

SOLD BY THE UNDERWRITERS

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT STORE DREW, INMAN & COMPANY ENTIRE DRY GOODS SALVAGE STOCK

\$1.50 SHIRT

WAISTS 49c

2,000 ladies' shirt waists, this spring styles—in percale, madras cloth, light and dark colors, every one worth \$1.50, on sale at 49c each.

49c

SILKS.

75c SILKS for 19c Yard,

20 pieces of strictly perfect extra wide drapery silk, in a large variety of combinations and colorings. A quality that always sells from 60c to 75c yard, no limit to the quantity, while it lasts, on sale at, yard.....

19c

75c Silks for 25c Yard.

10 pieces black and colored crystal bengaline for waists and trimmings, in black heliotrope and other colors, it always sells at 75c yd., on sale at, yard.....

25c

BLACK SILKS.

\$1.50 Black Silks, 49c Yard

20 pieces satin duchesse, very heavy, fancy corded and striped black silks, bayadere silks, a large variety and combinations, in all silk striped taffeta, checks, plaids, etc. for waists, fancy dress fronts, Draw, Inman & Co., sold these up to \$1.50 yard, on bargain square, choice, at, yard.....

49c

All Silk Brocades, 39c Yard.

12 pieces all silk black brocades, stripes, checks and figures, foulards, gros grains, all colors, choice, yard.....

39c

This immense stock was sold by the Underwriters at a ruinously low price. Our purchase of the greatest and best parts of this stock and the manner of our selling it—have been the cause of crowding every foot of space in our whole establishment for the past week. The immensity of this purchase will tend to keep everything rushing for some time to come. Tomorrow's sale will add considerably to the excitement.

BOSTON STORE

16th and Douglas Omaha.

J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS PROPRIETORS.

SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Tomorrow we continue the sale of the New York Manufacturer's stock of ladies' muslin underwear, just as we bought it at the time of purchase, made and partly made. No muslin underwear sale ever was held that compared with this one in point of bargain.

Dress Goods

\$5.25 COLORED Dress Patterns for \$1.98.

Over 400 colored dress patterns to select from. These goods were manufactured to sell at 75c yard, designed for 1899 spring wear, the newest combinations, green and blue, tan and green, blue and red, red and black. These goods are strictly wool with a silk lamination, very wide and actually worth \$5.25 per pattern containing 7 yards, for Monday, per pattern.....

\$1.98

Black Dress Goods.

Strictly all wool 44 in. broad-cloth dress goods, in jacquards, all wool lizzards, these were manufactured for this spring, and on sale in our dress goods department at, yard.....

49c

\$2 Novelty Dress Goods

At 49c and 75c Yard. All the Draw, Inman & Co. high class novelty dress goods in a great variety of weaves and designs, all colors, including black, many of them worth up to \$2.00 yard, on sale at

49c and 75c Yd.

50c Dress Goods for 10c Yd.

All the Draw, Inman & Co. 50c dress goods, strictly all wool material, checks, plaids and plain colors, that were in any way damaged by water on edges, on sale, yard

10c

Millinery

Reigelman Millinery House.

50c and 75c Flowers 5c and 10c

Another lot of 50c and 75c flowers, violets, cross roses and hundreds of other varieties, go at 5c and 10c per bunch.

5c and 10c a bunch

\$1.00 and \$1.50 Flowers 25c

500 bunches of all the new, clean fresh flowers that are not damaged in any way, wholesale price \$1 and \$1.50, on sale at 25c.

25c

Tips, 10c and 25c a bunch.

Thousands of bunches of tips, black and colored, three in a bunch, all perfect, nice, fresh goods, on sale at 10c and 25c for bunch of three.

10c and 25c for a bunch of 3.

RIBBONS

Thousands of yards of pure silk ribbons in widths from one to eight inches, in all colors, satin back or gros grain, on sale at 3c, 5c and 10c a yard, worth up to 50c yard

3c, 5c and 10c a yard worth up to 50c yard

Laces and Embroidery

from the Draw Inman Stock.

All the embroidery and insertions that have been slightly wet or soiled, that sold up to 10c yard—go in one lot at 2c yard.....

2c

All the finest quality high grade embroidery, such as nainsook, jaconet and Swiss, up to 14 inches wide, all in perfect condition, go in two lots at

5c

All the torcheon lace. In some cases the boxes were wet and broken, but the lace and insertion is in almost perfect condition, and includes some of the very finest patterns, in two lots at

8 1/2c and 15c yard, worth up to 40c.

3 1/2c and 5c worth up to 20c

Lining

All the yard wide russet and colors, go at 4c yard, worth up to 15c yard.....

All the best quality book fold ermine, for all kinds of dress stiffenings, go at 3c yard.....

25c quality silk finished—handsewn moired skirtings, go at, yard..

10,000 yards of all colors in velvet skirt bindings from the Draw, Inman & Co. stock—on sale at 1c yard.....

All the velvet skirt bindings put up in bolts, all colors, go at 3c per bolt, worth 15c.....

4c 3c 2c 8c 1c 3c

Bargains on Sale

IN THE BASEMENT From the Draw, Inman Co. stock for the first time.

All the bleached sheeting, muslin and cambric—all the well known brands, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Lockwood, New York Mills, Berkeley's cambric, etc., all go at 5c yard.

All the unbleached muslin from the Draw, Inman & Co. stock, every grade, all at 3c yd.

The entire stock of prints from Draw, Inman & Co. Full pieces, no remnants, dress prints, shirting prints, drapery cottons, twilled comfort prints, all go at 3c yard.

Five cases of table oil cloth from the Draw, Inman & Co. stock— at 7c yard.

Two cases of white goods from the Draw, Inman & Co. stock, fine dimities, nainsooks, etc.; worth 25c, go at 8c yard.

Draw, Inman & Co.'s importation of finest quality French organdy at 15c yard.

Draw, Inman & Co.'s importation of English long cloth, imported to sell at \$1.50 per bolt of 12 yards, we sell it tomorrow at 75c per bolt. A BOLT

7c 8c 15c 75c

DRAPERIES

From The Draw, Inman & Co. Stock

We are selling all the damaged Nottingham lace curtains, no matter what the former price was—at 49c pair.

All the absolutely sound and perfect lace curtains, go at 98c pair; some immense bargains in this lot.

All the best of Nottingham, Irish Point, Tambour, Swiss and other high class curtains, the best in the Draw, Inman & Co. stock—go at \$2.50 pair.

All the door size Moquette and Smyrna rugs, that Draw, Inman & Co. sold at \$1.25 each—go at 50c.

All the Wilton, Smyrna, Axminster and Velvet rugs that Draw, Inman & Co. sold at \$3.50 each—go tomorrow at \$1.50.

All the largest size, 72 inches long Smyrna and Moquette rugs, Draw, Inman & Co. sold them at \$5.98, we offer them tomorrow at \$2.50 each.

All the 9x12 extra large, heavy Smyrna rugs, Draw, Inman & Co.'s price \$20; all absolutely sound and perfect go tomorrow at \$10.98 each.

49c 98c PAIR \$2.50 PAIR 59c \$1.59 \$2.50 \$10.98

LINENS

From the Draw-Inman stock.

Immense offering of the finest stock of linen ever offered on special sale.

All the Draw, Inman & Co. extra fine double satin damask napkins all their 24-inch extra heavy, silver bleached napkins, their price \$2.50 dozen, go tomorrow at \$1.50 dozen.....

All their 64-inch German Damask, their price 65c yard—go tomorrow at 35c.....

All the 68-inch, all linen, satin Damask, their price 85c yard, go tomorrow at 50c.....

All the 72-inch all linen, extra heavy damask, Draw, Inman & Co.'s price \$1.00, go at 69c yard.....

72-inch extra fine bleached satin damask, the best in the Draw, Inman & Co. stock, go at 75c yard.....

All the fine imported, Marcellines, tinted Bed Spreads—Draw, Inman & Co.'s price \$2.25, they go tomorrow at \$1.39.....

All the Bed Spreads that Draw, Inman & Co. sold for 75c, full size, go at 39c each.....

All the Crash Toweling that Draw, Inman & Co. sold as high as 64c, go at 39c.....

Immense bargain in Draw, Inman & Co.'s Towels, at 25c, 5c, 8 1/2c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 18c and 25c each.

1.50 35c 50c 69c 75c \$1.39 39c 3c 2c



GREAT SALE OF BOYS' SHOES. The shoes we put on sale now are those of the reserve stock of C. W. Newhall & Co. of Boston. They are shoes that were made for such firms as Cammeyer of New York and Kaufman of Pittsburg, etc., and which for private reasons were sold to us under market price. These shoes are much firmer and better and more solidly put together than is usually bought by any store in the west. They were made to retail for \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 a pair. They come in calf kid, box calf, kangaroo calf, the very best American calf and fine dogonia.

ON SALE TOMORROW. The little girls' shoes run in sizes from 1 1/2 to 2 and come with heels. These sell for \$1.25. The youth's shoes run in sizes from 12 to 2 and come with heels. These sell for \$1.39 and \$1.50. The boys' and young men's shoes run in sizes from 2 1/2 to 12 and will sell for \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 pair.

MISSES' SHOES. We also put on sale tomorrow 20 dozen infants' and children's shoes, which were made by the celebrated firm of Manton Bros. of Rochester and were sold to us at 25c per pair, less than they were made for, on account of party for whom they were made going bankrupt. On sale tomorrow at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Worth \$2.00.

Spring Novelties in Ladies' Shoes in plain kid and Fancy Vesting Tops on sale for the first time tomorrow \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

DOCTOR A. REED'S. We are sole agents in Omaha for this shoe. CUSHION SHOE. For Men—vici kid or leather, in black or tan, all styles, light or heavy sole \$4

FORTUNES WAIT ON ENERGY

Chances for Americans and American Capital in Paraguay.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT EGUSQUIZA

Value and Productiveness of Land, Stock Farms and Forests of Hardwood—What Americans Are Doing There.

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.) ASUNCION, January 4, 1899.—(Special correspondence of The Bee.)—Let me introduce you to the president of Paraguay. I have had a talk with him in his palace in the city of Asuncion. His office is in a magnificent building above the Paraguay river. It is a palace which would not be out of place among the royal residences of Potsdam, near Berlin. It would be a fine building in Vienna, London or Washington. It is an immense structure of two stories, with walls so covered with stucco that they resemble white marble, and a tower like that of a cathedral rising from its center. It has wide galleries or arcades about the greater part of it, and its porticoes are upheld by Ionic pillars. It is one of the wonders of man's creation here in the heart of South America, as far inland from the sea in a straight line as New York is distant from Chicago, and by the route you must travel over the Rio de la Plata, the Parana and the Paraguay river, as far from the Atlantic as is our own city of Omaha. The palace was built by the tyrant Lopez, just before Paraguay's war with the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil. Lopez was living in it during the war, and his enemies almost battered it to pieces with their guns. Since then it has been repaired, and it now contains the offices of the president and his government.

I met him. Our American consul, Mr. John Ruffin, introduced me. Mr. Ruffin is a colored man from Tennessee. He has a complexion as light as that of the average Paraguyan, and he has put in his time so well on the study of the Spanish, since his appointment that he was able to act as interpreter in the talk with the president. The president says that Paraguay is rapidly regaining its old population. It has now almost as many people as before its terrible war. He estimates that Paraguay has now 700,000 inhabitants, but says that it could support 2,000,000. He tells me that Paraguay is anxious to have immigrants, and that there is a good chance here for those who have small capital and wish to own good homes. I asked President Egusquiza as to titles and the security of property. He replied that the titles were as good here as in the United States, and that foreign property is entirely secure. He said there would be no tampering with foreign estates by the government and that every foreigner would have equal right with Paraguayans. I asked him where would be the best places for investment. The air is the refrigerator of the South American countries. The meat is not kept in cold storage, but it is dried by the warm air and the sun, and when it is as hard as the bone in it is laid away for future consumption. Dried beef is one of the chief exports of this part of the world. It will bring more in all the markets of the South American countries than fresh meat, and it is the only kind of meat that will keep. Beef treated in the ordinary way spoils after a day, and the regulations for many of the markets are such that it must be thrown away. Dried beef or jerked beef is used for steaks. It is cooked with rice, potatoes and manioc, and every one eats it.

are being absorbed more rapidly than we think. The Argentine and Uruguay have but little good government land left. Real estate has gone up in the countries south of here, and today cheap lands for stock raising are limited. I doubt whether there is much wild pasture in Paraguay that is not owned by some one, but the lands are still low. The grass is green here all the year round. There is water everywhere, and the cattle need but little care except at the times of the annual roundups. Every year the marketable stock is picked out and driven to Asuncion for sale. There is a demand for the meat, as well as the hides. Paraguay has about 2,000,000 cattle. It has three for every man, woman and child in the country, but it does not raise enough meat for its own consumption. These people are beef eaters. They eat the meat fresh and they do so when it is dried and salted. The man who thinks of the country you see strips and sheets of meat hanging upon poles and swaying to and fro in the breeze as the red flannel shirts of our washings away to and fro in the United States. The air is the refrigerator of the South American countries. The meat is not kept in cold storage, but it is dried by the warm air and the sun, and when it is as hard as the bone in it is laid away for future consumption. Dried beef is one of the chief exports of this part of the world. It will bring more in all the markets of the South American countries than fresh meat, and it is the only kind of meat that will keep. Beef treated in the ordinary way spoils after a day, and the regulations for many of the markets are such that it must be thrown away. Dried beef or jerked beef is used for steaks. It is cooked with rice, potatoes and manioc, and every one eats it.

The forests of Paraguay are full of fine woods. I believe they offer good chances for investment, but still the wheels of Dame Fortune's lumber cars in South America are clogged with natural difficulties, which can only be underdared by those upon the ground. There is a big demand for lumber in all the South American countries. I found Oregon pine at all the ports of the west coast, and our Maine pine comes to Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine and goes even around through the Strait of Magellan. This pine is carried a distance of more than 6,000 miles by ship to the Buenos Ayres markets. Here in Paraguay the forests are right on the river with a water communication as good as that of the Mississippi between them and the markets, and the distance from here to Buenos Ayres is only 1,115 miles. You would think that all the lumber of the Rio de la Plata basin would come from Paraguay. Still it does not. Why? Because it costs too much to get the woods down the river. These woods are almost all hard. They are as heavy as iron and when you put a log on the water it sinks to the bottom. There is no means of getting them from the interior to the river except upon the railroad, where freights are high, or upon carts or on boats on the little streams which are tributaries of the Paraguay. Lumber carriage is all paid for by the pound, and the freights out to the number of animals, and from 80 to 90 per cent as to the number of cows. Cattle are now worth in the neighborhood of \$10 a head, although good fat beefs will bring more at the markets. It is estimated that the country will support eight times as many

cattle as it now has. The estimate is that a square mile of pasture will maintain 200 cattle, and that a square league will feed 1,500 grown beefs. Land in Paraguay is sold by the square league. A Paraguayan league contains 5,750 acres, or almost 1,000 acres less than a square league of the Argentine Republic. Land sells all the way from \$100 gold upward per league. There is little good land that can be had at the lowest price, for at that it would bring less than 2 cents an acre. But I have seen what I am told is fair grazing land sold at \$700 a league, and there are times when you can buy fairly good pasture for less than this. Such land requires only fencing to make it usable. The cattle upon it might be herded without fencing, but this would throw it open to all and is not considered advisable. I would say, however, that no purchases should be made by our people without personal investigation. The man who thinks of buying his money in Paraguay should come here and study the conditions. He should not buy without seeing the land, as there are large swamps in some parts of the country, and the rainy season covers such lands with water.

and it is almost impossible to get a straight log. And still some kinds of the woods are wonderfully beautiful. Quebracho Colorado is as red as the dark moss rose. It is used for dye wood and tanning, and there is a German firm that is shipping a large amount of it to the United States. The best of it comes from the west bank of the Paraguay river, in what is known as the Paraguayan Chaco. This wood is also used for railroad ties. It brings about \$1 gold a tie in Buenos Ayres, and this, I am told, leaves a profit of 33 cents a tie. Wood which will break an ax. Another very hard wood is the lepacho, which is also used for railroad purposes. It is so hard that it will turn the edge of a steel ax. This is a very sound wood, not prone to crack and of great strength. It is of a greenish-yellow color, and some varieties of it have a curl in it like the bird's eye maple. It brings good prices. Lepacho would make very good furniture wood, and so would many of the other hard woods of Paraguay. The black and red palms, for instance, are very valuable for woodwork. They take a high polish and are wonderfully durable. They will last for years underground and in the water, and are exceedingly hard. I should think that an American furniture factory establish in Paraguay would pay well. The country now imports its furniture from Germany, Austria and the United States. Both Uruguay and Paraguay get the most of their furniture from the same sources, and the prices of all such things are remarkably high. I saw American school desks being landed from a ship at one of the towns of lower Paraguay. American desks and chairs are in demand all over South America, but owing to their high prices are not generally used. Paraguay has a very good cedar, much like that of our cedar boxes, which could be used for the making of furniture. A similar wood is the timbo, found in South Paraguay. It has a grain much like the cedar, and is very light. It is very light, the Indians using it for troughs and canoes. American Trade. Speaking of our trade with Paraguay, it is comparatively very small. There are many things in which it might be increased and this matter of furniture is one. Cheap furniture is needed. It should be sent knocked down so that it could be put together upon landing. We should also sell Paraguay cotton and woolen goods. At present 25 per cent of such articles are furnished by England and Germany. There is no cloth of any kind made in Paraguay. The black woolen shawls worn by the women come from Germany and Belgium, and the cottons are chiefly from England. There is no reason why they should not come from our mills. It is the same with hardware. The most now sold is German, although it is made after American patterns, and certain

classes of articles are sold under American trade marks. The impression obtains everywhere that the American hardware is the best. For this reason the Germans imitate it. It is the same with sewing machines, the German imitations of the American makes being actively pushed. I find the Germans here, as everywhere, the most active commercial element. They have several large stores in Asuncion, and they send their travelers to the towns of the interior. The most of our business with Paraguay is done through Buenos Ayres. We have no direct connection with the merchants of Asuncion, and have to pay the Argentine a toll on all our trade. If there was an American bank at Buenos Ayres with a branch here, it would materially help matters and the bank branch would pay. One Paraguayan importer tells me that he is selling a great deal of American goods. He says that credits are not at all bad, and cites as an instance that in a business of \$100,000 gold he has year he has gained \$20,000 gold, and that he expects to collect. I don't know that much money could be made by stock companies in Paraguay. A gas plant and an electric street car plant or an electric light plant might pay in Asuncion. The city has 30,000 people, and still uses coal oil. A concession might be gotten for electricity, and the street car lines which are now doing a fair business with mules would pay with electric cars. Coal, however, is high, and the cost of generating the electricity would be great. Notwithstanding the large forests, the firewood of Asuncion is sold in little bundles at the markets. A bundle costs 5 cents and the average housekeeper buys her wood from day to day and carries it home along with her vegetables and meat. Paraguay has, I am told, good tobacco and cotton lands, and plantations for raising these articles might be established were it not that there is no labor to work them. The Paraguayans do not care to work. They are poor enough, but they despise over-exercice. They receive very fair wages for this continent. The Paraguayan dollar is only worth 15 cents. It often falls below that, and it rises and falls every week. As to wages, bricklayers get five of these dollars a day, carpenters the same, and common workmen about three. Truck layers on the railroad are paid about \$2.50, engineers receive \$500 a month and conductors are paid \$120. The apparently high wages of the engineers come from the fact that they are usually foreigners, and have to manage the machinery. Collecting tickets is not skilled labor, and hence the conductors are Paraguayans. As to the wages of women, house servants receive from \$2 to \$3 a month in gold and board. Americans in Paraguay. I doubt whether there are twenty Americans all told in Paraguay. I have already

WHAT IS CATARRH? PEOPLE TOO OFTEN MISTAKE THE TREATMENT OF THIS DISEASE. A WONDERFUL REMEDY. Catarrh, as your family physician will tell you, is an inflammation of the mucous lining or membrane of the organ affected. To cure Catarrh then you must find a means or remedy to reduce this inflammation and bring the membrane to its natural healthy state. To do this an internal remedy should be employed and not an irritating inebriant or swab to make the inflammation still worse. No remedy has yet been found for the treatment of Catarrh equal to Gause's Catarrh Tablets. They are taken internally and act immediately upon the mucous membrane and surface. Their action is marvelous and the many cures are fast meriting the attention of all physicians. At drugists or by mail, 50c, full sized package. Our book on Catarrh mailed free. Address C. E. Gause, Marshall, Mich.