

This is the Great Weekly Money Saver

\$1.50 Kid Gloves 59c

1,000 pair exceptionally fine quality new kid gloves, black and all colors including white, in button men and Foster hook. In this lot you will find some of the finest gloves shown in Omaha. These are lots of which we have only small quantities, some of them are slightly mused, and all go on Bargain Square, at

59c Worth a Dollar and a Half.

4 GREAT BARGAINS - IN - SILK DEPARTMENT.

75c Silks for 15c

75c changeable Brocaded Silks—all beautiful combinations, for entire waists or suitable for cloak linings, on bargain square at 15c yard.

\$1.00 Black China Silk 39c

20 pieces yard wide black and colored China Silk, guaranteed \$1.00 quality, in silk dept. at 39c yard.

75c Figured Silk for 25c

50 pieces to select from in Figured Foulards, large and small figures, all beautiful colors, including the new shades of polka dots, on bargain square.

98c Brocaded Silk for 49c

50 pieces black Brocaded Silks and Satins, small and large designs—just the thing for skirts or entire suits, in silk department.

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

Grand bargains just bought at forced sales at figures that will allow us to sell goods in this way—5c for strictly all linen, hemmed, huck towels, a yard long. 15c for changeable brocaded silks, 39c for yard wide black and colored China silks. 49c for black brocaded silks and satins. 29c for new imported pure wool dress goods.

Extra Special Boys' Fancy Trimmed, \$2 VESTEE SUITS

for little fellows, fancy trimmed, navy blue, coat, pants and vest.

85c

Bargains in New Dress Goods

69c Dress Goods for 29c

40 pieces Pure Wool Dress Goods, in novelties, all of them lovely blending colors containing the newest shades, on special sale on bargain square at 29c yard.

Novelty All Wool Ladies' Cloth—including 30 pieces black French serge, either plain or fancy weaves, the 75c quality reduced to 39c.

Imported English Novelty Cloths, in fancy weaves, all of them in the new colors, forming handsome combinations, imported to sell at \$1.00 yard, but Monday at one-half price.

High Art Novelty Dress Goods All our own importation, in pure silk and wool, on sale at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.98 yard—in dress goods department.

THE BIG LINEN SALE TOMORROW

A sale long to be remembered takes place in our linen department tomorrow. Never before have we had such bargains. Through a fortunate circumstance we bought from the United States customs house 15 cases of all kinds of linen towels, damasks, napkins, scarfs, tray cloths, etc., etc., and they will be on sale tomorrow for the first time.

All the Unbleached Damask 72 inches wide, pure all linen, would be cheap at 50c, go at 29c yard.

All the German All Linen Damask extra heavy quality, always sell at 75c and 85c yard, go tomorrow only at 50c yard.

All the Fine Quality Bleached Irish and German Damask if bought in the regular way would retail at \$1.25, on sale tomorrow at 75c.

Grand Special Bargain NAPKINS Splendid Opportunity for Restaurants to Lay in a Supply.

All the German Damask Napkins that always sell at \$1.25, all pure linen, go at 60c dozen.

All the heavy All Linen Damask Napkins that generally sell at \$1.50 dozen, go at 98c dozen.

Turkey Red Damask, all in one big lot at 19c yard.

Big bargain in Dresser Scarfs and Tray Cloths at 5c 19c 25c and 50c each.

Special bargain in 2 1/2 yard long Hemstitched Table Cloths worth \$2.50, go at \$1.39. These are rare bargains.

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY MAN'S SPRING or SUMMER SUIT



as well as a great many FALL and WINTER SUITS SUITS WORTH \$15.00 \$18.00 \$20.00 and \$22.00

Take Your Pick for \$7.89



\$2 All Silk Taffeta Parasols 59c

100 pure silk taffeta parasols in all colors of the rainbow, to match any suit, heretofore sold at \$2.00, clear sale price.

\$2.50 Plaid Taffeta Silk Parasols \$1.00

50 plaid pure silk taffeta parasols, all beautiful combinations, heretofore sold at \$2.50, clearing sale price.

\$10.00 Parasols \$3.50

All the highest price novelty parasols, chiffon, lace and ribbon trimmed, have sold up to \$10.00, go at \$3.50 and \$1.98 and \$1.00 Umbrellas at 46c—1,000 twilled serge umbrellas, the dollar quality—at 46c.

\$5 Changeable Parasols \$1.50

200 changeable taffeta silk parasols in all changing combinations, large size, heretofore sold at \$5.00, on sale at \$1.50.

\$2 Umbrellas 98c

1,000 assorted silk serge umbrellas, a great variety of fancy handles, heretofore sold at \$2.00, go at 98c.

All the high grade Umbrellas, including the finest silk taffeta, silk serge and twilled silk, made up in the very latest styles for ladies and gents, sterling silver trimmed coral and natural wood handles, in every imaginable style, worth up to \$5.00, go at \$1.49 and \$1.98.

CRUSOE'S DESERT ISLAND

The Famous Habitation of Robinson Crusoe Immortalized in Story.

CHILI PLANNING TO COLONIZE IT

Rich Seal and Cod Fisheries and Overrun with Wild Geese—Relics of Selkirk—How the Island Looks in 1898.

Wanderings in the story of Selkirk and Juan Fernandez. In the first place, the terrors which assailed Selkirk when he found himself all alone on this wild spot were the same as those of Crusoe. He wished for a time that he had chosen to be hanged rather than have come ashore. I don't know about the finding of the footprints in the sand, but shortly after Selkirk came an Indian, who lost in the woods, having landed with a party which Selkirk did not see. This Indian he adopted and his story concerning him was the foundation of Robinson Crusoe's man Friday. You remember the nursery rhyme as to how Robinson Crusoe was dressed for mail around the world.

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There is no doubt but that Juan Fernandez is a rich island as far as the soil of the western part of it is concerned, and with this new colonizing scheme it may support quite a large number of people. The hills are covered now with wild oats, and there is good grass in every open spot. The fruit trees planted more than a hundred years ago by Selkirk and others have reproduced themselves, and there are many wild fruits, while the grapes which you find in the woods are as delicious as those which Robinson Crusoe dried for raisins. There are peaches, pears and quinces growing wild, and also wild vegetables. A peculiar plant is the panga, which has leaves forming a cup as big as an umbrella. This fills with water when it rains and stays full as long as it is cloudy. When the sun comes out it begins to boil and the water flows out.

There are a number of caves on Juan Fernandez and several are pointed out in which it is said that Alexander Selkirk lived. One of these, which lies in a ridge of volcanic rock, is a large and airy parlor with a roof from ten to fifteen feet above the floor. The door to this cave is about fifteen feet high, and its extent to the rear at least thirty feet. It shows signs of having been lived in. There are little holes, or pockets scooped out of the walls, such as are mentioned in Robinson Crusoe's description of his cave-home, and here and there on the walls you see rusty nails, which were once used by those who have lived here in the past. It is said that the cave was the resort of the buccaners who once ravaged the coast and ships of this part of the world. The nails may have been driven into the walls by them, and from the same source probably comes a stone oven, which has been found in the rear of the cave. Other caves are covered with ferns and the vegetation is so luxuriant that it is easy to imagine that Selkirk, like Robinson Crusoe, might have set out hedges about his caves, which would soon have become walls of trees and have hidden them from view.

At one time Chili had a penal settlement on Juan Fernandez. More than 1,000 criminals were kept here under the charge of a governor and guards. You can still see the ruins of the fortifications of that time, one of the sights of the island are the damp and fern-covered dungeons which were dug out of the bluff facing the harbor. These dungeons were among the most horrible ever constructed by Spanish cruelty for the torture of men. They were entered by vaulted passages which led from one damp chamber to another. They were without ventilation and were as dark as Egypt, at the time of the plague. Some of the cells were far underground and were so small that their occupants could not stand upright within them. The prisoners at one time murdered the guards and 300 of them escaped and landed on the shores of Chili. Here they were captured and were taken to Valparaiso and shot. The other prisoners who had been left upon the island escaped, and by different ships found their way to other countries.

There is a monument to Selkirk on the Island of Juan Fernandez. It is a marble tablet set in the rocks at Robinson Crusoe's "Lookout." It was placed there by some English naval officers about thirty years ago. The inscription reads as follows: In Memory of Alexander Selkirk, Mariner. A native of Largo, in the County of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this island in complete solitude, four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Ports galley, 9th June, 1791, A. D. 1794.

was taken off in the Duke, privateer, 12th February, 1792. He died Lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, 12th August, 1828. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's lookout by Commander Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaze, A. D. 1858. The uninhabited Galapagos islands, off the coast of Ecuador, have more recently had an Alexander Selkirk. This man was deserted by his companions and when found years afterward he was quite naked and was carrying a pig on his back. He had lived upon fruits and roots and had caught wild birds in traps and killed them with a spear made of a pocket knife tied to a stick. His hut was made of the hides of such cattle, of which there were a number on the island, having been left there years ago, when the place was used as a penal colony for Ecuador.

A Billion Dollars from a Dughill. Other interesting islands are found in the great archipelago which lies between the Bay of Pisco, Peru, and Cape Horn. These I shall travel among on my way around the southern end of South America. The most interesting of all the Pacific islands, however, are the Guano Islands. They are, in proportion to their size, the richest islands of the world, for they have already added more than \$1,000,000,000 to the world's wealth. Think of pulling \$1,000,000,000 out of a dunghill. That is what Peru has dug out of its Guano Islands. Its creditors are getting something out of them today, although nothing like the enormous sums realized in the past. These guano islands are scattered all along the coast of Peru. I first saw them north of Lima, near the shores of Salavary, and at Pacasmayo a guano ship from the Lobos Islands came in for mail and provisions. Off the Bay of Pisco, Peru, I saw the famous Chincha Islands, which have produced more than 12,000,000 tons of this bird manure, and have brought into the Peruvian treasury millions upon millions of dollars. The shipping of guano is going on from these islands today, although the deposits are to a large extent exhausted. The American firm of Grace & Co. of Lima has the contracts for loading the ships and they have docks and machinery at the various islands for getting the guano out of the earth and on to the vessels. I am told that the shipments of the current year will not probably exceed 20,000 tons.

The Guano Islands are merely masses of volcanic rocks which have risen up out of the ocean. They have not a blade of grass nor any green thing on them, and are merely rocky islands covered with a ragged white deposit. It never rains upon them, and for thousands of years the manure upon them lay and grew in quantities from age to age. For some reason or other the pelicans, sea gulls and other birds, which feed by the millions in the waters of these parts of the world have chosen these islands as their nightly roosting places. They pick out certain of them and age after age, year after year, and night after night they fly to them by thousands and there rest. There are often other islands near which to all appearance are quite as desirable, but which are untouched. Even the disturbance caused by the removing of the guano does not seem to prevent the birds from returning to the island, and the birds themselves were supposed to be entirely exhausted, fresh deposits of guano have recently been made, and in 1894 20,000 tons of new guano was actually shipped.

Nearly every one knows that guano is the excrement of birds. A sea gull, which is the smallest of the guano-producing birds, will drop from four to six ounces of excrement a day, and in the breeding season of ten weeks about twenty-eight pounds. Other birds produce more, and the many little deposits throughout the ages have made these vast quantities. Guano has, however, other things mixed with it. The material taken from the beds is made up also of dead seals, who crawl upon the guano rocks to die. There are thousands of sealskins mixed with the bird manure, and not long ago 600 tons of such skins were excavated from one guano deposit. The birds which make the guano are of many kinds. One of the chief species is the pelican. I have seen these specially black-billed birds in such flocks that they fairly darkened the face of the ocean as they flew over it. They feed upon the fishes, and wherever you see a flock of pelicans you may be sure there is a school of fish near by. The bills of the pelicans have great bases in their skins under them and they use these as nets to scoop up the fish. They are the gluttons of the sea and air, and often gorge themselves to such an extent that they cannot rise from the water, but remain there until sufficient of their food has digested to lighten their weight. About the Lobos Islands there are always millions of pelicans. The waters are black with them, and as you near the islands you see them by the thousands seated on the rocks. They seem to be sociable creatures and they hunt in flocks. They are but little afraid of man, and as you near the islands they seldom move without you go right among them. The guano of the Lobos Islands is found in pockets covered with layers of sand which often vary in thickness from two to fifteen feet. The sand is shoveled off and the guano is then taken out. As it is dug into the water it is carried on a tramway to the shore, where it is transferred to the ships, to be taken to Europe or America. I am told that a ship load of guano does not smell at all badly after a few days. The ammonia of the upper crust passes off and you are left with the soft, rich, and sweet-smelling guano without going down into the hold.

When Humboldt visited South America in 1804 he called attention to the value of the guano beds on the Chincha Islands. They were then sixty feet deep and he said there was enough manure on them to enrich the worn out lands of the old world. He never got it, however, and although his claim by right of discovery, which, according to the Peruvian law, gave the discoverer one-third, aggregated over \$100,000,000, he died in a poor house in Paris. Another discoverer of some of the Guano Islands was treated in the same way by the Peruvian government. This was a naturalized American citizen named Landreth. He discovered guano deposits which were worth about \$100,000,000 and, according to the Peruvian law, should have had \$33,000,000 from them. It was, it is said, through his discoveries that Peru was able to get a loan of Europe of \$200,000,000, but when it came to the question of paying Landreth he was cut off without a cent. Just before the war between Chili and Peru a number of Americans had formed a company, which was called the Peruvian company. They had bought up the rights of the heirs of Cochet and Landreth and were attempting to make the Peruvian government pay back something of the enormous sums claimed by them as heirs of Cochet and Landreth. It is from the prospectus of this company, which was

given me before leaving the United States by Colonel Dick Thompson, our former secretary of the navy, that the above statements are taken. This prospectus was not intended to be given to the newspapers, and the extent of the scheme has, I think, never been published. Its advocates brought the matter before congress. Secretaries of State Fish and Evarts both made reports upon it, and President Hayes in one case called the attention of congress to it. It never made any headway out here, and it is now, I suppose, dead, for the guano islands were given over to the Peruvian corporation an English syndicate, years ago as a part consideration of its assuming the Peruvian foreign debt. Peru is practically a bankrupt country, but when the claim was made it was rich, and the claimants expected to get at least a large part of the half billion dollars which they said they were entitled under the law.

The Guano Beds of Today. Guano is not worth so much today as it was years ago. The product is now comparatively nothing. Other fertilizers have taken its place and its price is less than half what it once was. There have been times when it was practically exhausted and today it is not uncommon to find dead Chinamen mixed with the new deposits. For a long time the Guano Islands gave Peru the greater part of its revenues, yielding about \$15,000,000 a year for a number of years. Now they are practically exhausted and the orders were sent back for more and some hundreds of ships were employed in carrying guano to Europe. Often 200 ships would be at the different islands at one time. Chinese coolies were imported to get out the guano. They were horribly treated and today it is not uncommon to find dead Chinamen mixed with the new deposits. For a long time the Guano Islands gave Peru the greater part of its revenues, yielding about \$15,000,000 a year for a number of years. 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