

Unparalleled Reductions in All Departments.

Extraordinary price cutting—Stocks must be reduced to their lowest level before the arrival of the new spring goods—Read the offerings—Monday will be another day of brilliant bargains—We expect every economist to turn out and partake of the offerings

Big Sale of Petticoats

50c Petticoats at 10c
1000 Cutting Flannel Petticoats, extra long and full, with elastic waist, all sizes, all colors, all styles, all grades, all prices. (SECOND FLOOR)
\$1.50 Petticoats at 39c
500 Metallic Striped Satin Petticoats, ruffled and plaited, every one a \$1.50 value. (SECOND FLOOR)

Children's Dresses

\$5.00 Dresses at 98c Each
Children's and misses' dresses, in all the newest styles, plain and colored flannels, fancy fabrics, plaids and checks, all sizes, worth up to \$5—choice of entire lot at 98c

BOSTON STORE
L. BRANDeis & Sons
16th and Douglas Sts. Omaha

Grand Special Linen Bargains

Pure Linen Damask 19c Yard
50 pieces half bleached pure Linen Table Damask, on sale in linen department at, yard 19c
\$1.50 Napkins at 75c Dozen
500 dozen Napkins, half bleached and full bleached, in assorted sizes, worth \$1.50 dozen, go on sale at just half price, doz. 75c

Great Dress Goods Reductions

In order to reduce our immense stock of dress goods we will place on sale Monday the following extraordinary bargains.
75c Dress Goods 25c yard.
This lot includes Black Satin Herbers, with large and small floral designs, chevrons, all wool, cashmere and hosiery, many all wool and silk and wool Novelty Cloths—choice, yard 25c

25c New Dimities at 10c yard.
Another fresh lot of the Dimities, Embroidery Dot Dimities, Lace Striped Dimities, all in the new spring colorings and floral designs, go in this clearing sale at 10c

85c New Challis at 39c yard.
These are all strictly all wool imported Challis and French Flannel, light medium and dark ground floral designs, polka dots, crescents, etc., many of them with striped, especially adapted for house gowns, kimono, dressing sacks, waists and children's dresses. These are all full prices, will be cut down to the purchasers—while they last on sale at, yard 39c

Boys' Clothing at 40c on the Dollar.

The Bankrupt Stock of **H. Reinhardt's Son & Co.,** 86th St. and 3d Ave., New York.
As we anticipated, yesterday, the first day of the sale, was a "record breaker." It merely illustrated the power of great values. Parents and guardians who have boys to clothe will do well to attend this sale. Never have bargains merited your consideration more than these do and there is no telling when such a great money-saving opportunity will come again. Better not wait. Come tomorrow. The values surely ought to tempt you.

98c for Boys' Vestee Suits — worth \$2.50
—These garments are all made of very good materials, including choice worsteds, chevrons and cassimeres—very neat patterns—sizes 3 to 8.

125 for Boys' Suits, worth \$3.00—In this assortment you will find fancy vestee suits (sizes 3 to 8), and 2-piece suits (sizes up to 15). They are made of extra fine materials—all well lined and perfect fitting garments.

198 for Boys' Suits worth fully \$4.00.
The materials in these suits are some of the finest manufactured, including very choice worsteds, cassimeres and fancy plaids. These vestee suits (sizes 3 to 8) are extra well made, all elegantly trimmed, with nobby vestee. The 2-piece suits (ages 8 to 15 years), come in single and double-breasted styles—\$4.00 values, \$1.98.

25c for Boys' Knee Pants worth up to \$1.00.
This lot of knee pants is very extensive. The materials are choice worsteds, cassimeres, chevrons, plaids, etc. All well made. Sizes up to 14 years—worth up to \$1.00 a pair. Your choice of the entire lot for 25c



125 for Children's Reefers worth \$2.50
Fine chinchillas, made with velvet collar and sailor collar, extra well lined, sizes 3 to 10 years, \$2.50 values \$1.25

150 for Children's Reefers worth \$3.00
Extra fine chinchilla and Irish frieze, fine velvet collar, extra fine lining, sizes 3 to 10 yrs, \$3 to \$3.4 values \$1.4

250 for boys' Suits worth fully \$5.50
In this lot we include the very finest vestee suits made, all trimmed with fancy braids, etc., also boys' 3-piece suits—cont. vest and knee pants. The coats come in both single and double-breasted styles. The sizes are from 9 to 16 years. There isn't a suit in the lot worth less than \$4.50, others are worth \$5 and \$5.50—they all go at one price, \$2.50.

Extraordinary Silk Reductions

The following items are exceptional values and should be of great interest to every lady in Omaha.
75c Silks at 25c yard.
On bargain square No. 1 thousands of yards of taffeta silks, figured broads, foulard silks, and black china silk, every yard worth 75c, on bargain square 25c

\$1.25 Dress Goods 50c yard.
Immense assortment of 46-inch Poplins and Velours. In changeable combinations and plain colors. This is the coming spring material. Also in this lot we have placed a large assortment of black, navy and brown chevrons, serges, and storm serges, 1 1/2 yards wide, suitable for skirts, all on sale at, yd. 50c

\$1.00 Silks at 39c yard.
On bargain square No. 2 hundreds of yards of taffeta, plain for linings or waists, checks, stripes and broads, every yard guaranteed worth \$1.00, on sale at 39c

Wonderful Basement Bargains

75c Velvets at 9c yard.
In order to close out all the odds and ends in velvets and velveteens, principally light colors, while they last, in basement, clearing sale price, yard 9c

25c Corded Gingham 8c Yard
These Corded Gingham are exact copies of Corded Silk, especially adapted for waists, children's dresses, etc., on sale at, yard 8 1/2c

25c Corded Swiss at 10c yd.
One case of 36-inch Dotted Swiss bow knot patterns, large and small polka dots, fleur de lis patterns, etc., clearing sale price, yard 10c

15c Dress Goods at 3c yard.
In order to close out all of our low priced dress goods, double fold plain serges, double fold English cashmere, in plain colors, checks and plaids, all on sale on basement bargain square at, yard 3c

PAIR FOR BOYS' KNEE PANTS WORTH UP TO \$1.00. 25c
This lot of knee pants is very extensive. The materials are choice worsteds, cassimeres, chevrons, plaids, etc. All well made. Sizes up to 14 years—worth up to \$1.00 a pair. Your choice of the entire lot for 25c

MEN AND NATURE IN AMERICA

Fitness of This Nation for the Development of the Human Race.

IMPORTANCE OF CLIMATIC INFLUENCES

America the "New Arya" in the Progress of the Dominant White Peoples—Views of Prof. Shaler of Harvard.

(Copyright, 1901, by N. S. Shaler)

Modern inquiries concerning the effect of environment on animals and plants have naturally served to direct attention to the influence of nature in various countries on the fate of man. Thus the question has often come to me, "Is it likely that mankind will fail to maintain itself in North America?" or in another form, "Is this country to prove as well suited to the needs of man as the lands of the old world?" There is undoubtedly a measure of doubt in the minds of some inquirers whether or no our species is or is likely to become so reconciled to this continent that it will find on it a fair field for development.

In judging as to the fitness of this land for the uses of man it is well to have clearly in mind an outline of the history of the creature in other parts of the world. So far as concerns our inquiry, the story may be briefly told. As regards his origin, man clearly belongs to the tropical part of the old world. All the groups of apes which in bodily or mental characteristics show any near kinship with him are found in that part of the world. The monkeys of America belong altogether to lower grades which lie far away from the path of advance that led to mankind. There seems good reason to believe that the first creature entitled to be called human appeared in

southern Asia, or possibly in a land now beneath the sea that lay between these areas. All the species of the natural order to which man belongs are natives of the tropics. Of the hundred or more of these forms, none range to regions where freezing cold often occurs. In fact, no other equally extensive group of mammals is so completely limited to the torrid zone.

While the distribution of his lower kindred shows clearly that man first found himself in the tropical realm, the features of his body equally attest this fact of origin. His naked state unfitted him for life in the colder zones. Until he had learned to clothe himself in skins and use of fire, arts that must have been slowly developed, he could not have lived far away from the equator. Furthermore, it is in the tropic, even at the present day, that the animal, man, is most successful. There he takes in the greatest range of variations in form and color, is the least dependent on his arts for subsistence, is in all respects most completely satisfied.

We do not care at what stage in his history certain varieties of races of man left their tropical birthplace for higher latitudes, nor, indeed, what manner of man they were. They must have been relatively far advanced in the arts, for they could not have moved any distance poleward before they were able to meet the novel conditions. We may fairly presume that the movement took place ages after the species was established and that only the more vigorous races shared in the migration, which was in the end, to make their kind the most widely diffused species in the vertebrate type of animals. Even these stronger folk could not have accomplished the task until their brains and hands had made them in a measure independent of the trials that vigorous climates imposed on them.

When man accomplished the reconitance with difficult conditions which clothing and fire made possible, a tolerably distinct division of the two spe-

cies into two groups took place. The one retained the tropical habit, being with some exceptions incapable of abiding in high latitudes; the other including the several diverse varieties commonly known as Caucasian, which can no longer maintain itself in its birthplace, the equatorial realm. This intolerance of torrid conditions, which is so striking a feature of all the European peoples, is apparently shared, though in a less degree, by the Semitic folk and the Mongols of the Chinese. It appears to be generally true that varieties of men that have never known a frozen earth cannot well reconcile themselves to it, while those who have adjusted themselves to winter lose their vitality when deprived of the torrid zone.

So long as the world of man remained in the stagnant or slow moving state these differences due to climate were unnoted; none of the tropical peoples showed a disposition to wander to high latitudes, and those of the boreal district rarely sought to colonize the equatorial realm. If they entered on them, they ceased to prosper. If they maintained themselves at all, they appear to have done so by intermingling their stock with that of the natives. In our own age, owing to the forth-going motive of the European folk with its desire to hold all lands and to drag the dwellers of the torrid zone about the earth that they may serve its civilization, this adjustment of races and climates has come to be a matter of very great importance. It has to be reckoned with in all our plans for new empires and our forecasts of the future of our own.

An Unfavorable Land.

Recognizing that the torrid region is in general unfitted for the use of the masterful stock to which our people belong, and that their part of the earth lies between the tropics and the arctic circles, we are prepared to see how the American continents are suited to their needs. Taking first the southern of these twin lands, we perceive that in large measure they are unfitted for the use of Europeans. About two-thirds of it lies within the torrid zone. Of the area thus placed, only a small part has its temperature in an effective degree modified by its height above the sea and by the Andean section, is generally sterile. South of the tropic of Capricorn there is a considerable region which, so far as the temperature is concerned, is well suited to our race. Though much of it is arid, it will doubtless afford the field for the development of a vigorous branch of the European stock. Considered as a whole, southern South America may fairly be regarded as the most favorable part of the southern hemisphere for the nurture of an Aryan population. The agricultural value of the British is probably greater than that of South Africa or Australia, and the area fit for the plow larger than either of those lands. Yet, as compared with North America it is of very limited promise as a new continent, and since its introduction into the country its remarkable career has astonished the entire medical profession. It has restored thousands of cases pronounced incurable by physicians. It cures quickly, harmlessly, and without detention from business.

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better still, New Arya. By its development it has come to deserve both these names.

A Land of Promise.

The judgment as to the fitness of North America for the needs of our race has been well established by the test of centuries. Leaving out of account the settlement of the Indians in the tropical districts, where the results have been rather unsatisfactory, we have had a fair trial of the new environment over a period that may be roughly counted as two and a half centuries. One of the best tests for the interior district, that of the Mississippi valley, extends to about one half that time; and for the Cordilleran area, i. e. the Rocky and associated mountains, to only fifty years. The test of greatest length approximately includes European people settled along the coast and the Appalachian district of the interior from Labrador to Georgia; the next the areas that fairly sample the eastern half of the Mississippi valley, the third, that of the western mountain regions and the English border for the same. Thus we see that the trial fairly includes all except the area of Northern British America and Alaska. Taking the areas in their order, and seeking to base our judgment on their actual record for the same, we note the results of the several settlements.

In the Atlantic coast district, where the test of European man in the part of North America nearest to Europe has been longest continued, the experience has been admirably successful. Statistics show that, as regards the physical condition of the folk, they have lost nothing by their transplantation. They are as able-bodied and as fecund as they were in the old world. Counting their eminent inventiveness as an inevitable concomitant success, an inventiveness that ranges from religion and politics to mechanical contrivances, they assuredly take rank as the equals of their kindred over the sea. It may indeed be justly claimed that the greatest amount of human progress has been made in the North Atlantic slope of North America have, for their numbers, given as much to the advancement of mankind as the home people.

The evidence from the population of the Mississippi valley is to the same effect. As that of the sea border folk, the measurements of soldiers of the civil war, made by the United States sanitary commission, which is an admirable source of information, shows that the men from the Kentucky district (the longest settled of any part of the region west of the Alleghenies) were on the average taller and of greater girth of chest and head than those of any other part of the country. Although these American troops included practically all who were fit to bear arms, immature youths as well as adults, their average development was equalled only by certain regiments of picked men, enlisted in the British army from Scotland and Ireland. It is noteworthy that these troops from the Ohio valley were almost altogether from families who came from Great Britain and Ireland several generations before the civil war.

Man of the Western Mountain.

We lack statistical information to show the physical condition of those born in the Cordilleran district. There is no reason to doubt the verity of the impression they make on the observer, which is that of exceeding vigor, except it may be, in the southernmost portion of this field. Hardly any part of the continent promises a more interesting population than this Cordilleran region. While there are some indications that the people will have a peculiar quality, there is no ground for supposing that they will not regain the essential qualities of their race. Of all the tests that go to show the continued mental and physical quality of a people that of military service is unhappily the surest. Given a civil war which enlists the hearts as well as the bodies of a folk, draw into it the mass of servicable men, protract it until the trial proves not

only valor, which is common in the abler races, but also the higher emotions of patience and fortitude, and we have an essay diabolical in its perfection, but showing the essence of a people as none other can.

How well the civil war proved that Americans, after generations of existence in these environments, remain sturdy may be illustrated by the history of a single command: The First Kentucky brigade of the confederate army. I select this body of troops especially for the reason that, while they were officially our enemies, many of the officers and men were personally well known to me. I have, moreover, carefully inspected the lists, and am convinced that all save a very few of these soldiers were from old American families of British or Irish origin. The part of the great story of this brigade that can be here told concerns the last 100 days of its service. It is enough for the need.

On May 7, 1861, the brigade left Dalton, in its long continued retreat before Sherman, with 1,140 rank and file. During the subsequent hundred days, in almost continuous action, it took 1,860 death or hospital wounds. At the end of that time it had but 240 present for duty. There were less than a dozen unaccounted for, i. e. not more than that number of desertions. The noble remnant was then so far crippled that it would no longer march. The command was therefore broken up, and the men used as orderlies. It should be remembered that these men for all their valor were steadfastly beaten back—every day's fighting leaving them farther from their homes. So far as I have been able to find, there is no better record of steadfast endurance in the history of our people on the other side of the sea. I do not indeed know where to find its parallel. Such are rude tests, but more than any other they go to prove that the quality of the man who is bred on this continent, whose forefathers have been for generations shaped in the environment it affords, is in mind and body equal to the best.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

One cold day a visitor asked small Tommy what he was going to be when he grew up. "I'm going to be a lady and wear a muff," he replied as he warmed his hands by the fire.

Little 4-year-old Harry had been whipped by his father for telling a falsehood and he ran to his mother for consolation. "When I was your age I never told a falsehood," said his mother. "When did you begin, mamma?" asked Harry.

Johnny—Pa, doesn't a man sometimes speak rapidly that the stenographer can't follow him, and say so many wonderful things that they are lost in admiration of his eloquence?"

Pa—Yes; I have heard that something of the kind does happen now and then. But why do you ask, Johnny?"

and, as usually happens in such cases, the little city lady displayed her ignorance. The little girl soon after her arrival in the country manifested great apprehension of being looked by the cows about the place. One day her mother told her to go to a neighbor's home and carry a message. The little girl started, but at the gate she encountered a cow, one of the milky species.

In great excitement she ran back to her mother, crying, "Oh, mamma! there's a cow down there!"

"The mother looked out of the window and saw the mock-looking bovine. "Why, daughter, that's a milky cow. She hasn't any horns and can't milk you." "But, mamma!" exclaimed the child, "she hasn't any horns, but she might look me with her pompadour!"

"If you were to tell my wife that she was not only dishonest, but untruthful as well, she would probably call upon me to shed your blood," said the thoughtful man with a quiet smile. "I don't mean to insinuate that I consider her guilty of these offenses, for there are few whose moral ideals in life are higher than hers. But I have a suspicion that she does not consider that street car companies and railroads have any moral rights that one is bound to respect, and that one is not obliged to apply their usual moral standard in dealing with them."

"We have a boy who is nearly 7, and although we have not been obliged to pay his fare before, I am afraid we shall have to in the future, as my wife's latest plan has failed to work. She visited a sister last week who lives in the western part of the state, and she declared that it was all nonsense to think of paying Willie's fare, and that she would manage to get out of it in some way. She gave the little fellow some secret instructions and took the train in high spirits."

"How old is this child, madam?" asked the conductor. "How old are you, Willie," asked my wife, sweetly. "Goin' on 6," answered Willie promptly. "But yesterday I was goin' on 7."

"The conductor got his fare, and what Willie got was left to the imagination."

It was little Willie's first day at school and the teacher called him to her side and pointing to the first letter of the alphabet said, "What letter is this, Willie?" "I'm not going to tell you," replied the little fellow. "Why not?" asked the astonished teacher. "Because," answered Willie, "I didn't come here to teach you."

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Our Vacuum Organ Developer cures where everything else fails and hope is dead. It restores small, weak organs, lost power, failing blood, drains errors of youth, etc. Stricture and Varicocele permanently cured in 1 to 3 weeks.
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You will see and feel its benefit from the first day for it is applied directly at the seat of the disorder. It makes no difference how severe the

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The S. H. & M. Skirt Bindings are the richest and most elegant bindings made. For the prevailing styles in skirts S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen or Bias Corduroy Skirt Bindings are indispensable. They come in every possible shade—they fit the skirt perfectly—they do not chafe or wear the shoe like the old fashioned bands.

A wide S. H. & M. Velveteen or Corduroy Binding is the best thing in the world for a rainy-day or short skirt. It not only adds to the neat and attractive effect of the skirt but prevents its edge from being cut or frayed by the heel of the shoe.

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