Orchard & Wilhelm

FURNITURE

WE ARE SHOWING MORE THAN AN ORDINARY LINE

We have all the novelties, without the fancy prices. There are thousands of articles that would make pretty gift pieces-and prices no more than you would expect to pay.

VISITORS WELCOME.



LEATHER COUCH [Like Illustration]

Our Special-Made of the best quality of No. 1 leather, diamond seamed tufted top with ruffle puffed sides. Broad frame with carved claw feet. Is 30 inches wide, 6 feet 8 inches long; \$50.00 value, each......\$39.00

OUR LINE OF LEATHER FURNITURE

comprises more than double the number of patterns usually shown at this time. All of the new ideas in Sleepy Hollow Chairs, Comfortable Wing Chairs and Over Stuffed Turkish Chairs and Rockers.

MAKES A HIT IN OKLAHOM

"Of Such Is the Kingdom" Captivates **Big School Officials**

Famous Nebraska Book Receives Warm Praise From Educator.

Hon. E. D. Cameron, state superintend- pleasant memories of childhood stole upon ent for the state of Oklahoma, has sent | me and I felt: to Richard L. Metcalfe a copy of an article which Mr. Cameron gave to the Oklahoma press. The article relates to a Nebraska book, a copy of which was given to Mr. Cameron by a friend. The article

GUTHRIE, Okl., November 17, "Of making many books there is no end,

of men, wrote the above declaration 2,885 that are hushed. years age. It seems that the book agents "Of Such is the Kingdom" was written but I think the agents pressed him to buy in tis reading. nature of self-defense.

with joy and I feel the tinglings of ex- last page declares, has a message of love quisite pleasure. It is now 10:30 at night; for all. I did not read it in a hurry, for I found that go on to gladden the lives of many. I had wandered into a flower garden and lingered to enjoy the sweet aroma. The

"How mournfully sweet are the echoes that start,

When memory plays an old tune on the heart."

A picture of the old childhood home took its place in the mystic hall of memory, and I saw the sweet face of mother and much study is a weariness of the who has been long years in heaven. Baby hands reached out to greet me. I saw the Solomon, said to have been the wisest wave of vanished hands and heard voices

were abroad in the land in Solomon's for teachers for supplementary reading day, and that the old man had the same for children. It is pure, refreshing and troubles with them that we have to go helpful. I am not writing this to adverup against now. I am sure that Solo- tise this beautiful little book, I have mon loved books and was a friend to the never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. book agents and regarded them as belong- | Metcalfe, but I want to thank him for his ing to the advanced guard of civilization, book and for an evening of real pleasure

or to give them an indorsement so often From the pen picture on the first page and so persistently that the above ex- of a little child kneeling at its mother's pression came from his tired soul in the berth in the Pullman car, while strong men stood with bowed heads in reverential I am no Solomon, but I have felt just awe while old memories of home and like he did when he complained that the heaven stirred their souls, down to the presses were running overtime. How- Christmas scene on the last page, the ever, at this moment my soul is filled beautiful book, as the last line on the

at 7:30, seated in my little study, I took I feel that Richard L. Mejcalfe is my ap "Of Such Is the Kingdom," by Richard friend, and there is a kindred of soul be-Metcalfe, and commenced reading at tween us. May the sunshine of his heart the first word. I read it all down to the and the hopefulness of his soul, as writlast and finished its 209 pages at 10:10. ten of those in the Circle of the Kingdom,

> Sincerely, E. D. CAMERON, Superintendent,

Just the Thing For a Christmas Gift A COPY OF THE CHRISTMAS EDITION OF

IN A HANDSOME BINDING OF RED LEATHER: PRICE, \$1.25

The Christmas edition of "Of Such Is the Kingdom" is now on sale at the Book Department of the W. R. Bennett & Company and at Thomas Kil-

Former Employe of Maurer Says He Took Two Thousand Dollars.

SENT MONEY TO CHICAGO WOMAN

Young Man Gives Her Name and to the Police, Address Who Are Having Her Looked Up.

F. A. Pape, 25 years of age, former booknot said where the other \$1,000 came from. Mr. Maurer said he would not prosecute

PAPE CONFESSES TO ROBBERY Pape if he returned all the money. Pape was arrested Monday noon by Deectives Ferris and Dunn on suspicion of vate office of \$430 last week. Tuesday it was discovered after a thorough investigation that Pape has been sending money in weekly amounts by telegraph to a woman in Chicago, the sum of the consignments being about \$3,000 in all. The fact led the day by day from his employer's funds, which he was trusted with until recently.

Gives Woman's Name. After a long and searching investigation by Captain Savage at the police station Tuesday Pape told the name and street adkeeper, cashler and checking clerk of Ed dress of the woman in Chicago to whom Maurer's arrested on suspicion of having he had sent sums of money by telegraph. stelen money from the Mauror money A telegram to the Chicago police will effect trawer, Tuesday afternoon confessed to the development of that end of the case Thief of Detectives Savage at the police and it is expected that at least a part of tation to having stolen 2.000 from the the money will be returned to Omaha. The Maurer restaurant on Farnam street and name of the Chicago woman is being kept o having sent \$3,000 to Chicago. He has secret by the local police until she is found

and the story verified in Chicago. Copley, Jeweler, bracetets, 215 S. 16th. St.

There is Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD II

Always remember the full name. Look signature on every box. 25e. SCHWAB ON STEEL MARING

Magnate Testifies on Trade Conditions in Tariff Hearing.

AGAINST ANY CHANGES NOW

Cost of Manufacture Increasing Along with Improvement to Quality-New Methods Entail New Construction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 -- Disagreeing with the published views of Andrew Carnegie with regard to the steel schedule of the tariff, Charles M. Schwab, former resident of the United States steel corporation gave valuable testimony this aftermoon at the tariff hearing. While he admitted that the conditions which existed nine years ago would have permitted : reduction in the steel schedule at that time, he said that the cost of every item entered into the manufacture of steel rails had increased to such an extent, the present conditions must be changed to permit tariff reduction.

"In five years there will not be Bassemer steel converting works left in the United States," Mr. Schwab predicted. "Bessemer steel will be of no use. Th same is true of structural steel as well as rails. They will all be made by the 'open hearth' process of manufacturing. Coatly changes in the construction of plants will be necessary to make improvements in the

method manufacture." Mr. Schwab also declared that within ten years it "open hearth" process would be superseded by the electric system of manufacture, which was being developed in Germany.

"These improvements in process manufacture increase the quality of the steel," he continued, "but this is increases the cost of production." Mr. Schwab said he was not in favo

of any change in the tariff on steel and

steel products. "A moderate change would not make material difference," he said, "but a radical change might do considerable harm." He admitted that the tariff could be taken off iron ore without affecting the value of the Mesaba ore of this country. Mr. Schwab stated the Bethlehem Steel company, of which he is president imports all of its iron ore from Cuba.

Schwab Asked About Letter. A large fund of information regarding the cost of making steel was given the house ways and means committee today by Charles M. Schwab of New York. Chairman Payne of the committee began cross-fire of questions by asking Mr. Schwab about a letter which had been eferred to by a previous witness.

This letter was written by Mr. Schwab o Henry C. Frick on May 16, 1899, and stated that rails were being made for less than \$12 a ton, or nearly \$7 less than the cost in England. In the letter Mr. Schwab predicted that the Carnegie Steel empany, of which he was then president, would be able to increase its net earnings to \$3,600,000 a month, and said it would sell all of its surplus production

on pigiron.

Cost of Production Abroad Upon resuming the stand at the afternoon session Mr. Schwab replied to many

questions bearing on the advisability of changing the tariff on iron and steel. Mr. Schwab stated in Germany the cost of producing pigiron is from \$9.50 to \$12 a ton, while the cost of conversion into steel is about the same as in this country. The cost of manufacturing in Eng-

land is a little less than in Germany. "If the tariff on steel should be considerably reduced, would the steel business be seriously affected?" asked Mr. Hill of Connecticut.

"If conditions are equal we can make steel rails as cheap as they can be made anywhere," replied Mr. Schwab. "The cost of manufacturing steel depends on two couditions; the cost of the material on the ground and the cost of labor. If the conditions are same as elsewhere we don't need the tariff, but if the cost of transportation, of labor of something else is greater here, we need a tariff for protection."

Mr. Schwab claimed that he was not aware of any understanding between the United States corporations and the German steel syndicate and the English rail syndicate. He said that there was not as much competition between the domestic steel manufacturers in the home market as in the foreign market.

"A railroad company will pay \$1 more a ton for rails to a company having its plant along its line of road than it would pay to another company," he said.

Mr. Schwab answered all questions asked with frankness. He said the price of steel rails was fixed by most of the American manufacturers at \$25 in 1895 or 1896; that in 1898, during the "steel war" this price was not maintained, but that following the "war" is was again agreed that prices should be the same. Since then no manufacfear of causing another war.

Labor Conditions Abroad. Referring again to foreign countries, Mr.

Schwab said: The labor conditions in England are the police to the conclusion that Pape may have the German government does more than been stealing the money in small amounts any other for its manufacturers and the steel makers in that country are further advanced in the methods of manufacturing vareities, fanning and screening grain. than those in this country.'

> and rails?" he was asked. steel products is fair," stated Mr. Schwab, was listened to by a large audience

replying affirmatively. Mr. Schwab declared that the average railroad men. The Omaha Grain exchange manufacturer is entitled to a profit of 15 was well represented in the audience, to 20 per cent and that the most successful manufacturers have B per cent net profit. He said the prices on billets and steel bars NO vary according to the cost of production. Mr. Schwab stated that the railroads are not in favor of a reduction in price of steel rails. He said the small consumers, as well as the large ones, are in favor

of maintaining a uniform price on struc-He testified that the United States Steel corporation manufactures from 40 to 45 per cent of the steel produced in this country.

Harvard Professor on Stand. of reluctions in tariff, Frank W. Taussig. professor of political economy at Harvard Junkin were boys together over in Red Oak, rials should be admitted free, he said, there meeting was in keeping with that of naming coal, iron ore, lumber, hemp, flax, long-lost brothers separated for that length corn, barley, oats and wool. He said it of time. on wool clothing and sugar.

today as to the letter he wrote to Mr. Frick in 1839. He was a little blased then and I think he is a little biased the other

Prof. Taussig declared that it is a question whether the protective tariff works a

benefit to the country at large. Robert Glichrist, representing St. Louis and New York interests, urged that the present duty on ferro-manganese, used in the manufacture of steel, should be retained. He said that this article cannot be furnished sufficient to supply the demand.

GRAIN MEN DISCUSS OATS

(Continued from First Page.)

character which makes it superior or different from other varieties. We wish to
take this characteristic of each variety,
combine it with the one distinct characteristic of each other variety into a new and
distinct breed that possesses the good points
of all. Furthermore, by making these
crosses we perplex nature to such an extenthat it conceives wonderful variation, and
it is from this weird assortment of from
300 to 1.000 distinct types that we expect to
call out new types. When we bring about
ntense variation by composite crossing,
new and prolific types are possible, and
by selection of desirable types we can fix
them permanently after several years of
selection.

Methods of Composite Crossing.

them permanently after several years of selection.

Methods of Composite Crossing.

As an example of the method of procedure in composite crossing let us take cight varieties of oats for instance—the Swedish Select and Black Tartarian as the first pair suitable for mating. Let us add to these Banner and White Tartarian as a second pair. A third pair night be made up from the Yellow Side oats and Yellow Oats and the Yellow Side oats and Yellow Oats and Side oats and Yellow Side oats and Yellow Oats and Side oats and Yellow Oats and Side oats, a wild black oats, a wild white oats, a wild yellow oats and a wild tawny oats. The progeny resulting from the mating of varieties cultivated in England show differences in the relative length of straw and yield of grain in the period of ripening, in the thickness of skin or husk, in the color and shape, in hardness in enabling them to resist front, mildews and bights, and in other characteristica. It is therefore not to be wondered at that cultivated varieties from such widely different climates as those of the countries mentioned would yield most striking variation. The wild species which have never been tampered with have proved to be even more valuable plants for cross-breeding, as they tend to arouse a sportive element to an exceptio

Order

abroad at a profit nearly equal to the profit on domestic sales.

Before proceedings with his testimony, Mr. Schwab, upon being questioned, said that the Bethelhem Steel company, of which he is president, is not affiliated with the United States Steel corporation, but, he said, that he was a stockholder in the latter corporation.

Before Mr. Schwab took the stand Walter Wood of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of castiron pipe, asked that the difference in the duty on castiron and pigiron be reduced \$2 and in addition advocated the reduction of the duty on the pipe as much as the duty on pigiron is reduced. The tariff on iron pipe is now \$5 higher than on pigiron.

Mr. Murray 4014 of three grains in a spikelet, and moreover, is peculiar in that it is practically hulless. After considerable difficulty this naked oat was incorporated by means of composite crossing with ordinary breeds of oats. New breeds possessing most novel features have been produced by such cross-breeding and they show very clearly how great may be the increase and how wide the divergence effected by this means. For instance, instead of three grains in a spikelet, and moreover, is peculiar in that it is practically hulless. After considerable difficulty this naked oat was incorporated by means of composite crossing most novel features have been produced by such cross-breeding and they show very clearly how great may be the increase and how wide the divergence effected by this means. For instance, instead of three grains in a spikelet, and moreover, its peculiar in that it is practically hulless. After considerable difficulty this naked oat was incorporated by means of composite crossing with ordinary breeds of oats. New breeds possessing most novel features have been produced by such cross-breeding and they show very clearly how great may be the increase and how wide the divergence effected by this means. For instance, instead of three grains in a spikelet, and moreover, instance, with ordinary breeds of oats. After considerable difficulty this n

Mr. Murray told of the enormous increase n the catmeal industry and declared that the total output of oatmeal for the crop years of 1907 and 1908 will not total more than 65 to 70 per cent of the standing capacity of the mills, a loss of from 30 to 35 per cent to the manufacturers of the country, caused by the poor quality and short crop of oats.

On the question of prices, Mr. Murray said:

It is not necessary that we should have low prices on oats in this country in order to do an expert business on oatmeal. Oats can sell at the same price in Liverpool or London as in Chicago, and we can still do an expert business. This is accounted for by the greaf improvements in milling machinery, as evidenced by the modern plants in this country today and the superior transportation facilities enabling us to distribute our products direct from the Attribute our products direct from the At-lantic seaboard to all large European ports. We do not argue for low prices, but we do

need good grain.

Much inquiry is made from time to time as to what variety of oats are best suited for the manufacture of oatmeal, to which we have invariably replied that with the one exception of black oats, the variety of one exception of black cats, the variety of the seed is not the vital point. Most mills are fitted with machinery to handle all the different varieties of cats, but more particularly the grades ordinarily grown in the cat beit. Any ordinary natural cat testing 32 pounds or better per bushel, reasonably clean and free from foreign grain, sound and sweet, is suitable for milling purposes. There was a time when considerable objection was made to the yellow or golden and the Russian green varieties. or golden and the Russian green varieties on account of the dark color of the hull, which affected the quality of the light oats and the oat feed. These objections have been removed. The mills now find they can handle such oats satisfactorily, an from a milling standpoint, the yellow oa stand as high today as any other variety.

Low Grading of Oats, Prof. M. L. Bowman of the Iowa Agricultural college made the startling statement at the opening of his address that only two-tenths of 1 per cent of the oats being the man who robbed Mauror's pri- turer has attempted to lower this price for received on the Omaha grain market were graded as No. 2, while no No. 1 cats were received. He said 2 per cent only were standard, while 54 per cent were No. 3 and 40 per cent were No. 4 or, in other words, 94 per cent of the oats received at the most complicated of any country. He said leading markets class as No. 2 and No. 4. Prof. Bowman ten took up the subject of improvement of the oats crop and discussed it under five different headingstreatment of smut, preparation of the seed "Is the tariff balanced between plg iron bed, amount and method of seeding. His address was one of the most interesting "The difference between rails and pig which has been given in concert hall and grain dealers, business men, farmers and

JUDGE UNTIL JANUARY

(Continued from First Page.)

sure road to a competence. Thousands of acres that a few short years ago were pro-nounced almost valueless are today the source of solid wealth for their owners. Botts Selects Seat.

Representative-elect Sid Botts of Ord, the man who came out ahead in a political race with Hon. Peter Mortensen, came down today and selected his seat in the Giving many valuable arguments in favor next house and incidentally run into an old college chum. He and Secretary of State iniversity, argued that certain raw mate- Ia., some thousand or less years ago and

would be a wise policy to reduce the duty | Representative Botts is a populist, though back in 1892 he was a republican. At that Referring to Mr. Schwah's testimony he time he flew off on the silver question and said he thought "the same watchfulness began to talk the new dope to Judge Mcshould attach to Mr. Schwab's testimony Pherson of Iowa. It is told that McPherson "EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY AT THE GOODYEAR STORE"

Raincoat Sale Unparalleled for Men, Women and Children

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Goodyear Raincoat Co., at our New York Headquarters, it was decided, in order to meet pressing obligations, to sacrifice as much stock as may be possible, and at an utter disregard of the cost of manufacture. All of the seventy-three branch stores have been ordered to

TO RAISE \$200,000 WITHIN TEN DAYS Only Three Days More Of This Big Sale

Make Your Christmas Purchases Now - An Unparalleled Chance to BUY AT 40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR An opportunity such as this comes once or perhaps twice in a lifetime. Now is your chance to buy your Christmas Raincoat Offt or Water-proof Overcoat at less than cost to manufacture them.

The pressing need of cash of this company is your opportunity-will you grasp it? We guarantee every purchase or refund your money. The garments on sale now are the world's best-the very kind that have made the name "Goodyear" famous for the finest

made rain-proof garments in the world. FOR MEN AND WOMEN Our stock of Men's Raincoats is unmatchable as to variety of

Raincoats that we do. No other store can afford to sell their Raincoats at the low prices we do. We are the manufacturers, but in this sale we sell them at 40c on the dollar. Read-\$12.00 Raincoats, sale price..... \$5.00 \$15.00 Raincoats, sale price..... \$6.00 \$20.00 Raincoats, sale plice..... \$8.00 \$25.00 Cravenettes, sale price......\$10.00

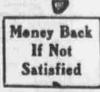
shades, fabrics and make and especially as regards prices. No

other store offers the variety of styles and fabrics of Women's

\$30.00 Cravenettes, sale price......\$12.00 SILK COATS FOR WOMEN, 40c ON THE DOLLAR \$20.00 values for.....\$3.00 \$30.00 values for......\$12.00 \$25.00 values for.....\$10.00 "SPECIALISTS IN RAINCOAT SPECIAL/TIES."

Corn Show visitors are requested to make themselves at home

OPEN TILL 8 O'CLOCK EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.



MORNING SHOPPING

An experienced shopper tells us that she can do twice as much shopping in the forenoon as in the afternoon with one-half the fatigue. She says there are no crowds then; that she has no difficulty in obtaining a seat in the street cars; that she is waited upon more promptly at all stores; that the clerks are more agreeable and take more pains to show goods, because they, like yourself, are not tired at that time of day.

Knowing this to be true, we suggest to all ladies, able to do so, to try this plan and do their shopping in the early part of the day.

OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

paper, and there are envelopes. They are going to be left. Mr. Bullard is one of the yours. And in the back room there is a hardest working men ever employed various sources. jug. Use everything you see, but for goodness sake don't mention free silver to me.'

Janitors to Clean Up Capitol. The State Board of Public Lands and buildings employed five new janitors this norning to help out during the legislature and the work of cleaning up the halls moving back the furniture and moving the

various departments has begun, The legislature appropriated \$1,440 for men and direct them in the work capital. The blennial report of Warden S. Bullard for some years head janitor Beemer shows that during the biennium

as the old and it is a safe guess that those "Botts, you can come in here any time who have secured places with the expecer all the time; here are stamps; here is tation of drawing pay for nothing are around the state house and he will see to it that the new men get in the collar and stay there. It is his intention to allot them certain work for their daily runs in call for special assignments.

Warden Beemer as a Banker. The money made by prisoners in the state penitentiary for overtime has reached such proportions that the warden who has extra help in the janitor line and it em- it in charge does a big business with more powered the state board to employ the depositors than most banks of ordinary

said to Botts when the latter was in his will have charge of the new men as well \$55,000 was deposited, an increase of \$22,000 over the previous two years, The sum represents 13,000 deposits. The convicts make this money by working overtime in the broom factory and receive it from Governor Sheldon is almost covered up in

the work of listening to applications for executive clemency and other affairs of state, which have come to a head during addition to which they will be subject to the last few weeks of his administration. He announced this morning that he would not get started on his message to the legislature until after January 1, During the last two years there has been 168 applications for pardons heard and only one pardon granted. The report of Warden Beemer showed that four pardons has been granted, but three of these were conditional, so there was only one absolute pardon granted dur-

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ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON A CORN AND FRUIT OPPORTUNITY FOR VISITORS

See the Corn Show first, then take a car for Council Bluffs, visit the National Horticultural Congress next and see the finest fruit display in the country, then walk over to our office, 135 West Broadway, or take the car-it stops right in front of the officeand let us take you for an automobile ride and show you the extent of our business, our methods and our system of shipment direct to consumer.

We have shipped hundreds of carloads of Lumber, Building Material and Hardware

into Nebraska and Iowa, saving thousands of dollars for our customers. Let us show you how we do it-let us show you how convenient, economical and satisfactory it is to ship everything for your building from foundation to chimney, direct to

For equipment and stock we are the largest in the three cities. After you have gone through our plant you will be well pleased and well paid for the time you have taken to inspect our stocks and methods. Visitors are always welcome and any information you

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