

Monday, at Kilpatrick's, Everybody Will Have Their Second Wind What a Wonderful Day Our First Saturday Was

NEVER in our experience of about half a century of selling did we see such delighted crowds; thousands of customers and friends broke bread with us, and the very atmosphere was filled with joyousness and good wishes. Thank you, friends; in all sincerity, we say we appreciate your good will and your loyal attitude more than wealth, for what a truth Ben Jonson uttered when he said, "Riches Never Made Any Man Happy", and who of us but know of "rich men, who, having sold their honor for a price, would now gladly give up half of their fortunes to get it back." We are starting a new era of commercialism, let us push it forward all we can and make this year in Omaha the most glorious in the history of our beloved city. Frown on fraud, fake and falsehood wherever it appears, and let all strive to boost and help those who are trying to conduct their business on honorable lines—and this above all—let us all avoid the stores of the fakirs as we would a leper.

Monday we will, like the trained athlete, have our second wind—and will be ready to serve you even better than on the first day of the great sale.

READY-TO-WEAR SECTION MONDAY

A sale of Coats, Suits & Dresses unprecedented from the value standpoint, and the sale price Monday is—
\$9.98

Coats which sold as high as \$20.00.
Suits which sold as high as \$25.00.
Dresses which sold as high as \$35.00.
The Coats are stylish.
The Suits are elegant broad-cloth, etc.
The Dresses are of fine wool and splendid silks.

Separate Skirts in black, navy and checks—all in the mode—sold up to \$10.00; Monday, each.....
\$3.98

Closing Out Corsets at 1/2 Former Prices

Models to be discontinued from the best makers in the land. If we have your size—and, incidentally, we have most every size—you get a wonderful bargain. We have always the newest and best models in stock. The latest Nemo included.

RIBBON SECTION, MAIN FLOOR—A moderate assortment of all silk fancy ribbons which were 25c, will be sold on Monday at, yard.....
16c

What a whirlwind linen business we are having—the first two days crowds so great that many of the very best items were buried under the avalanche of BARGAINS. We use the word in its broadest sense and construction. MONDAY—More room—the entire square given over to luncheon par-

poses heaped high with specialties. And more help to wait on you. (It was utterly impossible for us to crowd in sufficient help to care properly for your wants at the first.)

Suggestions for Monday at the Linen Section.

Damask, silver bleached and pure linen full bleached—
69c instead of 95c a yard
98c instead of \$1.25 a yard
\$1.25 instead of \$1.50 yd
70c instead of 90c a yard
98c instead of \$1.25 a yard
\$1.19 instead of \$1.50 yd
\$1.49 instead of \$3.00 yd.
All long cloths reduced.
All Nainsooks reduced.
All Crashes reduced.
Huckaback Linen Towels; all kinds, ranging in price from 20% to 33 1/2% below usual prices.
Damask Cloths, Sets, Napkins for convenience which sold at a reduction of 20%.

Turkish Towels almost without end, from 40c upwards—Every one from one-fifth to one-fourth below the usual prices.

Wash Cloths from 1c up.

Bed Spreads are being shown in our basement sales-room, where we happen to have more room for display.
\$9c for Spreads worth \$1.25
\$1.19 for Spreads—\$1.50
\$1.39 for Spreads—\$1.75
\$2.29 for Spreads—\$2.75

And so we could go on showing similar reductions on many much more costly, including the imported.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Muslins—all very much lower than regular prices. Monday will be a hummer for we will display MANY NEW LOTS.

Undermuslins, Silk Petticoats, Crepe Lingerie

We crowded into this section all the intelligent help we could gather together—but we could not, do what we would, wait on you as we wanted to do—or as you deserve that we should. **Won't you come on Monday in the morning, please?** You'll make some new discoveries among the gowns, combinations and skirts particularly.

Special demonstration of the virtues of Pond's Preparations for these frosty days.

We will sell on Monday at **79c**, Ladies' Handbags worth \$1.50.

We will sell on Monday at **\$1.98**, Ladies' Handbags worth \$4.00.

We will sell on Monday at **\$3.95**, Ladies' Handbags worth \$7.50.

Another lot of Neckwear at 1/2 former prices. German Silver Mesh Bags at **\$2.98**, worth up to \$5.50.

Copy comes to us in a somewhat jumbled fashion and we are so rushed that we must give it to you as we get it—so we talk basement again.

We are making special prices on our entire stock of **BLANKETS and COMFORTERS**. Here are two very good things for Monday:

Best Beacon Robes, regular \$3.50; Monday at **\$2.25**.

India Robes of Wool—splendid for bed, lounge covers, lap robes—or other purposes—usually \$8.50 for most—for one day we will let you pick at **\$5.00** each.

The Sale of Odd Lots of China Continues MONDAY.

Let us give a little attention to the Children, big and little.

Monday—Coats for ages 2 to 6, **\$3.00, \$4.85 and \$8.00**—these sold up to \$18.00.

Ages 8 to 14 years, **\$4.50, \$7.50 and \$12**—formerly up to \$22.50.

Ages 13 to 19 years—**\$5.00, \$6.85, \$8.75, \$11.75, \$14.75**—formerly up to \$35.00.

In this last lot many small women can be fitted. Junior Suits for big girls and small women, at **\$7.50 and \$12.75**—sold before up to \$30.00.

Winter Sweaters for big girls—**\$3.65** Monday—these were up to \$6.00.

Undermuslins for the little ones and for misses also. Children's Drawers, worth up to 50c, for **25c**. Children's Drawers worth up to \$1.50, for **69c**. Princess Slips, sold up to \$3.75, at **89c**.

Women's Underwear on Main Floor—not MUSLINS. We will close out Monday, small lots, including Princess Slips, sold up to \$3.75, at **89c**.

Two specials in Union Suits—fine wool. **\$1.59 and \$1.79**—sold before up to \$3.00.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—Shirts and Drawers—**85c, \$1.29 and \$1.59** each. Union Suits **\$1.59, \$1.98, \$2.65 and \$3.98**.

Monday 20% of Stuttgart Underwear—two weights for men; two weights for women. Never before, as far as we know, cut in price.

Sale on Dress Goods continues Monday. Last day of Skirt Making at **\$1.75**.

Counters covered Monday with Silk Specials. Some very enticing bargains. Cannot go into details now.

Three great specials at the Kid Glove Section.

And now, fearing our greetings did not reach you all before, "May this year be the best you ever had—and may it also be the worst you ever will have."

THOMAS KILPATRICK & CO.

CALLS BISMARCK DISSENER

German Writer Says Furts Planned to Overthrow Constitution.

PLANS AN INTRICATE SCHEME

Former Chancellor Once Had Everything Ready to Preempt Crippling Influence Over Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Bismarck planned to overthrow the constitution of the German empire and abolish manhood suffrage in the Reichstag elections, according to Prof. Hans Delbrueck, the celebrated historian of the University of Berlin.

In a book just published the historian declares that this radical plan, to which the Emperor William II refused his assent, was the cause of the first chancellor's fall. The story in brief is as follows:

Bismarck, who had continually increasing difficulties in working with the Reichstag and finding majorities for his various policies, had apparently, at the beginning of the eighties, become convinced that he would not be able to govern permanently with a Reichstag elected according to the constitution of the new empire and began laying plans for its abolition. As a first step, he had the federal council adopt a resolution declaring that the German empire was a free federation of princes and could be dissolved by them at any time. With this resolution in hand he was ready for the Reichstag elected in 1887, in which there was a clear majority of socialists, clericals and radicals against him. The anti-socialist law, enacted in 1878, which made virtual criminals of socialists and their sympathizers and authorized imperial law in a town harboring them, was to expire at the end of 1887, unless re-enacted by the Reichstag. Delbrueck asserts that Bismarck, although he could have secured the extension of the law

from the Reichstag, deliberately refrained from serious effort to this end and permitted the measure to lapse. He counted, according to Prof. Delbrueck, that the Reichstag would be dissolved, that the dissolution would be followed by riotous and bloodshed, and that the failure of Parliament to re-enact the law ostensibly to cripple socialist agitation and disorder would excite a storm against the Reichstag, under cover of which he could safely clip its wings.

With the people sufficiently alarmed at street fighting, and other intimations of civil war, Bismarck planned to have the emperor announce that he renounced the imperial crown. With this announcement, however, was to throw out an appeal to the reigning princes of the German states to renew the federation on the same basis as before, except the provision for the election of the Reichstag upon universal, secret and direct ballot. The universal franchise was to be retained in principle, but with provisions for open balloting and that persons adjudged by a court to be guilty of "revolutionary conduct," in other words, the socialists, were to be disfranchised.

With his plan matured Bismarck approached the young emperor. The latter refused absolutely to consider it and the old chancellor retired.

RECOMMENDS THE FRENCH COURT PRACTICE FOR U. S.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—H. Cleveland Coxe, a member of the New York bar and deputy consul general at Paris, has written a brochure on the advantages to legal practice in America of modifying the adherence to court decisions and applying in a modified form the system in France of each case being tried according to the law and the evidence brought out in the case. Instead of a French judge being obliged to found his judgment in accordance with previous decisions of other judges, he decides the case, as Mr. Coxe points out, according to law and reason. If the judge is in error, then the case is gone into on appeal by the higher court, and finally to the highest court, which decides without reference to any previous case. Should some modification of French practice be introduced in America, Mr. Coxe believes that court decisions would be more popular than they are at present.

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British Contractors Rebuild the Turkish Navy and Arsenal

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The material efficiency of Turkey's navy will be for thirty years almost entirely in British hands. The Ottoman government has recently placed a contract to continue for three decades with Armstrong & Vickers, a British firm which has often had close working relations with the British naval works in foreign contracts, and which has taken over the Turkish arsenal and naval station and will assume control of both repair and construction.

This is one of many instances in which British firms are helping in building up the navies of other countries. While busy with British orders, the ship building and armament firms in England are also assisting South American republics, Russia, Spain and Greece.

The Turkish reconstruction is probably the biggest undertaking since it is wholly in British hands. A new naval base is to be established at Ismit, about sixty miles from Constantinople on the Asiatic shore of the Gulf of Marmora. For 20 years it was the site of Turkey's arsenal and dockyard, but was abandoned in 1873, owing to the harbor silting up. It will take a dozen years to restore the harbor and bring it up to standard of a modern naval base. However, it is the intention to build here a construction plant capable of building modern battleships.

In the meantime the present Turkish navy, so badly treated by the Greeks in the recent war, is to be overhauled in the arsenal of the Golden Horn. A staff of Englishmen to superintend the work is already in Constantinople, and although it is proposed to use Turkish labor and material as much as possible, much will come from England. The board of administration will consist of five Englishmen and four Turks, the latter appointed by the Ottoman government. Besides naval work the company expects to do considerable repair work for the merchant marine visiting Turkish waters.

One of the terms of the contract was that the firm was to secure for Turkey a loan of \$5,000,000 on favorable terms. This has already been secured, but it is not stated for what the money is to be used. The Porte needs a lot of money for the reorganization of the army, which is again to be undertaken by Germans, despite the adverse criticism of the army which they met in the battles of Tcherkes and it is likely German banks will lend the money for this. The English money may therefore go in part payment for the battleship Rio de Janeiro, built by Armstrong & Vickers for the Brazilian government, and for which Greece and Turkey have been competitors.

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Out for the Money. The usual argument is that it induces men to try to get into Parliament for the money that they can make out of it. In a few constituencies, especially some of those held by laborites, where election can be secured without any elaborate campaign and can be held without "nursing" it is possible that the member has something left out of his salary. In the great majority of cases, however, it takes all of the £2,000 and much more to finance election.

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