

YOUR CHRISTMAS Will Be What You Make It.

We have a reputation for doing what we advertise—This Christmas sale will convince the most skeptical that for real, genuine, reliable bargains (good goods at small prices), this Christmas sale will be most interesting.

Slids, Wagons. II

Oak sleds, 50c, 75c, 98c, \$1.25. Casters—Solid oak, steel runners, 75c. Handy wagons, velocipede attachment, \$1.50. Carts, 2 wheel, 16c, 25c, 40c. Wagons, full box, 50c. Wheel barrows, 68c.

Dolls.

Kid body, Bisque head, 10c. Kid body, Bisque head, 15c. Kid body, Bisque head, 25c. Kid body, Bisque head, 35c. And up to \$1.25. Dressed dolls, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 55c. Doll carriages, 87c, \$1.19 and up by easy raises to \$5.00. Rattan, body, steel wheels and frame, upholstered with parrot to match, \$8.75 and up to \$5.00.

Iron Toys.

Full nickel plated stove, with kitchen furniture complete, 55c. Garland stove range and furniture, \$1.49. Police patrol, \$1.15. Fire patrol, \$1.15. Fire Engine, \$1.14. Hose cart, 81c. Steel wagon and jointed horse, \$1.19 (indestructible), 20 inches long. Frilly chairs, 50c. Dressers—Solid oak, bell ringers, trunks, straps, musical toys, magnetic jack staves, clarinet, slide trombone, 25c

Toy Dishes

China set 21 pieces, hand painted, 25c. China set 21 pieces hand painted, 48c. China set 21 pieces hand painted, 58c. China tea set, 16 pieces, gold decoration, 69c. China tea set, 16 pieces, gold decoration, 79 c. China tea set, 16 pieces, gold decoration, \$1.14. China tea set, 16 pieces, gold decoration, \$1.24.

Our display of Japanese house decorations is very different from any heretofore brought to Omaha, the real ROYAL HANKOU and TAIWAN WARE in vases and odd pieces. This display will be worth seeing early, as such values in Japanese are not always available. Japanese Satsuma vases, 42c, 75c and \$1.50 each. Real Talzan pieces, \$1.75, \$1.00, \$7.50 and up to \$12.50 for elegant large vase in most beautiful decoration. These are goods that usually sell for at least double these prices. Royal Hankou ware beginning at \$3.75 each and up to \$10.00 and \$12 for magnificent ornaments. Kishu bottles, 25c to \$3.50 and \$7.50 each according to the size you like.

Brass Goods

Brass and onyx stands, chased legs—sold until this season at \$6.50, \$4.00. Brass and Onyx stands, larger top, \$5.00. Brass and Onyx stands, two shelves, sold until this season at \$10.00, \$6.50. Gold plated ink stand, \$1.00. Gold plated, cut glass ink stand, \$2.50. Gold plated Seacord French mirror onyx shelf, \$4.50. Onyx and gold candle sticks, \$3.00. Gold frame mirrors, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.75 and \$5.00. Brass and Onyx parlor cabinet, very handsome, was \$100.00, \$65.00.

Turkish Goods

Turkish Ottomans, made by us to sell at: Turkish Tabourets, good variety, \$2.50. Turkish Lanterns, wrought iron, \$6.00. Turkish Lanterns wrought iron, \$8.00. Turkish Lantorn very large and elaborate, \$22.00.

Real Teak Wood

Pedistals, highly carved, sell at \$18.00 every place but here, \$10.00. Indian stools from ply top concave seats, all wood, \$1.75. Sets of 3 Gauz bronze, \$2.75. Sets of 5 Gauz, bronze, \$6.50. Japanese tobacco jars, 65c. Bronze metal tea, pots and lamps, \$4.50.

Oriental Rugs

Carabagh, 3.4x4 \$ 7.50 Bokhara, 2.1x3.4 17.00 Dagheston, 4x3.8 9.00 Dagheston, 4.3x3.2 12.00 Kellum, 3.1x5.5 7.50 Dagheston, 4.9x3.7 15.00 Dagheston, 4x5 18.00 Bokhara, 3.3x4.1 20.00 Carabagh, 2.1x3.4 7.50 Cashmere, 5.2x6.2 28.00 Shirvan, 4.8x3.5 18.00 Shirvan, 4.6x4.0 34.00 All sizes, all kinds. Christmas stock all in. See them now.

Rockers for Xmas

We can give more rockers for your money than you have ever had. Fine high back spring seat, upholstered in silk tapestry, oak or mahogany finish \$ 3.00 Arm chairs, sole leather, cober seat, oak or mahogany finish, carved back 3.00 Arm Chairs in Cobler Seat, 2.50 Plush Seat Rocker 2.00

Rugs for Xmas

Imperial Smyrna, 60x83 ft. \$ 3.75 French Melton, 54x27 in. 5.00 Japanese Wilton, 54x27 1.50 Philadelphia Kuluhs, 68x44 2.25 Fur Rugs, lined and very choice 2.50

Carpet Sweepers

Child's Sweepers, work perfectly, each 85c Bissel Sweepers, work perfectly, each \$ 2.00 Bissel's Gold Medal, best sweeper made, warranted by us, each 3.50

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.

REFORM IN LOCAL AFFAIRS

Moral and Material Advantages of Honest Home Rule.

MANY OBSTACLES YET TO OVERCOME

A Review of the Conditions that Delay Progress and Causes Thereof—Partisanship and Indifference—Remedies Proposed.

The first of a series of papers on municipal reform undertaken by the publication committee of the National Municipal League is from the pen of Mr. Charles Richardson, first vice president of the organization. Mr. Richardson's paper deals with the obstacles to honest, business-like management of local affairs and the means deemed necessary to accomplish the end sought. Nothing in American politics, says Mr. Richardson, has seemed more unaccountable and discouraging than the apparent stupidity of the voters in our large cities. During the early years of the agitation for municipal reforms the apathy of the people was attributed to a lack of information, but this explanation can no longer be accepted as sufficient. No facts could have been made plainer or more unvictively known than the prevalence of corruption, extravagance and incompetency in our city governments. Nothing could have been more clearly demonstrated than that these evils are due to the "spoils system" and to an excessive partisanship and neglect of public duties on the part of the citizens. The fact of entrusting the common assets of a great community to the "itching palms" of such a universally distrusted class as the professional politicians has been assailed with an unflinching stream of argument and denunciation from pulpit, press and platform. There has been no lack of clearness and earnestness in describing the demoralizing effect of municipal corruption upon private character, and the peril

it involves for the state and national governments. The immense moral and material advantages of an honest, intelligent and sane management of local affairs, the mutual dependence and mutual obligations of fellow citizens, the principle that a right to vote is necessarily a trust for others as well as a personal privilege, and the truth that a man who fails to vote for the common good is a social criminal, have all been urged with a force and diligence which could hardly be surpassed. MACHINE UNITY. But notwithstanding all these efforts the masses have seldom wavered in their support of bad men and bad methods, and with few and transient exceptions they have seemed to be as little affected by the arguments and appeals of reformers as a herd of browsing cattle would have been by the reasoning of Socrates or the eloquence of Cicero. Under these circumstances it seems natural that the advocates of reform should ascribe their failures to the stupidity of the average voter, and conclude that their final success can only be attained through the better education of generations yet unborn. A more careful analysis will lead to the entirely different conclusion that the voters have had some very plausible reasons for the course they have pursued, and that reformers instead of being surprised at the slowness of their progress should be encouraged by the gains which it has been possible to make under such adverse conditions. In order to understand the motives of the voters we must remember that they are composed of two classes, those who are, and those who are not, the owners of property subject to municipal taxation. For convenience we may speak of them as taxpayers and non-taxpayers, although of course, directly or indirectly, all residents, whether they know it or not, are more or less affected by the local taxation. We should also remember that the taxpayers are only a small minority of the voters, and that arguments which appeal solely to the former can have but little influence on the results of elections. The proportions are doubtless materially different in different cities, and it is difficult to obtain reliable figures, but official statistics compiled in Boston show that in that city six-sevenths of the municipal voters must be classed among the non-taxpayers.

Under these circumstances it seems natural that the advocates of reform should ascribe their failures to the stupidity of the average voter, and conclude that their final success can only be attained through the better education of generations yet unborn. A more careful analysis will lead to the entirely different conclusion that the voters have had some very plausible reasons for the course they have pursued, and that reformers instead of being surprised at the slowness of their progress should be encouraged by the gains which it has been possible to make under such adverse conditions. In order to understand the motives of the voters we must remember that they are composed of two classes, those who are, and those who are not, the owners of property subject to municipal taxation. For convenience we may speak of them as taxpayers and non-taxpayers, although of course, directly or indirectly, all residents, whether they know it or not, are more or less affected by the local taxation. We should also remember that the taxpayers are only a small minority of the voters, and that arguments which appeal solely to the former can have but little influence on the results of elections. The proportions are doubtless materially different in different cities, and it is difficult to obtain reliable figures, but official statistics compiled in Boston show that in that city six-sevenths of the municipal voters must be classed among the non-taxpayers.

Under these circumstances it seems natural that the advocates of reform should ascribe their failures to the stupidity of the average voter, and conclude that their final success can only be attained through the better education of generations yet unborn. A more careful analysis will lead to the entirely different conclusion that the voters have had some very plausible reasons for the course they have pursued, and that reformers instead of being surprised at the slowness of their progress should be encouraged by the gains which it has been possible to make under such adverse conditions. In order to understand the motives of the voters we must remember that they are composed of two classes, those who are, and those who are not, the owners of property subject to municipal taxation. For convenience we may speak of them as taxpayers and non-taxpayers, although of course, directly or indirectly, all residents, whether they know it or not, are more or less affected by the local taxation. We should also remember that the taxpayers are only a small minority of the voters, and that arguments which appeal solely to the former can have but little influence on the results of elections. The proportions are doubtless materially different in different cities, and it is difficult to obtain reliable figures, but official statistics compiled in Boston show that in that city six-sevenths of the municipal voters must be classed among the non-taxpayers.

MEN WHO PUSH THE BUTTON

Amateurs Who Catch the Shadows as They Fly.

SOME OBSERVATIONS OF A LOCAL ARTIST

Work and Material that is Required in Photography—Progress Made in the Art—Snap Shots.

But a few years ago an amateur photographer was known as a person who had a kodak with a roll of film in it, a string to pull, a button to push and the factory or professional photographer did the rest. Today this class is called the "button pushers." What does the amateur of today do and of what does his apparatus consist? "I will explain what I saw, by special invitation, a few days ago," said a local enthusiast. "I called on one of our local amateurs and spent several pleasant hours in his private studio. One of the first things I observed was that he kept his rooms locked, and no one had a key to them but himself, and he allowed no one in there unless he was with them. He said that every minute of his time that he was not with his family or at his business he spent in those rooms reading, developing, toning or experimenting with some new formula. While I was there he allowed me to take an inventory of what he had, and he told me what everything was used for. One of the first things that caught my eye was his library of photographic literature. Besides the books, there must have been 200 books by as many different authors, besides the many monthly magazines and papers, both ancient and modern. Next was his collection of pictures which he had made within the last twelve years since he first got enthused with the art. The walls of his studio were covered with them. There are views of every description as well as many portraits of his family and friends. Besides the pictures on the walls he has five albums filled with the smaller pictures mounted in neat style. The next thing he showed me was his register-book of negatives. This book dates back twelve years, and when he wishes to find a negative he simply looks at the index for the subject and number of the page. For instance, he finds October 12, 1884, negative No. 31, Farnam street looking east from Eighteenth, then he goes to the negative case, which is an old bookcase transformed into a negative rack, with pigeonholes in numerical order, and with each negative enclosed in what is called a negative envelope, which is a neat, flat manilla paper sack with three lines printed on the outside on which is written number, name and subject. He showed me this particular negative, which was as perfect as the day it was made. Then he took up album No. 1 and turned to picture 34, which, sure enough, was Farnam street, as it looked twelve years ago. "PRESERVE PLEASANT MEMORIES. "When he showed me this it made my heart ache, and I said, 'How foolish I have been, wasting my time all these years, when I might have been an amateur photographer myself and had something like this to recall pleasant memories of the past. I have traveled a great deal and have seen some of the most beautiful scenery in this and other countries and have nothing to remember it by but a faint recollection.' "The next thing to inspect was his apparatus, each article of which he keeps in a neat case. The first was a small pocket camera for small snap shots. Next was a 4x5 folding camera of modern make and extra film attachment which holds a roll of 100 or less exposures. The lens is of the rapid, rectilinear style, of fine quality. The shutter is of the latest pattern and the tripod is a three-joint and folds into a length of six feet inches and weighs only six ounces.

Camera Club Notes.

Miss Arnold is an ardent student of the camera. Although a member of the club for a comparatively short time, she is making pictures that will cause older members to move around more diligently. She is a fine judge of a graceful, easy pose and knows how to bring it out in her work. Durnall has at least found some one interested in his work of art. He is an enthusiast of the "Gelatin" picture and for a long time has been unable to get any one interested in this peculiar branch of photography. Money has been given him by inclination in this direction and he and Durnall are forming a sort of partnership. Although this cloudy weather is not congenial to photographers, the members of the Camera club are working night and day to get ready for the exhibition. It promises to excel all others which have heretofore been given under the auspices. The members want all of their friends to drop into the studio next month and see what an amateur, when he feels that he can do. Rooney and Durnall think they are going to have the edge on the other members of the club. They have purchased a large quantity of glass plates, and they think which will cause the optics of certain parties to bulge with amazement. Rooney made a negative with this lens which for sharpness, clearness and roundness is the envy of all the other boys. G. F. Epeneter has been in a state of alternation for some time past, at least it would appear to be so from the fact that he appears at the studio. He says he is too busy, but the gang is afraid he intends to buckle down. Ask any of the innumerable smokers Gun gave the club last January. It will bring a smile to the faces of all who improved that occasion and there is a sort of longing, hankering sentiment that it may soon be repeated. Hon. Newcomb had quite an experience a short time ago in toning Aristocrat plates. After toning forty prints with the greatest care and obtaining excellent results, he then did the next thing on the program, which is to fix them in the hypo bath. This is where he slipped a cog. He placed the prints in a tray which had contained muriatic acid and which he had neglected to empty. The result was that the prints with large, ugly red spots on their surfaces. The entire crop of prints was ruined. There is a movement on foot for the amalgamation of the Knights of Labor with the American Federation of Labor.

the ground glass for a lust picture and to get it sharp. When this was all done we made the exposure in three seconds with an F.16 sixteen stop. We then proceeded to the dark room to develop. We used a developer made up as follows: No. 1, distilled water, 90 degrees lens for making developers. Each of these are filled with a perfect shutter. The tripod is of modern make. All this fits into a neat carrying case with three double-plate holders. Last, but not least, is what he calls his copying and enlarging camera, which he can make a picture from the smallest pocket size to 14x17. "The next place will be found was into his dark room. This in itself is a wonder on account of its neatness and the perfect system with which he has everything arranged. On the walls are hung with every size developing and toning trays from 4x5 to 14x17. He uses black hard rubber and celluloid trays for developing, and celluloid for toning. For washing he has a twenty-four-inch circle automatic galvanized iron box which fills with water from a rubber hose attached to the faucet and empties when the water reaches a certain height. The water enters on the side of the box and keeps the prints in constant motion, and there is a perforated plate at the bottom which allows the chemicals to go to the bottom. This is his own invention. For fixing his dry plates in hypo he has hard rubber boxes with glass covers and one hundred ounces of these he has 4x5, 5x7, 6x9, \$2.00 and \$3.00. The larger plates he fixes in a flat 14x17 tray. On the shelves could be seen, in regular order, graduate glasses from minimum size up to twenty-four ounces, funnels, glass and rubber, from one-half pint up to one gallon, chemicals of all descriptions, developers and toning solutions he keeps in stock made up ready for use. PLENTY OF ROOM. "The dark room is a large, airy room seven feet wide by ten feet long. The light is furnished from a window 3x16 inches, with three thicknesses of glass, one white ground glass, one orange and one green which makes a safe light for the most sensitive dry plate or paper. Outside of the window is a gas jet which furnishes the light. In the printing frames from 2 1/2x4 1/2 to 18x22, and all styles of vignette papers, opaques and pasters. The window is a large south one with a platform for the plates which is protected from dust and rain by a glass pane, simply to shape the mounts of these white cold, as mat surface prints need no polish, but when glossy prints are made the burisher is heated with gas and the same furnishes a finely polished print. "After looking this all over I became so enthused with the art that I made up my mind to go to the supply house the next morning and purchase me an outfit. This I did, and when my amateur friend invited me to come up the next day he would give me my first lesson in the art I thank him for accepting the invitation, being eager to receive a lesson from an amateur so thorough and so well equipped as he is. FIFTY LESSONS. "The first thing he taught me was to load the plate holders. The rubber slide was drawn out of the holder and the holder and slides were dusted very carefully, as the least particle of dust which might settle on the face of the plate would cause pin holes, thereby making black spots on pictures when finished. The back of plates was opened by cutting the paper around the bottom edge with a penknife. He gave me particular instructions not to open them until place them in the dark room, and there not to close to the dark room light, as any kind of light will weaken the fine qualities of the plate. The plate was placed in the holder and the slide was inserted; then we proceeded to make a portrait in his studio by an ordinary wet window. "The subject was his little boy, whom by seated about five feet from the window. He put a thin white gauze screen on the window to soften the rays of light, and another on the other side of the subject to light up the shadows, and behind him he placed a tripod is a three-joint and folds into a length of six feet inches and weighs only six ounces.

"LOOK OUT"

for your children during the great parade Tuesday morning, the jam will endanger life, and maybe crush and maim their tender bones. Take no chances, bring them here, all of the mammoth show will pass our store. Our windows are welcome to mothers and little ones. We will close during the parade, so come early and don't be locked out. Monday we are going to offer a still bigger inducement for an early call. Put on sale these three different lines of waists. The \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities,

FOR 50 CENTS

Some sizes we have in plenty and few of others. Before we make our spring selection we want to know what you want. Here is what we have of them: Age 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14. Number 11 50 43 10 0 0 2 4 11 14 3 58. 206. This is a rare bargain if the size you want is here—50c, 75c and \$1.00 Undershirts for boys 25c. Sizes 24, 26, 28, First come first served.

B. K. & CO. BROWNING KING & CO., S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

BUY YOUR KODAKS And all kinds of PHOTO SUPPLIES AT THE ROBT. DEMSTER CO., 1215 Farnam St., Omaha. The only exclusive photographic supply house in Omaha and Nebraska.