

MODERN OFFICE EQUIPPED WITH SANITARY FURNITURE



INTERIOR VIEW OF OMAHA PRINTING COMPANY'S OFFICE.

WITH the increased prosperity in the west, business houses have brightened up their offices, counties have put new furniture in their court houses and many new business houses have been established. To provide the newest and most up-to-date office furniture for these the Omaha Printing Company five years ago decided to add a new department to its immense printing establishment and to carry a complete line of fine office furniture. The wisdom of this move was long ago proven by the immense volume of business which is done in this line by this enterprising firm.

To provide room for this enormous increase in business has been a problem with the firm, whose offices are at Tenth and Farnam streets. The establishment has spread upward and outward until it is a huge establishment covering a quarter of a city block, and still it is somewhat crowded for room. On the desk sales floor over 200 different patterns of flat and roller-top desks are carried, while on the fourth floor, or warehouse floor, over \$75,000 worth of stock is kept

continuously on hand. To build up this enormous business in the short space of five years has been the especial task of Charles C. Cope, Jr., manager of the office furniture and stationery departments. He has worked assiduously and to his efforts may be attributed in a measure the large number of big contracts which have recently been filled by the Omaha Printing Company.

Model Show Room. Believing that the best way to sell goods is to have good wares and then to show them well, the Omaha Printing Company has fitted up an office of its own which is a model of the latest sanitary and convenient office furniture. On entering the plant one is amazed at the beauty of the furniture which is used by the office force of the company. During the last few years there has been a change in the finish of office furniture and the dark golden has given way to the light golden oak, which makes a much prettier effect.

The Omaha Printing Company has recently secured some of the largest contracts for office furniture which have been let in the west. One of these is for the inside fitting of the

office of the John Deere Plow company building, which is now in the course of construction. This company wanted the best to be had and after visiting in Chicago and other points in search of the kind of office furniture wanted the manager visited the establishment of the Omaha Printing Company and found just what would suit him. Those who have seen the plans for the John Deere Plow company offices say that firm will have the most complete and most splendid office equipment to be found west of Chicago. The order includes desks, chairs, tables, filing devices and steel fixtures for vaults.

Another big contract just received is that of fitting out the county court house of Natrona county, Wyoming, which Casper is the county seat. To equip the judges' rooms and all the other offices in the building will require an outlay of \$5,000. Some of the other county court houses which the Omaha Printing Company has fitted out include Crawford county, DeWitt, Ia., \$6,000; Seward county, Seward, Neb., \$3,000; Kearney county, Minden, Neb., \$7,000; Russell county, Russell, Kan., \$3,500; Cherry county, Valentine, \$6,500; Sheridan county, Rush-

ville, Neb., \$7,500; Grant county, Hyannis, Neb., \$3,500; Saunders county, Wahoo, Neb., \$3,000; Grundy county, Trenton, Mo., \$4,500; Gillman county, Oregon, \$3,000, and many thousand dollars' worth of new furniture and filing cases in the Douglas county court house.

Several large libraries have also been supplied from the plant of the Omaha Printing Company, including the Carnegie library at Carroll, Ia., at a cost of \$2,000, and the Carnegie library at Hastings, Neb., at a cost of \$2,800.

Over 100 banks in western states have been fitted out with new office furniture by this enterprising firm, which has also supplied them with desks, chairs, tables and steel fixtures for their vaults.

Business Is Big. Locally this firm has also received its share of the business in this line and some of the most handsome business offices in Omaha have been supplied by the Omaha Printing Company. The elaborate furnishings of the M. E. Smith Co. building came from the same block. Other firms supplied are the United States Supply company, the

office of the Parlin, Orendorf & Martin company, the Omaha Elevator company, the Uplike Grain company, the Fairmont Creamery company, the Union Pacific headquarters building and the Union Pacific new commissary building; the Burlington headquarters, where over 100 new desks have recently been installed; the Nye-Schneider-Fowler company of Omaha, and also Fremont; the Kirby Lumber company, the Wabash railroad, Blatz Brewing company, the Standard Bridge company, Cartan & Jeffrey, the Sheridan Fuel company, the C. W. Hull company, the Forest Lawn Cemetery association, the Iden Biscuit company, the Loose-Wiles company, the Uplike Lumber and Coal company, Merriam Grain company, the Omaha Gas company, the Cavers Elevator company, the J. H. Hamilton Grain company, Paxton & Gallagher, Guio & Ledwith, the Carpenter Paper company and several offices in the federal building in Omaha.

One of the big state orders which this firm filled is that for fitting out the offices of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Grand Island.

One of the greatest improvements which has been made in office furniture is the new sanitary feature. With the old desks, which were built close to the floor, dust and dirt of all kinds would accumulate to such an extent that it was really not healthy to stay

in a closed room in winter with these desks and filing cases. It is different now. The furniture is built on legs so that it is easy to remove the dirt, and with the sanitary bases the raised sanitary desks afford absolute freedom from accumulated waste and dirt and are really a feature of great merit.

A complete line of all kinds of office furniture is carried and on the sample floor one may find desks ranging in price from \$10 to \$250 among the 200 or more from which one might choose. The lines carried are manufactured by the largest and best known manufacturing plants in America and the firm does not fear to go into competition with the world with the goods which are always on hand to display.

Not content with waiting for what business might show up, this enterprising firm has three traveling men in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas who are looking for firms which need new furniture and for court houses which must be supplied with judges' benches and desks for the clerk and other officers, and filing cases for the county and district clerks. This business has grown to great proportions in the west and the Omaha Printing Company is out after the business, as is shown by the list above, which includes orders from several states, including an order from Oregon.

Printing Department. The printing and book-binding department of the Omaha Printing Com-

pany is the largest to be found between Chicago and San Francisco and the volume of work turned out by this concern has reached enormous proportions. The plant is most thoroughly equipped for doing all sorts of work and everything in the printing and bookbinding line is handled by skilled workmen.

Two linotype machines and two monotype machines are used in this modern office, which has some contracts which would stun a manager of an ordinary plant. The force of 125 people in the printing and bookbinding departments always has all the work it is able to do.

Ten years ago the Omaha Printing Company would have thought it had the prize contract to receive a job amounting to \$2,000 or \$3,000 and the job would have seemed almost too large to handle. It is different now, for that firm has two or three contracts of \$10,000 each and has had one contract for a number of years amounting in itself to \$30,000 a year.

A specialty is also made of blank books for records of all kinds for business firms and for counties and cities. All sorts of loose-leaf ledgers and loose-leaf devices of all kinds are carried. This makes a most complete combination, for this establishment is therefore able to furnish most of the material and supplies needed for fitting out a large new court house or an up-to-date business office.

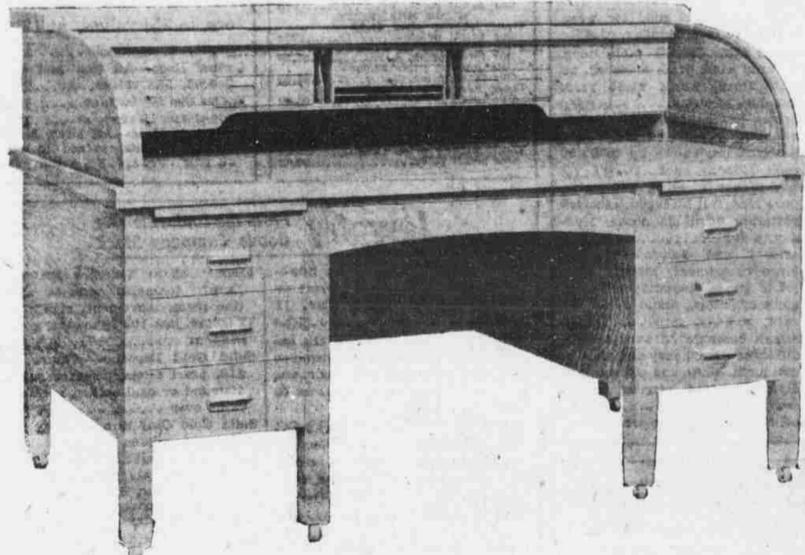


ILLUSTRATION OF THE MODERN SANITARY DESK.

Work of the Child Saving Institute of Omaha



CHILD'S SAVING INSTITUTE NOW.

EVERYBODY in Omaha and the region roundabout could know the great work being done by the Child Saving Institute if it were easy to raise money enough with which to build a better site and for a new, commodious building," remarked an Omaha business man.

The institute was organized for the "amelioration of children, the providing of temporary care and shelter for children, the providing of homes for homeless children, rescuing of children from cruel treatment and from immoral and degrading surroundings, and such other and further religious and charitable work as the board of trustees (composed of some of Omaha's best citizens) may from time to time deem advisable." Thus is shown two most important departments of the work, viz., sheltering and placing in homes homeless children and also relief work in assisting parents in keeping their children. While other departments are important, these are the most prominent.

Some children are brought by the police, some by the Visiting Nurses' association, the juvenile court, Associated Charities, City mission and other organizations. Telephone messages come from all parts of the city and long distance messages from Nebraska and Iowa towns, and letters concerning children who are homeless, neglected or in distress, and appeals are made for their admission. Great care is taken

investigate and in many cases matters can be adjusted without breaking up the home and separating children from parents. Sometimes parents bring their children to the institute to get rid of the burden of supporting them. They are not received.

A woman with two beautiful children appeared at the institute recently and wanted to sign papers of relinquishment to the institute to get rid of the burden of supporting them. They are not received.

The institute stands for the home and endeavors to prevent homes from being broken up and to prevent the separation of parents and children. Scores of mothers have brought their babies to the home to give them up for adoption and have been shown how unnatural and wicked it would be for them to do such a thing and that the institute would not be a party to such a crime, and have been persuaded and assisted to do so.

After all the efforts in prevention work in co-operation with the work of the juvenile court, hundreds of children are thrown out, homes are broken up, parents

little ones are abandoned and must be taken in for shelter and must be fed and clothed until homes can be found. Care is taken to secure legal papers of relinquishment or guardianship through the county court for those surrendered for adoption.

Nearly every week letters come from country precincts making inquiries as to how a child can be secured for adoption. As soon as information comes concerning families desiring to adopt a child a blank application paper is sent with the request that it be filled out, giving from three to five names for reference. As soon as the application reaches the office letters are written to the parties whose names are given for reference and other letters are written also to reliable persons in the community making inquiry concerning the character and ability of the people making the application to receive and adopt a child, and also asking their opinion of these applicants, and whether, in their judgment, it would be advisable to send a child. These neighbors are assured that what they write will be held in the strictest confidence.

It often happens that when the letters of endorsement come, the question is at once decided that the applicants could not be permitted to take a child away from the institute for adoption and they are so informed. If, however, the letters of endorsement are favorable, arrangements are made for a personal visit as soon as pos-

sible to the home of the people making the application.

It sometimes happens, when abundant information has been secured concerning the desirability of the home, the child is taken by an agent and then if conditions are found favorable, after personal interviews with neighbors and after careful study of the home and surroundings, he reaches the conclusion that the home would be a good one for a child. The people are then informed that they take the child for three to six months on trial and if at the end of that period everything is found mutually satisfactory, consent is issued to adopt by the institute and the final papers executed in the county court where the family resides.

It sometimes happens that the people become dissatisfied with the child at the end of a few weeks and the child is returned to the institute. Unless there is mutual affection between the child and the foster parents final adoption would be impossible to consider. It sometimes happens also that in spite of precautionary measures taken by the institute in the selection of homes, during the three to six months trial develops that the people are unwilling to have the child and the child is returned to the institute.

The whole business of selecting homes for children is far more difficult than most people imagine. It would be a great mistake to suppose that every one making application for a child should be permitted to receive and adopt one. The best interests of the child must always be taken into account.

"It is a surprising condition to many to find there are many more homes for children than there are children for adoption," says Rev. A. W. Clarke, superintendent of the home. "Twice as many people every week want children than the number on hand."

It is estimated that every year from 100 to 300 applications for children cannot be filled.

"We have every reason to believe that very many of them are in every respect most desirable homes," adds Mr. Clark. "Hundreds of these good people have waited two and three years in order to find a child of the particular description they desire and have visited most of the children's organizations west of Chicago in search of such a child and are still waiting. The question then naturally arises if there are so many people wanting children why should it be necessary to keep them at the institute on the average of from two to three months. The answer is that people want children of certain description and are not willing to take others who do not come up to the ideal they have set for themselves. In addition to this it often happens that a brother and sister or two little sisters cling to each other and we are not willing to separate them and must wait until a home can be found where both can remain together. In such cases it would be necessary to visit quite a number of homes before a decision can be reached. In addition to this it must be taken into account that in the multitude of applications for children we are anxious to do the best for the children, taking into account at the same time the priority of applications and claims of people from different points of view. We try to do just in dealing with all parties desiring children while we are endeavoring at the same time to work for the best interests of every child committed to our care.

"So many things must be taken into account at the final decision in placing the child that it is often found difficult and requires time. We recognize that the whole future of the child will depend to a great extent upon our decision and the responsibility is very great and many elements enter into the problem. These explanations are made with the hope that many who have made application for children will be patient with the management of the institute. Letters of sharp criticism often come from people who have made application and they blame the institute because others received children and they did not. These things are also mentioned because it is a splendid commentary on our modern civilized society that so many homes in the west are open to receive homeless and dependent children.

"The great necessity at the present time in the work of the institute is a new building. Four or five years ago property was donated to the institute at the corner of Eighteenth and Ohio streets and nearly \$5,000 expended in additions to the old building which stood on these grounds. Very soon after these additions were made the volume of the work of the institute was such that the building was overcrowded. Rooms have been rented in the neighborhood and one cottage nearby has been rented for more than three years and the work has been carried forward

until a demonstration has been made to the entire community of the value and necessity of the work. Now the old buildings occupied by the institute are so dilapidated that they must be torn down and rebuilt or a new structure erected on a new site.

The trustees have decided to select a new location and make an appeal to the public for \$75,000 to build this new building and purchase a new site. It is believed that this movement will have the sympathy and co-operation of the general public and by the time of another annual report we hope to give a complete description of the location and the building."

Quaint Features of Life

Profits on Ten Cents. JOHN ROBERTS of Watkins, Schuyler county, N. Y., a well drilled, purchased Angelo Dupree, a junk dealer, an old pump for 10 cents. It was apparently of no value, but he thought there might be some parts that he could use in his business. When Mr. Roberts and his assistant took the pump to one of the wells they were drilling and started breaking it up they were greatly surprised to see gold coins drop out of the holes they made. They at once finished the job and found \$4,000, nearly all in \$20 gold pieces. Who the pump belonged to at the time the money was hidden or how long it had been there is a mystery. The latest date of one of the coins was 1888. Mr. Roberts at once deposited his find in the Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Watkins. He is willing to surrender the find to anyone who can prove ownership, but no claimant has yet appeared.

Nine Hunters Killed in Maine. Nine persons have been killed and eight seriously wounded in the first month of the Maine hunting season, closing October 31, while those who have been slightly injured are too numerous to mention.

Of those killed three dragged guns by the muzzle; in two cases the gunner "didn't know it was loaded"; two victims were "taken for deer," and two deaths were caused by the reckless handling of firearms.

Of the wounded, four were mistaken for game; one got in range of another man's rifle; one was struck by a stray bullet from an unknown source; one dragged a gun by the muzzle, and another handled a rifle carelessly.

The fatalities and serious accidents this month exceed the usual number for an entire season of ten weeks. "Too many excitable persons and green gunners in the woods" is the explanation commonly accepted.

She Sleps Weeks at a Time. After succumbing repeatedly to slumber that lasts from one to three weeks, Louisiana Plets of Lowell, Mass., is wrapped in another sleep. She has not been awake since October 26. Her last long sleep was from June 5 to June 25. Physicians are at a loss to account for her slumbers. Miss Plets seems to feel no ill effects from her long periods of unconsciousness. It is her usual impression that she has been asleep only one night.

Cobwebs Corn. A year ago H. J. Boone and Taylor Garlough of Vermilion county, Ill., purchased a quantity of seed corn in Indiana. In the shipment was a freak ear, which, instead of the ordinary cob, was composed of a core of husk, the grains being neatly wrapped upon the soft foundation like peas in a pod.

Mr. Boone was impressed with the novelty of the find and decided to plant all the kernels found on the freak ear. To his surprise the ears produced this fall were

found to be exact reproductions of the single ear. He has decided to plant more of the corn next year and will endeavor to improve upon it. He believes that there is more to it than freakishness. The ears produced this year yielded as much corn as those provided with a cob, and the kernels were large and solid. The ears were well filled, kernels even growing among the silk.

The freak ears were placed upon exhibition at a country fair at Sidell and attracted much attention. As a result of this discovery the corn cob may disappear.

Has Fingers and Toes to Spare. When it was announced in the Wall (S. D.) Record that a boy baby with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot had been born to Colonel and Mrs. Weatherby of Wall, S. D., the colonel was filled with pride, uncommon even among new fathers. Colonel Weatherby himself has six well developed fingers on his left hand and six toes on each foot. He says that extra fingers and toes can be found in his family for five generations back.

"But," says the colonel, "this baby is what I call normal. He is the first one of the family to have two sets of six. Now that he is balanced all around he makes rather a fit youngster."

"I am expecting great things of the boy, especially if he has any musical talent. Think what he would do on the harp with twelve fingers, for example. Why, he would discover harmonies never before known to the world. I am not much on music, but even if I had been with five fingers on one hand and six on the other I would get some notes crossed."

"Or if the boy doesn't take to music, wouldn't he shine on a typewriter or one of these printing machines that look like a typewriter and spit out sticks of type? I tell you, watch my boy Jim."

A Heavy Weight Centenarian. Centenarians in these days have become so numerous that attainment to the age of 100 is rapidly ceasing to be an unusual distinction, says Lowell's Weekly. In every part of the country persons of both sexes who have crossed the century mark are being reported almost weekly. It has got so that something besides mere length of days is necessary to attract attention to a centenarian. A venerable Ohio woman, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday, has come to the front with a sufficient flavor of novelty about her to make it worth while to take public note of her. She is Mrs. Mary Beck of Vanhus, Hancock county, in the Buckeye state. To Mrs. Beck apply the usual things said of very old folks, to the effect that she is still hale, quite active and interested in the world's affairs, but in addition to this a curious credit attaches to her. She boasts of a family of five children—Peter, Samuel, Rachel, Israel and Harmon—all pretty well advanced in years, whose weight, with the mother's, aggregates nearly 5,000 pounds. It is believed that this can be ascertained of no other centenarian in the United States.



A GROUP OF BABIES IN THE NURSERY.