BRANDEIS READY TO OPEN

First Floor of Great Department Store is New Paragon of Beauty.

PUBLIC WILL BE ADMITTED MONDAY

Not Even the King's Highway Was a Busier Place Yesterday Than the Mammoth Mart of Commerce.

With an army of workmen jostling each other and treading on each other's feet in the hurry of getting ready for the big opening Monday, the Brandeis building, on Douglas from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets, was the busiest place in Omaha Saturday, not even excepting the King's Highway. The result of the energy which has been shown in the last few days will be seen when the doors of the first floor of the new building are thrown open to the public at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Everything will be in readiness for display which promises to be the largest of the sort ever seen in the city.

Some idea of the rush of work which has been necessary to keep the original intention of opening the first floor October 1, can be gained from the fact that steam fitters and plasterers have just finished their work. Almost before they had had time to sling their tool kits over their shoulders the fixture men and a regular army of scrub women took possession of the floor. While they were still working another detachment were moving goods to the new shelves and the glaziers were putting the last touches on the glass finishings. After the store closed last night the army of movers was increased and the shelves and counters filled rapidly. Today the displays will be arranged and the magnificent decorations will be installed on a very elaborate scale. Then everything will be ready for the doors to swing open.

Three Entrances Tomorrow.

Visitors to the store tomorrow may enter by three ways, two entrances on Sixteenth street at the north and the south corners and through the arcade or east tunnel from the old building. The interior of the building will be filled with the recent importations from Europe in nearly all of the departments, the selections of the buyers who were sent across the ocean for this purpose last summer.

Across the east wall is the display of jewelry and fancy novelty goods and leather work. At the other extreme of the room are the bank and the general offices and down the center, extending almost the entire length of the room is the large light court which illuminates three entire floors. Under and adjacent to this court are the fabrics, including some exquisite importations direct from Paris, which have just been received from the custom house. The decoration of this department in the lightest part of the room will give the best possible opportunity for the examination of delicate shades.

Department of Women's Goods.

North of the court are the departments containing women's gloves, neckwear, linings, trimmings and veilings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, laces and embroideries. On this side also is the large balcony which has bee nset aside for waiting and rest rooms for women. It contains chairs, writing desks and all sorts of conveniences for feminine shoppers. On the south side of the room next to the entrance is the linen department, the display in which will be one of the features of the opening. Beyond this are the white goods, ginghams, notions, art needle work, yarns, women's hosiery and underwear.

On the west side is a large display of statuary and marble work which has just been received from Paris and is now being unpacked.

A large balcony on the south side will be used for the present as a check room. At the extreme west side is the wide tunnel leading under Douglas street to the store of Courtney & Co.

The moving of the stock into the new building will alter the arrangement of the old building, especially on the first floor. The women's waists, children's wear, muslin underwear, shoes and men's and boys' clothing will still remain on the first floor of the old building. The women's suit and cloak department will be on the second floor, and the millinery department, in which will be shown some of the latest imported creations, from Paris, on the third floor. The carpet and draperies department will also remain in the old building.

Beauty and Saving of Space.

The arrangement of the new building has been accomplished with an eye to beauty an dthe saving of space. Six rows of large pillars stretch across the floor, giving an impression of massiveness. The pillars are much the same i nstyle as those used in the new Marshall Field store in Chicago. The base corresponds with the mahogany finish of the furniture, the body is white and is surmounted with elaborately designed capitals. These rows of pillars are so placed that they make little dead space, the squares and counters being built around them, leaving the five aisles clear from one end of the room to the other. The rich mahogany fixtures are well set off by the white pillars, walls and ceiling.

The grocery department, which will be operated by Courtney & Co., will be opened Monday. The store will be furnished new throughout with fumed oak, quarter sawed. The counters are artistic and the general finish accords well with the interior of the Brandeis building. The west tunnel opens into the meat department, which is in the basement. Here the floors are of marble to insure cleanliness. Upstairs is the grocery department proper.

Arrangements have been made to take care of thousands of people at the opening, and in spite of the short time at their disposal everything will be ready by the time the doors open.

AMERICAN FLAG IN KANSAS

Centennial Anniversary of the First Unfurling of Stars and Stripes to Be Celebrated.

The people of Republic City, in Republic county, Kansas, have organized for the purpose of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the visit of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to the village of the Pawnee republic, September 29, 1806, when the Spanish flag was hauled down and the symbol of American sovereignty substituted. Republic City is but six miles south of the Nebraska line, and various organizations from both Kansas and Nebraska will participate in the commemorative exercises on the 29th inst.

While making his famous exploration of western plains and mountains, which resulted in the first knowledge of Pike's peak, General Pike found a village of Pawnee Indians with the Spanish flag above them, notwithstanding the transfer of the country by the Louisiana purchase, and that he caused them to take it down and raise the flag of the United States in its place.

This flag incident is the first and about the most interesting in the history of Kansas. In 1901 the state legislature erected a twenty-seven-foot granite shaft on this village site of the Pawnee republic and placed an iron fence around eleven acres, the land being the gift of Elizabeth A. Johnson.

The flag incident is thus described by General Pake:

"September 29. Held our grand council with the Pawnees, at which were present not less than 400 warriors, the circumstances of which were extremely interesting. The notes I took on my grand council held with the Pawnee nation were seized by the Spanish government, together with all my speeches to the different nations. But it may be interesting to observe here, in case they should never be returned, that the Spaniards had left several of their flags in this village, one of which was unfurled at the chief's door the day of the grand council and that among various demands and charges I gave them was, that the said flag should be delivered to me, and one of the United States flags be received and hoisted in its place. This probably was carrying the pride of nations a little too far, as there had so lately been a large force of Spanish cavalry at the village, which had made a great impression on the minds of the young men as to their power, consequence, etc., which my appearance, with twenty infantry, was by no means calculated to remove.

"After the chiefs had replied to the various parts of my discourse, but were silent as to the flag, I again reiterated the demand for the flag, adding, 'that it was impossible for the nation to have two fathers; that they must either be the children of the Spaniards or acknowledge their American father.' After a silence of some time an old man arose, went to the door, took down the Spanish flag, brought it and laid it at my feet; he then received the American flag and elevated it on the staff which had lately borne the standard of his Catholic majesty. This gave great satisfaction to the Osage and Kans, both of whom decidedly avow themselves to be under American protection. Perceiving that every face in the council was clouded with sorrow, as if some great national calamity were about to befall them, I took up the contested colors and told them that as they had shown themselves dutiful children in acknowledging their great American father, I did not wish to embarrass them with the Spaniards, for it was the wish of the Americans that their red brethren should remain peaceably around their own fires and not embroil themselves in any disputes between the white people and that for fear the Spaniards might return there in force again, I returned their flag, but with an injunction that it should never be hoisted again during our stay. At this there was a general shout of applause, and the charge was particularly attended to."

JAPAN HAS THE SIMPLE LIFE

College Professor and Wife Manage to Live Pleasantly on $250 a Year.

A land where a college professor—educated in America—can support a wife and save money on a salary of $400 a year may be said to have achieved the simple life.

The house in which the professor lived in Kioto is described by a writer in the Craftsman as a wooden structure twenty-four feet by twenty-five, on a plot of land thirty feet front and fifty feet deep. It was shut in by an artistically made bamboo fence five feet high. The fence was solid, so no prying eyes might see in.

Stepping down from the rickshaws we passed through the gate to the vestibule. There, leaving my shoes, and my friend and the maid their sandals, we entered the house in stocking feet.

The first room, a six mat one, was nine by twelve feet. It was divided by sliding screens from the one next the garden, a corner room twelve feet wide and at that time twenty-four feet long. Through the center of this large room were the iron grooves in the floor and overhead for the sliding screens that at night would divide it into two sleeping rooms, but as the day was warm and fair the screens had been lifted out and stacked away, leaving an unbroken space.

Sinking to the knees in the soft cushions laid on the floor, we awaited the arrival of our hostess. A patter of light feet, the sliding of a screen and she appeared. Resting our outspread hands before us on the straw mats we made deep reverences in response to the bows of cordial greeting.

Having brought with us, as a gift, a box of sweets, tied with the red and white gift string and the slip of paper folded like an arrow's sheaf, we slid it gently toward the little woman. She received it graciously but, according to etiquette neither touched nor opened the box.

When formalities were over and we were pleasantly chatting, in walked the husband and professor, just back from college.

The little wife drew out her tiny pipe and took her three puffs from it, while the professor smoked his native cigarette as we talked.

"I pay twenty yen ($10) a month rent," said Dr. Magai. "That is high rent for a professor, but we are so near the college that I can walk back and forth, saving the cost of rickshaw and of getting my luncheon away. To build such a house as this would cost about $300, and the land is valued at $300.

"Our one servant does all the work, and we pay her thirty yen a year. To be sure, my wife gives her a kimono now and again, but they cost only a yen apiece. She lived with my wife's mother, and is trained so she can make up ripped garments and do all necessary sewing. When my wife has guests she prepares and serves the meal so well, we need only buy sweets."

"Can she wash?" I asked.

"Our wash is so small she can easily do it," he replied. "With you it would be necessary to send your clothes to a laundry, as I do my foreign garments."

Then I remembered that in a Japanese household there are no tablecloths, napkins, sheets, pillow cases or curtains to be done up, for none of these are used. The meals are served on individual lacquer trays, and each person carries in his sleeve a paper napkin that is destroyed when soiled.

The bedding consisted of futons, heavy wadded comfortables. One laid on the floor served as a bed and a second one furnished all the covering necessary.

Pillows were carved wooden blocks or hard rolls of rick husk, and over these each night was tied a sheet of fresh white paper. The Japenese take so many hot baths, two they crouch or rip them up and wash out the pieces.

Their drying process takes the place of our ironing, for they never use an iron. The ripped pieces, very wet, are spread smooth and flat on long boards.

These boards are then stood against the sides of the house in the sun and air. When dry the material is carefully pulled off and will be as stiff and smooth as if it had been starched and ironed.

"Do tell me what your other expenses are," I asked.

"Fuel," he answered, "costs about twenty-five yen a year; light ten yen, and ten yen I pay to the government for my house tax.

"Then there is the item of clothes. Mine are expensive, for I must have both foreign and native, but my wife was so well provided at our marriage that she has bought nothing since. Last year I spent fifty yen on clothes.

"Our food costs us about a hundred yen. You know there is never any waste in a Japanese kitchen, and every morsel cooked is eaten.

"Four hundred and sixty-five yen. Yes, that is close to what we spent last year, for my salary is 800 yen a year, and I paid off 200 yen of my debt."

FINE MAPS MADE IN GERMANY

Ancient Printery in Obscure Town Distances the Rest of the World.

Germany has the largest and most famous map-making establishment in the world. It was founded by a poor mapmaker named Perthes in the little town of Gotha more than 120 years ago.

The equipment of the establishment now is surprising. The geographical library of this house contains over 80,000 volumes. It is about twice as large as any similar library in America, and every book is so fully indexed by the card system that all the best information about every mountain, river, cape, or other geographical feature that has been described may be obtained in a few minutes.

This establishment has also a collection of over 150,000 maps. It has all the route surveys of explorers and all the sheets of topographic and other surveys which the nations have procured.

This Gotha house is mentioned here merely because it heads the list of the great map houses. There are a number of others, especially in Germany, France, Scotland, Austria, and Holland, which approximate, if they have not entirely attained, the high standard of the Gotha house.

If we should inspect any of these map plants and see the corps of geographers compiling data for new maps and the busy rooms where the steel and copper engravers, the photographers, the lithographers, the hand colorists, the bookbinders, and others perform their daily tasks we should be impressed with the fact that the production of first-class maps requires a large variety of scientific talent and highly trained technical skill.

The wax process of map production used in nearly all American map houses is not employed in any of the leading European establishments. They do not regard it as a medium through which they can attain the best results.

We need not infer that these map makers ever produce an absolutely perfect map. A cartographic product without a blemish was never made. The reason is that a single misspelling or the slight misdirection of a line is a blunder. One sheet may contain the essence of many books and many maps, and the best that human nature can do is to take every possible precaution, within the limits of its frailty, to tell the truth.

There are famous geographers who study maps more than they do books. Dr. Wagner, the professor of geography in the University of Goettingen, has never been a great traveler, but he is celebrated for his knowledge of regional geography.

A while ago he wrote a very large book on the geography of the earth, in which he said that he had derived the greater part of the material for the book from his study of maps. He was able to do this because in the past half century cartographers have developed to a high degree of perfection the art of presenting a clear and vivid picture of all the geographical conditions of the regions concerned.

A first rate map is a short road to geographical knowledge. Suppose we wish to learn something of the history of the exploration of Africa, which hundreds of explorers have gridironed with their routes. How many scores of volumes we should have to examine if we were to seek this information in books!

But there is a map of Africa in eight large sheets which gives the route of all the explorers who had contributed to our knowledge of Africa up to the time the map was prepared. We see all the discoveries they made, and the colors show the nature of the various regions through which they passed. This map gives a bird's-eye view of the whole great subject of African exploration.

But many maps are very poor, and the public would not buy them if they knew how inaccurate and misleading they are. They are usually the output of craftsmen who work without geographical supervision. There will be less demand for such misinforming products when more school children are taught to distinguish between a good and a poor map.—New York Times.

Save time and money by using The Bee want ads.

Foiled Again.

Jaggsby (reading)—This paper says that alcohol will remove grass stains from linen.

Mrs. Jaggsby—Well, you can't use that as an excuse. Your stomach isn't made of linen; neither has it any grass stains on it.

Trustworthy.

Biggs—Do you consider Gasleigh a reliable man?

Diggs—Sure thing. When he tells you anything you can rely on its not being so.

ECHOES OF THE ANTE ROOM

Ancient Order United Workmen.

North Omaha lodge No. 159 initiated a class of eighteen at its last meeting and will do similarly to a class of thirty on the evening of October 10.

The degree team will give the first of its series of dances for the winter season, October 17, to which all members of the order and Degree of Honor are invited.

The lodge will celebrate its seventeenth anniversary October 14, for which occasion elaborate preparations are being made.

Fraternal Union of America.

Mondamin lodge No. 111 will celebrate its ninth anniversary Monday evening, October 8, at the hall in Patterson block, Seventeenth and Farnam streets. The affair promises to be a very enjoyable one and all members are requested to bring their families with them.

Knights of Pythias.

Triangle lodge No. 54 has relinquished its quarters at Twenty-second and Cuming streets and will hereafter meet on the first and third Monday evenings of each month at its new location in Myrtle hall annex, Continental block, Fifteenth and Douglas streets. The first meeting in the new location will be Monday evening, when the third rank degree will be conferred.

Every month that has five Mondays will signalize a joint social meeting with the Rathbone Sisters, these meetings to be held the fifth Monday nights. The first of these meetings will be held Monday evening, October 29, and the next Monday evening, December 31.

American Yeomen.

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen will hereafter meet the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Patterson hall, Seventeenth and Farnam streets.

Ladies of the Grand Army.

At the last meeting of Garfield circle, No. 11, it was decided to abandon the old society meetings at Hanscom park that have been held with such signal success during the summer months. In their stead it is proposed to hold regular monthly open meetings during the fall and winter months, at which light refreshments will be served and varied social features indulged. Seven new candidates were elected and initiated at the last meeting and two more were balloted upon. Garfield circle is determined to become the ranking circle in the state to point of membership. Mrs. Wolfe was elected vice president to fill the vacancy caused by the former vice president removing from the city. Mrs. Lyon was chosen assistant conductor to fill a vacancy.

Woman's Relief Corps.

Under the orders of the department president, an active campaign of inspection is being inaugurated during the early fall months prior to the annual elections, which take place in December, with a view to increasing the membership of the order. While many of the inspections will be made as far as posible by the department president, a number of special inspectors have been appointed to assist in the work.

Grant corps is meeting with very encouraging success in running the country store on the carnival grounds thus far and before the close of Ak-Sar-Ben they expect to do much better and thereby add very materially to the treasury of the corps.

Woodmen Circle.

Alpha grove, No. 2, has decided to give a series of card parties during the winter on the last meeting night of each month. The grove has secured a special dispensation and proposes to double its membership this season. Sovereign E. Eden has been chosen as deputy, with the special view of increasing the membership during the season. H. B. Parkinson has been elected captain of the new degree team which will be organized and ready for work by the first meeting night in October.

BLIND MAN CHECKER ADEPT

Wonderful Skill of a Philadelphian Who Challenges All Players.

Can you play checkers?

There is a blind man in Philadelphia who can beat you, no matter how well you play. He has defeated Pillsbury, Matthew Priest and half a dozen other professionals despite the fact that he can not see as much as a ray of light and has to follow the game in his mind with the assistance of his finger tips.

John Thompson is the blind champion's name. He lives at 23 North Warnock street, Philadelphia, where many of the most scientific checker players in the United States have called on him and met their Waterloo.

Thompson has a crude little board that was made especially for him, the squares being sunk in the wood. One set of men is square to match the holes and has a little groove on one side. When the men have only a single value these grooves are turned downward, but when they reach the king row the grooves are turned upward.

The other set [illegible] the usual round checkers and with his delicate touch Thompson can distinguish between them as readily as anyone who has the full use of his eyes.

Forty-six years ago Thompson's vision left him. He is totally, absolutely blind. It was about fifteen years ago that he determined to learn to play checkers and had his little board made. The game fascinated him and he has been playing steadily ever since, part of the time professionally.

For several years he has been a regular feature at the Ninth and Arch streets museum and he will play there again this year. He meets all comers and rarely loses a game.

"Oh, it's a beautiful game," he said rapturously to a visitor who called at his house. "There's no end to it. Pillsbury himself admitted to me that there's more in it than there is in chess, and that's a good deal for Pillsbury to say, you know. Poor Pillsbury! He was a good opponent, the kind of opponent that a man likes to meet.

"The one reason that I always had a kindly feeling toward Edgar Allen Poe. He was a friend of checkers, or 'draughts,' as he called them. He said that checkers was undoubtedly the most scientific game on earth."

He talked about the game as though it was a masterpiece of art or music and with unerring accuracy he worked out the problems.

"I could play checkers forever," he exclaimed enthusiastically. "It is a wonderful game. People don't understand it. They think it's a shallow game, but it's deep—deep."—Philadelphia North American.

Perfectly Safe.

Kind Lady—Poor man! I'd give you a dime if I thought you wouldn't use it for the purpose of getting drunk.

The Hobo—Youse needn't worry, ma'am. I can't git drunk on less'n er dollar an' thirty cents.

Nothing But the Truth.

Her Father—What does that young man do who was in the parlor last night?

Pretty Daughter—He's a gentleman of leisure, papa. He lost his job last week.

Not Up to Date.

Tom (sadly)—When I proposed to her she gave me the horse laugh.

Jack—How very old-fashioned! She should have given you the automobile giggle.