of the best harbors in all of western Alaska. On one side of the channel, which, for a distance of about twenty miles s not over four miles wide, is the island of Unga. On the other side is the island of Unga. On the other side is the is Penoff. These two islands belong Shumagin group, of which mention has been

The character of the country reminds one of the rolling prairies which are found in some of our western states. It is more or less undulating and the surface is covered with a thick growth of grass, which, as a rule, measures four feet or more in height, and is very nutritious. While I had heard a great deal of the coun-try 'to the westward," I was not prepared to find such a marked difference from that of

southeast Alaska. Not a sign of a tree was seen after we first sighted land, and the heavy growth of moss and shrubbery which everywhere abounds in southeast Alaska, is unknown here. In some of the low por-tions of these islands, there are little groves of aider and willow, but they partake more of the character of bushes than trees, seidom growing to a height of over six

feet, and an inch or two in diameter.
In southeast Alaska, it is only in few localities that the soil is more than a few inches in depth, and seldom free from gravel and peobles. It is a common thing to find potatoes and vegetables growing in the gar-dens of natives in that section among broken fragments of stone, while on these islands the soil is as free from them as are the prairies of Nebraska and Kansas.

The island of Popos is about five miles wide by fifteen miles long. The character of the country is gently undulating, and the the country is gently undulating, and the highest point will not exceed 1,000 feet above the sea. The soil, as a rule, is from three to five feet deep, and of a dark, sandy loam. Sufficient experiments have been made here in growing vegetables and stock raising to warrant a San Francisco firm in having a bill introduced in the last congress, which, had it passed, would have given them a lease of t passed, would have given them a lease of this island for a term of years. Had they gotten possession of this island they proposed to thoroughly demonstrate what could be done in stock raising and agriculture in this portion of Alaska. This San Francisco firm has invested over \$100 on this little island in a manner that promises to make it a conspicuous tocality, and of which I shall

a conspicuous localis, speak in my next letter.

MINER W. BRUCE.

Placing a Boycott. New York World: "Whar' ye gwine to Jimmy?" queried a Houston street boy about 10 years old of another he met

just off Broadway. "To Sam de butcher's to buy meat." "Got de money to pay?"

"Yos." "Den do me a great favor. Go to some other shop. I've got a boycott on Sam?

"What for? Hain't Sam all right?" "Not much. One dreadful hot day last summer I had a postage stamp in me pocket. It was sweatin' wid de heat. I went into Sam's an' perlitely asked him to please put de stamp on ice till it could brace up, and what d'ye 'spose de villian

dia? 'I dunno." "Made a swipe fur me jaw wid de cleaver an' run me out. He's a bad man, and I'm doing all I kin to kill his trade."

A Cool Thief.

A New York woman entered her house and found a young man coming down the stairs. She burst out with: "Who the stairs. She burst out with: "Who are you? What are you doing here? You're a thief." 'Is that so?" inquired the young man, as cool as possible. "Well, why don't you call the police?" Then he brushed by her and ran.