

SPECIAL SALES at BRANDEIS STORES

For Saturday we offer great groups of women's ready-to-wear apparel in newest fall styles to sell at great sacrifices. It is a splendid opportunity for visiting delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention and for Omaha women as well to buy wearing apparel at about one-half the regular prices.



EXTRA SPECIAL

A BIG PURCHASE OF 600 WOMEN'S

Wool Dresses

WORTH UP TO \$17.50 AT \$10

These dresses are very stylish this season and this purchase includes all the newest styles and features for 1909. Smartly made of serges, broadcloths, tricots, chevriots and henriettas.

Every new and popular color for fall and winter is represented. Some are braid trimmed or embroidered. Others are self strapped. Many have lace yokes. These stunning dresses were made to sell at \$15.00 and \$17.50—600 to select from Saturday, at—

\$10

SPECIAL SALE OF WOMEN'S Long Black Coats

The long fitted effects—new hip trimmed and pleated styles—The tailoring is beautiful. Scores of new arrivals, at—

\$15, \$19, \$25 and \$35



SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Choice of One Great Lot Women's Suits

Latest Fall Styles

WORTH UP TO \$30 AT \$15

Every one in this lot is a high grade tailored suit—many are samples. Every popular style of the fall season is included. High grade, well tailored fabrics and the pretty colors—some are beautifully trimmed and others are plain tailored in those stunning graceful lines so popular this season. The 3/4 and 7/8 length coats and pleated skirts. Positively worth \$25.00 and \$30.00 each. Your choice Saturday on second floor, at...

\$15

Misses' Brownell Suits

The smartest novelty of the season for girls and misses. They are in the new colors—A special, at...

\$10

Women's Sweater Coats

In whites, reds, grays, etc., various lengths—all styles and sizes, at \$2.50 \$2.98 and \$3.98

Children's Cloaks

Long cloaks, well tailored, pretty, girlish styles, worth up to \$17.50, at...

\$10



Women's Fall Footwear

The newest styles, the most reliable goods and by far the best values in Omaha.

Hundreds of pairs of our special medium priced shoes, including all new, up-to-date lasts in all the new dull and patent leathers—all strictly new fall styles—patent leathers, gun metals, cloth tops, etc., at...

\$2.50

Women's Shoes

Over 50 new styles to select from. You pay \$1 less for every pair here at—

\$3 and

\$3.50



Red Cross Shoes

New styles and new leathers. A shoe that is always comfortable and needs no breaking in.

CUT PRICES—DRUGS AND TOILET GOODS

- \$1.00 Traveling Cases49c
- 25c Sanitol Tooth Powder14c
- 15c Chamols9c
- 25c Lilac Talcum9c
- 15c Liquezone Soap5c
- 5 cakes of Ivory Soap10c
- 10c Williams Shaving Soap5c

- 50c Java Rice, Powder20c
- 25c Salsolite Rice Powder14c
- 50c Crabapple Blossom, per oz.20c
- 50c White Rose, per oz.20c

PATENT MEDICINES

- 50c Milk's Emulsion29c
- 50c Syrup of Figs45c
- \$1.00 Smith's Green Mountain Renovator59c
- \$1.00 Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey59c
- \$1.00 Lydia Pinkham's Compound59c

CIGARS

- 5c Hoffmannettes, 3 for10c
- 5c Owls, 3 for10c
- 5c Little Chancellors, 4 for15c

TOILET ARTICLES

- 25c Colgate's Tooth Paste20c
- 25c Rubifoam19c
- 25c Colgate's Tooth Powder15c
- 25c Satin Skin Cream19c
- \$1.20 Pompetan Massage79c
- 50c Ingram's Milk Weed Cream39c

Hallow'e'en Novelties

Everything for Hallow'e'en parties and Hallow'e'en decoration—Pumpkin lanterns, skull lanterns, devils' head lanterns and black cats at 6c and10c. Pumpkin torches and pumpkin horns, 3c-10c. Hallow'e'en snapping bon bones with paper caps and mottoes, at35c-50c.

Next Monday Is Our Wall Paper Sale

The biggest bargains in wall paper ever offered in Omaha Monday in our Wall Paper Department. High grade papers at less than half price. Watch for later announcements.

BIG SATURDAY SALES IN BRANDEIS BASEMENT

Women's and Misses' SWEATER COATS. Very special, in all sizes \$1.25

Women's Fall SKIRTS. New styles for 1909, black and colors, great special \$2.98

Children's Bearskin COATS. All the pretty colors in various sizes \$1.50

Women's SHOES, vicid kid, patent calf and box calf, worth to \$3, at \$1.59 and \$1.98

Extra fine Soft Fleece Lined UNDERWEAR for Misses and Children, worth 25c, at 39c

Women's Fleece Lined UNION SUITS, worth up to 59c, at 39c and 25c

Men's \$3 SHOES, all sizes, new styles, plain or patent leather, \$1.59 and \$1.98

Men's \$10 and \$12.50 OVER-COATS and Suits, worsted Suits and Over-coats, with protector collar \$6.50

ROSTER OF NEW GAME LAWS

Features of New Legislation Enacted by Thirteen States.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE GAME BAG

Changes in Seasons Make Protection More Complete—Game Preserves and Refuges Greatly Extended.

The game legislation enacted this year is more important than that of any previous year, according to the Department of Agriculture, which has undertaken to keep the public informed of the numerous yearly changes in the game laws of the country. Regular legislative sessions were held in all of the states except seven, and special sessions were held in Alabama and Ohio. That the interest in game preservation is growing year by year is shown by the fact that game bills were under consideration at all the regular sessions and also at extra sessions in some of the states. New game laws were adopted by Idaho, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Manitoba, and commissions to codify the game laws were provided for in California, Maryland and New Jersey. Protection of non-game birds was extended by the adoption of the so-called model law in Oklahoma and North Dakota and by important amendments in California, while Illinois, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and West Virginia, protection was removed from a number of predatory birds without proper discrimination between injurious and beneficial species.

Moves to Prevent Poach

Among the noteworthy features of the year's legislation were certain provisions for game refuges and parks; the protection accorded Hungarian partridges in a dozen or more states, rendered necessary by large importations of these birds during

the last year; and the rapid increase in popularity of the alien game shown by the doubling of the number of states adopting this provision. Several novel provisions were adopted among which were the authorization given to governors as a result of the severe forest fires of 1908, to suspend the hunting season in time of drought in Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, and in New York to prohibit camping, hunting or fishing on lands in the forest preserve counties. Equally important were the provisions making state game refuges of all state parks in Massachusetts and all state parks and national forests in Minnesota, acquiring Reservoir, Tennessee, as a public fishing and hunting preserve, requiring persons in Pennsylvania intending to establish deer parks to drive off wild deer before enclosing their lands; and laws providing for feeding big game during severe winter weather in Colorado and Wyoming. Mention should be made, also, of the measures prohibiting the use of silencers in Maine, North Dakota and Washington; the baiting of waterfowl in Illinois; and the burning of tules in Oregon between March and September, the last as a precaution for nesting waterfowl; and a West Virginia provision for a reciprocal license exemption by owners of adjoining lands under written agreement.

Changes in Seasons

The most notable changes in seasons were several giving added protection to big game and some important species of game birds and a few reopening seasons for deer. Complete protection was given antelope in Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming (the prohibiting killing of antelope everywhere in the United States except in Washington); elk and sheep in Oregon; deer in Colorado, Missouri and Oregon; cow moose in Nevada, South Dakota; doves in Montana; quail in Nebraska; and quail, sheep and antelope in several counties in Utah, where shooting was prohibited in Massachusetts and North Dakota and extended two weeks in Indiana, Nevada and Oregon, three weeks in Nebraska, and the open season extended from January 1 to March 1 in Idaho. Protection was afforded waterfowl in Oklahoma, black brant in California,

geese and brant in Massachusetts, and shore birds in Illinois, New Mexico and Oregon. A season for shore birds, geese and brant was opened in spring in Washington. After being closed continuously for several years, a short season was opened for deer (bucks only) in New Jersey and Oklahoma, and for does in Nevada and Vermont.

Checking Exports of Game

The tendency to increase restrictions on the export of game is shown in the last year's legislation by the action of Iowa, West Virginia and Wyoming in joining the ranks of states which prohibit all shipment of game from the state. Iowa formerly permitted the export of shore birds and quail, West Virginia of shore birds and waterfowl and Wyoming of all game birds. Every state west of the Mississippi river now prohibits the export of all its protected game. In the matter of marketing game raised in captivity the trend is toward removing restrictions, and the year's legislation includes the passage of provisions by New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and British Columbia extending the privilege of exporting, under suitable restrictions, certain game, chiefly pheasants, reared in confinement.

Illinois prohibited sale of shore birds

Illinois prohibited sale of shore birds taken in the state and restricted the privilege of selling imported game in the open season to game legally captured. North Dakota included waterfowl and several species of upland birds in the list of those which cannot be sold at any time; Massachusetts, pheasants, and New Hampshire, quail. New Hampshire also limited the sale of deer to two seasons, and Manitoba further restricted the sale of ducks. On the other hand, North Dakota permitted the sale of hides of big game (formerly prohibited), and Oklahoma of hides, heads and horns of big game. An important measure adopted by British Columbia authorizes the lieutenant governor in council to alter or extend sale season.

Bag Limits Reduced

In most of the states changes were made in bag limits, and in some instances they were materially reduced. As a result of the modification of the deer limit the only states which now have a limit of more than two deer a season for one hunter are: Arizona, Florida, Montana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and the Province of British Columbia. Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia have no limit on deer. British Columbia reduced its bag limit on caribou, sheep and goats. The most noteworthy changes in the bag limits on birds were in relation to waterfowl. Montana and New Mexico established a limit of twenty in place of an

unrestricted bag, and California, Colorado, Oregon, South Dakota and Manitoba made reductions in the bag formerly allowed. California and Oregon also curtailed the shore bird bag limit, and West Virginia placed a limit for the first time on ruffed grouse (six a day) and wild turkeys (two a day, six to season). Illinois adopted an unusual provision allowing boys under 12 only one-half the regular bag limit.

Many Adopt License System

The growing popularity of the license system is shown by the prominent part it occupies in the legislation of the year. All the states except Arkansas and Georgia now require nonresident hunters; three-fourths of the states license residents, and about one-half license aliens. License legislation was enacted for the first time in Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma; resident licenses were established in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, West Virginia, Iowa, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Nevada, and alien licenses in a dozen or more states. Utah established an alien license of \$100. Manitoba reduced its \$100 license to \$50, and Pennsylvania prohibited aliens from hunting in the state. Nonresident license fees were increased in Delaware from \$5 to \$10, in Illinois and Missouri from \$15 to \$25, and in the bird license fee of South Dakota from \$10 to \$25, and resident license fees in Connecticut from \$1.50 to \$2.50, in Missouri from \$2.50 to \$5, and in North Dakota from 75 cents to \$1. Apparently the only reductions were the lowering of nonresident license fees in Colorado from \$25 to \$18, and in Utah \$10 to \$5, and the fees of residents in Missouri from \$2.50 to \$5, and in North Dakota from 75 cents to \$1. Apparently the only reductions were the lowering of nonresident license fees in Colorado from \$25 to \$18, and in Utah \$10 to \$5, and the fees of residents in Missouri from \$2.50 to \$5, and in North Dakota from 75 cents to \$1.

Extending Game Preserves

The larger funds now available for game protection, chiefly as a result of a license system, have made it possible for several states to develop their departments, and to pay increased salaries. Several changes in salaries were made during the year. The new warden in South Dakota receives \$1,500, the commissioner in Missouri has been allowed \$1,200 extra and his living expenses as superintendent of the game farm, and the salaries of the chief game officials have been raised in Vermont to \$1,500, in West Virginia to \$1,200, in Idaho and Wisconsin to \$2,000, in Missouri to \$2,300 and in New York to \$4,000.

An important feature of the new laws was the provision made by several states for the establishment of game preserves and game refuges. Massachusetts provided for making game refuges of all

state parks; New York made an appropriation for the purchase of state game farm; Minnesota enacted two bills making all state parks and national forests within its boundaries game refuges; Wyoming established a game preserve in the Big Horn mountains, and memorialized congress to donate certain lands on the Grbe Ventre river; Idaho created a state game refuge on the Payette river and a small park, known as "Hexburn Park," on the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, and California modified its law relating to state game refuges, and created a new refuge on the Pinnacles National forest in San Benito county.—Boston Transcript.

TOLD IN MOVING PICTURES

Surgery, Agriculture, Metallurgy and Other Lessons Taught by Them.

Moving pictures are now, or within the near future will be, applied to the teaching of botany, metallurgy, biology, the science of agriculture, and surgery, and thus do away with the necessity of vivisection for teaching purposes. This plan was announced by John Collier, general secretary for the national board of moving picture censorship, at one of the regular after-school socialistic discussions of the Church of the Ascension, Tenth street and Fifth avenue, New York.

In discussing the immediate future for motion pictures, Mr. Collier said that the greatest surprise for the general public would be the application of moving pictures to educational problems. Films had now been prepared to illustrate different processes taught in botany which it had never been possible to see before in a process of growth. The same was true of biology, where, by use of the microscope and the moving picture machines, the entire history of cellular life could be thrown on the screen before the students. It was now possible to introduce the moving picture as an educational appliance to the study of medicine, which would result in lessening greatly the amount of vivisection practiced in undergraduate work.

With the present scheme the vivisections used in all medical colleges would have to be performed but once. Any number of films needed could be prepared from the one set taken, so that a single vivisection for one particular object would illustrate that subject for all the medical schools. This would greatly decrease the number of animals killed, while it would entirely do away with the danger of a vivisection being made by an unskilled person.

Films have been made for use in the Wisconsin agricultural colleges showing in

parallel pictures the difference between scientific and unprogressive farming, in process and in result, said Mr. Collier. This graphic presentation of the properly prepared field giving an abundant yield side by side with the unimproved one with a scanty crop, is proving a most effective means of instruction for the Wisconsin farmers.

The same method will be used for various branches of farming and dairying in which reform is being urged. An interesting possibility, he said, is the use of this demonstration out in India, to make known the improved methods of farming in the famine districts. It is asserted that systematized agriculture would do a great deal toward preventing the Indian famine.—New York Times.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is cheapest because it is best.

White Lead in Paint.

A fight against the use of white lead in paint was started in France in 1904 and since then the battle progressed through different stages until in July of this year a law prohibiting its use was finally passed. It is claimed that white lead was injurious to the health of the painters, but as the death rate was very low, averaging only one in every 7,000 of 5,000 painters, the contemplated law was fought for some time. Another point upon which the two French houses differed was whether an indemnity should be allowed to manufacturers of white lead for damages they might sustain from the loss of the market for the goods they had on hand. The law was finally passed prohibiting the use of white lead in painting buildings, inside or outside.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

M. Alphonse Lathrop, O. S. D., daughter of Nathaniel Haworth, whose life is dedicated to caring for the cancerous poor, is making an appeal from Rosary Hill home, Hawthorne, N. Y., for funds with which to carry on her work.

For the fourth time the Very Rev. Lawrence L. Kearney, O. P., of Zanesville, O., has been elected provincial of the Dominican order in the United States. The election is held every four years. The provincial chapters met in Washington, and Father Kearney was elected unanimously.

Dr. Harvey Graeme Furby was installed last Sunday as pastor of the First Union Presbyterian church on Eighty-sixth street, New York City. Dr. Furby is no ordinary man. After entering the ministry he had charge of several churches in small towns in Pennsylvania, and then was called to the Oxford Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. While in charge there his wife died and he took to drink. He finally came to a realization of his plight, and resigned his charge. For a year he was a vagrant, wandering around the country, and once even was sent to Blackwell's island for vagrancy. One evening he happened into the Jerry McAuley mission in Water street, New York, where he told his story, received help and from that day dates his redemption. He applied to the presbytery for reinstatement, and was put on a year's probation. He took charge of the Industrial Christian alliance and managed it successfully. Last spring, after his year's probation, he was readmitted into the church. He received a prominent call recently, and promptly accepted it.

Leather Shopping Bags

Made of the prettiest new leathers—overlapping frames—inside-purses—stylish new bags with your own initial of brass fitted on each bag, Saturday, all for \$1

CUT FLOWER DEPT.

New Store, South Side
Asparagus Ferns, at each 10c
Whitman's Ferns, at each 12c
Chrysanthemums are just in season. Also violets and American Beauties. They are all here at special prices.

Next Monday

Is the Most Extraordinary SALE OF RUGS Ever Held in Omaha
We bought the entire stock of a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer at a sacrifice that astonished the business world. Have you seen the 12 great windows of rugs?
Watch Sunday's Papers for Particulars

Ingredients of Ayer's Hair Vigor: Sassafras, Glycerin, Quinine, Sulfur, Chloroform, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfumes.

Anything injure to hair? Ask your doctor.
Will it stop falling hair? Ask your doctor.
Will it destroy dandruff? Ask your doctor.

Does not Color the Hair

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

S.S.S. NATURE'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

In a disease so painful as Rheumatism, medicines containing opiates and nerve-quieting drugs are often used. Such treatment is dangerous not only because it frequently causes the sufferer to become addicted to the drug habit, but medicines of this nature are always injurious to the system. Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and its cure depends entirely upon a thorough purification of the circulation. As long as the blood remains saturated with uric acid, an inflammatory condition of the nerves, muscles and tendons of the body will exist, and the pains, aches, soreness, and hot, feverish flesh of Rheumatism will continue. The one safe and sure cure for Rheumatism is S.S.S. It is nature's remedy for this disease, made entirely of the healing, cleansing juices and extracts of roots, herbs and barks from the natural forests. S.S.S. does not contain anything that is in the slightest way injurious to the system. It is absolutely and purely vegetable, and free from opiates or sedatives of any kind. S.S.S. cures Rheumatism by removing the uric acid from the circulation, it makes the blood pure, rich and healthy so that instead of depositing sharp, uratic impurities into the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, it neutralizes every portion of the body with natural, healthful properties. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write and request it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.