

ORCHARD & WILHELM

414-16-18 South Sixteenth Street

Prepare now for the happy gift giving time, while stocks are at their best. We have assembled an unusual assortment of articles suitable for gifts in furniture, rugs, curtains, bric-a-brac, kitchen utensils. We agree not only to give you better quality but to save you on your purchase.

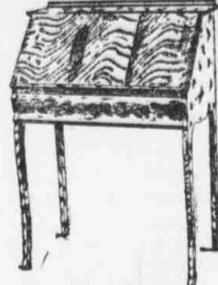
A FEW FURNITURE SUGGESTIONS

Ladies' Writing Desks. We have an almost endless assortment of styles, comprising all woods and finishes at all prices.



Music Cabinets

(Like cut) These come in quarter-sawn golden oak or birch mahogany finish. Cabinet is 13-in. deep, 17-in. wide, 40-in. high, has French shaped legs and pretty oval mirror in the top. Price special in either finish, \$7.00



Desk

(Like cut) is one of a number of inexpensive patterns. This desk is made of birch mahogany finish, handsomely polished, interior is conveniently arranged. Desk is 28 inches wide; special, \$6.50



Turkish Rocker

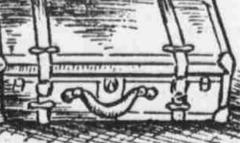
(Like cut). One of 50 patterns assembled for this Holiday Sale. This is a full size rocker, covered in genuine leather, tufted back, tufted puffed front, regular value \$39.00—each Special, \$21.00.

TOYS SATURDAY SPECIALS

The greatest of all Toy displays ever offered for your inspection. No showing ever made to compare with this. A wonderful assortment of instructive, amusing and interesting Toys.



Bric-a-brac Department offers for Saturday only a fine white china Cup and Saucer, eggshell china, finished edge, coffee size, a cup and saucer that sells regularly for \$2.50. Special Saturday only, 8 for \$20.
Drapery Department will sell as a special Saturday a 20-inch drapery in white with borders in dainty designs. Sells regularly for \$30 per yard. Saturday special, 12c per yard.



Trunk Department in Basement—Regular \$8.00 24-inch genuine leather suit case with heavy leather lock and clasps and full lined—Saturday special, \$5.25.



Enamelled Cooking Kettle—Columbian gray enamel, with heavy tin cover. Has patent lock for holding cover for draining. Kettle is 9 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep. This kettle sells regularly for \$10 each. Saturday only, \$5 each.

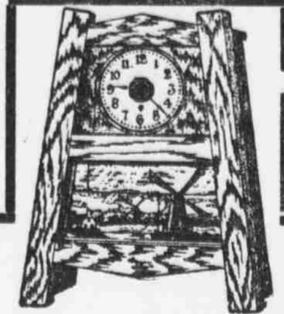
FURNITURE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

What could be more acceptable to the husband, brother or gentleman friend than a broad, comfortable Morris Chair? What could please mother better than a roomy, high-backed Rocker? What could please sister more than a Music Cabinet or Dressing Table? In fact, every member of the household may be remembered with furniture gifts that are particularly pleasing and prove lasting remembrances and daily reminders of the giver. Certainly such gifts are the most practical of all. Articles for holiday gifts may be purchased on credit and the giver can pay for the goods at his convenience. Remember ours is a strictly confidential credit plan.



Solid Oak Davenport Sofa Beds

Made with frames of solid oak, each corner post adorned with a carving. Upholstered in a superior manner with verona velour or guaranteed Nantucket leather coverings over oil tempered, steel springs, opens automatically into full size bed. Price, \$23.50



WE WILL GIVE THIS MAGNIFICENT MISSION CLOCK

Absolutely free with every purchase of \$25 or over made at our store this week. It's really artistic and novel and very unique and handsome. The frame is of solid oak, weathered finish, with imitation tile panel. It is a splendid clock, with brass movements; a fine time-piece. It stands 13 inches high and is 10 inches wide.
NOTE—If you desire to purchase the clock it will be sold outright for \$1.35—25c cash, 25c weekly. If at any time within one year you purchase goods from us amounting to \$25 we will refund the money you have paid on the clock, or credit your account with same.



Sanitary Steel Couch

Made with heavy angle steel frame and covered with best couch fabric, both sides elevated, making full size bed. Special this sale at \$37.50



LARGE OAK HEATERS—These are of handsome proportions and ornamented beautifully with nickel trimmings. Special, \$4.69



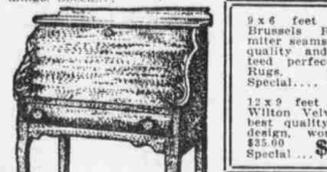
NEW SPECIAL SOLID OAK BUFFETS—An exceptional opportunity. Made of the best selected material, highly polished, roomy drawers, large compartment, top set with French plate level edge mirror. \$18.25



LARGE STEEL RANGES—They are complete with high shelf, as shown above. Have large square ovens, elaborate nickel trimmings and extra heavy castings. Equal to any \$35 range on sale in Omaha. Our price only \$26.75



EXTRA LARGE BASE BURNER—Exceedingly elaborate in design and nickel trimmings. Has return flues and is a powerful heater. It's a magnificent base burner. Special \$28.50



Buy Holiday Goods On Credit
Oak or Mahogany Ladies' Desk—This desk is made of solid oak, handsomely polished, large roomy writing compartment and neatly carved ornamentations. \$5.15



RUGS
9x6 feet Tapestry Brussels Rugs, no miter seams, all first quality and guaranteed perfect. \$7.75
12x9 feet Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs, best quality, elegant design, worth fully \$25.00. Special, \$22.45
10 1/2 x 14 feet Wilton Rugs, high soft pile, beautiful coloring. Reduced from \$28.50. Special \$19.25
12x9 feet Axminster Rugs, Every rug in this lot is worth double the price asked. Regular price \$26.25. Special \$23.10



MORRIS CHAIR SPECIAL—Made of solid quartered oak on mahogany finish, neatly carved and upholstered in guaranteed imported velours. Seat is set with best oil tempered steel springs, back is broad and comfortable. Price \$76.50

LET KARTMAN "Feather your nest"

1414-1416-1418 DOUGLAS ST.

CLUB FOR RAILROAD MEN

Headquarters for Traffic Officials is a Possibility.

OVERLAND TIME WILL BE CUT

G. W. Holdrege, General Manager of the Burlington, Returns from the East with Report of Good Success.

Employees in the traffic departments of the roads centering in Omaha are being active in the formulation of plans for a transportation club in Omaha. The idea of this club is to have some place where the traffic men of the city may gather for social intercourse and where visiting railroad men may be entertained and where they will meet the employees of the different roads.
St. Paul and San Francisco operate similar clubs and they are great successes. In these cities the clubs are maintained over some well known cafe where meals may be ordered directly from the restaurant and thus reduce the expense of running the club. Omaha has general offices of three of the largest railroads of the country and it is estimated that such a club would easily have a membership of at least 300 persons and that it would be a great success. Employees of the different roads are now getting up a list of the prospective members and the matter is expected to come to a head in a short time.
U. P.'s Corn Show Display.
The Union Pacific has spared no expense in gathering a most interesting exhibit for the National Corn exposition and all the material is now in Omaha and is being arranged so it will be in place for the show. Many inquiries concerning the exposition are being received by all the agents and also at the general offices at Omaha, which is taken as an indication that the people of the west are aroused as to the importance of the show and will come in large numbers.
The Union Pacific is looking for a big business, and while no arrangements have been made for special trains, all the extra coaches of the line will be pressed into service on the regular trains to handle the crowds and if a train becomes too heavy to handle as one train it will be divided up into sections. The Union Pacific has

several trains a day in and out Omaha on which the business may be handled.

Overland Time to Be Cut.

Beginning Sunday the Union Pacific will shorten its running time on its Overland train between Omaha and Portland two and a quarter hours. Union Pacific No. 3 will leave Omaha at the same time as formerly, 4:10 p. m., and will make up the time and arrive in Portland two and one-quarter hours earlier. The former arriving time was 9:45 a. m. and the train will arrive at 7:30 a. m. In the long run half way across the continent the Union Pacific will make up one hour and ten minutes of this time in the stretch between Cheyenne and Green River. The equipment of the train will also be increased by the addition of an observation car by the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company to correspond with the observation car on the Union Pacific which runs on to San Francisco.

Trains Over Carr-Borje.

Regular trains will be run over the Carr-Borje cut-off of the Union Pacific beginning Sunday. This work is now complete and the new line will be of immense help to the Union Pacific in the operation of its heavy trains as it will save some of the heaviest grades on the line. The new route not only will save a climb into Cheyenne by permitting heavy trains to switch off for Denver before reaching Cheyenne, but a lesser grade is also made for trains between Denver and Cheyenne.

East O. K., Says Holdrege.

"As far as I could judge business in the east seems to be picking up," said G. W. Holdrege, general manager of the Burlington, Friday, on his return from a hurried trip to New York. Mr. Holdrege said his mission was of no special importance and that when he was in Chicago he simply decided to run over to New York to look around a little. He said that no definite plans have been announced for building of any new lines in the spring and that the question of the new Wyoming line was just as it had been for some time.

At Most Buy Tickets.

After December 15 the Union Pacific will require all passengers entering its trains within the state of Nebraska to buy tickets from the station agents before getting on the trains. The Burlington and Rock Island have been trying this plan for some time and it is said to work quite satisfactorily. Most of the Union Pacific trains across Nebraska are long through trains and it is quite a task for the conductors to collect the fares, especially when tickets are not secured in advance.

NINE NEW INVENTIONS COMING

Mr. Edison Says They Are on the Road and Hundreds Will Follow.

The next era will mark the most wonderful advance in science and invention that the world has ever known or hoped for. So vast will that advance be that we can now have scarcely any conception of its scope, but already a great many of the inventions of the future are assured. It is only of those which I regarded as practical certainties that I speak here.
First, Within the next twenty or thirty years—and it will start within the next two or three—concrete architecture will take enormous strides forward; the art of molding concrete will be reduced to a science of perfection and what is equally important, of cheapness; there will rise up a large number of towers and edifices that through their efforts cities and towns will spring up in this country beside which Turner's picture of ancient Rome and Carthage will pale into nothingness and the buildings of the Columbia exhibition will appear common. But great expense will not attend this; it will be so perfected that the poor will be able to enjoy houses more beautiful than the rich now aspire to, and the man earning \$1.50 a day, with a family to support, will be better housed than the man of today who is earning \$10.
Second, Moving picture machines will not only move, but will speak, and all the accessories and effects of the stage will be faithfully produced on the living picture stage. This, of course, will not be done just as well as on the regular stage, but its standard will approach very near to that, and the fact that such entertainment will be furnished for 5 cents will draw vast numbers of the working classes. The result will be that the masses will have the advantage of the moral of good drama, they will find an inexpensive and improving way of spending the evening, and the death knell of the saloon will be sounded.
Third, In perhaps fifteen or twenty years—depending on the financial condition of the country—the locomotive will pass almost altogether out of use, and all our main trunk lines will be operated by electricity.
Fourth, A new fertilizer will spring into existence, containing a large percentage of nitrogen. This will be drawn from the air by electricity and will be used to increase the fertility of the land. Even now this is done to a large extent in Sweden.
Fifth—All our water power will be utilized by electricity to an extent now almost unthought of, and will be used with great advantage, both industrially and for railroads.
Sixth—A successful aerial navigation will be established—perhaps for mail—and will achieve a sound, practical working basis.
Seventh—We shall be able to protect ourselves against environment by the use of serums and things of that sort so that the general state of health will improve and the average span of life will increase by a large percentage. The great fight which is being made against tuberculosis and cancer will reach a successful culmination, and these diseases will be entirely mastered.
Eighth—A new force in nature, of some sort or other, will be discovered by which many things not now understood will be explained. We unfortunately have only five senses; if we had eight we'd know more.
Ninth—We will realize the possibilities of our coal supplies better, and will learn how to utilize them so that 90 per cent of the efficiency will not be thrown away, as it is today.
Finally, let it be said, hardly any piece of machinery now manufactured is more than 10 per cent perfect. As the years go on this will be improved upon tremendously; more automatic machinery will be devised, and articles of comfort and luxury will be produced in enormous numbers at such small cost that all classes

will be able to enjoy the benefits of them. These are some of the inventions which the world is awaiting which it is sure of seeing realized. Just how they will be realized is what the inventors are working now to determine.—Thomas A. Edison in New York Times.

RESULTS OF EMANUEL CLINICS

A Medical Warning Against Dangers Which Threaten the Church Movement.

Religion and medicine have always been twin servants of man, and formerly all physicians were priests, but that was when spiritual causes were supposed to exist in every case of sickness. The studies of the early physicians revealed so many physical causes of malfunction that there was a natural split between the two professions and the separation culminated in those remarkable denials of the existence of the spiritual when the nineteenth century wave of materialism swept over the scientific world. The pendulum has begun its return swing, and in every part of the world there are reports of a disposition to class certain nervous diseases in the realm of the spiritual, though it does seem that the only reason for the movement is the fact that we have not yet discovered the material causes. The new movement, though doing some good, is liable to do harm, and it certainly behooves the medical profession to go slow and warn against extremism. About two years ago a clergyman very foolishly proclaimed possession of an unusual divine power to cure all diseases, and that all ordained priests had received the same power from Christ through apostolic succession. American Medicine commented upon this absurdity at the time, and the remarks were unfortunately taken to be a condemnation of the more rational movement inaugurated by Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester of Emmanuel church, Boston.
The latest church medical movement differs from all past ones in that physicians are associated with it to make the diagnoses and treat patients needing medical or surgical care. The only cases accepted for psychic or spiritual treatment

are those which are declared to be purely "functional" neuroses and psychoses. Herein lies the danger and also an assumption which may be wrong. The list of functional diseases, once quite large, is always diminishing, for we are constantly finding organic changes formerly overlooked. Sometimes the symptoms are reflected to a healthy organ, and even "habits" remaining after the cause is removed, may depend upon nerve changes, which will be discovered in the future. It is not contending that a perfect organism works imperfectly under normal stimuli. Hence neuroasthenia and psychasthenia are now generally recognized as due to abnormalities in the protoplasm of the nerve cells, often congenital though sometimes a mere matter of excessive expenditure or defective nutrition, and not make the like balloons, and if not anchored to the solid material of disease they drift away. The cure of neuroasthenia and the relief of its symptoms are two vastly different matters. These cases constitute the great majority of the "cures" of Christian science, though true, being congenitally or suitably incurable. There has been a relief of symptoms or even a transfer to some other form, and though life has temporarily been made much more worth living, the question is being asked as to whether the ultimate results of the stimulating psychic ministrations will not make the patient worse than the first and whether some of those who need rest and food are not made worse. It is claimed that the spiritual treatment is soothing, but there is nothing to equal the tremendous mental stimulus of seeking aid from what has such a myopic atmosphere. Yet it is quite possible that such shocks, as in hysteria, serve to start a new functioning which in its turn leads to better nutrition and restores health.

The longevity of neuroasthenics is well known, and it is often said that the disease prolongs life, though by that it meant that the miserable sufferers, being unable to exert themselves, give up the fight, lessen the strains and avoid the myriad adventures which carry off the more robust. In war time the weaklings live longest because only soldiers are liable to bullet wounds. Both Christian Science and the Emmanuel movement deal with a very small percentage of invalids, and these would live long anyway. For such reasons the results of the Emmanuel clinic are being keenly studied with the fervor hope that Worcester has found a means of bringing permanent relief to a large number of cases which generally wander from doctor to doctor through a long complaining life.

The danger of a little knowledge is the fault of Worcester's book, "Religion and Medicine," for it contains errors of fact and inference, is interlarded with baseless assumptions, refers to theories discarded thirty to fifty years ago, and mixes the spiritual element with purely material matters. His former work on the Book of Genesis was so safe and sane that it was hoped he would apply his great mental power to the New Testament stories of miraculous healing, but the only outcome is an attempt to fit modern diagnoses to cases which physicians cannot even recognize as having existed. There is a curious parallel between the alleged cures of Leardes or in a Christian Science church, with those in the Mediterranean basin, recorded some fifty to eighty years after the events, from the traditions of illiterate credulous peasants. It is also amusing that one should reject the idea of demonic possession and accept the rest. The only thing to do with these stories of cures is to treat them in the same reverent way Worcester has treated the stories of Genesis, though to be sure there is a growing body of Biblical students convinced of the historical

PENSICNS FOR WORNOUT MEN

Seventy Great Corporations Make Provision for Their Old Employees.

One of the most significant developments of the last ten years, says a writer in McClure's, has been the adoption of pension plans by more than seventy great corporations. This is one of the most tangible ways in which wage earners have profited from the country's recent industrial prosperity. In 1888 the pension idea was practically foreign to this country; now it is very much in the air. In that year only one railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio, systematically granted retirement allowances; since 1888 eighteen lines, representing one-third of the railway mileage of this country, have adopted automatic pension schemes. Ten years ago almost none of America's great industrial corporations regularly made provision for their old men; now the largest do so, or have at present plans under way to that end. Until 1900 pension endowment funds had not impressed our rich men as suitable subjects for philanthropy; since then Andrew Carnegie alone has given nearly \$20,000,000 for this purpose.
The International Harvester company, the latest to adopt the pension idea, is one of those corporate aggregations popularly referred to as trusts. As with most trusts its management is a marvel of intelligence and enlightened self-interest. A survey of the field reveals one significant fact; among corporations it is chiefly the trusts and the railways that have most enthusiastically taken up the pension idea. These corporations and those captains of industry that have figured in recent years most conspicuously as the exemplars of a pitiless commercialism have apparently developed the tenderest emotions toward their broken-down employees.
Since 1900 the Standard Oil company has generously treated its inactive men, it retires them on half pay at the age of 65 and on quarter pay at 70.
Since 1900 many of the subsidiary companies forming the United States Steel corporation have granted pensions; the directors have now under consideration a plan, which will probably become effective next year, for an automatic pension scheme affecting all their 200,000 employees. The unpopularity of the Powder trust is so great that its president was recently obliged to drop out of the republican national campaign; this corporation, however, retires at fair wages its unused men. Those forced to pay exorbitant rates for gas and electricity in New York City may find some consolation in the fact that part of the money goes to pension the septuagenarian gas man. Hed as is Thomas F. Ryan's Metropolitan Street Railway company, its conductors and motormen are able to look forward to the time when they can retire at half pay. Even many of the great financial houses and insurance companies that have been recently subjected to general criticism keep their faithful old employees on the pay roll.

Official Vote on Deleware.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Dec. 4.—The official result of the vote for delegate to congress shows: Cameron, republican, 12,432; Smith, democrat, 11,722; Cannon, socialist, 1,812; Cleary, independence league, 118; Stewart, socialist labor, 99; Sibley, prohibition, 104.

Money Made Buying those Suits, Raincoats and Overcoats

Sold up to \$80, at \$15

REASONS—Small lots and stocks we wish to close.

VOLLMER'S

Expert Clothes Fitters
107 South 16th Street

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS—50¢ PER BOTTLE

Field Club (New) Fits "Close Up"

Better Styles Longer Wear

And they cost you no more than machine made collars.

Corliss-Coon Collars

Hand Made—2 for 25c

Have the individuality of superior hand workmanship. They also have the strength to retain their original individual style because they have not been strained in the making by machine processes.

Charge your memory with "Corliss-Coon" "Hand-Made" against your next collar purchase.

Keep tab and see "How many trips to the laundry?"