

# Clearing Sale

SUMMER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MUST GO. THE PRICE CUTS HAVE BEEN RADICAL AND ARE BOUND TO CAUSE A RAPID CLEARANCE.

## Embroideries at Half Price

The Great Sale Continues With Unabated Interest

Thousands of women who have derived the benefits of this great sale of embroideries will attest to the greatness of the values and the extremely fine quality of the goods.

This is positively the finest lot of embroideries, insertions, headings and galloons ever shown in the city. They are made of fine Cambrics, Nainsooks and Swiss, from the daintiest edges to the wide showy patterns, the regular selling prices range up to 35c a yard, on sale in five assortments.

**2 1/2c, 5c, 7 1/2c, 10c and 15c Yard**  
**Great Lace Sale**

Laces of almost every style, including wash laces in a great variety, trimming laces, etc., no end of pretty styles and patterns to choose from. These laces sell regular up to 50c a yard, on sale in three assortments.

**5c, 10c and 19c per Yard**

Continuation of the Sale of

## "Lichtenstein" Pattern Hats

\$20.00 and \$25.00 Pattern Hats \$2.50

On Saturday we sold an immense number of the "Lichtenstein" hats. The freight handlers' strike in Chicago delayed the shipment of several hundred of these hats and they arrived late Saturday afternoon. Monday's purchasers will have as great a choice to select from than those of Saturday. We also offer you the unrestricted choice of any pattern hat in the house for...

**250**

## Clearing Sale of Wash Suits and Golf Skirts

Women's Summer Suits of fine chambray, mercerized linens, dimities, linens, crashes, etc., very beautiful garments—up to \$10 values, **4.89**

Women's Golf Skirts made in the newest styles, with new knit pleats, box pleats, etc., and yoke top styles, also unlined etamine skirts, on sale at **4.98**

Stylish Shirt Waist Suits made of new black and white sheer lawns, with new Gibson pleats, also suits of colored lawns, batiste, etc., handsomely trimmed garments, \$5, \$6 and \$7 values, **1.98**

We have now on exhibition in our Cloak Department a very large line of

**Exclusive models in Women's Tailored Suits and Skirts and French Shopping Suits and Skirts.**

Representing all the styles of the coming season. We are taking orders from these garments and make them up to your measure. You select your own material and style. We will continue this exhibit and the taking of orders for a very limited time. So don't delay.

## LEWIS & SONS

## Silk Clearance

The values are eloquent in their appeal to economists

**51 Black Taffeta at 39c a Yard**—In this clearing sale we have decided to close out all of our short length taffetas, pieces running in 2-yard, 3-yard and 4-yard lengths, many pieces to match, enough for ladies' waists or lining of skirts, go in our silk department at the ridiculous low price of, yard **\$1**

**\$2 and \$3 Black Grenadines \$1 yd.**—All this season's styles, large and small designs, iron frames and Mexican nets and stripes, in all the different widths—clearing sale price **\$1**

**EXTRA SPECIALS IN BLACK SILKS**

**50c black Japanese washable silks, 24c a yard.**  
**75c black silk taffeta, 47c a yard.**  
**89c black "guaranteed" taffeta, 59c a yard.**  
**\$1.00 black, pure dye taffeta, 69c a yard.**  
**\$1.25 black 27-inch Phoenix mills taffeta, 75c a yard.**  
**\$1.50 black 27-inch Phoenix mills taffeta, 95c a yard.**  
**\$2.00 black 36-inch Phoenix mills taffeta, \$1.00 a yard.**  
**\$2.50 black Bonnet Lyons, pure dye taffeta, \$1.25 a yard.**  
**\$1.25 black China silk, 36-inches wide, perspiration proof, 59c a yd.**  
**\$1.25 black silk peau de soie, 69c a yard.**  
**\$1.25 black "Haskell" peau de cygne, 79c a yard.**

## Silks on Bargain Square.

On the bargain square we will place on sale several thousand yards of odd pieces of silks ranging in length from two to eight yards, almost every grade and style of silk imaginable will be found in this vast assortment; silks that formerly sold from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a yard, now at the following special prices: **27c, 48c and 67c a yard**

## Wash Goods Clearance

**All 50c, 75c and \$1.00 Wash Goods at 25c a yard**—This clearing sale of wash fabrics is sweeping in its character. We have taken all the finest wash fabrics that formerly sold for 50c, 75c and \$1.00 and reduced them to 25c a yard. The lot includes grenadines, silk tissues, silk muslins, madras, oxford mercerized novelties, dimities, white Swiss, pique, lawn and fancy waistings, all at, per yard **25c**

**Sheer Summer Wool Fabrics**—The correct summer weaves and fabrics, including twine etamines, mistralis and voile etamines, 50 inches wide, reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard to **75c**

**Crepe mohair and crepe Nun's veiling, 75c grade, per yard, 39c.**

## Clearing Bargains in the Basement

Heavy unbleached muslin, 3 1-2c a yard.

One table of remnants of all kinds of fine cambrics, long cloths, mulls, etc., worth 12 1-2c a yard, go at 5c a yard.

One table of best cambric lining, 1 1-2c a yard.

One table of plain colored silkline, goes as long as it lasts at 1c a yard.

One table of the best apron gingham, 5c a yard.

One counter of the best grade of Sea Island, Brandenburg and Windsor percales, always sell at 12 1-2c a yard, go tomorrow at 6 1-2c a yard.

One counter of Fall weather gingham, it is the 12 1-2c grade, goes tomorrow at 6 1-2c a yard.

One table of best grade drapery denim, cretonne and ticking, worth up to 40c a yard, in long mill remnants, we will sell them tomorrow at 8 1-2c a yard.

## Clearing Sale of Linens

To clear out our stock of linens previous to the arrival of new Fall Goods, all odds and ends must go. Tomorrow there will be some wonderful bargains at the linen counter.

One lot of good heavy bleached and unbleached table damask that has been selling for 25c and 35c a yard—goes Monday at, yard **18c**  
One lot of heavy Scotch, all linen table damask, from 60 to 72 inches wide, that has been selling for 35c a yard—goes Monday at, yard **35c**  
One lot of full bleached and heavy unbleached Irish linen, a special bargain for, yard **49c**  
One lot of full bleached pure Irish linen and German silver bleached and very heavy Scotch all linen table damasks; none in this lot was sold for less than 90c a yard, all 20 at, yard **69c**  
The very best Irish satin damask and German round thread, embossed, 72-inch wide linen, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a yard, go Monday at, yard **98c**  
One lot of bleached and silver bleached all linen napkins, worth \$1.50 a dozen, 20 at, dozen **\$1**  
100 hemstitched table sets, cloth with napkins to match, would be cheap at \$5.00, 20 at, set **2.98**

Pattern cloths, hemmed all around, 2 and 3 1/2 yards long, some plain white and some with red borders, would be cheap at \$2.00, 20 at, set **98c**  
One lot of unfinished spoke stitched bureau scarfs, 2 yards long, 10 at, each **10c**  
One lot of toweling by the bolt, 100 yards in a bolt, regular price 50c a yard, goes at, bolt **85c**  
One lot of Russian linen crash and one lot of Russian Cross absorbent toweling worth 50c a yard, goes at **32c**  
One table of all sizes of fringed Towels—  
Hemstitched linen towel with fancy drawn work, at **1c**  
One yard square fringed stand cover, all linen—  
50 at, 50 at, dozen **15c**  
One lot of odds and ends of all kinds of Turkish towels—  
One table of ready-to-wear gingham aprons, large sizes, worth 25c, 20 at, set **10c**

BOSTON STORE. J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS. BOSTON STORE. J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS. BOSTON STORE. J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS. BOSTON STORE. J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS. BOSTON STORE. J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS.

## TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANS

Standard of Requirements Has Been Much Raised Recently.

MERE BOOK JUGGLERS CANNOT SUCCEED

Young Women Must Be Especially Qualified, Well Educated and Carefully Trained Before They Can Hold a Place.

Of the generality of public library patrons, it is doubtful if it has ever occurred to more than a small minority that the presence of the young women in the libraries who so carefully, promptly and courteously serve them is due to something more than good fortune or income, or that the requirements of their positions exceed those possible to the average young woman; that there is something more to their work than a familiarity with the location and classification of the books and the system of keeping track of them, or that their general information concerning the various authors and their works is anything more than one might acquire from daily handling the books.

The very desirable surroundings, the educative, refining tendency of the work and the contact with the public are all attractive features of library work that largely influence the scores of young women who from choice or necessity are desirous of an independent income and yearly make application for positions in the libraries.

Experience indicates that the average person who would go into library work does so because it seems somewhat superior to the ordinary employment open to women and because she thinks that in it she would be protected from those harsher features with which a woman has to contend in a business life. She deems that her liking for books has especially fitted her for the position, and will not stimulate her to advance in the work, but compensate for any of its unpleasantness as well.

People Rather Than Books.

As a matter of fact, a liking for books has little or nothing to do with the success

of a library assistant, the prime essential being a liking for people and a willingness to serve and please them. Also to have the desire of the real meaning of library work and to look upon a library as an educational institution.

The time has been, and not so very long ago, either, that these qualifications, together with a fair education, would have sufficed. It was only the librarian who had need of any special education or training, the assistants needing chiefly to be familiar with the system in use in the particular library, for, in the main, each institution was governed by a system of its own. Even the training advantages of the librarians were limited, for previous to the establishment of the library schools their chief help was gained from conferences, at which library matters were discussed and by which they profited according to their ability to absorb and carry back the discussion to their own staffs.

Within the last few years the preparation for library work has been entirely revolutionized; the growth of the work has created new demands and the schools that have resulted have, in turn, established a common system and raised the standard for its maintenance, until the requirements of the present day library employe are so manifold that but a small per cent of the aspirants attain them.

## College Training Essential.

The first essential and the basis of all preparation must be the ability to meet and serve the public pleasantly and to this must be added a thorough education. John C. Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, has said: "The chief thing needed to enter library work is a real professional standard is insistence on sound scholastic training as necessary to admission to library and school alike." And it promises to be but a short time until college training will be a requisite preliminary to entrance to a library school or any other preparatory course for library work.

Among the best known schools for library training are the New York State Library school at Albany, the Illinois State Library school at Champaign, Ill., the Pennsylvania school at Philadelphia, the Drexel Institute at Philadelphia and the summer schools at Madison and Iowa City.

College training is necessary to entrance at the Albany school, while out of about 110 applicants to which the entrance examination of Pratt and Drexel institutes is open only twenty are selected and permitted to take the two years' training which constitutes the course. The Illinois school also gives a two years' course, but requires two years' college training and an entrance examination.

There are also training classes in many of the large libraries, where from three to six apprentices are given training in practical library work without compensation, and the summer schools, while not so particular regarding the previous education of students, admit only those who have had some library training, and, while, of course, the library courses do not prepare finished librarians, the experience gained from their six weeks' work, added to previous experience, is of great value.

## Work Closely Systematized.

So systematized has the library work become that the various schools include practically the same training courses in cataloging, reference work, children's work and bibliography and in addition to these librarians are visited to their general practical work. This has resulted in the establishment of a common system among the larger and best libraries, so that what benefits all. This is illustrated in the fact that the Congressional Library in issuing its catalogue cards prints them in sufficient numbers to supply other libraries

that may wish them, they being equally useful to all.

In most of these schools chief attention is given to training for free circulating library work, as such institutions far exceed all others in number. Special attention has always been given to cataloging and classifying, as they were among the few things so formulated that they can be taught; and, being the most technical work, are considered the most important, but with experience a change is taking place and there is a growing tendency to place greater stress upon the development of those qualities which enable the work to be done with the public, these positions promising in the near future to be of most importance.

## Supply and Demand.

Naturally the question arises whether with the establishment of training schools and the increase in their attendance the supply of trained library workers will not soon exceed the demand. There promises to be little danger of this, however, for the last few years the demand for library work through the Carnegie benefactions and the stimulus that they have been to others. At present the supply is quite inadequate to meet the demand and the constantly increasing requirements of those who enter the schools will have a tendency to keep their number small.

The majority of the employees of the Omaha Public Library had training in some of the summer schools and so far this has been sufficient, but with the work being done for a library training class to supply workers for the Omaha library and those that are increasing out in the state. This will probably be considered during the coming year, with a view of establishing such a class.

## PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Little Elmer had to wear his elder brother's clothes after the latter had grown them and one day he said: "I guess I'll be tickled almost to death when I get too big to occupy Fred's clothes."

Bobby (aged 4)—As I was standing at the gate just now a large beam fell and struck a man on the head.

Mamma—My goodness! Did it kill him?  
Bobby—No, mamma. You see it was only a sunbeam.

Little Ethel—Where were you born, Aunt Amelia?

Aunt Amelia—Way out in San Francisco—almost on the other side of the world.

Little Ethel—My! What a long way you must have come from your papa and mamma.

The Superintendent—Now, children, why do we love to go to the beautiful parks? What do we find there that is always fresher and purer than it is in the city?

Truthful Tommy (with cheerful promptness)—Popcorn, sir!

## ANYTHING TO GET THE MONEY

Efforts to Swindle Insurance Companies Out of Indemnity.

TRICKS TRIED BY POLICY HOLDERS

Vain Endeavors to Realize on the Promise of the Company to Pay Cash in Certain Contingencies.

Long ago a wise man said that very few can tell the truth about their own ailments, and that those who can, won't. Representatives of that modern institution, the accident insurance company, are no exception.

They have learned that it takes a very honorable man, indeed, to consider himself no sicker or no worse hurt than he really is when such imagining means dollars to him, and they have made the further unpleasant discovery that the file of the flesh, or the bruises thereof, are not infrequently abetted by a nerve that is better developed than the conscience.

If this conclusion seems too harsh, let the doubting reader consider the fact that the representatives of these companies, in point, and he will learn that the companies are constantly besieged by senseless individuals who need money, sometimes for good and sometimes for bad purposes, and that it is only the old rule that "murder will out," together with Sherlock Holmes' scrutiny of details, that keep insurers from being imposed upon daily and hourly. Surprised, too, will the doubter be when he is shown the extent to which some persons will go in order to secure money by fraudulent method.

## Race that Failed.

For instance: At Lincoln, not so many months ago, a man deliberately thrust his left foot beneath a moving freight train and had his toes crushed. When the doctors announced that they could save the foot, except its toes, he strenuously objected and begged them to amputate the foot at the ankle. This aroused some suspicion, and when it was found that his policy entitled him to nothing if the entire foot was not lost, the company began inquiry, with the result that the freeman was discovered to have seen the man deliberately approach the train and stick his foot under the wheels.

The freeman's testimony was all that saved the insurance company that time, but ordinarily it is the conspirator's own omission that betrays him. A man with many clothes that were not paid for and considerable property that was under mortgage went riding one evening on Military avenue. His horse took fright at a white sign on a fence and leaped to one side. The saddle turned and the gentleman was thrown off onto his shoulder, injuring it so badly that he had scarcely strength to walk to a dairyman's barn and send for his doctor. That's what he told, but when he presented his bill the company informed him that both the owner of the horse and the doctor had testified that the saddle had been straight on the animal's back when they first saw it, and he found it so difficult to explain, on short notice, how a saddle could turn sufficiently to dismount a rider and still be upright on the horse's back that he abruptly withdrew the claim.

Another man with more horses than ready money reported that one of his animals had tramped on him while he was moving through the herd in a pasture rented from a farmer. He showed a bad looking foot and the claim might have been allowed without questioning had not the doctor discovered that the animal's hoof was not the size of a shoe.

covered and commented upon the presence of a large wood splinter buried in the top of the foot. The company's agent felt mortified at the idea that a man who would be wearing wood splinters in his hoofs and investigated. The man had hammered his foot with a fence post, wielded as in tampering earth.

## Trick with Twine in It.

Honest Hesekiah and Upright Uriah are neighbors out in Fremont county. About two months before Honest Hesekiah's accident policy (the gift of a man who didn't know him, and therefore liked him), expired, Honest Hesekiah was shot in the leg by a trap gun set on Upright Uriah's premises. The insurance company's agent, who is resident in Omaha, took the stout cord that had attached to the trigger and asked for some like it at Upright Uriah's house. The unsuspecting hired man said there had never been any such twine on the place. But the agent found a ball of it in Honest Hesekiah's own barn, and it didn't take much talking to get a confession from Honest Hesekiah and Upright Uriah that they had planned the thing together, Uriah to have a small part of the policy payment for setting the gun on his premises where Hesekiah could fall as its victim when convenient.

It was perhaps a relative of these bunglers who drove a nail a short way into his hand from the back and then from the palm, asserting that it accidentally had been driven clear through. The doctor probed and discovered that the bones were unpunctured. The company gave the claimant a derisive laugh and a warning to be more painstaking hereafter.

Rather Transparent Effort.

But a more amusing experience than this was one in which a German dairyman living near Davenport, Ia., figured. It is reported and vouched for by the agent who handled the case there, but who is now in Omaha. He said:

"In Davenport everybody and everybody's cousin drinks beer, so that Fritz found his cows' route of manufacture not much in demand. He determined to get money by an easier route and took out accident insurance. A month afterward I was sent out to his place in response to notification that he had fallen from a boat into the river and disappeared. When I got there his hat was being shown in evidence as the only relic. But on it was pinned a note saying: 'I'd accidented, Fritz H—.' Then I remembered that he had been particular to inquire about the clause that stipulated that death must be accidental or the policy could not be collected on, and I thought I saw what Fritz was up to. Nor was I wrong in my surmise, for within an hour I traced him to his own harem, where he was hiding until his wife could collect."

But attempts to feign destruction are, agents say, very rare because in these days of coroners and electric lights it is so hard to dispose of a body, either quick or dead. And attempts at actual suicide under guise of accidental death are still rarer. Whenever they are made they are by the poison or the drowning route and both are so terrifying to contemplate that he is only a crazed man who can bring himself to them—and a crazed man isn't considering insurance.

Fire Works a Miracle.

Sprains are the favorite complaints of persons who hold accident insurance policies, but no jobs. The false and the true are sometimes separated by making emergency tests. For instance, an idle man had injured himself badly by attempting to lift too much and he was in bed unable to stir. The insurance company's agent called and managed to drop a lighted cigar into a basket of waste paper in the front room as he passed through. Presently an excited maid rushed into the room where the sufferer lay and announced that the

house was on fire. The poor, crippled invalid was out of bed instantly and dancing about with buckets of water in his hands. The agent smiled and withdrew, saying: "You are so completely and suddenly recovered, Mr. H., that to longer talk of insurance is obviously unnecessary." Mr. H. never pressed his claim.

Accident insurance is somewhat faddish, too. After the papers printed the stories of the heavy insurance that Padewski carried on his fingers while touring this country, the lesser musical lights made a rush to do the same and theatrical performers fell in line, too, to a certain extent. A dancer on the Orpheum circuit called at the local office of a New York company and wished to take out a policy on her dancing extremities. A singer of note got \$1,000 when she bit her tongue, because, for a month, she was unable to sing.

Classification of Risks.

Such losses as these are, of course, on special contract policies. There are a dozen different classes of accident insurance policies issued by each of several different companies and the grouping under each head is somewhat heterogeneous. For instance, the Select risks include apothecaries and architects, retired army officers and studio painters, assessors and attorneys-at-law, bank clerks and book agents not traveling in the country, concert singers and newspaper writers. A boarding house keeper is a Preferred risk, and an auctioneer is a Special Preferred. Physicians in asylums or practicing in the country are Extra Preferred. Army officers in camp or barracks are Ordinary risks, but on campaign are not insurable at all. Neither are professional baseball players nor racing cyclists insurable in any way before the accident.

A farm house not working is classified as an Extra Ordinary risk. The Medium class is very broad and includes everybody from jailers, dairymen, constables and coffin makers to cab drivers, bar tenders and attendants of insane asylums. Chimney sweeps and circular sawyers are Extra Medium. Electric wire linemen are Hazardous; bus sawyers and moulding machine operatives are Extra Hazardous; tower light carbon trimmers are Special Hazardous, switchmen and yardmen are insured by special contract.

And a most unfortunate feature of it all

is that the men who take the greatest risks and who, therefore, have to pay most for their insurance, are those whose salary, in the majority of cases, is the smallest. For instance, a railroad man must pay as much as three dollars to be insured at all and cannot carry so high a policy even if able to pay for it. Men in real danger seldom feign hurts and the frauds are largely perpetrated by people in much better circumstances.

The "loading up" trick which was once such an annoyance is much abated since the insurance companies established their clearing houses and are all names are registered when insured and all companies thus kept informed.

## CONJUGALITIES.

Stolen kisses come high with Mrs. Lillie E. Davis, a Chicago teacher, who brought suit in the superior court to recover \$50.00 damages from Townsend Smith, a real estate dealer, whom she charges with attempting to imprint a kiss on her lips, much against her will.

By authority of the Evening Post announced for New York, the Right Rev. Henry Potter, bishop of New York, to Mrs. Alfred Cooper, a wealthy woman who dispenses her riches liberally in good causes, especially in erecting model tenement houses for the poor. Bishop Potter is 60 years old and has been married for 30 years to a woman who died in New York June 29, 1901. The cause of death was the excessive heat, although she had been ill for some time. The engagement of George Elsmann and Lillie, the other day, they are to be married some time next October. The marriage was arranged by George Elsmann, a first wife died in New York June 29, 1901. The cause of death was the excessive heat, although she had been ill for some time. The engagement of George Elsmann and Lillie, the other day, they are to be married some time next October. The marriage was arranged by George Elsmann, a first wife died in New York June 29, 1901. 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