

# GRANDEST LACE CURTAIN SALE OF THE AGE

## 2,500 Pairs of the Finest Lace Curtains Bought From Railroad Company Will Be Placed on Sale Tomorrow at 1-2 and 1-3 Their Actual Value.

Monday morning begins that sale of the fine lace curtains that we bought from the Railroad Claim Agent. All the week we have been busy putting them in shape for this big sale. There were twenty cases of them, some of which became damaged, most of them are nearly sound and perfect. The shipment was consigned to a well known Chicago wholesale drapery house and consists mostly of fine goods. For quick selling we have divided them into lots as follows:

All the full size curtains that generally sell up to \$150 pair, most of them are damaged—they go at, each ..... **25c**

All the finest Nottingham curtains, very slightly damaged, in white and ecru, fine lace effects, nearly sound and perfect, go at, each ..... **49c**

**\$10 Curtains \$3.98 pair**  
All the lace curtains that generally sell at \$10 pair, in real Brussels, Arabian, fine Irish Point, the finest Nottingham, finest cable nets. There are all sound and perfect, and are equal to any \$10 curtain ever shown.—they go at, pair ..... **3.98**

**\$7.50 Curtains \$2.98 pair**  
All the Brussels, cable net, Irish point and ruffled swiss curtains that generally sell at \$7.50 pair, go at, pair ..... **2.98**

**\$5 Curtains \$1.98 pair**  
All the fine ruffled curtains, all the fine net curtains, all the fine Irish point curtains that generally sell at \$5.00, go at, pair ..... **1.98**

**\$2.50 Curtains \$1.39 pair**  
All the ruffled curtains, with lace and insertion, all the ruffled swiss curtains and all the fish net curtains, that generally sell at \$2.50 and \$3 pair, go at, pair ..... **1.39**

**Lace Curtains 75c Each**  
All the fine Brussels effect, Arabian curtains and cable net curtains, absolutely sound and perfect, go at 75c. All of these are more or less mused, and there are from 6 to 24 curtains of one kind—each ..... **75c**

One big lot of sample curtain corners of every grade and description, go at, each ..... **15c**

One solid case of fine white botinet, that is as stylish for curtains, bed spreads, dresser scarfs and hundreds of other uses, 54-in. wide, always sells at 45c, all sound and perfect, go at, yard ..... **12 1/2c**

To facilitate the selling our entire carpet department will be given up to the sale of these lace curtains on Monday.

### GRAND DISPLAY OF THE NEW

## Spring and Summer Fabrics

We take just pride in our comprehensive display of Spring and summer dress fabrics. The materials and patterns are decidedly in vogue for the coming season. We also take pride in announcing that many of the finest and most popular fabrics are made in America, demonstrating that we no longer are compelled to import our highest class merchandise. However, the looms of England and France greatly contribute to our display. We can't ignore choice fabrics no matter where they are produced. We enumerate a number of the leading materials below.

Voile Etamines, Twine Etamines, Voile Llama, Silk Eoilenes, Crepe de Paris, Mistrals.

Owing to the varying grades of these goods we omit prices, but we assure you, quality considered, ours are the lowest.

We have a splendid variety of the new

Tucked Waistings, Tucked Suitings, Tucked Mistrals, Novelty Waistings.

High Grade Wash Fabrics  
Main Floor—Dress Goods Dept.

The newest novelties in splendid variety, including

Washable Grenadines, Silk Tissues, Silk Mousseline, Etamines, Tourgray Etamines, New Swiss, New Linen Silks.

Two Specials in Dress Goods

Batistes, Serges, Cheviots, Mohairs, Silk, Fancies, Mountain Serge, in black and all colors—nothing below 50c a yard and up to \$1.25 values	All at <b>39c</b> Yard	Tailoring Cloths, Scotch Suitings, Fine French Melange, Cheviots and the highest grade novelties, \$1 to \$2.25 values	All at <b>49c</b> Yard
--	------------------------	--	------------------------

# J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS

## Women's New Spring Tailor Made Suits, Raglans and Skirts

The followers of fashion will do well to come and note the styles. The ideas prevalent in all the fashion centers of the globe will be displayed in this early spring exhibit. We call your particular attention to the line of sample and "model" garments we offer at special prices

We bought 112 "model" and sample suits from one of the foremost cloak houses in New York, at a great reduction. They comprise the latest Parisian and Eastern Fashions—many exclusive styles, all made of the most stylish fabrics. There are no two alike in the entire lot. The prices we offer them at represent hardly more than half their value—

**\$24.50, \$29.00, \$35.00, \$39.00, \$49.00**

**Women's Tailor Made Suits**—The newest spring styles, made in the vertical front, Blouse Gibson and Norfolk effects, of the finest materials, including covert cloth, bascot cloth and etamines, full silk drap lining—all made with new French straight front—exceptional values, at ..... **\$19.00**

**Women's Tailor Made Suits**—In a vast array of the new spring styles—in Box, Blouse and Norfolk effects—made of chevots, camel's hair cloth, rebaines, covert, etc., all colors—high founce effects; moire, braid and taffeta trimmed—very unusual qualities, on sale for ..... **\$12.50**

**Women's Raglans**—The new spring styles, very fetching garments, made in a great variety of cloths, in castors, tans, oxfords, and black—loose and tight fitting—back effects—\$12.50 values, the advance sale price is ..... **\$7.50**

**Women's Tailor Made Suits**—More than 20 different styles, captivating garments, beautiful effects—made of taffeta, peau de sole and moire—elegant trimmed—many have drop collars—Remarkable values at \$10.00, \$12.50 and up to ..... **\$15**

**Tailored Dress Skirts**—of the new etamines, wool moire, and bascot cloth—made and trimmed in the most fascinating styles—new serpentine shape. Every garment is a work of beauty. We have a splendid variety at \$4.50, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$12.50 and up to ..... **\$30**



## RARE PRICE QUOTATIONS ON BEAUTIFUL Foulards, Taffetas, Etc. for Spring

Silks on Bargain Square, 69c and 50c Yard  
High grade silks, including Lyon's imported dress silks, elegant fancy foulards, black and fancy grenadines, fancy satin striped, embroidered, and are a number of exclusive patterns in this lot. They are the usual \$1.25 values, on sale Monday in silk department, yard, 50c and ..... **69c**

New Spring Foulards at 75c a Yard.  
Over 100 pieces of new satin liberty and twill foulards, all silk and 24-in. wide, including all the latest spring colorings, small and large designs. There are a number of exclusive patterns in this lot. They are the usual \$1.25 values, on sale Monday in silk department, yard ..... **75c**

**\$1.25 Quality Black Moire Velours, 69c Yard.**  
10 pieces black moire velours, the latest in silks for skirts—worth \$1.25 a yard—Monday ..... **69c**

**\$1.50 Grenadines at 79c a Yard.**  
25 pieces of black 45-in. all silk grenadines, in narrow and wide ribbon stripes, very sheer. These grenadines are all this spring's styles and usually sell for \$1.50 yard— **79c** special, yard

**\$1.00 All Silk Grenadines, 39c Yard.**  
35 pieces of black all silk, iron frame and sewing silk grenadines, 24 inches wide, very strong and lustrous—worth \$1.00 yard—special ..... **39c**

**65c Silk Mousseline de Soie 29c**  
Two cases of the very highest grade and newest patterns of silk dotted and silk striped and plain color mousseline de soie, the regular 65c quality, on sale tomorrow at ..... **29c** Yard.

**39c Silk Taffettes 17 1/2c Yard**  
1,000 yards of 18-inch wide silk taffettes in all the new colorings, these are the regular 39c quality. Owing to the limited quantity we will sell but 10 yards to a customer, only ..... **17 1/2c** Yard.

BOSTON STORE J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS BOSTON STORE J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS BOSTON STORE J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS BOSTON STORE

### DEMOCRATIC LEADERS MEET

Philas of the Part Discus Revival of Party Interests.

### WILLIAM J. BRYAN IS NOT PRESENT

David B. Hill Advocates Revenue Reform as Vital Issue—Fitches Battle of 1904 in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Manhattan club was the scene tonight of the greatest gathering of democrats in its history. Democrats of local and national reputation from thirty-eight states were present. It was a "reception given to out-of-town members of the club."

The resolution of the club authorizing the reception stated that the time "is ripe for reviving the interests of the people in the fundamental doctrines upon which our democratic government was founded."

The clubhouse was handsomely decorated with flags, foliage and ornamental lights. The plan of the reception was in the hands of a committee consisting of John G. Carlisle, Charles H. Truax, Hon. John Hone and William S. Rudie. The speakers announced were ex-Governor David B. Hill, Justice Charles H. Truax, Mayor Patrick Collins of Boston and Edward M. Shepley.

Ex-Senator Butler of North Carolina and William F. Harty were greeted warmly when they appeared in the clubhouse. Hoke Smith of Georgia sent a telegram giving illness as the cause of his failure to attend. Justice Truax began the speaking and was followed by David B. Hill, who was loudly applauded.

Mr. Hill said in part: The democratic party should again press to the front the issue of revenue reform.

## "77" FOR GRIP

"77" PREVENTS PNEUMONIA.

It seems so simple for anyone to risk having the Grip or Pneumonia, with perhaps a weakened constitution forever after, when they can positively be avoided and prevented by the use of "SEVENTY-SEVEN" ("77"). Dr. Humphreys' Precious Specific for the cure of Grip and Colds. The best results are obtained by keeping "77" handy (it fits the vest pocket), and taking a dose at the first chill or shiver. Taken early, it cuts it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion. Taken while suffering, relief is speedily realized, which is continued to an entire cure. At Druggists, 50c, or mailed.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 61 John St., New York.

### OMAHA CLUB FEAST

The republican practice of protection is based on the right to use the powers of government for individual purposes. We believe in hard money—the money of constitution, and are unalterably opposed to irredeemable paper currency.

New York will be the great battleground of the late president he publicly announced that he would not be a candidate, but soon thereafter he retracted the statement.

George Washington was not a student, a great reader nor a scholar, but he was a soldier, a statesman and a patriot. His pen was not facile nor of lyric grace, yet he could entice the Stars and Stripes with the lilies of France over Yorktown.

"Excessive devotion to science, literature and art sometimes tends to the development of acumen rather than breadth. Washington was natural and, therefore, not outrageously virtuous. There have been wiser men, and yet he shut out of his heart grief, fear, malice, covetousness and offensiveness, and, therefore, he had virtue that we can not only admire, but can imitate."

"We should be thankful for the true George Washington, with mortal loves and passions, not only worthy of imitations, but also imitable. Through all the trackless years he wore the white flower of a blameless life. His heart was never the seat of factional disputes, of personal ambitions, of petty strifes."

Destiny of the Flag.

W. H. Gurley was the third speaker. His subject was "The Destiny of the Flag." General Anderson announced that inasmuch as the hour was early and General MacArthur had been sent to speak on a theme of intense interest to all, he had requested four gentlemen present to discuss the same topic in five-minute speeches. It was "Our Interests in the East." Gilbert M. Hitchcock opened the informal debate. He said:

"In the acquisition of these eastern islands we have suffered a tremendous loss of long cherished ideals. In securing the islands for material gain we have sacrificed the principles of our forefathers. The only way to regain that high moral plane is to cast them away. Let us abandon the Philippine islands before we lose anything else."

F. A. Brogan followed, saying: "Is it true that we are wrong in our policy regarding the Philippines? I consider that the interests of nations are identical with the duties of nations, just as the interest of individuals are the same as the duties of individuals. So the interests of this nation in the Philippines are a fulfillment of its duties there. An individual who lives a hermit is not fulfilling his duty. Neither is a nation. Better fifty years of the American flag, schools, medicine, inventors and civi-

lization than 10,000 years of prohibitive barbarism."

Frank H. Gaines said: "This should not be a question of profit, but of right. Yet there are many of us who regard this very property we are enjoying now as an exemplification of the approval by providence of our course in the Philippines." But there is something higher than that. This question to think on most pleasantly in the last hour is not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others.

J. H. McIntosh closed. He said: "The work that Washington did was a great step in the destiny of the world. This destiny is that freedom shall reign. France then adopted it. Now Japan has caught it up. That is the lesson for us to teach in the Philippines. Let us stay there until it is learned. We owe them no duty to suppress these ideas of freedom. Until we go forth to them favoring, inspiring, meaning and signifying freedom we shall not have done our duty by them."

At the close of the debate other men were called on for speeches along the same line, the discussion being continued until a late hour.

### PROVOKES TEMPERANCE PARTY

King Edward's State Visit to Lord Burton Stirs Up Prohibition Criticism.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Feb. 22.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.—King Edward's state visit to Lord Burton, the head of the great Buss firm, has provoked a strong protest from the temperance party on the ground that it gives royal sanction to the drink traffic. The king really proved the visit as a return compliment to Baron Burton for placing his splendid town mansion, Chesterfield house, at the king's disposal free, to entertain royal visitors during the coronation season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel are included in the Burton party. Mr. Keppel returns from America in a couple of weeks, when Mrs. Keppel will go on a yachting trip to the Riviera, where the king will follow her afterwards. He may live much of the time aboard his own new yacht.

Figures taken from a table compiled by the New York Spectator, the leading insurance publication of the country, show that the year 1901 was one of general prosperity for the fire insurance companies. The table is made up from sworn statements filed with the New York Insurance Department, and while issued in advance of any state report, must be accepted as accurate. In the compilation 119 American and thirty-eight foreign fire insurance companies are concerned, and the totals given are the totals of their business in the United States. All the principal and nearly all the minor companies are concerned in the report, but none of mutuals. During the year 1901 the 119 American companies reporting paid dividends to stockholders amounting to \$5,305,762, on a capital stock of \$5,592,875, an increase of \$1,536 in dividends on a capitalization decreased by \$2,550,000 from 1900. The dividend rate for these companies according to these figures is a little more than 11.57 per cent.

The total assets of the 148 companies on January 1, 1902, is reported as \$22,143,170. Of this amount \$75,135,697 is credited to the thirty-eight foreign companies, leaving \$247,007,563 for the 119 American companies. The net surplus of all the companies on January 1, 1902, was \$106,012,257, and on January 1, 1901, it was \$106,584,418, an apparent decrease for the year of \$572,161. As a matter of fact, the surplus of the American companies increased during the year. On January 1, 1901, the surplus of the American companies was \$75,972,877, and one year later it reported surplus of \$75,519,996, an increase for the year of \$447,119. On January 1, 1901, the surplus reported by the foreign companies was \$21,811,541, and one year later it was reported as \$30,492,251, a decrease of \$1,419,270. This makes the net decrease in net surplus for the year \$972,151, in spite of the healthy increase shown by the American companies.

During the year 1901 the premium income of all the companies was \$165,292,375, for 1900 it was \$146,442,520, an increase for the year of \$18,849,855. The total premium income of the American companies for the year was \$114,948,117 and in 1900 it was \$101,350,218, an increase for 1901 of \$12,597,799. During the year the foreign companies collected in America premiums amounting to \$51,344,258, and \$45,092,302, their share of the increased collections during the year being \$6,251,956. The total income of all the companies for 1901 was \$177,529,135. Of this sum \$123,806,406 was collected by American and \$53,722,729 by foreign companies. This shows that the American companies collected \$70,083,677 from other sources than the United States and the foreign companies \$2,478,471.

Losses paid in 1901 by all the companies are reported as \$98,996,932, and for 1900 as \$92,472,967, an increase for the year in losses paid of \$6,523,965. American companies report losses paid in 1901 at \$63,967,991, and for 1900 at \$63,528,510, an increase for the year of \$439,181, while the foreign companies show losses for 1901 of \$33,028,941 and for 1900 of \$28,944,157, an increase of \$4,084,784 in losses paid for the year. Total disbursements for the year by the American companies are given at \$113,332,836 and for the foreign companies at \$21,092,226, a grand total of \$134,425,062. This leaves a balance of total income to be carried over into 1902 of \$13,126,051. American companies carry \$10,472,548 of this and foreign companies \$2,653,503.

Very little analytical examination of these figures will serve to show that the demand for an increase in rates to meet recent losses in the east is based more on a desire to continue earning large dividends than the necessity of raising money to meet losses. The present ratio between losses paid and premiums collected is great enough to meet the demand for indemnity, as will be seen by these figures for the year 1901:

Premiums collected	\$165,292,375
Losses paid	\$98,996,932
Excess of premiums collected	\$66,295,443
Per cent of premiums collected returned to policy holders	59.91
Cost of management, dividends	

### GO TO THE PENITENTIARY

Prisoners Found Guilty in the Bank of Liverpool Frauds Are Sentenced.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sentences were today pronounced on prisoners found guilty of complicity in the Bank of Liverpool frauds. Thomas P. Goudie, the bookkeeper of the bank, and Dick Burge, the puglist, were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and F. T. Kelly, a bookmaker of Bradford, and Stiles, another bookmaker, each received two years' sentences. Counsel had previously announced that Lawrie Marks, the American bookmaker who is supposed to have committed suicide; James Manves, another American bookmaker, who is also missing, and Burge had £91,000 of the bank's, of which amount £76,000 had been recovered, Burge having returned £20,000, while £12,000 and £24,000 stood to the credit of Marks and Manves respectively in a bank. Kelly and Stiles had divided £75,000 between themselves and Kelly had now restituted £17,000 and Stiles £2500.

### How the Companies Prospered During the Year 1901.

Total premiums collected	\$165,292,375
Total disbursements, including dividends	\$98,996,932
Excess of premiums over all disbursements	\$66,295,443

It may be argued that the amount paid for dividends is not great when the total assets of the companies are taken into consideration. The dividends paid are simply calculated on the capital stock, which in case of the American companies involved in the present report is \$64,502,875. On this sum \$6,895,742 was paid last year, or a rate of interest on stock holdings amounting to a little more than 11.57 per cent. Total assets of American companies are \$247,007,563. Deduct from this the amount of capital stock of the companies, and we have a showing of accumulated savings which amounted on January 1, 1902, to \$182,494,688. These assets are supposed to be a guaranty that the company will pay its losses. As a matter of fact, they are merely an accumulation of excess earnings, the premiums collected being sufficient to pay all losses, the expenses of management and the dividend of nearly 12 per cent on the capital stock.

If the assets of the companies really represented an investment on part of the stockholders, the income is still sufficient to pay handsome returns. Here are the figures on this point for the 148 companies involved for 1901:

Total income for the year	\$177,529,135
Total disbursements for the year	\$98,996,932
Excess of income for the year	\$78,532,203
Total assets of all companies	\$22,143,170
Total net income, including dividends paid by American companies	\$2,653,503
Per cent of income on assets	6.9

Six per cent net is usually considered a good return on money invested. In the instance owners of American Fire Insurance company stock are drawing 11.57 per cent on the face value of their stock holdings, and secure 6 per cent on the total assets of their companies, which amounts to almost five times the face of their stock.

### PLANNING TO SAVE INTEREST

Legal Obstacles in Way of School Board's Economical Scheme.

WILL TRY TO ARRANGE WITH BANKS Employer Will Find it Difficult, However, to Observe Recommendation that Warrants Be Cashed at Particular Places.

There was a meeting of the finance committee of the Board of Education Friday night to consider the proposed reduction of interest on warrants. It was suggested by one of the members that the amount of money due on salaries be issued in one warrant, that warrant to be issued to a bank which would allow a rebate of 2 per cent on the 7 per cent interest allowed by law and the employee to be paid their salaries by checks upon that bank. This proposition was submitted to the attorney of the board for an opinion and he replied that the plan could not be legally operated, as the law requires a warrant for each account allowed.

It was then suggested that the treasurer pay the warrants from any funds on hand and turn the paid warrants over to the bank, which will advance money to replenish the funds from which the warrants were originally paid, the warrants to be redeemed and cancelled when the specific funds for the purpose are available. The attorney vetoed this plan, saying that according to law when the treasurer had once paid a warrant it was ipso facto cancelled and could not be deposited as collateral.

These two plans having been declared impossible under the law the committee decided to make an agreement with the banks to recommend that all employees sell their warrants to the banks which agree to accept less than 7 per cent interest. Plan Not Exactly Clear.

"There is one difficulty with this plan," said a member of the board, "and that is that many of the employees discount their warrants before the salary is earned. It seems impossible for them to live from month to month on the money they receive. They get behind and seem to make no effort to catch up. The result is that they patronize the salary loan companies, sell their warrants at a heavy discount early in the month and when the warrants are paid the money goes to the loan companies. The banks cannot do this kind of business, and many of the employees will find it difficult to respond to the recommendation of the board in this respect."

"It would be a good thing for these employees in the long run if the board should adopt stringent measures in this respect. They now lose a large part of their salary by discounts. I have seriously thought of introducing a resolution to the effect that no assignment of salary by employees would be recognized by the board and that continued attempts to assign salaries would be cause for dismissal. Such a resolution might appear hard upon some deserving people at first, but it would simply mean that the employees are to be protected from themselves and from the Shylocks who profit by their desire for money before it is earned."

"If such a resolution were adopted we could then probably arrange with the banks

### PICKS OUT WESTERN AS EASY

Harry Quinn Says the League is Doomed to Financial Failure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—President Harry Quinn of the Milwaukee Base Ball club was here today with Manager Watkins. He says there is no chance for the Western league to make money. He said "Monday morning I will begin to spend \$12,000 on a new stand in Milwaukee. My partner has a right up his sleeve. He is Charles Clark, and was the first man who ever made him break ground and I can do it again any time, but I am not going to be forced to fight."

### CORBETT WON'T BE DRIVEN

Says He Will Fight Terry McGovern, but Not Until He Gets Ready.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 22.—"I will defend the title to the championship against anybody in the world, but nobody can force me to fight until I am ready, and I think the public will let me know when it is time to fight again," said Young Corbett tonight as he read the Associated Press bulletin announcing the victory of Terry McGovern in Louisville.

"I am glad McGovern won. I think it disposed of his claim that he was not in condition when he fought me at Hartford last Thanksgiving. I beat him in two rounds and he claimed that he was not in condition. Now it takes him fifteen rounds to put Dave Sullivan out and Sullivan was never better than a fourth-rate fighter. I beat McGovern fair and was the first man who ever made him break ground and I can do it again any time, but I am not going to be forced to fight."

### For 60 Years "Honest Quality" has been the watchword of BLATZ BEER

MILWAUKEE The best materials obtainable are at the command of the most skilled brew masters. The system of brewing is original and absolutely in advance of any other in the world.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE (Non-Intoxicant) Tonic. Druggists or direct.

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, OMAHA BRANCH. 2412 Douglas St. Tel. 1081.