

# BRANDEIS STORES OMAHA

## Newest Arrivals of SILKS

Latest silks from Lyons, France. Beautiful bordered chiffon cloth and Marquisette, Voiles and Crepe Meteor, stunning Persian silks, silk-and-wool Poplins, exclusive single patterns of soft, clinging silks, etc., at yard..... **\$1 to \$2.95**

### Silk Marquisette

The most wanted fabric in the world of fashion. We are showing the best quality of imported French Marquisette in a full range of shades, special, yard..... **\$1.39**

### SPECIAL SILK BARGAINS

Great bargains in silks—plain and fancy tafetas, messalines and spot-proof foulards—every yard perfect and this season's styles, at, yard..... **49¢-59¢-69¢**

## Women's Pure Thread Silk Hosiery

Wide hem tops, extra spliced soles, heels and toes—black, tan and light shades—worth \$1.00 a pair, at, pair..... **69¢**

### HANDKERCHIEFS

Women's hemstitched fine, sheer Irish linen handkerchiefs—neat embroidered block and script initials—worth 90¢ a box. Six handkerchiefs in neat box, at..... **55¢**

### FINE FRENCH AND GERMAN VAL.

## Laces and Insertions

Also dainty crochet, eluny and American effects—many to match—new shipment—worth up to 12½¢ a yard; at, per yard..... **5¢**

## Women's Kid Gloves

Women's French Kid Gloves—Black, white and all colors—splendid quality—**\$1.75** at, pair.....  
Rough Rider Gloves—for boys and girls—tan and black—at, pair..... **50¢ and 69¢**

Women's Shoes at \$2.50—The newest styles, the best leathers, high quality, serviceable shoes. Best values in Omaha—**\$2.50** at, per pair.....

**Rest Yourself, Enjoy Yourself, Stop Here a Bit After Shopping.**  
Hear the New Edison Phonograph and Victor Talking Machine Records in Our **PHONOGRAPH PARLORS** in POMPEIAN ROOM

# BRANDEIS STORES

## AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

## Any Fashionable Suit \$19

In Our Entire Stock at

To the women of Omaha and vicinity who appreciate high-class tailored suits at a moderate price, we commend this extraordinary offer. Your choice of any woman's "Fashionable" suit in our stock for **\$19**. They have been selling all season at \$25 and are the equal of almost any \$35 suit made.

## Stunning Long Black Broadcloth Coats

New arrivals of these extremely modish and up-to-date cloaks. Very well tailored and made with the newest style features for winter—fitted and semi-fitted; specials, at..... **\$22.50**

## New Voile Skirts, Black and Colored, at \$10

Here is a very special offer of skirts that are right up-to-date in every style feature and are perfect examples of tailoring—a grand assortment at this price.

## Smart New Pony Coats, 52 Inches Long, at \$49 and \$59

Cleverly fashioned and swag as they can be. They are the winter style favorites.

## Omaha's Greatest Assemblage of Furs

The fur department of Brandeis Stores has won the confidence of Omaha women because of our policy of selling only reliable furs and of selling furs for exactly what they are.

Prime Pointed Marten Sets at..... **\$150** Extra quality Eastern Mink Sets at..... **\$75 to \$350**

Fine Striped Dark Mink Sets at..... **\$39 to \$69**  
Hudson Bay Beaver Sets..... **\$39 and \$59**  
Red Fox Sets at..... **\$42.50 and \$49**

Blue Wolf Sets, at..... **\$25 to \$49**  
Natural Australian Opossum Sets at..... **\$49 to \$98**  
Genuine Russian Lynx Sets at..... **\$98**

Black Fox Sets at..... **\$25, \$32.50 to \$75 and \$98**  
Natural Opossum Sets..... **\$12.50 to \$25**  
French Lynx Sets at..... **\$5 to \$19**

## Monday will be Greatest Day in the Year to Buy

## Overcoats and Suits

You can choose from the entire surplus stock of men's hand-tailored clothes which we bought at the biggest sacrifice ever known.

These clothes are the best ever offered in any city in this country at such low prices as these. They are hand tailored and are up-to-date in every style feature. Strictly good clothes for business wear.

All the men's fine  
**OVERCOATS**  
and Suits from  
the big purchase **\$9.90**  
—worth up to \$15,  
at.....

All the men's fine  
**OVERCOATS**  
and Suits from  
the big purchase **\$14.90**  
—worth up to \$22.50, at.....

Great Special Lot in Basement—New Store  
**Overcoats and Suits** From the great purchase—**\$6.90**  
worth up to \$12.50, at.....

# BRANDEIS STORES

# BRANDEIS STORES OMAHA

## Stunning New Styles

## Winter Millinery

As the season advances the styles in millinery change radically. Brandeis is the one store that shows the really correct styles in advance of the season in which they should be worn.

We show for the first time Monday a great many absolutely new winter dress hats—clever and original as they can be—new shapes and trimmings, at

**\$15 to \$25**



## SEE THE NEW SWANSDOWN FLANNELS

Persian patterns, Jap designs, floral styles, checks that are novelties, stripes that are new, also figured effects that are attractive. Will make warm waists, dresses, kimonos and children's wear. Every yard new this season. Buying for cash at a great loss to the mill enables us to offer these 15c and 18c flannels—**10c** from the bolt—at, yard.....

IN OUR BASEMENT

### OPTICAL DEPT.—NEW LOCATION

Now located at entrance to Pompeian Room—Main Floor, Brandeis Stores. Expert optician in attendance. Examination free.



## Fitzgerald is Coming

**THE WILL C. FREE SEWING MACHINES**

Will be Aply Demonstrated Here by This Factory Expert,

**POMPEIAN ROOM, Tuesday**

(In the Sewing Machine Dept.)

**Needles Free**

A souvenir package of sewing machine needles (any make) will be given free to each lady calling Monday and Tuesday.

## GENIUS SHINES IN PATENTS

Wierd and Wonderful Mechanisms  
O. K'd by Uncle Sam.

### SOME OF THE FREAK DEVICES

Patented Articles, Though Seriously Designed, Contribute a Mite to the Gallery of Man-kind.

The United States patent office has now granted nearly 1,000,000 patents. A large percentage of these are undoubtedly valid under the law. Not nearly so many, however, are commercially valuable. Some few, which may or may not be valid in law, appear so impracticable that they may be termed freaks.

In 1854 a patent was granted for a tape-worm trap, consisting of an oblong box, three-fourths of an inch long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and having rounded ends and an opening in its side. Inside the box is a spring-pressed part having a serrated edge. A bait, that is, food for the worm, is placed in the trap. A string is attached to the trap. After fastening long enough to make the worm hungry the patient swallows the trap. The worm puts its head into the trap through the side opening and attacks the bait, movement of which releases the spring-pressed part of the box so that the worm is caught. The patient then pulls the trap and the worm out of his "great within." The writer, however, has found no authentic record of a successful removal by means of this trap.

Claim 1 of a patent granted to a Mr. Converse reads as follows: "As an article of manufacture a dry, semi-cooked, pitted prunes, substantially as described." If that is valid, housewives must not let the fire go out under the pot of stewing prunes, nor let a single prune while in a semi-cooked condition lose both its pit and juice, else they will be liable for damages for infringement of this patent.

Possible Infringements.  
The attention of housewives should also be called to a patent issued to Mr. Carr. No more can they make the "turn over," or little pie, our grandmothers used to make for us, for Mr. Carr has a claim for "forming dough into disks or loaves impressing the same with transverse grooves and then folding the impressed blanks along the lines of the grooves."

While it was in force the farmers of the country who utilized any straw corn-cob as a currcumb or for other polishing purposes were patent infringers, for the reason that in 1881 Mr. A. T. Good received a patent for a polishing cone consisting of a corn-cob.

It took two men and a hen to reduce to practice an invention the object of which is to "provide a registering counter for recording the total number of eggs laid by

a hen, or other fowl, the device to be attached directly to the fowl and to be worn indefinitely." Claim No. 1 is as follows: "In an incubator device the combination of a register, said means adapted to be set in operation by an egg leaving from the fowl, operating means for said register and means for attaching the device to the body of a fowl."

A man named Sparks has patented a device for preventing hens from setting, comprising a hood or blinder to keep the hen from seeing to the right or left or upward. The inventor states that a hen will never fly where it cannot first look. The device thus keeps the hen from flying into the nest for setting purposes. Shanshan has patented an electric egg-holding device, "designed to break up or reduce to a minimum the practice of egg picking so prevalent among domestic fowls."

Among other patents of interest to farmers may be mentioned that of P. J. DeVries for teaching milking. His invention comprises a receptacle shaped like a teat and made of a soft material. The teat is soft and compressible, so as to imitate the yielding nature of a natural teat.

It is feared that this ingenious invention may build up false hopes in the heart of the city maiden who aspires to become a proficient country milkmaid. When she first tackles the real thing, and the cow puts one foot in the milk pail and the other one in her lap and its tail in her face, the would-be-milkmaid will, it is thought, be firmly convinced that the United States patent system is far inferior to that of Germany.

Preserving the Dead.  
Joseph Karwowski seeks to outdo the ancient Egyptians and proposes to preserve the dead by "first surrounding the corpse with a coating of sodium silicate (water glass), and then surrounding the same with an outer coating of moist glass." You can preserve the entire figure of your departed friend or enemy, or his head only. The full-length "preserver" could be utilized as a lawn statue, while the bodiless head could be placed on the mantle in the stead of a jar of ashes, or could be used as a lightweight paper weight or as a door stop.

In 1891 George Washington Henry secured a patent for "Completed blackboards, made at a factory or other place, and set up where required."

In 1854 P. T. Newberry aspired to rival or forestall the pipe-line system of the Standard Oil company by patenting an apparatus for supplying cities with milk. His scheme involves a pipe, line from the place of milk supply to the city to be supplied. The pipe is kept full of water when not in use for transmitting milk. When it is desired to deliver milk, a signal is sent from the supply station to the receiving station, and then the milk is pumped into the pipe line against the water. When the system begins to run milk instead of water, it is collected at the city end. No means are provided for preventing the city collector from taking water at both ends of the milk supply.

George Liff has patented a process of growing sweet potatoes which consists in: "First selecting a hard, unspotted soil; second, covering it with sand; and third, planting the tubers in the upper part of sand, whereby the roots of the tubers will penetrate the soil, and the tubers will form in the sand and a little above the subsoil." Why not patent the art of drinking and eating?

Mr. Thomas Toomey purposes to prevent the robbing of mail and express cars by having the platforms where the robbers must board the train provided with steam nozzles, whereby a jet of steam may be thrown into the face of the robber as he tries to get on the train.

An Alarm Worth While.  
Mr. George Q. Seaman has proved himself a benefactor of those hard sleepers who find it necessary to wake at a certain hour. Mr. Seaman, realizing that an alarm clock often fails of its purpose in waking people, or at least in compelling them to get up, has invented a bed which will overcome this difficulty by actually ejecting the occupant of the bed, so that the occupant will not only be awakened, but must necessarily arise. Mr. Seaman's device comprises a bed having a portion or all of the bottom hinged and supported by loose legs, and lever mechanism for retaining the legs erect and supporting the bed bottom and a clockwork mechanism adapted to release the lever mechanism and trip the legs, and thus dump the occupant of the bed on the floor at the appointed time.

Messrs. Lange and Jenke have invented and patented what they term a "burial shoe." This shoe is extensible lengthwise, so that it can be used for feet of different lengths. The shoe is cheaply made, but a "good looking" and adapted to save the burial of a \$5 pair of shoes.

Mr. Lightward has invented a bootjack made in two parts, hinged together to close up into the outline of a revolver. The advantages of this device are apparent. After removing his boots the user may fold up his bootjack and put it under his pillow, and be prepared for burglars without any danger of hurting anyone.—Scientific American.

Sunflower Philosophy.  
Dressmakers have a mighty poor opinion of the average woman's figure. "Men don't use hard work," they don't like looking. Unfortunately, there is no happy medium. There are a number of undesirable citizens Colonel Roosevelt has not heard of, and not all of them belong to the predatory class.

A man who passes through a strange town in an automobile looks as important as a railroad official used to look in private cars in the old days before railroad officials were disciplined.

Raising a hundred bushels of corn per acre is more important than establishing a new altitude record, or going through the Niagara whirlpool in a barrel, even if it does attract less attention.

So far as we have been able to learn, the bloodhounds never came as near catching anything else as they did in catching Kilauea before she struck the Ohio river and the floating ice.

The more a man neglects his bathroom, or his politics, or his committee work generally, the more he complains about said things. You never hear a man who neglected his work who wasn't always complaining about the country going to the dogs—Scientific American.

## DIFFERENT IN THE OLD DAYS

A Picture of Thanksgiving Day One Hundred Years Ago.

More Changes in the Last Century Than in Any One Thousand Years That Have Gone Before.

A hundred years back may seem a long while ago, but when you remember that there are men living today whose fathers say General Washington, a century does not seem so long a time after all. And up to the time of Washington 100 years did not mean very much to the human race. The world moved very slowly. When Washington died, in 1799, people were using the same sort of appliances and doing the same things in the same way they did in 1699 and even in 1599. In former years, if a man could have returned to earth at the end of 100 years, he would not have been very much surprised at any of the changes that had taken place during his absence. But if Washington or Franklin, who died less than a century ago, were to come back to earth now, he would not know where he was. The world has changed more in the last 100 years than in any thousand years that have gone before.

To get some idea of the wonderful changes that have taken place, let us go back to Thanksgiving day in 1810 and note how many things our great-grandparents did not have which we have today. It will not only astonish us, but it will also make us realize how much we have to be thankful for.

Limited Observance.  
In the first place, there was no Thanksgiving day in 1810 except in New England. It was only a little over forty years ago that the people all over the United States began to celebrate the day. Before that, if one did not live in Boston or very close to it, he probably would never have eaten a Thanksgiving dinner. But even those who were fortunate enough to live in New England did not have anything like the variety of good things for dinner that we have today. Of course, they had turkey and pumpkin pie and onions and cranberry sauce and potatoes. But they did not have tomatoes or corn or peas or string beans or beets or asparagus or any of the other canned vegetables that we are accustomed to eating during the winter months. There were no canned goods of any kind. There were no tin cans. Neither were there any canners to bring fresh fruits and vegetables like strawberries and tomatoes and lettuce from the south and from California. In fact, there were then no such places as the United States as Florida and Texas and California. They were all of them waste lands. They belonged to England and France and Mexico.

Oranges, bananas, pineapples, grapes, fruit, olives, Malaga grapes and other tropical fruits which are so familiar to all of us, were never seen in the markets of 1810. Boys and girls of that day only heard about them from travelers or read of them in books.

Kitchen Facilities.  
Dinners were cooked in fireplaces. There were no ranges. There were no gas stoves; no oil stoves; no coal stoves; no cook stoves of any kind. Housewives had no baking powder, no yeast cakes, no self-raising flour, no granulated sugar, no flavoring extracts, no ground spices, no soda, no potato meats, no catsup, no prepared breakfast foods, no soda crackers, no macaroni. All the coffee had to be roasted and ground at home. Housekeepers then had very few of the conveniences that they have today. They had no running water in the house or stationary wash tubs or clothes wringers or washing machines or wire clothes lines. Neither had they refrigerators or ice cream freezers or egg beaters or coffee irons or meat grinders or carpet sweepers or vacuum cleaners or borax or gasoline or moth balls or fly paper or fly screens. And they had no matches, and they had no electric lights or gas light, and no kerosene.

There were no sewing machines in 1810. All clothes were made by hand. There were no ready-made things of any kind; not even shoes or hats. Nearly every family spun its own wool and flax and made its own thread and yarn and cloth. The clothes for the boys and girls and the men and women were made at home. So, also, were the carpets, the candles, the soap, the mattresses, and the chairs and tables. There were no furniture factories; no ready-made desks or bookcases or bedsteads or anything else. Such things as were not made at home were made to order by the shoemaker or the hatter or the tailor or the cabinet maker. Clothing stores, shoe stores, hat stores, furniture stores were unheard of.

Things They Didn't Have.  
In 1810 nobody wore rubbers. That was because there were no rubbers. There were no rubber goods of any kind—overalls, waterproofs, raincoats, rubber balls, pencil erasers, hot water bags, or anything of that sort. There was no garden hose; no fire hose. There were no water mains; there were no fire engines. When a house caught fire, men put it out, if they could, by throwing buckets of water on the flames. Fireplaces were the only means of keeping a house warm. There were no furnaces, no coal stoves. Here and there a wealthy family owned a wood burning stove, but that was a rare luxury. Steam heating and hot water heating were unheard of. So, also, were kitchen ranges and hot water boilers. There were no bathtubs; there was no plumbing, and the towns and cities were filthy and unhealthy. Even horse cars were unknown. All city travel was done on foot or by means of horse and carriage. And if any one ventured out at night he carried his own light with him—a lantern, with a candle in it; for there were no street lamps. Electricity and gas and coal did not yet

come into use. The moon was the best light a town could have at night. Of course, there were no airships, automobiles or motorcycles in 1810. Neither were there any bicycles, nor any trolley cars, and there weren't even any railroads. The locomotive had not yet been invented, and the steamboat was being tried for the first time as an experiment.

All travel was done on horseback or by stage coach, and those who crossed the ocean did it as Columbus did—in a sailing vessel. It was a three days' journey from Philadelphia to Washington. Now you can make the trip in three hours. It took nearly a week for a letter to go from New York to Boston—a long time as it is now required to send a letter to San Francisco or to London, and the cost was six times as great. There were no postage stamps. The person who received a letter paid for it in cash according to the distance it had come. And there were no envelopes and no letter boxes. Letters were simply folded and the corners held together with sealing wax, and the address was written on the outside of the letter.

As there were no railroads, news traveled only as fast as a horse could run or a ship could sail. There were no wires to carry messages for there was no telegraph and there was no telephone. Consequently there were not many newspapers, and such as there were did not have much news to print. Most of them were issued only once a week, and such news of the world as they contained was from several days to six months old. All printing was done by hand on wooden presses.

Satisfied with Less.  
The paper was made from rags. All the writing was done with quill pens—the very end of a feather plucked from a goose. There were no steel pens, no gold pens, no fountain pens, no manufactured lead pencils, no blotters, no typewriters. Pictures in books of persons or places were all made from sketches drawn by hand and

engraved on wood. There were no photographs; no cameras; no kodaks. There was no such word as photograph. Those who wanted portraits of themselves were obliged to hire an artist to paint their pictures.

But we must remember that in 1810 our great-grandparents were perfectly satisfied and contented without any of these things. They thought themselves very well off with what they had, and those who observed Thanksgiving day made it a special point to offer earnest thanks to Providence for their many blessings. Surely, therefore, if they could find cause for thanksgiving, how much more thankful ought we to be in the midst of all the blessings of the age in which we live. And what will it be in 2010? Who can tell?—Clifford Howard in St. Nicholas.

This Came by Wireless.  
The young and brilliant editorial genius was showing the party of antiquarians through the old portions of the city of Peoria.

"The streets running parallel with the river," he said, "are named Washington, Adams, Jefferson and so on, you see. We named them in honor of the presidents of the United States."

"I see," responded one of the antiquarians, "and what's the name of the street we are in now?"

"Peoria," he replied.

"You seem to have run out of presidents, George, when you got to this one."

"Yes," said George, "we had not only used up all the presidents, but we seem to have made a bad guess on the next one."—Chicago Tribune.

No Bright Sayings.  
Wells got an idea the other day, and, calling his children around him, he said: "Now, my babies, I want to ask you a question. To see how smart you are, for I want you to grow up smart business men."

"That's disrespectful," said Wells, "but here's the question: What is the greatest grain elevator in the country?"

His babies scratched their heads, examined their toes, and finally "gave it up." "Why, yes, you blockheads, you! Humph! it's queer. I can't have smart young ones like other people!"—Harper's Weekly.



An EXCLUSIVE Optician will charge you an "Exclusive Optician's" PRICE for a pair of Spectacles or Eye Glasses.

But WE sell them at an ordinary "merchandise percentage" and give the SAME glasses, or BETTER. FREE Eye Test by an experienced GRADUATE Optician, ANY day.

**Mandelberg 1522 Farnam St.**