

This is the Great Week for Money Savers

\$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.

15c

\$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.

39c

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.

25c

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.

49c

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.

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.

29c

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.

50c

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 strictly ALL LINEN Huck Towels made to sell at 15c, very large size, go tomorrow at 50c. This is a big opportunity for hotels, boarding houses, etc.

5c

All the fine knotted fringe ALL LINEN Damask Towels, that always sell at 25c, go tomorrow at 15c. This is a rare bargain.

15c

All the finest Towels that generally sell at 35c and 50c, fine hand drawn work pure linen huck towels, satin damask and long knotted fringe broche border novelty towels, all in one big lot at 19c.

19c

All the Toweling from this lot, heavy Barnsley, huck, crash, real Russia crash, etc., all kinds, made to sell up to 19c, we put them all in one lot at 7c yard.

7c

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

29c

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

50c

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 69c dozen.

69c

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

98c

All the 25c, 35c and 39c grade Turkey Red Damask, all in one big lot at 19c yard.

19c

Big bargain in Dresser Scarfs and Tray Cloths at 5c 19c 25c and 50c each. Many big bargains in this lot.

\$139

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

\$1.39

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.

59c

\$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.

\$1

\$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 \$1.49.

\$3.50

\$1.00 Umbrellas at 46c—1,000 twilled serge umbrellas, the dollar quality—at 46c.

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.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) VALPARAISO, Chile, July 25, 1898.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Robinson Crusoe's island is to be colonized. The government of Chili has just adopted resolutions to that effect, and by the time this paper shall have been published an inspector will have been appointed, and in all probability a number of new inhabitants will have been carried to the island of Juan Fernandez. Within the past few weeks the president of Chili has visited this island on a tour of inspection, and both himself and his officials report that it can be made of great value to the country. It has been decided to give each settler a house and a certain amount of land, and the idea is to make a large fishing colony there. The codfish which are caught off the shores of Juan Fernandez are especially fine. They swarm about its shores, and, in connection with lobsters and other shellfish, might form the basis of a great industry. There are also many seals, walrus and other marine animals in the waters near by, and the main land has in its woods many wild goats, wild sheep and wild mules. There are parts of the island which are very fertile, and it is thought that they can really be made a valuable property.

The Real Robinson Crusoe.

The island of Juan Fernandez lies just about 400 miles west of Valparaiso, in the South Pacific ocean. It can only be reached by special steamers, which make excursions there once or twice a year, and it will not be possible for me to visit it at this time. I have, however, met members of the president's party, who have just returned, and have also had the assistance of Mr. Spencer of Santiago, an American photographer, who accompanied the expedition. Before I describe the island as it is in this year of our Lord 1898 let me tell you something of its history, and how it came to be the inspiration for that wonderful tale of Robinson Crusoe. The story dates back to 1794, almost 200 years. At that time an English ship of ninety tons, known as the Cinque Ports, was sailing through the South Pacific ocean. Upon it was the first real Robinson Crusoe. He was a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk. He was the sailing master of the ship, but for some reason or other fell out with the captain, and one story is that he headed a mutiny and was given the choice of being hanged at the yardarm or being placed on this desert island of Juan Fernandez. He accepted the latter alternative, and with a small supply of provisions, he was landed in what is now called Cumberland bay. This was in September, 1794. He lived there for four years and four months, when the English privateer, Duke, was attracted by his watch fire and came to anchor at the island and carried him home to England.

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 island.

"Poor old Robinson Crusoe! Poor old Robinson Crusoe! He made in a coat of an old Nanny goat. I wonder how he could do so." Well, when Selkirk was found, according to the narrative of Captain Rodgers, who took him to England, "he was clad in goat skins and was running about as though crazy. He had built a fire upon what is now known on the island as Robinson Crusoe's Lookout and had in this way attracted the ship's attention. The Lookout is an immense hill, which rises almost straight up from the shore and the top of which can be seen for miles around.

How De Foe Wrote Robinson Crusoe. When Selkirk arrived in London his story became the talk of the town. It was told in all the clubs and coffee houses and Sir Richard Steele described Selkirk's adventures in one of his papers. He tells how Selkirk at first landed in England seemed to have lost the character of the average man by his solitude, but how later on this strangeness wore off. Selkirk published a little pamphlet of twelve pages describing his wanderings. The bulk of the story of Robinson Crusoe, however, was from the brain of Daniel De Foe and it was his genius that made it the greatest story of adventure the world has ever known. It was written in London and was first published 1719 years ago. A copy of the unabridged edition is to be seen in a glass case in the British Museum library. Later editions have been considerably changed, and it is said there are few books which have been so mutilated by the printer. Robinson Crusoe is now to be found in almost every known language. It has been printed in Spanish, German, Italian, Russian, Greek and Arabic, and when I was in China a few years ago I was told that a Chinese edition of the story was exciting the youthful minds among the celestialists.

was taken off in the Duke, privateer, 17th February, 1794.

He died Lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, August 12, 1823.

This tablet is erected near Selkirk's lookout by Commander Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaze, A. D. 1883.

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 fowls 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 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.

Where the Guano Comes From. 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, white guano without going down into the hold.

Claim for Hundreds of Millions.

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 \$33,333,333 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, but 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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