

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1899.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SENSATIONAL PRICES MARKED WITH JUST ONE OBJECT IN VIEW, TO GET RID OF THE GOODS BEFORE THE DAY CLOSSES.

At this time of the year, the end of Summer in sight and the beginning of Fall at hand, odds and ends of Summer goods of every description stare us in the face. These we must clear up at all hazards—whatever the loss, we must stand it—but go these Summer goods must and shall tomorrow.

Attend our Great Clearing Sale of SUMMER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

BOSTON STORE OMAHA J.L. BRANDEIS & SONS. 618 DOUGLAS

Attend our Great Clearing Sale of SUMMER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Extraordinary Offerings in High Grade SILKS

Final and emphatic reductions in high art novelty silk, black silk and china silk.

1.50 Silks at 50c and 69c Yard. At 50c and 69c a yard we will sell hundreds of pieces of black satin duchesse, peau de soie, all running in 1 1/4 yard lengths, 10 and 15 to match, worth up to \$1.50 yard in silk dept. at 50c and 69c Yd.

2.50 Black Silks at 98c Yard. At 98c ten pieces exceptionally heavy black brocaded silk, so stylish for skirts and entire costumes, large and small designs, actually worth \$2.50, on sale at 98c.

75c Black China Silk 39c Yard. At 39c fifty pieces extra wide black China silk, our 75c quality—for this sale—yard at 39c.

2 Novelty Silks at 69c Yard. At 69c all our odd pieces, and half pieces, and dress lengths of high art novelty silks, two and three toned colorings in taffeta and brocaded silk for evening wear, many worth up to \$2, on sale at 69c.

Clearing Sale of High Art Dress Goods

\$3 Imported Dress Goods 50c Yd.

All of our imported French pattern suits, silk and wool novelties, checks, plaids, stripes, plain colors, open work effects, grenadine styles; many of these worth up to \$3.00—on dress goods counter at 50c yard.... 50c

Black Dress Goods

20 pieces of 44-inch black, light weight, silk novelty dress goods, in brocades, large and small designs, most serviceable material for ladies' separate dress skirts, this is our \$1.00 quality, in this sale in dress goods department at 39c yard.... 39c

50c Dress Goods at 29c Yd. 100 pieces to select from in Mercerized silk dress goods, in illuminated colorings, heavy corded dress goods with silk shot effects. Every yard of these goods worth 50c—in this sale at 29c yard.... 29c

SKIRTS and SHIRT WAISTS MUST GO.

10 tables piled high with wash skirts and new shirt waists at prices that must make them go.

All the 50c, 75c and \$1.00 SHIRT WAISTS,

Made of good quality pique, also new style percale shirt waists, white shirt waists, trimmed with insertion, all the latest styles, in this sale, on second floor—at 25c.

\$1.50 Shirtwaists at 50c

All of \$1.50 shirt waists, made of chambray gingham, white and colored lawns, pique, etc, trimmed with embroidery and insertion and hemstitched, on sale at 50c.

\$2.50 SKIRTS at 49c.

Linen skirts, crash skirts, blue duck skirts, denim skirts, plain or trimmed—many of these are actually worth \$2.50—on one large table on 2nd floor—choice..... 49c

Ladies' Tailor-made cloth Suits in covert cloth, ladies' cloth, mixed suiting, all made in the latest style, silk lined jacket, they were \$15, in this sale at \$9.98.

LACES AND EMBROIDERY MUST GO.

Everybody knows that Boston Store is headquarters for lace and embroidery. And everybody knows that laces can be bought here for one half less than at any other store in Omaha.

3c for Laces worth 15 Cents. Choice of 5,000 pieces all new desirable lace, 3c yard.

7 1/2c for lace that sold all over at 15 cents—in all the new designs for trimmings.

12 1/2c a yard for new twenty-five cent laces

5c for 10 cent Swiss and Cambric embroidery all widths.

All the much wanted fancy yoking in those pretty open work effects, lace insertion effects, everything new and desirable will be found in this department at prices that are surprising.

BARGAINS IN THE BASEMENT MONDAY

Below we quote a series of special offerings, which for bargain giving will startle the natives.

Table with 3 columns of items and prices. Includes: 10,000 yards 36-inch wide black and white summer lawn in mill remnants, worth 12 1/2c - go at 2 1/2c; One big table of silkline remnants at 2 1/2c; One big lot drapery cretonne remnants at 5c; All kinds, best grades, bleached muslin in full pieces and remnants, fruit, lonsdale, etc. - go at 5c; Best standard prints in dark colors—worth 8c, at 3 1/2c; All the balance of our 10c corded dimity go at 2 1/2c; 36 inches wide percale, dark colors, at 5c; 36-inch wide dark lawns—worth 15c—go at 3 1/2c; Bicycle and covert cloth skirting—go at 7 1/2c.

GRAND SPECIAL SALE OF LINENS

Table with 3 columns of items and prices. Includes: Extra heavy half bleached Scotch all linen damask, very durable, the 50c kind, go at 25c; Good heavy weight cream lined table damask, Irish manufacture, worth 25c yd. - go at 15c; Large size crocheted bed spreads—at 39c; 2 yard wide, fine soft finish, all linen, silver bleached, German damask and 60 inches wide heavy weight Irish cream damask, 75c goods—Monday only 50c yard; 24-inch heavy half bleached German nappkins, excellent wearing quality, and just the napkin for hotels and restaurants, go at 75c; One big lot highest grade Irish, Scotch and German all linen double damask. Some manufacturer's samples and are slightly soiled, otherwise uninjured. Others are odd lots from our own stock, all odd at \$1.98 dozen; 12-4 fringed bed spreads, Marsailles patterns, go at \$1.39; Fringed table cloths, 2 1/2 and 3 yards long, worth \$1.50, go at 75c; 10-4 hemstitched table pattern cloths, worth \$3, go at \$1.50; 50c roller towels, ready for use, at 15c; Knotted fringe and hemstitched towels, worth 50c, go at, each 15c.

LAWYERS FROM EVERY CLIME

Dual Meeting of American Bar and International Law Association.

WILL CONVENE AT BUFFALO THIS MONTH

General Manderson Will Preside and Questions of Paramount Interest Will Be Discussed by Eminent Jurists.

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association, the great event of the year in legal circles, will occur at Buffalo on the last three days of August. Peculiar interest attaches to this meeting on account of the fact that it is immediately followed by the first meeting of the International Law Association that has ever been held on this side of the Atlantic. The combination of two such important events is expected to bring together the most distinguished assemblage of men eminent in the legal profession that has ever been known in this country, and as some of the discussions deal with the great questions of constitutional law that are involved in the present administrative situation they are anticipated with more than ordinary interest. Omaha is incidentally complimented by the fact that, in the absence of Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president of the association, General Charles F. Manderson of this city has been designated by the executive committee to preside and to deliver the president's address.

courage social intercourse among the members of the American bar. In addition to the usual officers the association has a council composed of one member from this state and this constitutes the standing committee on nominations. General John C. Cowin represents Nebraska in this council. There are also Nebraska committees on various matters of paramount importance to the legal profession and each state bar association is entitled to a representation of three delegates at each annual meeting. Applications for membership must be indorsed by the local member of the general council and the only other requirement is that the applicant must have practiced in the highest court of the state for at least five years. Judge Munger of the United States district court in Nebraska will become a member of the association at the Buffalo meeting and one or two other prominent Nebraska lawyers will probably follow his example. The sessions of the association will be held in the council chamber in the city hall in Buffalo beginning Monday morning, August 28. After an address of welcome on behalf of the Buffalo bar, General Manderson will deliver the annual president's address, which is regarded as one of the most important documents that come before the meeting. This is designed to communicate all the noteworthy changes that have been made during the year on points of general interest, not only by congress, but by the legislatures of the various states. That it is no easy task to prepare such a paper is evident when the vast amount of state and national legislation that is crowded into every twenty months is considered. This year the field that must be covered is exceptionally wide. There have been legislative sessions in forty states and the volume of legislation that has been enacted is almost without precedent. The amount of matter that General Manderson has been compelled to go through to prepare himself for the task is something formidable. Huge volumes of session laws, legislative proceedings and congressional records occupy all the available room in his office and the aggregate mass of material that he has examined would tax the capacity of any ordinary library. All this vast accumulation of legislative effort must be carefully sifted, the most important features extracted and the whole mass of notable legislation must be brought within the limits of a single address.

pool in 1890: "This association was begun in the hope that it might do something toward forming a strong public opinion which should counter, and should be instead of war for the disagreement of nations and thus bring about general disarmament and peace." There have been eighteen conferences of this association, all of which have been held in England or on the continent. Among the subjects that have been discussed are quarantine, war indemnity, fishery rights, territorial waters, international copyright, international patent rights and bills of lading. Among the honorary vice presidents who have represented the United States on its official roster are Stephen J. Field, Chief Justice, Judge William C. Endicott, Chief Justice Waite and John Jay. The meeting of this organization is expected to attract at least half a hundred of the most eminent lawyers of foreign countries. Among these will be Sir Richard Webster, attorney general of England, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, who will speak at the banquet that will be tendered the two organizations by the Erie county bar at the Elliott club on Wednesday evening. Ample arrangements have been made by the committee of the Erie county bar, of which Hon. Wilson H. Bissell is chairman, to entertain the distinguished guests whom this dual event will bring to the Queen City.

LAST OF FIGHTING CHIEFS

Little Wound a Great General Among His Sioux Braves.

COMES TO OMAHA WITH HIS FOLLOWERS

Peaceable Man, but Stern When His People Are Wronged—The Sioux a Nation Without Hope for the Future.

Little Wound, the most exalted in rank of the whole band of Sioux Indians that arrived at the exposition Monday morning, occupies a unique position among modern Indians. He is one of the few chiefs still active in the affairs of his tribe who has also been in his day one of its great fighting leaders. Little Wound was the general of his people when Dr. McGillicuddy, who is in the city at present, was government agent among the Sioux. "Little Wound is really an able general," said Dr. McGillicuddy the other day. "It was he, who, two days after the battle of Wounded Knee, when the Seventh cavalry unit in pursuit of the Indians, caught him in a canyon and had him promptly penned in. He would have given them a desperate struggle had not Guy V. Henry, lately military governor of Sanguin, come to his rescue with the Ninth. Little Wound is a man of considerable character. He is very peaceably disposed as a usual thing, but has a stern nature and would not hesitate to fight if he were convinced that it was necessary. When I was among his people and the Indians were gathering every night to recount their wrongs, he never went to the meetings. He told them that if he had anything to complain of he would go right to the agent. And he did. He came in many a time to tell me what he thought of the way the government was doing. "With the sole exception of Red Cloud, Little Wound is the highest chief of the Sioux nation. Red Cloud being now so old he is not active in the direction of affairs. He is the real representative of the old line of chiefs which Sitting Bull and Young-Man-A-Fraid were conspicuous examples and Little Wound connects with them. Little Wound has led his people through some of the bloodiest struggles they have had with the white men. It was he who opposed General Harney in the northern part of Nebraska. "Sioux Fighting Days Are Past. "The fighting strength of the Sioux nation is now, of course, a thing of the past. The number about 24,000, and are the largest surviving nation of Indians. But they will probably never give the government serious trouble. The older men, who have been through it, realize the helplessness of it, and no longer lend their aid to an uprising, except when they get into a certain frame of mind. Sometimes an Indian will get to brooding over his wrongs, the loss of his lands and his freedom, and become desperate. Then he thinks that he will die anyway without accomplishing anything, he may as well have his revenge while it lasts, no matter what the outcome. In such a mood an Indian will often make trouble who would not otherwise do so. And when the Indians, no matter

how peaceable they may be, are pushed too hard by the whites they will rise against them. That was the case in the rising of the Cheyennes last summer, and should the conditions which brought about the last war with the Sioux ever exist again there would probably be trouble, though there is never any doubt of the outcome. "But the young men, who have the fighting instinct and have never been through any fights, are just as prone to the hopelessness of the struggle. They cannot realize, unless they have been in Carlisle college, or some such school for the Indians, and have been around a great deal among the whites, that they cannot possibly win in the end. That is the reason why Indian outbreaks now occur at long intervals. They only happen when a new generation comes of a fighting age. "The extermination of the buffalo has made a marked change in the bearing of the Indians. While there were buffaloes in plenty they were independent of the government and could go out on the warpath without fear of being cut off from their commissariat. I was among the Indians when the buffaloes were wiped out and I noticed the change at once. They know now that they must come to the Great Father for their living. It has taken the fight out of them to a great extent, and it has also taken the man out of them. They are more wretched, even if they are less, as a people, than they were before they were taken from their hunting grounds by the railroads. "Sioux Eastly Governed. "I think it is greatly to the credit of the Sioux nation that for the seven years I was an agent among them, sixty miles from any troops, we never had any serious trouble with them. If I had had 4,000 or 5,000 of any other nationality living under the same conditions of idleness and dependence they would have had me assassinated in a very short time. It would ruin any man to receive what they needed of food and clothes without doing a single thing. The Sioux don't do anything, because there is nothing for him to do. None of the so-called farm land that is left of well that where the Great Spirit sent the little bunches of buffalo grass nothing else will grow. The government sent out reapers and harvesters and threshers, one after another. I told them of the uselessness of it all, but they would not believe it. Lately they have begun to realize that the Sioux cannot farm where they are. "But even if they were where the conditions were different, it would be too much to expect of them that they pass at once into the condition of farmers from the condition of savages. We say to the Indian, 'Why don't you work?' and forget that there is not a single people in the world which has passed at once from savagery to civilization. They have all gone through the nomadic and

pastoral states first. It took generations after generation to transform us from cave dwellers, gnawing bones, into tillers of the soil. Yet we wonder why the Indian is so slow to change his ways. "I do not expect the Sioux as a nation will ever become civilized. You cannot persuade them that they have anything to gain by exchanging their mode of living for that of the white man. It is just the same as though you were to ask white men to take up the ways of the Indian, and in fact it is an easier process to change a civilized man into a savage than the reverse. The Indians have never worked and have never had to bother themselves about their support. They have been trained in these ways for generation after generation and they will not give them up." "LABOR AND INDUSTRY. In Italy 600,000 people find employment in rearing silk worms. Car builders at Huntington, W. Va., were paid a slight increase in wages during the week. The productive capacity of labor-saving machinery at the present time is equal to a hand-working population of 400,000,000. The Colorado State Federation of Labor, by a vote of 63 to 12, declined to ally that body with the socialist labor party. It is little more than a year since laborers were seeking work at 90 cents a day in Pittsburgh. Now work is seeking laborers at \$1.50 per day. New York City Carpenters' union, through the tool insurance fund, recently paid its members the amount of \$588 for loss of tools in a late fire. Reports of officers of the International Typographical union to the convention at Detroit will show an increase in membership during the last year of 2,502. Since November 15, 1898, through the efforts of organized labor in enforcing the child labor law, nearly 1,000 children have been taken out of the factories of Wisconsin. New York Typographical union ("Six Six") at its July meeting initiated sixty-eight machine tenders, who formerly styled themselves a Union of Linotype Engineers. The co-operative glass plants of the United States have closed down. Until the wage scale is signed for the next "fire," and the time set for resuming, no glassware will be made at these establishments. Preparations are now being made to start a co-operative colony on the shores of Lake Erie, near Toledo, O. As it is to be on a larger scale than any heretofore, success is assured. The plan embraces the building of a large commercial town and all profits arising from trade will be equally divided among the members of the colony. The most expensive labor temple in the world is at Paris, France. It cost Paris \$400,000 and was erected in 1882. Eighty-two organizations pay a nominal rent for headquarters. The city annually appropriates \$10,000 for its maintenance. The authorities claim it has done an immense amount of good in promoting the welfare of the working classes. A labor temple will soon be considered one of the indispensable things for organized labor. Many have been erected and more are in contemplation. Now comes the cry from the Baltimore Federation of Labor that they have long felt the need of a temple in which all affiliated organizations could have headquarters and a committee will at once inquire into the feasibility of erecting such a building and bear the best way of securing funds for that purpose. Bailey Harrell, who has just passed away in Cleveland, O., was a school teacher in his younger days and gave ex-President Harrison his early training.

WHEN SUMMER COMES. When summer opens all the doors, And through the house its warm pours, And Nature waxes up, then will be the outgoing-time for you and me. "I do not expect the Sioux as a nation will ever become civilized. You cannot persuade them that they have anything to gain by exchanging their mode of living for that of the white man. It is just the same as though you were to ask white men to take up the ways of the Indian, and in fact it is an easier process to change a civilized man into a savage than the reverse. The Indians have never worked and have never had to bother themselves about their support. They have been trained in these ways for generation after generation and they will not give them up." The strong-armed trees that wrestle bare With chilling blasts of winter air, In summer's sun will hang aloft, Their dancing foliage green and soft. The spreading down of summer day— The gold from out the eastern gray, Our grateful eyes will feast upon, While darkness lies before our sun, And earth emerges from the night, All dewy, sparkling, smiling, bright, As if a bride in rich array, Rejoicing at its nuptial day. For us the varied green will shine On trees and bushes and grass and vine, And flowers reflect like loving eyes, The genial hues of summer skies. On verdant banks, in bowery nooks, We'll stroll and stroll and stroll and stroll, And there sympathetic sounds will bring, Where birds and leaves and waters sing.—BERNARD F. COCHRAN. "RELIGIOUS. A Presbyterian and an Episcopal church have joined in an effort to fund in England some of the poor of the city. With the permission of Secretary Long and other officials a naval Young Men's Christian association is being formed. The Congregationalist states that with its journalistic efforts it has secured a brief of its oldest religious newspaper in America. The Haged School union of London comprises 153 schools manned by 5,000 devoted voluntary teachers, who, week by week, all the year round, give the children of these schools religious instruction. The twentieth century fund in England seems to give promise of success. Rev. Dr. Horton's church of London has agreed to try to raise \$25,000. The plan is for each church member to give 1 guinea. Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Boston's famous Tremont Temple, never writes a sermon and never uses notes in preaching. He carefully makes out a brief of his subject beforehand, corrects this, commits it to memory and destroys it. At a meeting of the last Presbyterian general assembly an effort was made to secure funds to send a young Princeton graduate to India as a missionary. A young woman took from her purse a ring and put it on the table. The ring was sold by auction at the meeting and in ten minutes it was purchased for \$318 and returned to the owner. About 175 Congregational churches have adopted the individual commendation plan. Chicago complains of New York for winning away so many of its clergymen. The researchers of a careful statistician show that no city in the country pays as well for a sermon as Gotham. In the west 30 per cent is the ruling price, but in New York the average fluctuates between \$18 and \$20, the latter being the latest quotation. An effort is making to build another American chapel in Berlin. It will be Congregational and the amount thought to be essential is \$100,000. Rev. Dr. A. Decker has the matter in charge and it is understood his fund now amounts to about \$60,000, so that it has been thought safe to break ground within a few days and to prepare for the laying of the cornerstone in September. Congregationalists have a chapel in Paris and the number of American churches in other large European cities is increasing.