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A Large Line of Useful Holiday Presents

SPRING STYLES IN RUGS FOR 1910 NOW IN. COMPLETE LINE OF LOWELL WILTONS IN ALL SIZES.

- 9x11 Brussels Rug \$8.75
- 9x12 Velvet Rug \$14.50
- 9x12 Axminster Rug \$17.50

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10-Ply Solid FELT MATTRESS \$7.50

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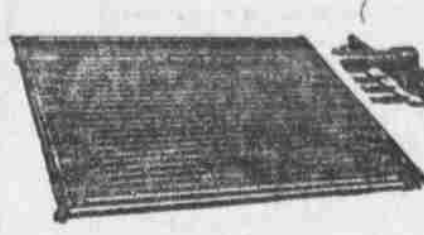
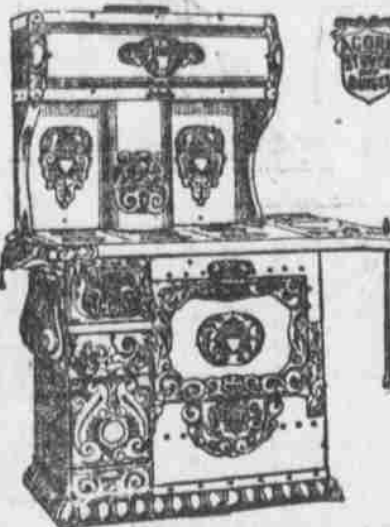
HIGH GRADE STEEL RANGE

Four-Hole for \$22.50

Six-Hole for \$24.50

Stoves Sold on Payments.

FINELY FINISHED FULL SIZED BRASS BED, 2-in. posts. \$12.50



NEBRASKA YESTERDAY, NOW

State Offers New and Better Opportunities for Home Builders.

W. P. SNYDER POINTS THEM OUT

Says Man Coming Now Intends to Stay and with Conditions Better Than Twenty Years Ago Has Bright Future.

"Families are coming into western Nebraska, almost as rapidly as they came from 1860 to 1890," said W. P. Snyder, superintendent of the experimental station at North Platte, in speaking at the corn exposition. Mr. Snyder compared the conditions as they formerly existed and as they are today.

"Are the people now coming in to remain and build permanent homes, and to develop the country, or are they to be driven out as were the early settlers? A comparison of the conditions then and now may assist in answering this question.

"The rainfall is regarded by climatologists and by many farmers, as fixed for all times, varying from time to time above or below the normal, but keeping the average of a long series of years near the normal. The soil is the same as it was twenty years ago—rich in plant food, easily tilled, and capable of storing a large quantity of water. The climatic conditions have remained the same, but all other conditions have changed.

Old Ranchman.

"When the people came in during the eighties, there were only a few old residents in the country. These were ranchmen living alone, and depending on free range and live stock for a living. They were not farming any. They did not want the prairie broken up. The settlement of the country meant the end of their ranching days. Every phase of the settlement seemed to be against their interests. Naturally, they did not believe this to be a farming country, and bent all their energy toward discouraging the homesteader. We do not blame the ranchman. He believed that farming would bring failure not only to himself, but to the newcomer. Nor did he succeed in discouraging the man who came into the country to grow crops. The ranchman owned the only signs of success that the country had to offer. His success was due to raising stock and against tilling the soil. Nothing in the history of the country lent encouragement to the man behind the plow. But all this has changed.

Plow Drives Out Herds.

"The large herds have been driven out by the plow, the disc and the harrow. Where there was once a ranch that supported one family, now there are several families supporting a combination of stock and crops. Where there was one home, now there are several. The fact that these have replaced the old ranch indicates to the new arrival that the country will support homes founded on proper methods of farming; that where one steer was grown without tilling the soil, several can be grown by growing crops on part of the land; that people are succeeding on limited areas of land; that the country is all right when it is settled by 'drough-resistant' people and farmers who have some capital and who are not discouraged by farmers who will not become discouraged farmers who know how and are not afraid to farm right.

Markets and Prices.

"The distance to market and the prices received for products and the manner of marketing have changed to favor the present day farmer. When I came to western Nebraska the farmers in our locality were hauling corn thirty-five miles and getting 14 cents per bushel for it. The price of other crops were low. Now these same farmers haul their corn to the elevator ten miles and get from 50 to 60 cents per bushel, or deliver it to a miller who is feeding cattle and hogs, or more often, feed it to their own stock and thereby increase the selling price still more. The number of fat stock, cattle, hogs and sheep shipped from western points has been increasing rapidly. This has brought the market for grain and dairy products to a high level. Many farmers after growing a good wheat crop were obliged to sell it for 35 cents per bushel. Wheat now brings from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, and if fed to hogs, will bring more. A yield of five to ten bushels of grain was considered a failure when prices were low. Five bushels of corn, worth only 70 cents, might not be worth taking care of, while the same yield when worth \$2.50 might be considered worth while. Many fields of wheat which were not harvested during the days of low prices would now be harvested with profit.

Change in Dairy Methods.

"The change in dairy methods and markets alone afford much encouragement. The only way to market dairy products in the early day, was to make butter and sell it to the local grocer. There were no facilities for making good butter in the summer time and there was no milk in the winter. As a result of this, butter was of a poor quality and very low in price. Now the farmer has a hand separator and can get cash for his cream at any shipping point. The farmer who finds that his crops are short can turn to milking cows and make expenses, or he can milk enough cows all the time to pay household expenses. Many farmers are going into dairying rather strongly; some even building silos. This will decrease the acreage necessary to support a family.

"With the presumption that the climate remains 'always' the same, and no one claims that it will grow more unfavorable than the normal, a survey of the changes which have taken place during the last twenty years in other matters affecting the farmer, seems to indicate a steady development and promise well for the future. The attitude of the old residents is favorable to farming. Their success indicates that others can succeed. There is now a knowledge of climatic conditions and a knowledge of how to deal with the unfavorable features of the climate. There are in the country suitable varieties of grain and forage plants. There are also a few trees that have proven their ability to dot the landscape with patches of green. The country is equipped with fairly suitable machinery and with power to drive it. The markets are such that even a small crop means a living. There is both money and work in all parts of the country. The man coming in, is bringing with him considerable capital. He intends to stay and with conditions so much more favorable than they were twenty years ago, we believe that the farmers who face conditions fairly and use knowledge within their reach will remain and build up permanent homes."

FUNERAL OF FRED A. SPRATLEN

Services at the Home and Burial at Prospect Hill Cemetery. Funeral services for Fred A. Spratlen, who was found dead at his home Saturday morning accidentally asphyxiated, were held Monday morning at the late residence, 20 South Twenty-sixth street. Rev. T. J. Mackay conducted the ceremony and burial was at Prospect Hill. The following were the pallbearers: W. P. Kellogg, Charles Withney, H. Wolf, M. J. Leschey.

CASTLE SUIT BEING ARGUED

Soon for Court to Say as Between Joslyn and Sutphen.

ESTABROOK URGES SHELLY RULE

Believed it Applied at the Time of Deal and Applies Today—He Resents Questions by Edson Rich.

Argument in the Joslyn castle case began this afternoon. Testimony in the suit ended at noon, when the defendants' cross-examination concluded. He had been preceded by Henry D. Estabrook. "As bearing on the question of good faith, I want to say," volunteered the former-Omaha lawyer while on the stand, "that I have no doubt now as I had none then, of the wisdom, expediency and legitimacy of the rule in Shelly's case. I'd like to tell the court something about that." "That has been gone through," suggested V. O. Gilbert, referring to the argument last summer on defendant's demurrer, when Judge Troup ruled that the Shelly principle does not apply in this case. Mr. Estabrook was referring to the law suit of 1893, when he says, he told Sutphen that the rule did apply and that Sutphen accordingly could sell the property left by his mother. Mr. Estabrook testified that

Sutphen paid him his fee for this law suit and that Joslyn refused to pay him anything, saying he would "spend not a cent more until he got title."

Mr. Joslyn declared he never heard a doubt raised that Sutphen could give title until several days after Sutphen had signed the contract prepared by D. V. Sholes and Sutphen had paid the \$1,000 which constituted the first payment. Mr. Joslyn's testimony was substantially the same as that given by Sholes Saturday.

One interesting question asked in cross-examination of Mr. Estabrook was put thus by Edson Rich:

"Did you prepare the decree which Judge Ferguson signed?"

"I did," said the witness.

"Did you prepare the decree before the judge made the order?"

"Nobody but a lunatic would do that," retorted Estabrook, with feeling.

Mr. Estabrook will be in the city until Thursday.

HAY AT SIXTEEN DOLLARS

That's All You Have to Pay for a Ton of the Horse Feed Just Now.

Hay cost \$16 a ton in Omaha Monday. There is not a scarcity of hay in the country, but the roads are so thickly covered with snow that the farmers cannot get it to the railroad stations. When the snow melts the roads probably will be so muddy the farmers can't come in and the price seems destined to stay up a while.

REDICK DELAYS BOARD CASE

Court Grants Burnam's Request for Another Day.

SORRY CASE IS BEFORE HIM

Judge Mentions Fact He Owns Hen-shaw Hotel Building—Will Void or Make Permanent Restraining Order.

At request of City Attorney Burnam, the hearing before Judge Redick in district court of the injunction pleas against the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners went over until this morning. The court will then decide whether the restraining orders granted in the cases of Rome Miller and C. M. Lentz shall be voided or become temporary injunctions. Judge Redick intimated pretty strongly that his view of the law is that the district court shall not interfere with the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners in the matter of revoking licenses. "I have grave doubts," said he, "whether the court ought to issue an order in such cases as these, assuming that it may legally issue such an order. The question of jurisdiction of the police court in cases of violation of the 8 o'clock law was pretty thoroughly threshed out before Judge Crawford, and it is on the question of jurisdiction that the right to issue a restraining order will, it seems to me, depend.

"One thing seems sure to me: If the police court cannot act when the 8 o'clock law is violated, then the district court will be more than overburdened with litigation and it is so now burdened that one lawyer has gone completely crazy and has rushed into print with an exposition of his wild views."

Judge Redick referred to F. A. Shotwell, whose communication was printed in The Bee Sunday. Shotwell was in the court room when Judge Redick spoke. The O'Brien and Rentrow cases are on Judge Troup's docket and will not be heard until next Monday. Their fate will be settled anyhow by Judge Redick's ruling. Judge Redick also referred to the fact that he himself is the landlord of the Hen-shaw hotel property.

"I should have preferred not to have heard these cases for this reason," said he, "although the O'Brien petition is not on my docket. But it goes without saying that I shall rule on the law involved without respect to this and what happens to the tenant will make no difference to me. But because of the connection I would prefer not to hear these cases."

City Attorney Burnam arose at once and said: "It makes no difference whatever to the city. This side is glad to have your honor rule upon these cases, which are before you."

Bon S. Baker, attorney for Rome Miller, spoke similarly.

Rewards Needed for Christmas

Money for Locating Robbers Most Anxiously Desired by Parents of Boys.

Some of the parents of the boys were instrumental in uncovering the loot of the Overland limited mail robbers at the Brown Park school house are getting anxious for their portion of the reward offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robbers. They need the money for Christmas shopping.

The probabilities are that the rewards will not be distributed until after the suits now pending in the federal courts for the distribution of the rewards are disposed of, which will not be until the May term. In the meanwhile, the applicants for the reward will have to content themselves with expectancy.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only stops a cough, but removes the irritation which causes it.

Almost any Man

Can afford to give his wife a year's subscription to THE DELINEATOR for a Christmas present, because it would cost only four-tenths of a cent a day to do it.

AND ALMOST ANY MAN would do it if he realized that it would make a four-dollar hit with the lady.

HARDLY ANY MAN can afford to miss that story in the JANUARY number about the Bishop who got shipwrecked with the seal. It's Rudyard Kipling's latest story, and it doesn't need our assurances to convince you that he knows how to write a good story.

ALMOST ANY WOMAN will admit, after looking over the fashion section of the January number of THE DELINEATOR, that not only the styles, but the pictures that present them, are quite as fine as those that come across the water.

ALMOST ANY GIRL will be tremendously interested in what Marie Rappold has to say in the JANUARY DELINEATOR of the struggles and successes of the musical American girls on the Grand Opera stage.

EVERY WOMAN, without exception, will want Mabel Potter Daggett's account of the invasion of Newport, the exclusive, by the Woman's-Suffrage movement.

The progress of the National Temperance movement, the work of Club Women, Child Rescue and Child Culture—all are handled in this number in a way to appeal to literally millions of women; and any boy will find in the back pages that Sir Launcelot has provided a stunt in this one magazine that is likely to keep him busy for weeks to come.

So there you are—Woman, Man, Girl, and Boy

GET

THE DELINEATOR

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THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY

New York, N. Y.

When Does This Fireman Sleep?

Question Chief Salter is Trying to Have Answered About One of His Men.

Chief Salter of the fire department is trying to find out when Bob Smith, a night fireman, sleeps. Smith lives at 1896 Vinton street and is a regular member of the Omaha fire department, being at present stationed on the night detail. He was arrested Saturday on Thirty-second street a few days ago charged with driving on the walk. Word was received at police headquarters that a teamster was driving on the walk and an officer dispatched to the scene. He found Smith, who was driving for a feed concern, occupying a portion of the walk and took him to the station. In police court Smith told a story of accommodating some people and was discharged. But the episode is not ended. The city firemen are required to work twelve hours each day. Smith is supposed to be on duty at one of the fire stations from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. What Chief Salter wants to know is if Smith works as a teamster during the

PHILIPS COMES UP AT ONCE

Slayer of Marsh Hamilton Probably Will Be Arraigned Thursday in County Court.

James Philips, self-confessed slayer of Marshall C. Hamilton at Florence the night of July 25, who gave himself up to the sheriff's officers late Saturday night, will be arraigned in county court Thursday. An information charging murder in the first degree was lodged against Philips in county court Monday afternoon. Philips continues to defend his shooting of Hamilton, saying he was justified, because the latter had wrecked his home. It is expected Philips will waive preliminary examination and be bound over to district court. Philips' brother, who gave himself up soon after the shooting, but who was subsequently discharged, is not wanted by the county officers, as there is nothing to show his complicity in the case. Philips' defense will undoubtedly be the "unwritten law."

Barber's Patrons Are His Patients

So Asserts "Professor" Ed Scranton, Who Insists He is a Professional Man.

Ed Scranton, a barber, has been doing some tall studying recently of nights. Scranton has been "bucking up" on skin and hair diseases and he came into county court armed to the teeth with erudition. He was there as defendant in a suit brought by E. M. Copas for alleged violation of the law against Sunday work. Scranton had taken a hint from Judge Crawford's decision in police court on a similar case, so asserted. "I am a professional man and my customers are my patients. When a man sits in my chair I may treat him for disease of the scalp, for eczema or whatever may be the matter with him." "Are these 'patients' of yours sufferers sometimes?" scoffingly asked an attorney on the other side with memory arising of painful session at his own barber's when the tonsorial person had a dull razor or was heavy of touch. The case is being argued before Judge Leslie this afternoon. Clocks—FRENZEL—Mth and Dodge.

"La Paloma"

It is worth the price of admission to the Corn Show to hear the

Mexican National Band

Play this famous piece. Only a native band can get the tones which "The Song of the Dove" requires. It is now more popular than any air given Omaha by an opera company or band in many years.

Uncle Sam's Moving Pictures

Striking new films, taken by the government for the Corn Show—not the common kind. Every hour.

Only five more days to see the National Corn Exposition