Six of the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in the World

This may seem a very bold assertion, but when you see the goods you'll be convinced that every one of these values is far greater than any you have seen. Come and you will find the goods to be exactly as we advertise them.

$25 ladies' imported trimmed hats in all the newest styles, at $2.50

$2 ladies' separate linen, duck, covert cloth, and denim skirts at 39c

$2 boys' and children's coats and vestees on sale at 39c.
Ladies' $2.00 kid gloves on sale at 25c and 59c a pair.
15c for the choice of any men's or boys' 50c straw hats.

$1.25 men's summer negligee shirts on sale at 49c.
Infants' and children's $1.00 lace bonnets on sale for 29c
9c for men's and boys' 25c quality suspenders.

50c Straw Hats 15c
To close out our stock of men's and boys' Straw Hats we offer you your choice of the ones we have been selling for 50c or 15c

BOSTON STORE
OMAHA
J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS.
16th & DOUGLAS

25c Suspenders 9c pair
To close out our entire stock of men's and boys' Summer Suspenders w will place on sale 200 dozen of the regular 25-cent kind— per pair 9c

$2 Boys' and Children's Coats and Vestees for 39c

This is the most remarkable sale of children's clothing ever held in Omaha—as they are all in the very latest style, and if the suits were complete they would be worth $2—but owing to the cutter's mistake of using all the material for coats and vests, we bought them at such a low figure that permits us to offer them to you at

39c

To give everyone an opportunity to secure this great bargain, we limit the sale of one coat and vestee to each customer. They come in all sizes from 3 to 8 years.

500 "Lichtenstein" Hats and the choice of any trimmed hat in the house for 2.50

Lichtensteins, as every good dresser in the land knows, are the leading designers, producers and importers of high class millinery in the United States, and are classed on a par with the best Parisian modistes. We secured 500 of their famous hats at a fraction of their worth, on account of the rainy season. A number are imported models, the remainder being their own creations. Every hat is a masterpiece, and perfect in detail. They are suitable for late summer and early fall wear. These hats are worth fully $25, and we offer you your choice for.. **2.50**

In connection with this remarkable offer we give you **the choice of any hat in our establishment for $2.50.** Better come early as we anticipate a crowd.

Men's $1.25 Summer Negligee Shirts on sale 49c

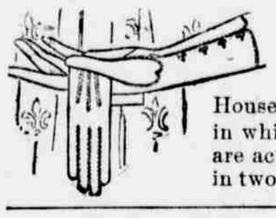
This is the finest lot of men's shirts ever shown in the city. The styles are new and the patterns and colorings superb. Many of them are made with pleated fronts of fine Bedford cord, madras linen, and lace madras, in white and colored. These shirts are made with double neck bands and four-ply bands—They are worth fully $1.25—on sale Saturday at **49c**

15c for men's 50c Neckwear—Your choice of a fine assortment of men's stylish neckwear, worth up to 50c, at 15c. The lot includes four-in-hands, tecks, band bows, shield bows, etc.

Men's Summer Suits worth $10, $12 and $15, at $6.90

To close out all our light weight summer suits, we give you the choice of men's suits that formerly sold for $10, $12 and $15, for $6.90—Among these you'll find finely tailored black clay worsted suits, fancy worsteds, plain and fancy cheviots, plain and fancy cassimeres and homespuns, flannel suits—all on sale at **$6.90**

Ladies' Gloves, worth up to $2, at 25c & 59c pr



These gloves were consigned to a noted eastern concern who refused to accept them, owing to some slight imperfections. We bought them from the United States Custom House at a very nominal figure. They are made of real kid and come in white and all colors—a large quantity are actually $2 values—on sale Saturday in two lots, per pair ..... **25c and 59c**

Hosiery Sale

Ladies' and children's fast black and tan hose in plain and drop stitch, seamless, all sizes, worth up to 20 cents—go at per pair 6½c

Ladies' and misses' Lisle Thread Hosiery in plain, drop stitch and fancy lace effects, fast black regular made worth 35c, go at, per pair 15c

Bonnet Sale

Infants' and children's Mull Bonnets—neatly trimmed with lace, embroidery, and neatly tucked, extra fine quality, hundreds of styles, worth $1.00 ..... 29c

All the misses' and children's plain and fancy Sun Bonnets that sold up to 50 cents—go at 10c

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests in plain and crepe lace effects, silk ribbon trimmed, worth 35c, go at 15c

Ladies' fine muslin underskirts, full sizes with deep cambric ruffle—worth 75 cents—go at 39c

Your Choice of any Ladies' Washable Skirt in the House for 39c

Saturday we give you choice of our entire stock of separate wash skirts for 39c. The lot consists of handsomely trimmed new linen skirts, also fine duck, covert cloth and denim skirts — Many are made with new flounces, a number are pedestrienne styles—They are worth up to $2.00—Choice of entire stock at **39c**

SHALL NOT DALLY WITH EASE

Roosevelt Points the Way to Success for American People.

COLORADO A SAMPLE OF WONDROUS WEST

"More and More as the Years Go By This Republic Will Find Its Guidance in the Thought and Action of the West."

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 2.—The principal feature of the Colorado quarto-centennial celebration in this city today was an address by Theodore Roosevelt, vice president of the United States, on the growth of the west during the last quarter of a century.

On his arrival this morning Colonel Roosevelt was welcomed by Governor Orman and staff, veterans, Rough Riders, school children and many others. At 10 o'clock he was escorted to North Park, where he spoke in the open air to an assemblage of 10,000 people, who gave him an enthusiastic reception and frequently interrupted him with applause.

Roosevelt's Speech.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

This anniversary, which marks the completion by Colorado of her first quarter century of statehood, is of interest not only to her, not only to her sisters, the states of the Rocky mountain region, but to our whole country. With the exception of the admission to statehood of California there is no other event comparable in such dramatic fashion the full meaning of the growth of our country as did the incoming of Colorado.

It is a law of our intellectual development that the greatest and most important truths, when once we have become thoroughly familiar with them, often because of that very familiarity, grow dim in our minds. The westward spread of our people across this continent has been so rapid and so great has been their success in taming the rugged wilderness, turning the gray desert into green fertility and filling the waste and lonely places with the eager, thronging, crowded life of our industrial civilization, that we have begun to accept it all as part of the order of nature. Moreover, it now seems to us equally a matter of course that when a sufficient number of the citizens of our common country have thus entered into and taken possession of some great tract of empty wilderness they should be permitted to enter the union as a state on an absolute equality with the older states, having the same right both to manage their own local affairs as they deem best, and to exercise their full share of control over all the affairs of whatever kind or sort in which the nation is interested as a whole. The youngest and the oldest states stand on an exact level in one indissoluble and perpetual union.

Purely American Development.

To us nowadays these processes seem so natural that it is only by a mental wrench that we conceive of any other possible. Yet they are really wholly modern and of purely American development. When, a century before Colorado became a state, the original thirteen states began the great experiment of a free and independent republic on this continent, the processes which we now accept in such matter-of-course fashion were looked upon as abnormal and revolutionary. It is our own success here in America that has brought about the complete alteration in feeling. The chief factor in producing the revolution, and later in producing the war of 1812, was the inability of the mother country to understand that the freemen who went forth to conquer a continent should be encouraged in that work, and could not and ought not to be expected to toil only for the profit or glory of others. When the first continental congress assembled the British government, like every other government of Europe at that time, simply did not know how to look upon the general question of the progress of the colonies save from the standpoint of the people who had stayed at home. The spread of the hardy, venturesome backwoodsman was to most of the statesmen of London a matter of anxiety rather than of pride, and the famous Quebec act of 1774 was in part designed with the purpose of keeping the English-speaking settlements permanently east of the Alleghenies and preserving the mighty and beautiful valley of the Ohio as a hunting ground for savages, a preserve for the great fur trading companies, and as late as 1812 this project was partially revived.

Steady Westward Growth.

More extraordinary still, even after independence was achieved and a firm union accomplished under that wonderful document, the constitution adopted in 1789, we still see traces of the same feeling lingering here and there in our own country. There were plenty of men in the seaboard states who looked with what seems to us ludicrous apprehension at the steady westward growth of our people. Grave senators and representatives expressed dire foreboding as to the ruin which would result from admitting the communities growing up along the Ohio to a full equality with the older states; and when Louisiana was given statehood they insisted that that very fact dissolved the union. When our people had begun to settle in the Mississippi valley Jefferson himself accepted with equanimity the view that probably it would not be possible to keep regions so infinitely remote as the Mississippi and the Atlantic coast in the same union. Later even such a stanch union man and firm believer in western growth as fearless old Tom Benton of Missouri thought that it would be folly to try to extend the national limits westward of the Rocky mountains. In 1839 our then best known man of letters and historian, Washington Irving, prophesied that for ages to come the country upon which we now stand would be inhabited simply by roving tribes of nomads.

New States as Tents Are Pitched.

The mental attitude of all these good people need not surprise anybody. There was nothing in the past by which to judge either the task before this country or the way in which that task was to be done. As Lowell finely said, on this continent we have made new states as Old World men pitch tents. Even the most farseeing statesmen, those most gifted with the imagination needed by really great statesmen, could not at first grasp what the process really meant. Slowly and with incredible labor the backwoodsmen of the old colonies hewed their way through the dense forests from the tidewater region to the crests of the Alleghenies. But by the time the Alleghenies were reached, about at the moment when our national life began, the movement had gained wonderful momentum. Thenceforward it advanced by leaps and bounds, and the frontier pushed westward across the continent with ever-increasing rapidity until the day came when it vanished entirely. Our greatest statesmen have always been those who believed in the nation; who had faith in the power of our people to spread until they should become the mightiest among the peoples of the world.

Insoluble to Europe.

Under any governmental system which was known to Europe the problem offered by the westward thrust, across a continent, of so masterful and liberty-loving a race as ours would have been insoluble.

The great civilized and colonizing races of antiquity, the Greeks and the Romans, had been utterly unable to devise a scheme under which when their race spread it might be possible to preserve both national unity and local and individual freedom. When a Hellenic or Latin city sent off a colony one of two things happened. Either the colony was kept in political subjection to the city or state of which it was an offshoot, or else it became a wholly independent and alien, and often a hostile nation. Both systems were fraught with disaster. With the Greeks race unity was sacrificed to local independence, and as a result the Greek world became the easy prey of foreign conquerors. The Romans kept national unity, but only by means of a crushing centralized despotism.

Ancestors Show the Way.

When the modern world entered upon the marvellous era of expansion which began with the discoveries of Columbus the nations were able to devise no new plan. All the great colonizing powers—England, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Russia—managed their colonies primarily in the interest of their home country. Some did better than others—England, for instance, did far better than Spain—but in no case were the colonists treated as citizens of equal rights in a common country. Our ancestors, who were at once the strongest and the most liberty-loving among all the peoples who had been thrust out into new continents, were the first to revolt against this system, and the lesson taught by their success has been thoroughly learned.

In applying the new principles to our conditions we have found the federal constitution a nearly perfect instrument. The system of a closely knit and indestructible union of free commonwealths has enabled us to do what neither Greek nor Roman in their greatest days could do. We have preserved the complete unity of an expanding race without impairing in the slightest degree the liberty of the individual. When in a given locality the settlers became sufficiently numerous they were admitted to statehood, and thenceforward shared all the rights and all the duties of the citizens of the older states. As with Columbus and the egg, the expedient seems obvious enough nowadays, but then it was so novel that a couple of generations had to pass before we ourselves thoroughly grasped all its features. At last we grew to accept as axiomatic the two facts of national union and local and personal freedom. As whatever is axiomatic seems commonplace we now tend to accept what has been accomplished as a mere matter of course incident of no great moment. In the completeness with which the vitally important task has been done almost blinds us to the extraordinary nature of the achievement.

Great Typical Work.

You, the men of Colorado, and above all, the elder among those whom I am now addressing, have been engaged in doing the great typical work of our people. Save only the preservation of the union itself no other task has been so important as the conquest and settlement of the west. This conquest and settlement has been the commonwealths; surely you need no reminder of the fact that if either man or nation wishes to play a great part in the world there must be no dallying with the life of lazy ease. In the abounding energy and intensity of existence in our mighty democratic republic there is small space, indeed, for the idler, for the luxury-loving man who prizes ease more than hard, triumphant effort.

Hold Work a Blessing.

We hold work not as a curse, but as a blessing, and we regard the idler with scornful pity. It would be in the highest degree undesirable that we should all work in the same way or at the same things, and for the sake of the real greatness of the nation we should in the fullest and most cordial way recognize the fact that some of the most needed work must from its very nature be unremunerative in a material sense. Each man must choose, so far as the conditions allow him, the path to which he is bidden by his own peculiar powers and inclinations. But if he is a man he must in some way or shape do a man's work. If after making all the effort that his strength of body and of mind permit he yet honorably fails, why he is still entitled to a certain share of respect because he has made the effort. But if he does not make the effort, or if he makes it half-heartedly and recoils from the labor, the risk, or the mere irksome monotony of his task, why, he has forfeited all right to our respect and has shown himself a mere cumberer of the earth's surface. It is not given to us all to succeed, but it is given to us all to strive manfully to deserve success.

Iron Question of Moment.

We need, then, the iron qualities that must go with true manhood. We need the positive virtues of resolution, of courage, of indomitable will, of power to do without shrinking the rough work that must always be done and to persevere through the long days of slow progress or of seeming failure which always come before any final triumph, no matter how brilliant. But we need more than these qualities. This country cannot afford to have its sons less than men; but neither can it afford to have them other than good men. If courage and strength and intellect are unaccompanied by the moral purpose, the moral sense, they become merely forms of expression for unscrupulous force and unscrupulous cunning. If the strong man has not in him the lift toward lofty things his strength makes him only a curse to himself and to his neighbor. All this is true in private life and it is no less true in public life. If Washington and Lincoln had not had them the whipcord fiber of moral and menial strength, the soul that steels itself to endure disaster unshaken and with grim resolve to wrest victory from defeat, then the one could not have founded, nor the other preserved, our mighty federal union. The least touch of flabbiness, or unhealthy softness, in either would have meant ruin for this nation, and therefore the downfall of the proudest hope of mankind. But no less is it true that had either been influenced by self-seeking ambition, by callous disregard of others, by contempt for the moral law, they would have dashed us down into the black gulf of failure. Woe to all of us if ever as a people we grow to condone evil because it is successful. We can no more afford to lose social and civil decency and honesty than we can afford to lose the qualities of courage and strength. It is the merest truism to say that the nation rests upon the individual, upon the family; rests upon individual manliness and womanliness, using the words in their widest and fullest meaning.

Foundations of Good Citizenship.

To be a good husband or good wife, a good neighbor and friend, to be hardworking and upright in business and social relations, to bring many healthy children—to be and to do all this, is to lay the foundations of good citizenship as they must be laid. But we cannot stop even with this. Each of us has not only his duty to himself, his family and his neighbor, but his duty to the state and to the nation. We are in honor bound each to strive according to his or her strength to bring ever nearer the day when justice and wisdom shall obtain in public life as in private life. We cannot retain the full measure of our self-respect if we cannot retain pride in our citizenship.

For the sake not only of ourselves, but of our children and our children's children, we must see that this nation stands for strength and honesty both at home and abroad. In our internal policy we cannot afford to rest satisfied until all that the government can do has been done to secure fair dealing and equal justice as between man and man. In the great part which hereafter whether we will or not we must play in the world at large, let us see to it that we neither do wrong nor shrink from doing right because the right is difficult; that on the one hand we inflict no injury, and that on the other we have a due regard for the honor and the interest of our mighty nation, and that we keep unsullied the renown of the flag which beyond all others of the present time or of the ages of the past stands for confident faith in the future welfare and greatness of mankind.

Tonight a complimentary banquet was given to the editors of the state. Among the toasts were:

"Colorado," Vice President Theodore Roosevelt; "The Great West," Senator H. M. Teller; "Progress of the State," Thomas F. Walsh; "The Mysteries of the Mountain," Hamlin Garland; "The Sensations of a Governor," C. S. Thomas; "The Press of Colorado," Senator Thomas M. Patterson.

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 2.—This was Miners' day at the quarto-centennial celebration and was devoted almost entirely to athletic contests, rock-drilling and the like. Scores of miners from various portions of the state of Colorado took part in the events.

Roosevelt Rough Riders.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—The Roosevelt Rough Riders' association, which is having its reunion here, elected these officers tonight: Captain Frederick Mueller of Santa Fe, N. M., president; Lieutenant Dave Leahy of Raton, N. M., first vice president; Quartermaster Sergeant King Henely of Winslow, Ariz., second vice president; Captain W. E. Dame of Cerrilles, N. M., secretary and treasurer.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out badly, and was fast turning gray. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."— *Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.*

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A PROMINENT HOTEL MAN.

An Interesting Letter is Given Verbatim.

Mr. Lafe D. Weathers is well known throughout the central portion of the United States as an obliging and efficient hotel man, as all those can testify who knew him as associated with the management of the Spencer house, Indianapolis, Ind. He is now manager of the Hotel Enterprise in that city. Under date of November 16, 1899, he writes as follows: Pepsin Syrup Co., Dear Sirs: We have been keeping house for five years and are never without Dr Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. We find nothing to equal it for stomach troubles, and my children like it as well as candy. One night recently my wife was giving a dose to our baby (1½ years old) and Nelda, our little girl (4 years old) cried for some too. Her mamma told her she didn't need it and then she said: "Can't I lick the spoon?" It is so pleasant to take. The effects are so good we hate to be without Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Yours truly, Lafe D. Weathers, manager Enterprise hotel.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold by most druggists in 50c and $1.00 bottles. Positively cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, sleeplessness, liver and kidney disorders and malaria. Put up only by Pepsin Syrup Co., Monticello, Ill., U. S. A.

DEATH RECORD.

Captain John Baird.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Captain John Baird, who for fifty years has been a prominent figure in river circles, died suddenly at his home in this city today of heat exhaustion. In the civil war he owned two steamers, the Exporter and the Importer. These did efficient service in carrying munitions of war and as transports. At the conclusion of the war Captain Baird entered the service of the Anchor line. For twenty-six years he was general freight and passenger agent of this line.

Former Senator Smith.

ELGIN, Neb., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—Hon. J. F. S. Smith, ex-state senator from Antelope county, died at 6 o'clock this morning, after an illness of six months. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Keep your system in perfect order and you will have health, even in the most sickly seasons. The occasional use of Prickly Ash Bitters will insure vigor and regularity in all the vital organs.

BOSTON BOAT HAS A CHANCE

If Independence Behaves Well Today It May Yet Meet Constitution and Others.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Columbia and Independence will race again tomorrow over a triangular course in the second contest of this series of the Newport Yacht Racing association. On the result the future of the Boston boat largely depends. If it is beaten decisively it is uncertain what disposition will be made of the yacht. If it wins it is understood that it will be invited to compete against Constitution and compete in several races that are likely to be arranged soon by some of the leading clubs in Long Island sound.

Even if it does not win tomorrow, but makes a creditable showing, it is likely that independence will be seen as a competitor of the Bristol boats. The intimation comes tonight from a prominent member of the New York Yacht club, who has been many years identified with cup races that if he is satisfied with the boat's performance, Mr. Lawson may reconsider his previous determination and charter the boat so that it may qualify and enter the trial races.

CADILLAC IS THE DEFENDER

Detroit Yacht Wins Final Trial from Milwaukee of Milwaukee.

WILL SAIL AGAINST INVADER SATURDAY

First Race for Canada's Cup, Now Held by America, is Scheduled for One Week Hence, Weather Permitting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Cadillac of Detroit has been officially selected to defend the Canada's cup against the Canadian challenger.

The decision was reached by the judges after Cadillac had won another decisive victory over Milwaukee, beating it over a triangular course of twenty-one miles by about eleven minutes with the wind blowing at twenty-five miles from the north and northeast.

A new jib and centerboard were carried by Milwaukee, but the change of rigging did not carry it to victory. Milwaukee was in the lead at the first mark and had a lead of two minutes at the second buoy, but as soon as the windward work commenced Cadillac quickly passed Milwaukee and increased its lead all the way home.

The first race between the Canadian yacht Invader and Cadillac will be sailed August 10, weather permitting.

Admissions at Buffalo Exposition.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—The bureau of admissions announces the attendance at the Pan-American exposition during the first three months ending at midnight on July 31 as 2,724,908. With the exception of one week the admissions have shown a steady increase.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Judge William Gaslin of Kearney is in the city.

H. A. Thompson, wife and son Harold have gone east for a visit and during their absence the Thompson residence will be occupied by W. W. Horne and family.

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W. Glackens . F. Y. Cory
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