

Christmas - Offerings

SHIRTS

White and Colored

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50,

SMOKING

JACKETS

\$5.00 to \$18.00.

FOR THE YOUNG

Underwear

Cotton, Wool, Silk and Wool, 50e up to \$3.50.

LOUNGING ROBES

In Soft Textures. \$3.50 to \$15,00

SUSPENDERS

From the plain, strong web to the dainty hand embroidered. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and up to \$3.00.

MUFFLERS

Cashmere, Wool, Silk and Sateen in Squares or Oxford, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1,50.

HANDKERCHIEFS

White and Fancy Cotton and Silk, 25e and 50c. SILK GAITERS

25c and 40c; NECKWEAR

(See Qur Window) 50c, \$1, and \$1:50

CANVASS COATS

SLEVE BUTTONS STUDS

COLLAR BUTTONS AGCEPTABLE FUR AND

TOQUES AND TAM O'SHANTERS

Hosiery

Plain and Fancy,

15e up to 75e.

75c, \$1.25, \$1,40 & \$2.75 a Box

Gloves, Mittens

Kia, "Mocho." Dog, Rein-

deer and wool, 25c to \$5.

BATH ROBES

Single and in Sets.

Eiderdown and Terry Bath

Blankets, Towels

and Slippers.

HERE

E. & W. COLLARS

SHIRT WAISTS

ercale, Madras or Flan-

nel, 50c and Up.

\$1,50, \$2 and \$2.50,

HATS AND CAPS

50c to \$5.00.

SWEATERS

\$1.00 and \$2.00.

AND CUFFS

EULL DRESS

PROTECTORS

COTTON ROBES, PAJAMAS

Cotton, Madra, Silk and Wool, and

All Silk, 50e to \$8.00.

WAITERS' COATS AND BAR **VESTS**



GIFTS UMBRELLAS AND CANES

\$1.00 up to \$16.50.

An Ulster, an Overcoat, a Suit have helped having sympathy for him at I did so in my liveliest manner. I have record of books published in their country. of clothes, a Pair of Trousers,

A BEAUTIFUL BOX....

or One of Our Fine Fancy Vests

are Swell Presents.

Given Away With Each Tie

Boxes On Display in Our Windows. BOYS'

REEFERS, OVERCOATS,

SUITS, ETC., ETC.



SANTA CLAUS ALWAYS COMES TO THIS

WE KEEP OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

If there is anything we have missed come in and ask for it. We have got it.



LIVELY TIMES WITH HOBOS

Experiences of a Tenderfoot Among the Weary Willies of the Road.

TATAL BASHFULNESS OF AN AMATEUR

nhappy Half Hour with the "Def 'n' Dum Gag" at the House of a Clergyman-Various Tricks of Tramps.

(Copyrighted, 1899.) le a popular notion that tramps have mysterious sign language in which they mmunicate secrets to one another in regard to professional matters. It is thought, for instance, that they make familiar chalk and pencil marks on fences and horse blocks, as whether a certain house is "good" or not, the police are least likely, or most likely, to put in an appearance, how late in the mornfarmer will be up and about and where a onvenient chicken coop is located.

Elaborate accounts have been written in newspapers about the amount of information they give to one another in this way, and many persons believe that tramps rely on a sign language in their begging.

It is well to state at the outset that this is a false conception of their methods. They all have fargons and lingues of their own choosing and making, and they converse in them when among themselves, but the reported puzzling signs and marks which are supposed to obviate all verbal speech oadsters are concerned. Among the "Blauket Stiffs," in the far west, and among the Bindle Men," "Mush Fakirs" and "Turnolkers" of the middle west, the east and anada, there exists a crude system of marking 'good' houses, but these vagrants do not belong to the rank and file of the tramp army, and are comparatively few in num-

It is furthermore to be said that the marking referred to is occasional rather than usual. Probably one of the main reasons that the public has imagined that tramps use hieroglyphics in their profession is that when charity is shown to one of them the giver is frequently plagued with a visitation

from a raft of beggars. This phenomenon, however, is easily explained without recourse to the sign language theory. Outside of nearly all towns of 10,000 inhabitants and more the tramps have little campe or "hang outs," where they make their headquarters while "working" the community. Naturally they compare notes at meal time, and if one beggar has discovered what he considers a generous house he tells his pals about it so that they may also get the benefit of its hospitality. The finder of the house cannot visit it himself again until his face has been forgotten, at any rate he seldom does visit it more than once during a week's stay in the town, \$2,75 Box; Cuffs, \$2,25 Half Dozen.

Tramp Theories of Begging. Although the hoboes do not make use of the marks and signs with which the popular fancy has credited them, they have a number of interesting theories about begging and a large variety of clever ruses to deceive people, and it is well for the public to keep as up-to-date in regard to these matters as they keep in regard to the public's sympathies. Not all tramps are either clever or successful, the "road" is traveled by a great many more amateurs than professands who make something besides. Roughly estimated there are from 60,000 to 75,000 tramps in the United States, and probably a fifth of all may be classified as the clergyman, suggested that we stay to first class" tramps. There is a second and family prayers. third class and even a fourth, but it is the "A No. 1 men," as they call themselves,

who are the most interesting. The main distinction between these tramps to screw up courage enough to open the front "let the prayers go." gate. The beginner in tramp life goes to a lozen front gates before he can brace himself for the interview at the back door, and there are men to whom a vagrant life is attractive who never overcome the "tender-

foot's" bashfulness. It was once my lot to have a rather suc-We had come together in the haphazard way that all tramp acquaintanceships are formed. We met at a railroad watering tank. The man's sojourn in trampdom, however, was until the detectives should give up the hunt for him. He had "planted" his money elsewhere and meanwhile he had to take his chances with the "'boes."

He was not a man who would ordinarily arouse much pity, but a tramp could not meal time. At every interview he had at back doors he was seized with the "tenderthat our companionship lasted he got but one "square meal." His profession of robber gave him no assistance.

"I can steal," he said, "go into houses at night and take my chances in a shootin' scrape, but I'll be - if I can beg. 'Ta'n't ike swipin'. When ye swipe ye don't ask no questions, an' ye don't answer none. In this been closed night or day for 150 years. business ye got to cough up yer whole soul

This is the testimony of practically all be ginners in the beggar's business; at the start thieving seems to them a much easier task. As the weeks and months pass by, however, they become hardened and discover that their "nerve" needs only to be developed to assert itself, and the time comes when nothing is so valuable that they do not feel justified in asking for it. They then definitely identify flemselves with the profession and build up reputations as "first-class" tramps.

will hold 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

In China a doctor receives pay for keeping his clients in health. The moment they become ill his emoluments cease.

A Missouri judge has decided that a physician who believes his patient's case is hopeless and does not so inform him is guilty of a breach of trust. Each man's experience suggests to him how this reputation can best be acquired. One man, for example, finds that he does one man, for example, finds that he does best with a "graft" peculiarly his own, and another discovers that it is only at a certain time of the year, or in a particular part of the country that he comes out winner. The tramp has to experiment in all kinds of ways ere he understands himself or his public, and he makes mistakes even after an apprenticeship extending over years of time.

How without a find the country that he comes out winner.

General Lew Wallace has purchased a tract of land near Crawfordsville, ind., and will make a fish preserve of it. The land is watered by a number of excellent springs and creeks, which will be dammed for the purpose of tiout breeding.

Eighty farms in Massachusetts report an STORE another discovers that it is only at a cer-

How "Gags" Are Invented. In every country where he lives, however there is a common fund of experience and fact by which he regulates his conduct in the majority of cases. It is the collective testimony of generations and generations of tramps who have lived before him, and he acts upon it in about the same way that human beings in general act upon ordinary human experience.

Emergencies arise when his own ingenuit alone avails and the "average finding" is of no use to him, and on such occasions he makes a note on the case and reports abou it at the next "hang-out" conclave. If he has invented something of real value, a good begging story, for instance, and it is gen erally accepted as good, it is labeled "Shorty's gag." or "Slim's," as the man's name may be, and becomes his contribution o the general collection of "gags."

It is the man who has memorized the

greatest number of "gags" or "gh st stories," as they are also called, and can handle them deftly as circumstances suggest, that is the most successful beggar. There are other requirements to be ob served, but unless a man has a good stock of stories with which to "fool" people be cannot expect to gain a footbold among "the blowed in the glass stiffs." He must also keep continually working over his stock. "Ghost stories" are like bonnets; those that are fashionable and comme il faut last year are this year out of date, and they must be changed to suit new tastes and conditions or be supplanted by new ones. Frequently a fresh version of the old story has to be improvised on the spot, so to speak. The following personal experience illustrates under what circumstances "gags" are invented. It also shows how even the professionals forget themselves and their pose

on occasions: One morning, about eight years ago, I ar-rived in a small town in the Mohawk valley in company with a tramp called Indianapolis indicating to the brotherhood such things Red. We had ridden all night in a box car in the hope of reaching New York by mornwhere a ferocious dog is kept, at what time ing, but the freight had been delayed on account of a wreck and we were so hungry when we reached the town in question that ing a barn can be occupied before the we simply had to get off and look for something to eat. It was not a place, as we well knew, where tramps were welcome, but the train would not stop again at a town of any size until long after breakfast and we decided to take our chances.

We had an hour at our disposal until the next "freight" was due. The great question was, what story we should tell and we both rummaged through our collections to find a good one. Finally, after each of us had suggested a number of different stories and had refused them in turn, on the ground that they were too old for such a "hostile" place, Red suggested that we try "the deef 'n' dum are a fabrication so far as the majority of gag." There are several "gags" of this description and I asked him which one be

"Let's work it this way," he said, and he began to improvise. "I'm your deef 'n' dum" brother, see? An' we're on our way to New York, where I'm going to get a job. I'm a clerk and you're seein' me down to the city sos't nothin'll happen to me. Our money's given out an' we've simply got to ask fer assistance. We're ter'bly hungry, an' you want to know if the lady o' the house'll be good enough to help yer brother along.

"saw" all right enough, and accepted the proposition, but the odds seemed against us because the town was one of the most unfriendly along the line. We picked out a house near the track. As a rule such houses have been "begged out," but we reasoned that if our story would go at all it would go there, and besides the house was convenient for catching the next freight

As we approached the back door I was

careful to talk to Red on my fingers, thinking that somebody might be watching us. A motherly old lady answered our knock. told her Red's story in my best manner, filling it out with convincing details. She heard me out and then scrutinized Red in the way that we all look at creatures who are peculiar or abnormal. Then she smiled but his companions can, so he tells them and invited us into the dining room where where it is and what kind of a story they the rest of the family were at breakfast. It turned dut to be a Free Methodist clergy man's household. We were given places at the table and ate as rapidly as we could or rather Red did; I was continually being interrupted by the family asking me ques tions about my "unfortunate brother." "Was he born that way?" they asked hushed voices. "How did he learn write? Can be ever get well?" and other like queries which I had to answer in turn By the time I had finished my meal, however, I saw by a clock on the wall that w sionals, but it is the earnest endeavor of all had still fifteen minutes to eatch our train at least to make a living, and there are and gave Red a nudge under the table as hint that we ought to be going. We were about to get up and thank our hestess for her kindness when the man of the house

"Glad to have you," he said, "if you can remain. You may get good out of it." 1 told him frankly that we wanted to catch ; train and had only a few minutes to spare. and the less successful members of the craft but he assured me that he would not be long is that they have completely conquered the and asked me to explain the situation to amateur's squeamishness about begging. It Red. I did so with my fingers and I ex seems comparatively easy to go to a back plained to the parson that Red's wiggling door and ask for something to eat and the of his hands meant that he would be demere wording of the request is easy, all too lighted to stay, but a wink of his left eye, easy, but the hard part of the transaction is meant for me alone, said plainly enough to

We stood committed, however, and there was nothing to do but join the family in the sitting room where I was given a bible to read two verses, one for Red and one for myself. This part of the progress finished. the parson began to pray. All went well until he came to that part of his prayer ressful professional burglar for a companion where he referred to the "unfortunate on a short tramp trip in the middle west. brother in our midst," and asked that Red's were both ashamed.

Just then Red heard the whistle of our freight. He forgot everything, all that I return. only temporary; it was a good hiding place had said and all that he had tried to act the door, chouting back to me as he went

There was nothing to do but follow after foot's" bashfulness and during the ten days and it is to be hoped that the parson's family Austria, and the Netherlands, but for these lat-JOSIAH PLINT. me.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw.

In the Flemish language an automobile is a snelpaardelooszoondeerspoorwegpet-rocirijtuig. The mammoth natural gas tank of the Allegheny Heating company, Allegheny, will hold 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

The cost of operating the great steamship Occanic is between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a month. The extreme earning capacity of the Oceanic is about \$90,000 a month.

Eighty farms in Massachusetts report an annual production of from \$15,000 to \$50,000 each, and several farms of less than an acre each yield from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Poultry farms in that state return \$40 an acre, dairy farms \$27 and plain agriculture \$14.

The automatic horse, a sort of hobby horse with the motor inside, which runs on wheels, is the latest French invention. It is attached to a carriage and can be driven just like a real horse, the motor and the steering being controlled by the reins. steering being controlled by the reinz. Mrs. Marie Melms, widow of Charles Melms, the ploneer Milwaukee brewer, lied in Germany recently and was cremated here. Her remains have just arrived at offiwaukee through the medium of the United States mails. This is said to be the first use of the mails for such a purpose. The Austrian postoffice is to try a "telegram card," on which a person writer a nessage and posts in the usual way, but he postoffice ielegraphs the contents, which are delivered to the address by the cortman. The plan is a combination of cest and telegraph, and seems useful as laving a cost and speed intermediate beween post and telegraph.

Everything

Christmas!

Thousands of useful and ornamental, inexpensive pieces in fancy and staple Furniture, Domestic and Oriental Rugs, Curtains, Lamps, Vases, Statuary, Wrought Iron Ware, Cloisonne Hand Carved Ivory and

Toys. Your inspection most cordially invited.

Open Evenings Until Xmas. Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co....

Facts Calculated to Reduce the Conceit of English Speaking Races.

Review of the Number and Character Books Published by Thirteen Nations-Where the United States, Stand.

The great activity of American publishers in making and marketing books has given rise to the belief that the United States ranks at or near the top of the list of book makers. The belief is not well founded. Indeed the United States does not occupy a very high place in comparison with European nations. Percy L. Parker, an Englishman, writing in the Independent on the annual output of books, says:

At first sight one would think that it would be the easiest matter possible to get a full return of all the books published less than seven out of the twelve classes into speech and hearing be restored, and we in the world in a year. As a matter of fact, which the books are divided. The following no such return has ever been issued. And list will show which they are, yet nothing could equal in interest such a

A contributor to one of our trade papersout, and with a wild whoop he sprang for The Bookseller-however, has done the best France manages to get two first places for he could in this direction. But the results history (which one would expect Germany 'Hustle, Cigarette, there's our rattler." they deserve, remarkable as they are.

him as fast as my legs would carry me and official authority whose duty it is to keep a is the only other country which secures a never been in the town since this experience. Such is the case in Russia, Spain, Portugal, and it is to be hoped that the parson's family Austria, China and Japan. So, too, in Gerlist: ter two satisfactory returns were available from nonofficial sources.

Mr. Ronald Smith, however, succeeded with much trouble in gathering accurate figures giving the average annual production of books in the following thirteen countries -the United States, the United Kingdom. Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, the business ye got to cough up yer whole soul jus' to get a lump (hand-out.) I'd rather been introduced into the Selbeck mines of Germany.

A miner's lamp, using acetylene gas, has been introduced into the Selbeck mines of Germany.

Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland. The returns from other countries not named here would not other countries not named here would not materially alter the general results of those which are given and a careful analysis of them-which Mr. Smith did not trouble to make-give some most extraordinary re-

> In the first place, the total number of books issued by these thirteen countries in a year averages 77,250.

Germany Heads the List. Which country publishes the most?

As an Englishman, I am very surprised France, Germany and Italy. that England does not head the poll. You, as Americans, will be, perhaps, even more surprised that the United States does not head the poll. That honor belongs to Germany, which averages 23,908 books a year. many, which averages 23,908 books a year But here is the full list: No. books of all kinds issued



cially when the analysis of the list of books published by each country is examined. Character of Publications.

The next point of interest is, What class of book is published in the largest number each year? Serious people will be gratified by the fact that educational and classical

ANNUAL OUTPUT OF BOOKS the tremendous number of 11,631 out of the Novels come second, with 7,948 volumes a year. One of the most significant facts is

1414-14 6-1418 Douglas St.

that books on political and social economy and of sermons. The first number 7,199, against 5,969 of the latter. At the bottom of the list come books on sport, with the small GERMANY FAR AHEAD OF ALL RIVALS total of 181. But the whole list is of great interest and is more striking when seen in

tabulated sequence. Here it is: Annual production Medicine, surgery. Belles lettres, essays..... Law, jurisprudence......

Miscellaneous books and pamphlets number .. A third interesting analysis shows which ountries publish the largest number of books of a practical class. Here, again, the result is most surprising For Germany publishes the most books in no

History and Fletion. In only one class of book does England ge a first place, and that class is novel of his efforts have not obtained the notice to have) and poetry and the drama. France also ties with the United States in publish-In few countries is there any central and ing an equal number of books on sport. Italy first place and that ie for its famous books on political economy. Here is the tabulated

> Class of book, lished, Educational 5.44; Political econ 2.98 Arts-Sciences 2.93 Belles lettres 2.44; Novels 2.42 Germany. Italy. Germany. Germany. England. Germany. Germany. Theology Medicine France. Germany. France. Between France and United States

first place in each department. But each country will want to know what position i occupies under the different heads and further analyses are therefore necessary. So give some of the more important lists as far as they concern the United States, England

Analysis by Nations.

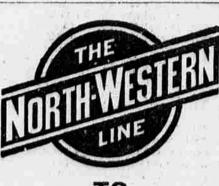


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and Disorders of Men.

STRICTURE AND CLEET CURED AT Consultation free Call on or address DR. SEARLES & SEARLES, 119 So. 14th St. OMAHA.



CHICAGO and EAST.

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. This table shows which nation occupies the HOTSPRINGS & DEADWOOD.

New City Offices. 1401-03 Farnam.

VOYAGES, ETC. Yearly Yearly average average 1.139 1. France average 333 2. England 200 3. Germany 222 4. Italy ates 180 5. United States . Such are these figures. They will certainly do something to take the conceit out of those ARTS-SCIENCES. | BELLES LETTRES. Anglo-Saxon lands which imagined that they had a monopoly in the way of literary production. Of course the judgment in this case is purely a numerical one. What would be the judgment if the merits of the books themselves were considered instead of mere number I cannot say. Anyway the United States can boast that it produces one-fifteenth of the world's literature each year-5.315 volumes out of 77.250.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy I ever used for coughs and colds. It is unequaled for whooping cough. Children all like it." writes H. N. Williams, Gentryville, Ind. Never fails. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, hourseness, croup, pneumonia, beenchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Yearly | its early use prevents consumption.

Yearny
average
1.184
902 president of the American Flint Glass
731 Workers union, has announced his decision to retire from office on January 1 next, thinking he has been in the harness long enough.