

# BRANDEIS BOUGHT FROM GLUCK (New York)

## The Entire 5th Avenue Dressmaker's Stock

(THE FIRM HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS)

**WE** paid cash for this stock and secured it at just a fraction of its actual cost to import. We announce positively the most wonderful bargains ever offered at a dressmaker's sale.

**MONDAY**



**THIS** tremendous stock came from one of the most famous and fashionable dressmakers on Fifth Avenue. It includes all the exquisite silks, dress goods, trimmings, laces, etc., expressly imported for Fall 1908.

### SILKS FROM THE DRESS-MAKING STOCK

In this fashionable dressmaking stock is the finest collection of imported silk stuffs ever shown in a sale of this kind. Stunning exclusive silks for reception and calling gowns, also for party gowns and street costumes. Many admirably adapted for gowns for the Ak-Sar-Ben ball.

**Imported Silks, Positively Worth to \$10 Yard.**

Satin Majestique and Satin Directoire—Mousseline Duchesse—beautiful Cameo Taffetas from hand looms—Armure Crystal, with alternating Persian and satin stripes—Roman and Warp Print Pompadour broche—Persian Tinsels—Satin Damasse—Hollow Cut Satin Velours—Hand Painted Satins—Louis XIV Satin Panels—Plain and Fancy Silk Suitings—all on sale for the first time Monday—

**50c, \$1.00 AND \$1.50 Yd.**

### THE FINEST IMPORTED DRESS GOODS

From the Dress-Making Stock

This stock includes thousands of yards of the highest grade tailor suitings, chiffon broadcloths, English suitings, specially selected abroad—satin barred and striped Lama cloth—swell Tamise suitings—Herringbone novelties—fancy chevron suitings—beautiful plain and fancy barred satin Prunellas—imported drap cashmere with alternating satin stripes—silk and wool suitings—Marquissettes—French Voiles—worth as high as \$5.00 a yard—your choice Monday, at yard—

**69c and \$1 Yard**

### Laces and Trimmings FROM THE DRESSMAKERS' STOCK

This dressmaking stock contained the very highest grade of laces and dress trimmings.

**Real Princess Laces, Real Cluny Laces, Real Crochet Laces**

High grade foreign novelties—elegant separable Venise Applique in garden and medallion effects—rich silk embroidered laces and bands—novelty silk laces and insertions, filet lace bands and galloons—rich gold lace in festoons and bands.

The highest grade trimming novelties in silk embroidered appliques and bands—novelty filet bands—Persian bands, etc.—Laces and Trimmings that are worth as high as \$4.00 a yard, at yard—

**39c-69c-98c**

### All the Imported Gowns, Evening Coats and Tailored Suits from the Dressmaker's Stock

This Fifth Avenue Dressmaker's Stock included many beautiful gowns, coats and suits, designed expressly for the most fashionable New York Trade. Every one is in the latest style. We offer them at amazingly reduced prices.

A White and Blue Evening Coat, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$175, at	\$49	A fine imported Evening Gown, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$100, at	\$100
A pink silk net Evening Gown, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$150, at	\$49	A light tan Evening Coat, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$45, at	\$39
A rose colored suit, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$125, at	\$55	A green Velvet Costume, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$135, at	\$39
One checked Tailor Suit, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$85, at	\$39	One blue Velvet Party Coat, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$90, at	\$39
A rose colored Taffeta Dress, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$100, at	\$35	A pink Lilac Costume, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$155, at	\$59
A black Evening Coat, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$150, at	\$49	One black Net Gown, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$125, at	\$49
One green Tailored Suit, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$90, at	\$39	One imported striped Silk Dress, 5th Avenue Dressmaker's price \$85, at	\$35

### IN OUR GREAT BASEMENT

Unusual Values for Monday in the

### Greatest Sheet and Pillow Case Dept. in the West

Genuine Ulica or Whitehome Special Sheets for Hotels, room-50c Quality Sheets—72-90 size, Sheets—Size 81-90 with 2 or ing apartments, etc. specially improved seams, heavy grade, 3 inch hem, 69c made to wear—size 81x90—75c value, for each 59c at

Several well known brands plain and hem-stitched pillow cases, medium and large sizes, 18c values, each 12 1/2c Yard wide muslin and cambric off the bolt Monday at the regular counter, up to 8c values, yard 5c

### Cotton Batting and Materials for Making Comforts

3 and 4-pound hand Best grade, 36-inches wide, silkline in plain colors and floral patterns, in factory lengths, yd. 3 1/2c  
65c-85c-95c  
Regular 10c size 8-ounce cotton bats, each 5c  
Finest imported French sateens, regular 25c grade, factory lengths, yd. 15c  
36 and 40 inch wide sateen in factory lengths, 15c kind, at, yard 9c  
Heavy floral cretonnes, dark styles for making good serviceable comforts, 10c values in factory lengths, yard 6c  
16-ounce roll good cotton, worth 15c, at 10c

### New Arrivals in Up-To-Date Goods—Specially Priced

Bordered and Fancy Printed Flannelette—washable cotton suitings patterns, like \$1.00 and \$1.50 wool novelties, soft and warm velvet flannels—off the bolt, per yard 10c-12 1/2c  
Very Best Outing Flannel, will not disappoint after being made into a garment, medium, light and dark patterns, yard 8 1/2c

Pretty Persian and staple styles waist and dress flannelette, should sell at 15c yard, factory lengths, at, yd. 7 1/2c  
Dress lengths 12 1/2c Scotch and chambray gingham, the bolt, right weight for fall wear, 19c value received, yard 7 1/2c

### Forenoon Only

Full standard comforter and dress prints, 10 to 20 yard lengths, fast colors, new lot, at, yard 4c

### Afternoon Only

Beginning at 1:30—15c grade English long cloth—equal to or better than Fruit, Lonsdale or Wamsutta—15 yard limit, at, yard 5c

**BRANDEIS**

### Brandeis Fall Millinery



The correct new hats for fall are seen in scores and scores of charming designs at Brandeis. The large flat hat, nuge in size and indelibly smart in style treatment is a favorite innovation.

### The Directoire Hat at \$10

Large satin hats in black, white, new blues, toupes, and other shades—artistically trimmed with fringed scarf caught with fancy buckle. Just the smart hat for present wear, at \$10

### New Line of Lace Curtains, Portieres

The best and most complete assortment we have ever shown. We have added many new lines.

Brussels Curtains—3 yards long, 40 inches wide—good heavy net, at \$3.50  
Real Arabian and Marie Antoinette Curtains—will wear and wash well \$4.98-5.98  
Duchess and Irish Point Curtains—our own importation, most stores sell at up to \$18, our price 9.98  
Cluny Curtains—We have hundreds of pairs, all mounted on extra heavy net, white and Arabian, at \$250-750  
Nottingham Curtains—Thousands of pairs, in white Arabian and ecru, pair 68c up to \$4.98  
Full Size Couch Covers—New fall line, at each 98c

### The New Fall Carpets and Rugs

We are ready to supply the homes of Omaha with the best rugs and carpets at lower prices than any other western house offers them. Our stock is larger and more complete than ever before and we show many rich new patterns that are exclusive with Brandeis.

Amminster Rugs—9x12—new fall styles that are sold elsewhere for \$30.00, at \$22.50	Brussels Rugs—9x12 and seamless, the best quality—usually sell for \$22.50, at \$14.98	9x12 Wilton Velvet Rugs—A splendid variety of floral designs worth \$25.00, at \$18.50	9x12 Seamless Wilton Rugs—A handsome new pattern—\$35.00 values, will go at \$22.50
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Tapstry Brussels Rugs—Make excellent dining room and bed room rugs. It is a special bargain, \$9.98  
We show the best grades of rugs in all sizes—velvet rugs—tapstry rugs, Wilton rugs—wool and fiber rugs.  
Our carpet section is complete with the newest of Wiltons, Amminsters, Velvets, Brussels and Ingrains. You can actually save money on every yard of carpet if you buy Brandeis.

We Sell the Famous Room Size English Wilton Rugs at \$30—These rugs are in soft rich patterns and are all seamless. Other stores sell this grade at \$55.00 to \$60.00. Over seventy-five patterns. No seams to wear out.

### Hair Goods Dept.

Second Floor  
This is the largest hair department in the west. Everything in natural human hair in every shade. The lowest prices at all times. Beautiful Natural Wavy Switches, 24 in. long, 2 oz. an \$8 value, Monday and Tuesday at \$4.98  
Jenice Puffs—6 inch set, first quality, at \$3  
Our shampooing, manicure, hair dressing and massage treatments—all given by expert operators.

### DRUG SPECIALS MONDAY

25c Creme Marquis 9c	25c Mme. Yale's Antiseptic Sol 17c
25c Dr. Graves Tooth Pow 12c	25c Hydrocyanic Peroxide 4c
25c Eozodont Liquid 15c	50c Syrup of Fig 4c
25c Laxative Nail Polish 15c	25c Pond's Extract 30c
25c Imported Rice Powder 14c	50c Sarsaparilla 25c
25c Java Rice Powder 15c	\$1 Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound 80c
50c Borax 40c	\$1.00 Green Mountain Remedial 90c
75c Pomphrey's Massage 49c	25c Lane's Tea 25c
40c Colgate's or Williams' Shaving Soap 50c	
10c Liqueur Soap 50c	
10c Pear's Unscented Soap 10c	
1 lb. 20 Mule Team Borax 75c	
25c Toilet Soap 15c	
25c Castle Soap, per lb. 15c	
We sell Patent Medicines at cut prices	
25c Listerine 23c	

**BRANDEIS**

### BIG MONEY IN ELK MEAT

Prize Food of Epicures Commands Fancy Prices.

### POSSIBILITIES OF DEER FARMING

Department of Agriculture Tells How the Animals May be Bred and the Market Stocked with Domesticated Venison.

Imaginative city folk who love to talk about the joys of farming and plan to raise very profitable crops of recondite commodities, like squabs, turtles, frogs' legs and ginseng, will be pleased to learn that there is big money in a deer farm. The stately antlered creature that stalk about zoo inclosures may be kept in a pasture not like so many cows and trained to answer the familiar call, "Co-boss." A magnificent ornament to any farm, performing in life a variety of useful services, besides giving their owner a reputation of opulence, they are worth as much as \$20 a pound when transformed into venison. They breed rapidly and are about as indifferent to diet as the goat, so that most any suburbanite might keep a few pastured on the vacant real estate in his neighborhood.

seeking models and the aid to paragraphers on country sheets desirous of making shocking puns. There is but one slight drawback to raising deer for the market, as an eminent counterfeiter once remarked to his friends: "It's easy to make the stuff, but the job is to 'shove it.'"  
**Drawbacks to Overcome.**  
A harsh and unfeeling statute prohibits the sale of venison in most states. The mere keeping of deer in captivity or their transportation is also widely forbidden. However, such a drawback does not appeal to the hopeful expert of the biological survey, who thinks that venison, "being a favorite with epicures," must and will be emancipated from the restrictions of antiquated statutes. Once the people understand the needs of epicurean taste they will rise up in their might and demand that venison be put on the free list with terrapin and chuck steak. The sufferings of sylvanites deprived of their deer sirloin out of season has reached an almost intolerable stage. A paternal government extends its sympathy to them, and tells them that "venison may be roasted, broiled, pan-broiled or used for making stews," while the "steak, to be at its best, should be eaten as soon as possible after it is cooked."  
The term deer is meant to include the whole family of elk, caribou, moose and other species. To raise them for profit does not imply their complete domestication, it is stated. They may be kept in large preserves with natural surroundings. But the farmer should aim at the ultimate domestication of the animals. Special sections of the country are adapted to the different species of deer. The elk, of which there are some 30,000 at large in Wyoming and in Yellowstone park, produces a good quality of venison. It is both a browsing and a grazing animal. The male is poly-

gamous and a ferocious fighter in the breeding season. A Mr. Russ of Arkansas has a herd of thirty-four elk. They have a range in the Ozarks on rough land covered with hardwood forest and abundant underbrush. The animals constitute themselves a forest improvement association by clearing out part of the thicket. They feed on buds and leaves to a height of eight feet, destroying all growths of that size. They are more useful for clearing purposes than goats, for they browse higher. Goats, however, eat closer to the ground. Therefore, a partnership between goats and elk, which get along well together, is recommended for taming the wilderness and fitting it for agriculture.  
**Care and Cost.**  
The increase of elk under demonstration is equal to that of cattle. The weight of an adult ranges from 600 to 1,500 pounds, and the percentage of dressed meat is greater than with cattle. Mr. Russ says that elk meat can be produced in many sections of the country at less cost a pound than beef, mutton or pork, while quotations for venison range between 40 cents and \$1.20 a pound. Large areas of rough and unproductive lands, as in the Ozarks and the Alleghenies, could be used for raising elk. A valuable quality of the elk is his natural enemy to dogs and wolves. A few elk in a 1,000-acre pasture for cattle, sheep and goats will absolutely protect these animals from all wolfish intruders. It might be added that the elk will sometimes not even let their owner intrude. A four-foot woven wire fence is said to be sufficient to confine a herd, and the cost of a good elk fence, where lumber for posts is cheap in \$200 a mile. It is not expensive to stock a preserve. Surplus animals from zoological parks and private estates have been sold as low as \$20 a head.

Wild bull elk should be kept in a strong inclosure.  
A Washington breeder who began raising deer in 1874 sells the animals for breeding purposes, the bucks bringing \$9 each and the does \$5. He feeds corn and a mixture of bran and meat, also wild forage in summer. The animals prefer the ranker weeds to the choicest grass. An Iowa deer farmer plants weeds of all kinds to supply his stock with the cattail diet which they prefer. A Missouri farmer with a herd of Virginia deer says that no domestic animal except the goat requires so little feed and attention. The greatest expense is the fencing, and it is a troublesome matter to bring up the fawns as pets. The St. Louis Park and Agricultural company has 1,400 deer and elk in a 5,000-acre preserve in Tazewell county, Missouri, and the Otzinschson Rod and Gun club has nearly 2,000 deer in its 4,000-acre park in Clinton county, Pennsylvania. The latter represent the natural increase from ninety animals in six years.—New York Tribune.  
**THERE'S MOSS ON HIS HOUSE**  
Indiana Man Puts the Painter on the Shelf Until Bryan is Elected.  
"As the world grows older new and unlooked for combinations are constantly being made. It has often been said that "politics make strange bedfellows," but the most remarkable case of political "bundling" is reported from Washington township, Cass county, Ind. Whether or not the house of George W. Burkhardt, one of the wealthy farmers of America, is to time and cause every one of them to vote for the commoner, else, like Othello, they will find their "occupation gone," or, at least, will be working on short fur, anti-house painting associations will be

family and neighbors of Burkhardt, at least. The reason for this is that the really fine and valuable house of the farmer is fast going to ruin for lack of paint. A circumstance that greatly embarrasses his daughters and disgusts his neighbors, to whom the weather-beaten and seamy structure has become an eyesore.  
Burkhardt is an ardent Democrat, and upon the defeat of "sixteen-to-one" twelve years ago registered a solemn vow that he would not paint his house until that great commoner, William J. Bryan, was elected president of the United States. When the fearful vow was made the house was in good condition as regards paint, but the rain and sun of twelve years have wrought sad havoc with it.  
The interesting feature of the matter is that Farmer Burkhardt's house painting has become a political issue in Washington township, many bets being made as to whether or not George will call in a painter and have his house repainted. So intense is the interest that some of the neighbors have expressed their intention of voting against their fixed political principles, for Bryan, that the home of Burkhardt may be saved to the family.  
This opens up a new line of thought and suggests a plan that ought to insure the accomplishment of two great ends, viz., the election of Mr. Bryan and the painting of Burkhardt's house. Let all of his followers who are so fortunate as to possess a house enter into an agreement not to paint their walls until Bryan sits in the White House. This would bring the painters of America to time and cause every one of them to vote for the commoner, else, like Othello, they will find their "occupation gone," or, at least, will be working on short fur, anti-house painting associations will be

speedily formed in all sections of the land and the various political unions brought into camp. For campaign purposes this ought to prove as effective as the old plan of "painting the town red." In the meantime it is to be hoped that the movement will not spread so as to include the other branches of the building trade.—Indianapolis Star.  
**ONE SOURCE OF HUMAN ILLS**  
Unknown Ravages of the Well Known "Doughnut, Otherwise "The Sinker."  
We have long known that a little doughnut is a dangerous thing, especially if it be of the "sinker" persuasion and bent on troubling the line of one's alimentary canal. This is so well established, as a matter of fact, that we take it no one who has ever partaken of this variety of food will care to dispute it in the slightest.  
With all its faults, however, we have never noticed anything in connection with the doughnut's pernicious activities that led us to believe it a hostile agent while operating outside one's anatomy until the sad case of a Youngstown (Ohio) woman recently fell beneath our eyes. This victim of one of the doughnut's deadly habits now lies in a hospital, mangled and bruised, as the result of a "sinker" exploding a few days ago, which unhappy and disastrous event took place just as the unfortunate woman was preparing to carry a plate of them in for her family supper. We do not know what caused the doughnut to blow up, but how up it did, and nearly killed the good housewife in consequence.  
We think we shall have to class the doughnut as strictly "N. G." Why one should ever be called into existence is hard to question, but it is equally hard to see for right-thinking people to understand

Not only are they dangerous to eat, but they even explode on occasions and inflict serious and unmerited damage on innocent bystanders of benton and friendly inclination. The only thing about one of these melancholy concoctions that may be guaranteed not to cause trouble in the home, is that it is the most nutritious and least terrifying factor in a doughnut's composition. If doughnuts were nothing but holes, they would be all right. As it is, however, they are misfits in the world, and ought to be abolished.  
We incline to think the railroad restaurant keepers and the quick lunch proprietors are going to be called to judgment some day on account of the doughnut. No telling how many high crimes and misdemeanors may be traced to this unassailable compound with which impatient and unthinking customers are wont to satisfy hunger! But when they get to exploding and maiming innocent bystanders, it is high time to call a halt, and either its nature be reformed or the doughnut cut out altogether.—Washington Herald.  
**Chicago's Municipal Cow.**  
Chicago has a municipal cow—not the treasury kind that holders love so dearly to milk, but a real, sure enough Hoosier. She was bought by a woman health department inspector, Dr. Caroline Heeger, to produce pure milk for desperately sick babies in a crowded tenement district, and, according to reports, this latest Chicago experiment in municipal ownership has been a great success. "I purchased the cow for the department," said Dr. Heeger. "I told Commissioner Evans I needed a cow to save the lives of the sick babies out by way, and he told me to buy one as I did. Some friends of mine are taking care of her, milking her and taking the milk direct to the sick infants. It doesn't go through a dozen hands before it reaches the babies. We get enough milk to supply the babies of fourteen families."