GLORIOUS BARGAINS IN NEW FALL GOODS

AND A

GRAND WIND-UP CLEARING SALE OF ALL SUMMER GOODS.

When you visit Omaha make our store your meeting place—your wash up place—your lunch room—make it your home for the time being and feel at home. We have everything ready for you—at no expense to yourself.

BOSTON STORE

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

We will take care of your packages—and check them for you free of charge. Ask any of the floorwalkers to show you our reception rooms and balcony waiting room.

NEW SILKS

75c SILKS for 39c—
50 pieces very wide Black Japanese Silk. Lyon dye, regular 75c quality, at 39c — **39c**
In Silk Department.

$1.50 Brocaded Silk at 49c—
Heavy blk broca'd Silks and Satins, all pure silk, worth $1.50, at 49c yard — **49c**
In Silk Department.

$1.00 Fancy Silk at 69c—
Changeable Glace and Plain Taffeta in all the latest combinations cerise, turquoise, reds, blues, etc., a regular $1.00 quality, with a heavy rustle, at.. — **69c**

PLAID and STRIPE SILK 98c
A big lot of new plaids and satin stripes, satin and taffeta broche bayadere effects—the latest material for waists—elegant styles and colorings, at
98c AND $1.25

COLORED DRESS GOODS

$1.25, $1.39 AND $1.98 A YARD

This season we have surpassed all previous efforts in securing the finest line of up-to-date colored suitings ever displayed in Omaha. They comprise all the the latest colors and weaves such as English reps, Vigoreaux, poplins, Prunnellas, etc. the very latest for Fall suits—on sale Monday at $1.25, $1.39 and $1.98 yard.

A full line of **Moreen Skirtings** in black, red, new blue, lilac, green and fancy stripes, go on sale Monday at..... **39c 49c 59c 65c** yard

GRAND NEW LINE OF BLACK GOODS

$1.00 BLACK GOODS at 49c
20 pieces new **Black Goods**—these goods were imported to sell for 85c and $1.00—they are in a very select line of patterns—we place them on sale as a leader in Black Goods Department Monday at — **49c** yd

$2.00 BLACK GOODS at 98c and $1.49
A beautiful line of the latest effects in Mohair Crepons, Mohair Friezes, Bayadere Stripes, Armures, Reps and French Poplins; imported to sell for $1.50 and $2.00 a yard, go on sale Monday at
98c AND $1.49

GRAND SPECIAL SALE DRESS LININGS

10c quality double warp Velveteen Skirt Binding and Corduroy..... **5c**
8c quality Cord Edge Mohair Skirt Binding **3c**
Best quality Kid Cambrics, all colors..... **2¾c**
15c quality French Percaline, all colors..... **8c**
All colors, Best Crinoline..... **3½c**
25c extra heavy twilled Silesia in plain and all fancy colors, go at.... **10c**
25c quality English Hair Cloth at..... **15c**
25c French Black Moreen Velour Underskirting..... **12½c**

NEW FALL SUITS, SKIRTS, CAPES, JACKETS and FUR COLLARETTES

$12.50 for $20 new style, tailor made Suits—fine cheviot in all the new shades, both high and coat collars many of them silk lined throughout—elegantly tailored suits.

$15 for $25 new box front or tight fitting Suits—imported illuminated cheviots, serges and fancy mixtures, all cut in the very latest style, lined throughout with fine taffeta silk.

$19 for $35 swell tailor made Suits—in tan, royal blue gray, brown and black, best quality broadcloth, Venetian cloth, imported serges and cheviots, all lined throughout with extra quality taffeta silk, skirts made with new Paquin flounce

NEW FALL SKIRTS.

$4.98 for $10 new figured silk and satin Skirts—thoroughly well lined and stiffened.

$7.50 for $20 silk Skirts—lined throughout with good quality taffeta silk, well made and perfect hanging.

$9.98 for $25 new ruffled taffeta silk Skirts—strictly dress maker made.

NEW JACKETS ANE CAPES

$2.98 for $5 new Kersey Capes—proper sweep and length, handsomely embroidered, high storm collar.

$5 for $15 new style Kersey Capes—with deep flounce all around bottom, handsomely trimmed with braid, good length, colors black and royal blue.

$5 for $10 Kersey Jackets—lined throughout, made of all wool kersey in a dozen different styles.

$10 for $20 fine new Jackets—in cheviot, kersey and covert cloth, lined throughout, made in the best style and trimmed.

NEW FALL COLLARETTES

$1.98 for $3 Electric Seal Collarettes—silk lined, latest shape.

$2.98 for $5 gray Krimer Collarettes—handsomely made, fancy silk lined.

$5 for $10 Baltic Seal, Astrackan and American Marten Collarettes—extra well made and lined with heavy satin lining

Linens

We do the linen business of Omaha—the counte is always crowded, the bargains we give are always bargains—our Monday sales are something phenomenal. Below you will find the reasons why we do such a big linen business.

Linens

For tomorrow we offer 1,000 dozen towels that are worth 25c, 35c and 50c each—they are those fine double damask towels with knotted fringe and drawn work, they go tomorrow at 12½c, and not more than one dozen to any one customer.
12½ worth 25c, 35c and 50c each

All the fine 50c towels, extra large size, real hand drawn work, go tomorrow at 19c **19c**

Two yards long, double damask, hand drawn work fringed and hemmed dresser scarfs; these are worth up to $1.25, but tomorrow at 39c each..... **39c**

2½ yard long Table Cloths, all linen damask, plain white bordered, fringed all around; these would be cheap at $1.25, go tomorrow at 59c. **59c**

Another lot of those 2½ and 3 yard long, hemstitched, German damask Table Cloths, these would be cheap at $3, they go tomorrow at $1.39 each..... **$1.39**

Grand Special Towel Bargain tomorrow only
We will sell 500 dozen extra large size pure linen German Huck Towels—These are equal to any 12½c and 15c towels sold in Omaha go tomorrow at 6½c each..... **6½c**

Grand Special Napkin Bargains tomorrow only
1,000 dozen extra large size, pure all linen German damask napkins. These would be cheap at $1.25 dozen—tomorrow at 98c dozen **98c**

Grand special bargain in all linen twilled toweling, 18 inches wide and worth 10c yard, go tomorrow at 5c yard..... **5c**

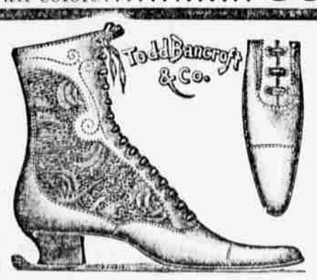
Extra heavy Barnsley toweling, the 12½c & 15c kind, go tomorrow at 7c yard **7c**

Grand Special Table Damask Bargains
6,000 yards strictly all linen Irish, Scotch and German bleached and unbleached table damask, worth 65c; all in one big lot and will go tomorrow at 39c yard **39c**

Extra heavy all linen German Table Damask, the 75c grade silver bleached and the best wearing table damask made—tomorrow at 50c yard **50c**

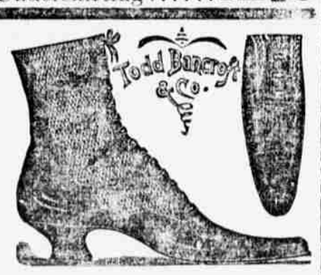
500 pair men's fine tan Russia grain and black calfskin shoes—worth $2.50 and $3—all sizes, all styles, lace and congress, go at
$1.50 $1.59

A great lot of C. M. Henderson's fall weight tan colored shoes—made by them and stamped by them on the botton to retail at $5.00, go on sale **$2.50**



1,000 pair of ladies' Rochester made shoes in plain and fancy vesting top, black and tan, worth up to $5.00, on sale at $1.98 on bargain squares.
$1.98

500 pair of Ladies' most beautiful plain and fancy vesting top, finest patent leather high cut shoes, with plain leather heel and Louis XV heel, worth $5.00 and $6.00 a pair, go at
$3.00



1,500 pair Ladies' finest $3.00 grade button and lace, black vici kid shoes, all sizes, all widths, go on sale at
$1.50

Your choice of 5,000 pair ladies' newest style, fancy vesting top, panel top and plain kid top hand turn shoes, made to sell for $5.00, go on sale at
$3.00

The following **BARGAINS** in this column are on sale **IN BASEMENT.**

Misses' Dongola Shoes, worth $1.25, go at **49c**

Infants' Fancy Moccasins **25c**

Ladies' warm lined felt top leather foxed shoes, go at **39c**

Men's $1.00 Tennis Shoes go at **19c**

Boys', youths' and little gent's black and tan shoes go at **98c**

TOMORROW MARKS THE WIND-UP OF OUR WONDERFUL

CLEAN SWEEP CLEARING SALE

OF MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

Our Clothing Department will be the center of attraction for out-of-town as well as city folks to witness and take part in the incomparable grand climax of bargain selling. Values of superb magnitude will rule in this wind-up sale. There are immense savings in it for you.

FINEST MEN'S SUITS of the world's best and most stylish textures and tailoring—they sold at and are worth $15, $18 and $20. Monday they will go for.... **$7.50**

Thousands of Men's All Wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suits—Your choice of an unlimited assortment—best of making and trimming in every suit at the tiny cost of only..... **$3.50 AND $4.50**

A New Suit for the Boy—In latest fall and winter novelties, fresh from the foremost work rooms in the country. You should see and will agree that they are fine $5 values. Monday **$2.98**

We have left about 400 of those prettily trimmed as well as plain $2.50 and $2.75 vestee and boys' knee pants suits—they'll go as long as they last, on Monday at..... **85c**

Wear Resisting **ALL WOOL SUITS,** for boys of 3 to 15 years of age, in any material you may desire—Monday's special closing sale of all $3.00, $4.00 values at..... **$1.25**

Suits for lads of 13 to 19 years who want long pants—Coats are single or double breasted, all wool materials and strongest of making only—to close what few are left at..... **$2.50**

BIG STRIDES IN DENTISTRY

False Teeth Are Almost an Improvement on Nature's Production.

TOO MANY GOLD FILLINGS IN BAD TASTE

Dental Surgeons Visiting Omaha Discuss the Progress Made in Line of the Work of Their Profession.

That the science of dentistry is progressing rapidly toward that point where a human jaw, if needs be, can be replaced with an artificial one almost if not equally as good as a natural one, and certainly better than one wrenched and deformed by the decay of overworked or diseased teeth, is a belief of many an adept at the use of the forceps and even the oldest practitioners among those assembled in this city at the meeting of the National Dental society share this faith.

As optimistic as any is Dr. Jonathan Taft of Cincinnati, O. He is 78 years of age and has practiced dentistry for fifty-six years. For forty years he has published a monthly dental journal, the Dental Register, and during as many years he has been an instructor in his particular branch—twenty-four years since 1856 in the Ohio Dental college at Cincinnati and twenty-three years in the University of Michigan, four years of this time teaching simultaneously in both institutions.

If not absolutely the oldest practitioner in the United States he certainly merits the palm for seniority in the national association. During his more than half century of experience he has been in a position to watch the strides made by his science. Already the recognized authority of a standard text book of the colleges, one on "Operative Dentistry," which he had printed as early as 1850, he is now at work on a volume which shall comprise all the advancement made up to the present time, both in its theoretic phase and the wonderful skill achieved in mechanical [illegible]

When he began practice in 18[illegible] in O., there were probably not more than 400 or 500 dentists in the United States. A year before, while he was studying at Ripley, O., the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—the first dental college in the world—was organized. The first society in the country was organized that year. It was the American Society of Dental Surgeons. The first journal devoted to odontology as a specialty was started the year previous, namely, the American Journal of Dental Science, at Baltimore.

Sees His Profession Grow.

He has seen journals multiply and fully sixty dental colleges established since then, fifty-five of the colleges being embraced within the Association of Dental Faculties, and with only two or three exceptions every state in the union has its central society, there being about 100 local city and district societies. The national association was originally organized at Niagara Falls, where it is to meet again next year under the new name adopted a year ago. It came into being as the American Dental association in 1859.

"When I first started in to practice," said Dr. Taft, while some routine matters were being disposed of at the convention, "the methods were rather crude, but then as now the effort was generally in the direction of saving, of preserving the teeth. The materials used for the filling of teeth were confined to gold, tin and silver amalgam. Plates on gold were in use, but only within the last twenty-five years have metallic bridges demonstrated their utility. Porcelain crowns with wood pivots were used on the roots of the teeth, though porcelain teeth themselves were not general. Old bone and ivory were the material out of which artificial cuspids, bicuspids, canines, incisors and molars were made for the sufferers of that day who had to shed their teeth to save their nerves, and even natural teeth, that is, natural human teeth, and teeth of sheep were often in requisition. Of course the general introduction of porcelain teeth marked an epoch in dentistry, and the old substitutes have all been completely abandoned.

Porcelain Teeth Are Used.

"Porcelain teeth came, it is true, along as early as 1835. They had been made before that in France, but were of a crude character. C. S. Stockton of Philadelphia began the manufacture of artificial teeth of porcelain in 1836. A more perfect tooth by far was made by Jones, White & McCurdy of Philadelphia in 1840. Still the porcelain tooth was more or less in its experimental stage, and would be a curiosity compared with some of the perfect counterfeits of nature now produced, in which the shape, coloring and even the material make them so like the natural ivory that they can hardly be distinguished.

"But the progress made has been mainly in the study of the principles underlying the whole practice of dentistry to put it on a more scientific basis. Much of this progress has been in the therapeutic line. Dentists have kept pace with the pathological and bacteriological achievements of science, just as well as the members of the medical profession. Bacteriology is explaining many things that before were puzzling to the dental surgeon—and you must recognize that dentistry is a branch of surgery fully as important as any, more so than many others, because the condition of the whole physical system depends upon the condition of the teeth, which explains why army surgeons are so strict in their examination of the teeth of recruits. It is found that caries can easily be traced to a bacterial origin, the microorganisms eating into the teeth, and then by their secretions causing general dissolution of the lime salts composing the tooth until it is all decayed away. The main effort, however, of the profession is in the therapeutic direction, and more attention is being paid to hygiene than ever, which is as it should be. To keep the teeth clean is the surest preventive of decay, as it has ever been. To this end the modern antiseptic is working wonders, effectually destroying the bacteria.

Why Teeth Become Loose.

"A sort of bete noir of the profession just at present seems to be what is called pyorrhea. This is a term which may mean almost anything, the way it is used. What it really means is a flow of pus. To make it strictly definite it means a flow of pus around the tooth from where it protrudes from the gum to its roots. The gum wastes away and the teeth in that part of the gum affected become loose. Antiseptic therapeutics are believed to be the best means of arresting this tendency.

"There is a great deal being said at the present time about the transplanting of teeth, but as early as 150 years ago John Hunter, the well known specialist, author and experimentalist of London, England, transplanted human teeth into the combs of cocks, and they adhered as firmly as though they had grown there—just as firmly as your teeth are in your gums. Specimens of this are now to be seen in the British museum. The transplanting of teeth does not lack for demonstrability, but the trouble is that so many things have to be taken into consideration and such nice particularity of care has to be exercised that it is almost impracticable. In the first place the patient must be susceptible to adhesion; next, the person from whom the tooth is taken must be of a healthy constitution, as you certainly would not want to run the chances of becoming infected with some disgusting disease. This combination so desirable it is hard to find."

Tobacco Helps the Teeth.

Dr. J. N. Crouse, the chairman of the executive committee of the national association and editor of the Dental Digest of Chicago, when asked what is one of the latest things in his profession, observed that it is now being considered vulgar to display much gold in the teeth. For this reason bands made of platinum are now being covered with porcelain. One of these he wears himself. The porcelain will fuse with the platinum, but not with the gold. The theory that tobacco is beneficial to the teeth is supported by Dr. Crouse and he does not chew the weed either.

That which held the interest of the national association more than any other one thing was the theory demonstrated by Dr. C. S. Case of Chicago of the correction of deformities of the teeth and jaws by a mechanical application of pressure. This comes under the branch of orthodontia. He acknowledges his indebtedness in this particular line to Dr. Edward H. Angel, especially taking advantage of the almost unlimited opportunities presented in Dr. Angel's system for building a regulating apparatus upon bands cemented to the teeth. He has made a specialty of this line of experimentation with the result that he was able to show that many a protruding tooth had been pressed back into place and many a feminine mouth made again inviting to osculatory delights. Dr. Case's methods are purely mechanical, of course, and all the appliances necessary for the determining of the value of force as a dental agent involve ingenious mechanical powers and perfect mancular skill. He is having something of an up-hill fight, though to gain reasonable audience for his ideas, as is indicated by the following moralizing from his latest contribution to the literature of dental science:

"When our methods or teaching in this department become as perfectly developed as is in other branches of dentistry, when a thorough knowledge of the simple laws of mechanics is insisted upon as one of the preliminary college requirements, and every branch of dentistry that is dependent upon mechanical and manipulative skill is taught scientifically as in all other professions and trades that are dependent more or less upon a practical knowledge of the principles of force, then, and perhaps not until then, with the coming generation of dentists, will orthodontia take its proper place in dentistry."

Crooked Teeth Straightened.

The underlying principles, without tiring the reader with all the minute details, are given by Dr. Case in his own words as follows, in summing up the philosophy of his method:

"Teeth that are moved by orthopedic processes from one relative position to another are for a considerable time—often for years—surrounded by physical forces that tend to pull or push them back to the irregular position they formerly occupied. These forces continue to operate until the tissues are brought to equilibrium in their changed positions by the physiological processes of nature. To most successfully aid nature in the upbuilding of sustaining elements and structures, the moved and loosened teeth should be held absolutely still during the entire period that is required for their permanent retention. The retaining appliance should be one that so firmly grasps the teeth that the aforesaid forces are not only completely held at bay, but the slight movements occasioned by mastication and otherwise are prevented. It should be one, moreover, that frequent removals for cleansings, etc., will be unnecessary and impossible. It should therefore be as perfectly fitted, finished and cemented as a bridge denture, and so constructed that the teeth and gums can be kept in a healthy condition while it is worn with the same comfort and unconsciousness that a filling or crown produces."

In an up-to-date exhibit of artificial teeth, such as was at the Creighton Medical college during the progress of the convention, there is much of interest. The fine coloring of the modern porcelain tooth, the detachable metallic bridge, band or plate, the imitation gum plate of vulcanized rubber, the cusp tipped with rubber to deaden its sound—the latest European fad—the filling by "moss fibre" gold, which metal has been highly fiberized by means of electricity, the wax molds for obtaining the proper impress of the interior of the mouth, the bands, tips, crowns and plates of gold and german silver and a thousand and one other marvels of the mechanical side of the science of the dentist are sharply contrasted with the rude efforts of the Japanese manifested in their carved wooden gums filled with black teeth and tell an encouraging story of their own of the progress dentistry has made since Dr. Taft began to pull teeth fifty-six years ago.

BOYS WRITE FROM MANILA

Members of the Thurston Rifles Remember Friends and Relatives with Lengthy Epistles.

During the last few days the relatives and friends of members of the Thurston Rifles have been receiving interesting letters from the boys at Manila, describing their voyage, and telling of their experiences en route from San Francisco to Cavite. The letters all bear about the same date—July 17—and from the nature of things are similar in many other respects.

Wirt Thompson writes to his father, J. W. Thompson, who is attached to the Board of Public Works, and the letter is a detailed account of the journey from the time the troops left San Francisco until Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, came out and serenaded them. He is particularly enthusiastic over the reception accorded the troops at Honolulu, where all the young women wore the national colors of the United States. Fourth of July aboard ship is also described minutely, especially the part of the exercises contributed by the Thurstons, which was no small factor in the enthusiasm. There was music by the band and speeches by the officers of the regiment. The Thurstons, he writes, was the only company to make the trip without having a man in the hospital.

J. A. Lillie of 1808 Webster street has two letters from his son Joe, in the first of which he recounts the joy of the soldiers at the first sight of the Philippine islands after thirty days on the water. In this letter he also says the boys can easily hear the firing of the Spaniards and insurgents as they engage in their continuous skirmishing. The second letter reports the boys in camp at Cavite, and disgust with the insurgents, who are described as small and dirty. The weather is described as being much more agreeable than they had been led to expect from descriptions they had read of it. He reports having a pleasant time, with little to do except study the new conditions which they find there.

P. J. White writes to J. L. Brandeis & Sons from the transport Senator, while lying in Manila bay. He says the voyage was tiresome, and expressed surprise that there were not more deaths among the men where they were so crowded on ship board. He says the boys are now clothed in the brown canvas uniforms, for which he thinks the government charges more than they are worth. The trip was monotonous, there not being even a little storm for diversion.

Poor Babies.

G. W. Eve, M. D., of West Tennessee, has named his baby boy Dewey Eve, and a girl baby born in St. Louis on the Fourth has been named Schlevette.

TREASURES RECOVERED.

Denver Post.

She screamed in terror when her purse
Was snatched from out her jewelled hand
And hurled a modest semi-curse
Toward the fleeing, bold brigand;
And when the copper caught the thief
She seized the purse with anxious air,
And breathed a sigh of sweet relief
To find her treasures all were there,
A penciled note
Her fellow wrote,
A sugar plum,
A wad of gum,
A hairpin (bent),
A copper cent,
A buttonhook
With broken crook,
A safety pin,
A curling tin,
A powder rag,
A sachet bag.
These were the treasures which she bore
Around with her from store to store
While on a shopping tour, to s'e
The many pretty things which she
Would love to buy if she but had
The cash, and with a smile so glad
It almost made the copper sneeze
She thanked him, and with sprightly ease
Tripped on to seek another store
Or two where she could shop some more.