

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN EVENTS FOR MONDAY

Great Special Sales of Embroideries, Laces, Wash Fabrics, Muslins, Women's Summer Apparel, Etc.

Embroidery Sale

A Special Purchase of Thousands of Yards of Finest Wide Hand Loom Embroideries

One of the greatest bargains in fine embroidery we have ever offered. These are skirtings, flouncings and corset cover embroideries in the finest nainsooks, batistes and swisses. Some are 18 inches wide and a great many are in widths from 27 to 45 inches—in a regular way they are worth as high as 85c a yard—will go at, per yard

39c

18-Inch Embroideries at 12¹/₂ Yard

Thousands of yards of choice designs in corset cover embroideries of nainsook and cambric—the widths are 18 inches—patterns are fine examples of high class needlework—actually worth twenty-five cents a yard. Monday on great bargain squares, at, per yard

12¹/₂c

Embroideries

Medium and wide edges up to 6 inches wide, also insertions and headings—large assortment on bargain square—values up to 12¹/₂c yard, at, yard

5c

Laces at 2¹/₂c, 5c Yd

French, German and file laces and insertions, also Torchon Point de Paris, etc.—many to match, new designs—worth up to 2¹/₂c, at, yard

2¹/₂c and 5c

Women's Elbow Length Gloves

Long Silk Gloves—16-button length, 2-clasp fasteners—pure Milanese—black, white and pink—worth \$1.00 Monday, go

59c

Long, Pure Milanese Silk Gloves—16-button length—extra heavy silk—double finger tipped, in all the popular shades of brown, tan and blue, also black and white—worth \$2, pair, Monday

98c

Long Lisle Gloves—Pure Milanese 16-button length, black white and tan—all sizes—Celebrated "Fit-Rite" glove—worth \$1.00, at, pair

50c

Underwear Special

A great lot of ladies' sleeveless swiss ribbed vests—in all silk mercerized and fancy yokes—baby Irish and some very nicely trimmed with lace edgings—regular 25c quality—

12¹/₂c

Sale of Ribbons

Remnants of ribbons from a Patterson, N. J., silk mills—heavy silk taffetas and fancy colors, black, white and colors, suitable for hair bows, hat trimmings, etc—worth up to 25c, at, yard

5c-10c-15c

Embroidered Robes Greatly Underpriced

Real hand embroidered fine French batiste [partly made] Robes—skirt bottom hemmed and tucked—actually worth up to \$15.00—at

5⁹⁸

Fine swiss embroidered batiste [partly made] Robes, with 16-inch embroidery flounce, also insertion heading flounce and embroid. ered panels, usual price \$8.50.

2⁵⁰



Store Will Be Closed All Day Saturday
FOURTH OF JULY

Women's Summer Apparel

The New Arrivals in Wash Dresses and Suits



Summer frocks were never so pretty and there never was such a variety of the dainty summery creations displayed in the west as we are now showing.

Lingerie Dresses—Fashion's favorites among all the summer gowns. One piece Princess effects over silk, sheer whites as well as pastel shades, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Specials at \$3.00, \$3.25 and \$3.50.
Charming Lingerie Dresses—Daintily made, at \$10.
Wash Jacket Suits—Whites and colors; 3 specials \$9.98, \$7.50, \$4.98.
New Linen Suits—Two and three piece effects—charmingly trimmed with lace, etc., at \$32.50, \$25 and \$14.85.
Wash Skirts—Linen and reps in whites and colors—\$4.98, \$3.50 and \$2.50.
New Lingerie Waists—Sheer laces etc., three special groups, at \$4.98, \$3.98 and \$2.50.
The New Opera Brand Waists—\$1.50 at

First Glimpse of the Parisian Sensation
THE DIRECTOIRE GOWN
This Stunning New Costume is an Exhibition in Brandeis' 16th Street Show Window.

Special Bargains in Rugs

The Famous English Wilton Rugs—9x12, seamless rug, in rich soft Persian patterns—other houses ask \$60.00—our special price is \$39.
Smith and Sanford Axminster Rugs—9x12 size—light patterns as well as rich, dark, Orientals and conventional effects. \$30 values, 22⁵⁰ at.
Seamless Axminster Velvet Rugs—9x12 size, all bright new patterns, \$25 at.
Brussels Rugs—9x12 in size, a splendid line of rich patterns—very specially priced, 12⁹⁸ at.
Velvet Rugs—9x12 in size, the prettiest of floral patterns, made to sell at \$25, 16⁵⁰ at.

Monday's Specials in Our Busy Section of WHITE GOODS

IN THE BASEMENT

65 Sample Bolts India Linen and Persian Lawn—that are worth up to 25c yard, will go quickly, at yard. 10c
Every Wanted Shade of the Genuine Popular Soisette—Always sells at 25c per yard, at yard. 18c

French Linen Batiste—Looks and washes like pure linen, very desirable for white suits and skirts at per yard. 15c
Our Regular 25c French Piques, Monday, 12¹/₂c
Our regular 25c and 15c grade Irish Linen 29c fine White
Washing, Monday, at, yard. 18c
Finished Suiting—In desirable colors, at, yard. 7¹/₂c

WASH SILK NOVELTIES AND VOILES

Make beautiful dresses and gowns. One entire section devoted to these light, soft and dainty novelties, woven in dots, checks, overshot plaids, jacquard effects, the prices are very special at, per yard. 10c-15c-19c-25c

In Our Great Muslin, Sheet and Pillow Case Dept. Heavy round thread 81-90 seamless bleached Hemstitched Pillow Cases, medium and large sizes, also plain hemmed pillow cases made from excellent quality casing, 18c values, each. 65c
8-90 size nicely hemmed sheets. These seamed sheets are made to wear, regular 59c value, each. 39c

50 Bolts White Cambric—generally sold at 10c yard, not over 15 yards to a customer, 5c
Regular 5c Grade Unbleached Muslin—in mill lengths, on table opposite main muslin dept., yd. 2c
Desirable Lengths 10c and 12¹/₂c Bleached Muslins—Fine and heavy grades, on bargain square opposite Main Muslin Department, yard. 5c
One case 45-36 inch, bleached Pillow Cases, nicely made, would be cheap at 10c, from 8 until 10 A. M., each. 6c

Basement Bargains Monday

Chambray Gingham—all shades of blue—a quality that must be seen to be appreciated—look like Imperial Chambray but much finer woven—no other cotton fabric is more desirable for summer wear—75 bolts, at, yard. 9c
12¹/₂c grade checked and striped white Dimities and Nainsook, very desirable for children's dresses, yard. 5c

Dress Lengths A. F. C. and Red Seal Gingham—on the Bargain Square Monday, at per yard. 5c
French tissues, fine dimities, beautiful dotted and figured swisses, every wanted plain shade and the new colorings, 2c grade, yd. 10c

Skirt lengths, yard wide White Ducking, on bargain square Monday, at yard. 2¹/₂c
Plain and fancy colored Dress Lawns, Batistes and Organdies, regular 15c values, 2 great squares. 5c
One counter of regular 15c Black Batistes—in long lengths—Monday, at yard. 3¹/₂c

BRANDEIS

NEWS OF THE BUSY HOME BUILDERS

SAVING BY BUILDING NOW

Many Contractors Believe Material Will Go Higher Next Year.

BUNGALOWS BECOMING POPULAR

Houses Desirable for the Country Are Also Quite Comfortable in the City, and Omaha Will Have Many.

Now is the appointed time; now is the day of building, according to an Omaha contractor who has sized the state of the material market and the labor market and compared it carefully with what it was last year and what it is likely to be a year hence.

"The one great reason why building operations should be undertaken now or why contracts for supplies should be entered into is that they can be made on more advantageous terms," he said. "Materials can be secured for lower prices, will be delivered more promptly and in a more satisfactory manner than either during 1906 or 1907."

"As a general proposition lumber now is being sold for 10 to 15 per cent less than during last year. In some cases, where trade is supplied, a reduction to that extent has not been made. However, 10 per cent probably represents about the general decline in the retail price of building materials."

The speaker then produced a table showing prices secured by a man who was contemplating building in an Ohio city last year, and figures on the same work exactly secured this year. They are as follows:

	1907	1908	Difference
Masonry and grading	\$1,320	\$944	\$376
Plastering	580	319	261
Plumbing	640	500	140
Heating	750	570	180
Painting	750	500	250

Lumber from \$4 to \$6 a thousand less. These 1907 prices were made during the latter part of last year and the 1908 prices were made this month.

"It is high time," he continued, "that the public informed itself of this state of affairs in order that it may take advantage of it in time and derive very material benefit therefrom for it will probably not last much longer."

When the sums stated above are added it will be seen that total cost of building the house in 1907 would have been \$3,814, while in June, 1908, the cost would be only \$2,771. This is a saving of \$1,043 on the building, or 28 per cent. This is probably an exceptional case and certain it is that all building could not be done now for nearly one-third less than last year. However, it is equally sure that the cost of building is now very materially less than it was last fall. The showing is sufficiently strong to warrant those who contemplate building in investigating the prices and "getting busy" before it is too late.

Bungalows are invading the city. Today there are several of these houses under construction in several parts of the city. They are to be used as homes by their owners. The bungalow is acknowledged primarily a home for the country. It came originally from India, where it was a

modification of the houses in which the natives live. The Anglo-Saxon, comfort loving and luxury seeking, put on his touches of the modern and made it into a most convenient house. Perhaps it is the most convenient dwelling devised by man. It has everything on one floor and there is no need for elevators.

The bungalow is as suitable to the city as to the country, but requires much space, and when real estate is high, men whose

Economical Value of Good Painting

"The cost of painting is always a question which seriously concerns the superintendent. It is a charge against the property which, like insurance, taxes and general repairs, should be apportioned in advance over a series of years. The real estate agent never calls attention to this charge when he tries so hard to show a possible client how little it will cost to maintain a modest little apartment in the city. Taxes are easily apportioned, interest on the investment is a fixed quantity, street and sidewalk and water improvements can all be anticipated and general repairs figured down to a nicety. But painting! That is so far in the future that it is rarely considered by the novice eager to own his home. But at the end of the second year the freshness of the paint is a little dimmed by exposure to wind and storms and by the third season the place begins to look 'generally shabby.' It needs painting to retain its self-respect; but, more than that, it demands paint to prevent 'dry rot' in the very bones of its structure. The insidious work of decomposition attacks the pillar and post and finds its way among the large timbers which are so expensive to replace. To prove this, scrape away the paint of three years old under the cornice, beneath the piazza pillars or beneath the side sheathing. The surprise which will greet the eyes will convince the most sceptical that repainting is badly needed."

"In attempting to figure upon the cost of repainting it is essential that an approximate number of square feet should be ascertained. This is easily obtained by measuring the height and length of the structure and multiplying them together. Painters have rules for this work which they apply somewhat rigidly, always making plenty of allowance for errors. Thus all openings, such as windows and doors, are figured upon as plain surfaces to be covered with paint, although no part of them other than the sills and sides are touched with paint."

Walls that have been painted can be cleaned, provide the paint has not begun to perish. In cleaning a painted wall it is best to have two men working together, one following the other. In this way there is not much risk of spotting or streaking. A stretch of three or four feet is as much as should be done at a time. First dampen the wall with a sponge that has been saturated with clean water. Follow this with soap-suds from castile soap and warm water and apply same with a calcimine brush, scrubbing a little. When the dirt has been softened in this manner scrub with a solution made by boiling the shavings of one pound of castile soap in a half gallon of water, stirring in two pounds of fine bottled whiting, and allow to cool

money is not unlimited naturally turn their attention rather to flats or some other type of dwelling which affords a maximum of interior space upon a minimum of ground space.

The bungalow also requires a willingness of treatment which is not always accorded for the city dwelling. It refuses to conform to the convention of paint and varnish, nor to the smooth exemplification of

Dip a brush into this mixture and scrub, taking care not to scrub harder than is required to remove the dirt. Sponge off immediately with clean, soft water and wipe down with a wet chamois that has been wrung out. Care should be taken that too much water is not used on the wall. The sponge and chamois should be wrung out as often as possible and the water changed quite frequently. The work should be started at the bottom and continued toward the ceiling. The ceiling is then cleaned in a similar manner. When the walls or ceilings are smoky, a little household ammonia added to the soap-suds will add to their efficacy in removing dirt.

It is seldom, indeed, nowadays that a place of any pretensions to completeness is not furnished with what is termed "hard-wood floors," but the great variety of woods now used under this term and the equally varied methods of treatment of these woods furnish material for endless discussion. Shall the floors be of oak or birch, beech or maple, or hard pine? And, indeed, it is not uncommon of late to see some of the softer woods pressed into service for floors, sometimes for supposed economy, sometimes for the color effects which are possible in the softer and more open grained woods, such as cypress, pine or the southern gum wood. None will deny that the wearing quality is of prime importance, but that need not interfere with bringing out the special beauty possessed by the woods themselves—beauty which lies in the grain, the texture, the surface appearance, the natural shading of the natural woods and the effects produced by color treatment in various ways.

It is not so very long since oak was the only wood thought of for hardwood floors. People thought it was the only correct thing. But within a few years many new and surprising effects have been developed from other hard woods or combinations of them, such as maple and the birch and beech woods from Michigan forests.

For dark rich effects oak has no equal. The house of our English ancestors were of oak and in some cases even their sacred edifices and the test of time shows them after a lapse of several hundred years remaining sound, sometimes outlasting the stone and brick with which these structures have been repaired. The American white oak concerns us more than any other. It grows in dense forests, has a straight trunk sometimes reaching fifty or sixty feet without branches and often four and five feet in diameter. Its bark is rather smoother than that of other species and of a lighter color from which it takes its name and is not from the color of the wood, as is commonly supposed. Oak is cut into boards in two different

the mason's art. Like the wild forest or the barren cliff to which it traces its origin, demands to be wild and rough.

A form of house coming into popularity, however, might be called the semi-bungalow, that is a building modeled on bungalow lines, but somewhat elaborated in certain features. This adaptation is just as picturesque as the old-time bungalow, but has a number of modern conveniences added. The fact that all the rooms are on one floor and that everything is most convenient and that the house is more roomy, these are some of the reasons for the present popularity of the bungalow.

ways, known as plain and quarter sawn. The plain sawed shows an extremely coarse and common figure, while quarter sawing develops a beautiful grain, the surface of which does not check in drying nor warp as does the plain sawed lumber. Quarter sawed oak is, of course, quite expensive on account of the waste of material, but the advantage to appearance and durability can scarcely be overestimated.

Maple is very dense and hard and takes a beautiful polish. Its light cheery coloring is most effective where light color schemes are used and for bed room floors is par excellence. With but a protective finish applied some maple is almost ivory in tone and is a perfect background for dainty boudoir rugs in soft colorings. An upstairs maple floor is recalled, which was in such perfect condition as to occasion remark, having been finished with floor stain two years before and not since touched except the ordinary dust. Truth compels the further explanation that the finish had three months in which to harden perfectly before a foot trod upon it.

Beech and birch are used considerably and they not only answer the demand of durability but are susceptible of a beautiful finish, and will receive a variety of color stains. A birch floor really demands a stain as its natural shading is so varied as to produce an unpleasant striped effect if laid alone, unless more carefully selected and matched up than usually happens. Mahogany stains seem best adapted to it.

Beech takes an excellent walnut stain, and will also receive a green Flemish tinge, making it appropriate for use with the almost universal green color schemes now in vogue. The possibilities and combinations are endless in the worker in wood and our modern parquet floors are a rival to the more expensive tile and mosaic. The first thing, of course, is to be sure your flooring is of the best quality of its kind and too much stress cannot be laid on unimpaired finishing. With the end almost in sight it is so hard to wait to get into the new house where it looks all right. But to have a permanent finish to our floors we must have time. The wax or varnish should be put on in thin even coats, and allowed to thoroughly harden before a second coat is applied. Two weeks is not too long to allow for the finishing of the floors, though it is often allowed but three or four days. The wax finish for floors gives a rich even surface and is not more difficult to maintain than other finishes. Oil is not to be thought of where beauty is a consideration. It darkens the floors, holds the dust to it and has no finished surface.

CAN DO HIS OWN COOKING

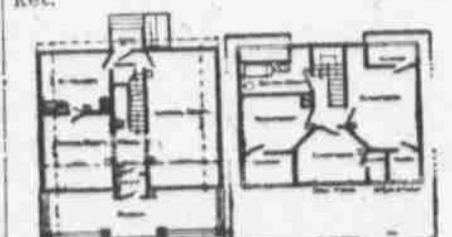
Answer to Man Who Sues Railroad for Bad Food in Grading Camp.

If a member of a railroad construction gang does not like the food dished out at the camp cafe, it is up to him to buy his own cooking outfit and be his own chef. This substantially is the position of a jury in Judge Troup's court, which returned a verdict for the Union Pacific in the suit in which Austin Braun sued the railroad for \$2,000, claiming that drying out camp conditions at the construction camp at Rizer, Wyo., was responsible for him taking typhoid fever.

Rizer claimed the food that was given him was fly bitten and that no provision was made to keep flies out of the eating tent. He also complained that the water was hauled from a river some distance from camp and allowed to stand until it became infected. The defense asserted Braun was overfastidious about his eating and that if he was dissatisfied he could have prepared his own meals.

COTTAGE PLANS

My monthly building magazine, the Journal of Modern Construction, is devoted largely to the designing and erecting of large and small houses. It is a large size magazine 9x12 and 32 pages per issue. Each number contains the working scale plans of a design consisting of 4-inch to the foot, floor plans and all elevations. Also an itemized bill of Lumber and Mill Work. Articles by leading writers on up-to-date topics leading to a monthly discussion of New Building Materials coming on the market.



FLOOR PLAN OF DESIGN NO. 1. The Blue Print Plans for the series of cottage home I am now running in this paper can be secured through a wonderful \$2.00 subscription offer. I am now making to the above magazine, Journal of Modern Construction. Send 25c for a copy of my Book of 45 cottage plans which gives the full details of offer.

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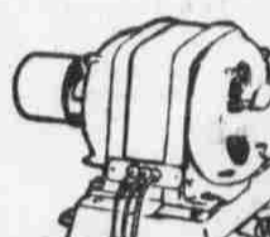
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Omaha Electric Light & Power Co.

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