CHRISTMAS GIFTS

RICH AND RARE DISPLAY OF THE SEASON'S CHOICEST NOVELTIES.

SOME HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

PRESENTS IN PLENTY ADAPTED TO EVERY AGE, SEX AND PURSE.

Newest of New Things in Jewelry, Lace, Embroidery, Millinery and Many Other Lines—Where They Can Be Found and the Cost.

Heap on more wood! The wind is chill;
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
—Scott's "Marmion."

Some misanthrope once said about Christmas that it was an occasion on which persons purchased useless articles that they could ill afford, to present to people who had no use for them—with the sole desire of receiving something more expensive but equally useless in return.

The person who could take such a gloomy view of the most beautiful and generally observed festival must, indeed, have been possessed of a liver which was hopelessly diseased. Personally he must have been so morose and melancholy an individual that, by comparison, old Scrooge, immortalized by Dickens, would have been a most jovial and companionable fellow.

It would be hard to say when, where or how the custom of giving gifts at Christmas originated. According to the Christian significance of the festival it might be argued that the wise men of the East set the example when, guided to the lowly stable in Bethlehem by a star, they presented the infant Jesus with myrrh, insence and gold. But long before the birth of Christ many other nations celebrated a feast at the same time of the year as Christmas falls upon, and included the making of presents as a part of their ceremonies.

The generally accepted theory is that the winter solstice was selected by a number of nations, whose idea of a Divinity was found in the sun, which furnished heat and light, because at that time the day had about reached its shortest limit. Perhaps they feared that their sun god was about to withdraw from them forever the favor of his countenance and they deemed a feast the most proper means of propitiating him. With the Persians their feast was dedicated to Mithras, apparently a near relative to the mythological Irish divinity—Mithr. Readers of the Old Testament will remember the great annual feast of the Carthaginians in honor of Baal, or Bel. The Scandinavians, at this season, paid special tribute to Odin, or Woden, father of the mighty Thor. The Romans celebrated the feast of Saturnalia, or festival of Saturn, and on this annual occasion universal license and merry making was indulged in. Slaves were given exceptional liberties and everyone feasted and rejoiced. Work and business were entirely suspended, houses were decked with laurel and evergreen, and presents were exchanged between relatives and friends.

Those oldest of Druidical customs—the plucking of mistletoe and the burning of the Yule log—are still important features of modern Christmas observances and among the Scotch, from time immemorial the custom of making presents has been carried to the extreme of the head of the household carrying with his own hand an extra portion of fodder to each individual animal in his stables or cowhouse.

So much then for the antiquity of the giving of Christmas presents. The custom is too deeply rooted for all the dyspeptic ravings of all the misanthropes that were ever born to change or affect. In England the practice is so general that December 24 is observed as a holiday and is known as "Boxing day," not on account of any pugilistic exercises, but because "Christmas boxes" are exchanged on that day.

Pretty as the custom is it has its perplexities as well as its pleasures. Of course, in selecting a gift one is anxious to enhance its value by choosing something that will most please the recipient, as well as something that his or her friends are not likely to duplicate. Then, there is such a multiplicity of suitable articles displayed in all the stores that a discriminating selection becomes positively embarrassing. One sees at a store what, at first thought, appears to be the very thing, but one fears to purchase lest a few moments later they should find a still more appropriate article. A visit to all the stores and a personal inspection of all the stocks is a physical impossibility, and it is for this reason that The Journal submits suggestions and descriptions of the newest and most appropriate goods offered this season. From these a selection can easily be made which cannot fail to be pleasing to any age, sex or condition. Wherever possible the cost is given, in order to settle all doubts upon the not unimportant question of ways and means.

PRESENTS IN PRECIOUS METALS

Many Devices Cunningly Wrought Into New and Novel Shapes and Designs.

Modern generations have always followed out in part, at all events, the precedent set by the wise men of the East in the presents they made to the infant born in the manger and have, to a great extent, made gifts of precious metals.

There is much to be said in favor of this custom. Such gifts depreciate but slightly, if at all, in intrinsic value. They can be used or worn daily and at every season of the year. They last a long time and indeed, some articles will be preserved for a lifetime.

Undoubtedly one of the largest, newest and best stocks of goods, especially those designed for Christmas presentation, are to be found at the Jaccard Jewelry Company's store, 1052 Main street. In addition to carrying an exceptionally large general stock, this company has thoroughly canvassed the markets of the East and Europe in search of the very latest novelties, the newest designs and the most exquisite workmanship. The result is a collection of articles so rich, rare and tempting, that one is almost inclined to think that a visit to their store will satisfy even the most exacting demands, and make a further search for suitable gifts unnecessary.

Altogether unique is an assortment of "ragged" Indian jewelry. This ware is entirely hand-made and is given a Greek gold finish that puts one in mind of the beauties of ancient Arztec workmanship as displayed in vessels of precious metal received from the soil in which they have lain buried for years to appear as choice and costly relics in some museum.

Each article of this description is handmade and there are absolutely no duplicates. It is the newest of all the new things in jewelry and has only been on the market a few weeks. Among the articles made are pins, brooches, vinaigrettes, bonbon boxes, lockets, sash pins, scarf pins, book markers, lockets, etc. The settings are with pearls, sapphires, almondines, opals, etc. The prices range from $10 to $25.

Equally new and very rich is an assortment of brooches, amulets, belt buckles, fobs, garter buckles, etc., in the French secession style. Each piece has a medallion in exceptional workmanship. These medallons are in a variety of designs, some of the most striking being poster effects. They have what is known as the empire gold finish, resembling old gold but somewhat greener in color. Prices on these range from $5 to $10.

Very beautiful is a line of Swedish enamel goods. These are displayed in spoons, tea strainers, watch boxes, bonbon boxes, spoons, cream ladles, book markers, etc. The coloring is exceedingly rich and the contrasts most effective. These may be bought from $2.25 to $10.

In silverware a most striking line is shown in a new style finished in French gray. Among the articles are included shopping tablets, bonbonnieres, lockets whistles, pocket mirrors, vinaigrettes, cigar cutters, and they are marked at prices which will commend them to persons of the most limited means. They may be purchased as low as $1.75, and the more elaborate articles are marked at only $3 and $4.

Leather goods have always been favorite presents. In these, as in everything else, Jaccard's have a full and complete line, which includes all that is novel and new.

In this line are included card cases and pocketbooks in elephant, monkey and sealskin, and lizard and morocco leather, some plain and others mounted in ornate effects. The prices run all the way from $1.75 to $10.

A useful present for a society lady would consist of a set of visiting or address lists. These may be had for $1 and up. Shopping bags in leather should also be favorites. These are in silk velvet and real seal. The very latest are in the antique Dutch style and the quaint shape seen in pictures by some old masters. Many of these have heavy silver mountings.

Among the gifts particularly appropriate for gentlemen may be mentioned a liquor case in an oak cabinet. The cut glass decanters have sterling silver mountings. A drawer in the bottom holds a poker set, and the price is only $50.

For smokers there is a complete assortment of articles, singly and in combination. The newest lighters are fashioned in the form of swinging lamps, with buckhorn handles.

Something new are the English green glass spirit jugs, with sterling silver tops fastened with a bayonet catch. These cost only $9.50. Tantallus sets, so-called because their contents can be seen but not touched until unlocked, are made to hold liquors and cigars. The prices on these range from $20 to $50.

SANTA CLAUS MUST HAVE THIS.

Very Latest Thing Is Wonderful Self-Playing Organ of Marvelous Beauty and Tone.

If it be indeed true that Santa Claus has discarded the sleigh and reindeer and is this year to make his rounds in an automobile it is more than probable that his stock of presents will contain quite a number of the very latest things in organs.

This is beyond all doubt the "Orpheus," manufactured by Story & Clark, of Chicago, Ill., and on sale at the local branch store of that concern, 914 Walnut street. It is the only successful self-playing organ on the market.

No more beautiful or generous gift than an "Orpheus" could well be imagined. In external appearance it differs but slightly, if at all, from the ordinary cottage organ. Indeed, the instrument can be played by hand in exactly the same manner as the regular organ.

It is in the automatic attachment that the difference, and it is a marvelous difference, exists. With that in operation it is merely necessary to work the pedals sufficiently to keep up the supply of wind and the organ plays itself.

But it is not in that the "Orpheus" does away with the necessity of skill, practice and trouble in playing that its great beauty lies. It is in the music itself that it excels any instrument previously devised. Once set in motion, it peals out the most difficult masterpieces of the old masters in correct time, with absolutely perfect expression and without the chance of a single false note. It executes the most difficult scales with a precision and lightness that is truly marvelous, and strikes true and perfect chords that are beyond the reach of human fingers.

By a cunning arrangement it is possible to impart to the instrument the deep, melfoot stops. As the music progresses it is automatically indicated what stops to pull out to produce the proper expression, and the whole is so simple and easy that a child can operate it with perfect harmony.

All this has been made possible by the invention of Mr. Melville Clark, a member of the firm which manufactures the instrument. Like many another invention its principles are so simple and easy that after seeing it in operation one wonders that the idea was not evolved long, long ago. It is almost impossible for it to get out of order and it will practically never wear out.

Any piece of music can be secured for this attachment at about the same price as the regular sheet music. It comes in the form of a perforated roll, is instantly adjusted and can be used over and over again as often as desired. Once used it automatically rerolls itself ready for use again. A very high grade of this instrument costs about $500, but they can be purchased in much cheaper qualities and, in fact, differ but slightly in cost from the old style cottage organ.

In addition to the "Orpheus," Messrs. Story & Clark manufacture and carry a full line of organs and pianos. Instruments of this make are always ranked as standard and in finish and every other respect rank with the best in the world. Exceptionally fine upright pianos of their make range in price from $200 to $2,000.

PRESENTS FOR AN ENTIRE CITY.

Stock of Christmas Goods Valued at a Million Dollars—Its Makeup.

"A million dollars' worth of Christmas goods!" Such is the announcement made by the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company. It is a startling statement—so stupendous that the mind fails to grasp its true import—yet it is literally true.

There are several things which human comprehension is too finite to realize. The commencement or the finish, the beginning or the end, of time or space. To these may well be added the enormous import contained in that apparently simple statement—"A million dollars' worth of Christmas goods."

Broadly speaking, it means the concentration under one roof of the entire stocks of a hundred or more ordinarily large establishments. It means a greater quantity and variety of goods than are purchased by many fairly large towns in a whole year. It means that the necessities, the luxuries, the things requisite for work or play, for use or ornament, are all on sale in one store. It means that every description of Christmas gift that human being can conceive or human ingenuity devise is collected and centralized in one place.

Such a stock could never be fully set forth in the limits of an ordinary catalogue. No one department could be fully dealt with in a single newspaper article. Even a brief recapitulation of the most notable and interesting novelties would prove too voluminous. There is only one way in which an adequate idea of the matter can be obtained and that is by personal inspection.

The lace and fancy work department of this mammoth store is a magnet which never fails to draw nearly every woman visitor. A brief mention of a part of the contents of only one showcase may serve to give some idea of the richness of the whole. Here is a specially long collarette in real duchess lace, worth $45. Nearby is a French gray fur boa ticketed $19.75, and beside it hang real duchess and point lace collars and berthes ranging in price from $9.75 to $29.75. A rich point applique berthe is marked $22.50. French Jabots, of real handmade lace range in price from $2.98 to $7.50. Real duchess lace scarfs with fringe are sold at $7.50 and $10. French crepe scarfs, in delicate shades, can be purchased for from $2.98 to $4.98.

A line of dainty silk muslin fichus, trimmed with Mechlin and applique lace are marked from $3.50 to $8.50, and a lace yoke in silk muslin and mechlin lace only costs $8.50. Fronts of silk muslin and real duchess lace are well worth $10, and ladies' guimpe, with lace insertion and chiffon range from $3.98 to $7.50.

In another department a striking exhibit is a hall chandelier labeled "Hexenritt" (Ride of the Watches). It is of marvelously beautiful workmanship and shows three bewitching girls astride a broom. A cluster of incandescent lights are half concealed in the straw of the broom and a bulb is placed in the lantern which each figure carries. The price is $100.

Entirely new and very beautiful are pictures and portraits enameled on burnished copper. A right royal line of Capio De Monte china is shown. The figures on this ware are raised and are richly colored. A magnificent stein is marked $35.

In the Royal Boom ware a striking departure from the old style is shown by the brilliant coloring and much more elaborate workmanship.

A very rich plaque is entitled "Ruth," and is set in a Florentine frame. It is worth $125. A similar but smaller one of Louise of Prussia sells for $50.

A novelty is seen in black tinware, in which are fashioned water jugs and candlesticks of quaint design.

Flower stands are again coming into favor as a table decoration. These can be purchased at from $5 to $9. Very rich are the Bohemian incrusted glass vases, in which the design is raised, the body of the vase being eaten down by acid and the design covered with gold. These are marked at $15. Madras jardinieres are made in England, and are highly decorated beneath a hard glaze finish. They range in price from $3 to $10.

Vases of pottery tinted to resemble a carved wood effect can be bought for from $3 to $5. Old Scotch work in terra cotta has the old brown body and yellow facings and carries appropriate mottoes and verses.

In the toy department the recent martial spirit which was abroad in the land has left its mark in an increased number of mock swords and guns and other warlike paraphernalia. There are more new winter games than ever before.

In view of the approach of winter, the fur department is an attractive place. Here can be found everything that would be included in the stock of any furrier's store.

In the art department the latest novelties are in black and white, even the frames being made of black oak. A series of platinum prints illustrate the "jungle stories" of Kipling and other familiar subjects.

DELIGHTS HEARTS OF WOMEN.

Choice Needlework for Deft Feminine Fingers, and "the Latest" in Hats.

If there is one store more than any other in which a cultured woman can delight, it is in that of Mesdames C. and J Kreitz, 1029 Main street. This store can make the proud boast that it is the only store of its kind in Kansas City.

Of all the gifts which can be given at Christmas time none could be in better taste than some of the beautiful and useful articles to be found at this establishment. This is particularly true when the present is in the handiwork of the fair donor herself. There is then a kinder sentiment worked into every stitch and thread of it that is not attached to any article merely purchased and which gives it a value far beyond its intrinsic worth.

Many novelties, both in nature and design, are to be found in their display. Among the most prominent are sofa pillows illustrating familiar rhymes or topics. Some portray a cakewalk and others are gotten up with poster effects. Many are designed especially for the use of men, for nearly all men have a "cozy corner" in which a luxurious pillow will fit with taste and comfort. These pillows can be purchased already made up or the stamped patterns can be secured together with the correct shades of silk, etc., with which to work them. For college men there are the colors and designs of all colleges.

Other appropriate articles are embroidered crevats, handkerchief cases, pincushions, magazine covers, address and programme books, cuff and collar boxes, picture frames and laundry bags. While none of these articles are peculiarly masculine, they are all of the greatest use to the average man, and more particularly to bachelors.

In the millinery department the Mesdames Kreitz show a skill and taste that gives to each one of their creations the desirable stamp of originality. In this department fashions are made as well as followed. In millinery, as in everything else, this store keeps an even pace with like establishments in the East.

The "dip" and "pompadour" hats are still much worn. Many new styles are shown in hats for street and reception wear and draped toques and the latest effects in black velvet hats are rapidly coming to the front as prime favorites.

There is nothing a woman prizes more than a new and becoming hat.

A Great Farewell for Mr. Granger.

Mr. Willis Granger, the retiring leading man of the Woodward stock company, was given a very substantial demonstration of his popularity with the patrons of the Auditorium on the occasion of his last appearance, which was at last night's performance. He was given a big reception when he made his appearance; everything he did was applauded. In the last act he was interrupted and was not allowed to go on with his part until he had made a speech. He did not say much, but said enough to convey his great satisfaction over the evidence of friendship that he had witnessed. The demonstration was quite extraordinary.

Major North—"I understand that you were raised in Kentucky, sir."

Colonel South—"Ah wasn't raised, suh; ah was descended, suh!"

AMONG THE RAILROADS

WESTERN CLASSIFICATION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

Changes of Vital Importance to Missouri Iron Jobbers Frustrated—Tendency to Advance Rates All Along the Line.

W. P. Trickett, commissioner of the Kansas City transportation bureau, returned yesterday after a week's absence from the city. Mr. Trickett attended the meeting of the Western classification committee at Milwaukee and made a telling fight for the Missouri river jobbers who were in danger of losing a large slice of their trade through contemplated changes in the classification.

At the time the notice of the meeting was issued, the transportation bureau issued a circular to all its members giving in detail all the changes contemplated by the committee and invited comments from interested parties. A number of replies were received but there was a dearth of interest on the part of the business men, who, it appears, do not take sufficient interest in the classification, and if they but knew it, the classification is of more vital importance than a tariff.

The Journal has kept the shipping public fully advised of the action of the official classification committee and the changes made in that classification, and they are of such vital importance that the interstate commerce commission has taken the matter up with the view of probing the charges of discrimination made by Eastern shippers. The subcommittee of the Western classification committee held a meeting on November 29 in Chicago and it was determined to recommend that all the changes in the official classification be adopted by the Western classification committee and its adoption would have proved disastrous to Missouri river jobbers.

It was the first time the Western committee has ever held a meeting of which the shipping public had not been advised and it savored very strongly of snap judgment, as the adoption of the report of the sub-committee would have had the effect of contracting the territory of the local jobbing interests, inasmuch as the great spread between carload and less carload business would have made small shipments to certain territory almost prohibitive. As an instance of the changes, coffee would have been changed from fourth to third class without any change being made in the carload rating.

The effect of such action would have been to contract small shipments, in other words, contract the territory as the country jobbing points would have had the same advantage as Kansas City and the small buyer would have found that he could buy nearer home for practically the same price as in Kansas City and avoid high freight charges. While there is nothing definite known as to the changes made in the classification, it is known that there is not the least semblance of a desire to reduce rates by lowering the classification, on the other hand, the tendency is unanimous to advance rates wherever possible.

There is no valid objection to advances in classification or rates on the part of the shipping public so long as it is equitable, but where there is such a marked difference between the carload and less carload ratings, it is incumbent upon the Missouri river jobbers to rise in their might and prevent action that will prove so disastrous to their interests.

In discussing the advances to be made in the rates and classification east of Chicago on January 1 by the cancellation of commodity rates and changes in the classification, the Railway and Engineering Review defends and criticises the action of the railroads. It says:

"The cancellation of these commodity rates is justified and correctly so by the claim of the railroads that there exists an absolute necessity for an advance in rates. This announcement is made openly, and while there is naturally some objection on the part of the shippers of the particular commodities affected, the shipping public as a whole recognize the equity of the advance and quietly acquiesce therein. It appears, however, that not content with this method of increasing their revenues, the railroads have adopted another plan which cannot be so easily defended. To make the matter worse, no general notice has as yet been given of the proposed action, the apparent intention being that the first disclosure should be the publication of a revised edition of the official classification January 1, which should contain a large number of changes in the classification proper whereby the charges would be materially advanced.

"It is not the fact that increased revenue is sought, but the way in which it is proposed to be accomplished, that is here criticised. Had the railroads come out frankly and advanced their class rates in a reasonable degree no fault could have been found with them. The fact that everything required in the operation of railways costs very much more than a year ago is ample justification for such a course, but that they should select 600 or more articles on which to advance the classification, leaving other articles untouched, and do this without notice, is by no means so defensible."

California Tourist Travel.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—(Special.) Efforts are now being made to have a conference of all the interests concerned in carrying on tourist business between New England points and California. The Chicago connections of the Boston & Albany road were asked yesterday if it would be convenient for them to attend such a meeting next week, and they replied that it would. They are now making their arrangements to attend. It is believed that decisive measures will be adopted at this meeting to bring the troubles over which there has been contention for months past to an end. Should the Boston & Albany and its connections be able to bring the Fitchburg and the Boston & Maine roads to look at things from the same standpoint as themselves the trouble will be over.

If not, no one will be greatly surprised should their failure result in a reopening of the whole differential question, and a declaration by all the standard lines in the East that differentials of all kinds must be abolished. In that case the Chicago roads will try to keep out of the squabble. They have all along refused to recognize the principle of differentials. They have refused to admit them in Western territory, and they do not want to allow themselves to be drawn in at this late day to help the Trunk Line and Central Passanger Association roads to conduct the fight at their expense. After all, there should be little trouble in settling the New England situation on its merits. The whole business is not of sufficient importance to warrant the jeopardizing of all passenger rates on its account. Western roads are not prepared to abandon their personally conducted excursions from New England, but it is safe to assume that they are prepared to consider any reasonable demand that may be made by the initial lines for a safeguard of rates so that demoralization in intermediate territory cannot result.

Milwaukee's New Ticket.

Officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road have decided to discontinue the use of the envelope attachment of the Sebastian interchangeable mileage ticket and substitute a new form of transportation to be sold in connection with mileage books.

The ticket to be used on this system is the invention of the company's agent at Omaha. It is simple in form and may be used by patrons without any preliminary schooling in the technicalities of an auditor's office. It consists of four coupons, which are folded so that with one punch an agent may designate the amount paid.

The first coupon serves as a receipt, upon which the passenger is paid a refund; the second is used for passage and is taken up by the conductor; the third goes to the auditor of the road, and the fourth stub is retained by the agent. No duplicating work is necessary.

While these tickets will displace the envelope, the Sebastian credential will be retained. Officers of the St. Paul say their company will save thousands of dollars every year by the change, as a royalty was paid for every Sebastian envelope used.

Thousands of the new tickets are now being sent out to agents of the St. Paul system throughout the Northwest and they have been instructed to use it exclusively as soon as their present supply of Sebastian envelopes is exhausted.

The new ticket is designed particularly for the use of commercial travelers and other extensive travelers. To obtain the usual cash refund the holder of the transportation must present coupon receipts showing he has traveled 2,000 miles.

Colonel Polk Stood Pat.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 9.—The item from Galveston to-day stating that Colonel Polk, of the Santa Fe, has been cited by the railroad commission to appear before that body and show why he should not be held in contempt is confirmed at the commission office. The commission has refused to make public the fact because of its delicacy, permitting the news to come from the other party. The citation sets Tuesday, December 19, as the day upon which Colonel Polk is to appear.

One of the commissioners, in explanation of the proceedings, stated that Colonel Polk in times past has written very caustic letters to the commission and that after the 8 cent emergency out rate was put in, Colonel Polk requested that the matter be reopened and all sides be heard. The commission refused the request on the grounds that the matter had been thoroughly looked into.

This called forth what the commission terms a most "offensive and violous" letter. The commission determined to arraign Mr. Polk, but gave him the opportunity of avoiding it by informing him through the mail that if he desired to do so the commission would allow him to withdraw his letter, which had given such offense.

This Colonel Polk refused to do and replied in "even more caustic terms," as one of the commissioners put it this afternoon. His hearing is set for the 19th.

Santa Fe Annual Meeting.

TOPEKA, Dec. 9.—(Special.) The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Fe will be held in this city next Thursday.

Four directors will be elected for terms of four years each, the consolidation of a number of branch lines with the parent corporation will be formally ratified, and the selection of a comptroller to succeed the late J. P. Whitehead will likely be made.

Treasurer Edward Wilder has received word that Mr. Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the board; President E. P. Ripley, General Counsel Victor Morawetz and Directors T. F. Fowler, E. N. Gibbs and H. R. Duval will be in attendance from the East. The party will arrive in a special car Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

The four directors whose names expire next Thursday are H. R. Duval, T. P. Fowler, Charles S. Gleed and Victor Morawetz. All will undoubtedly be re-elected.

May Result in War.

Instructions have been given the chairman of the Western Passenger Association to open correspondence at once with the Missouri Pacific road, with the view of having it cancel the notice it has given of its intention to discard the rebate plan of selling tickets to North Pacific coast points in meeting the colonist rates of the Great Northern road. The matter is one of vital importance to all the roads doing business through the Missouri river gateways. Should the rebate plan be forced out of use, these roads will have no means of preventing rates to Montana and Colorado being scalped almost out of existence. It is also feared that California rates may become hopelessly involved, and if so, the whole Western rate situation would be in a worse position than has been experienced in the last ten years. It is earnestly hoped the Missouri Pacific will prove amenable to reason, and will agree to cancel its notice.

Thinks It a Joke.

E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific at Omaha, spent Friday and Saturday in Kansas City among the passenger men, and yesterday afternoon he talked entertainingly of passenger affairs in general, especially in the West. He stated that the business of the Union Pacific was very good and the prospect for an increased California travel after the holidays was exceedingly bright; in fact, he expects it to be quite heavy. He was inclined to regard the alleged combination between the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific as a joke. In reference to the rumor that the Union Pacific would be leased by the Northwestern, he said it was about as true as the building of a railroad to the moon.

Mr. Lomax is one of the best known passenger officials in the country and is rated as one of the keenest passenger director in the railroad business to-day. His acquaintance is not confined to Uncle Sam's domain, for the name of Lomax is known around the globe. As a man who can adapt himself to circumstances and make the best of a bad situation, he stands without a peer, and his fund of anecdotes regarding prominent railroad men of the country is as remarkable as his faculty for making friends.

Illinois Central at Omaha.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 9.—Second Vice President Harnahan, of the Illinois Central, came in this morning in his private car and it was at once switched to the tracks of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Company. He then proceeded to inspect the bridge and terminal facilities of the company. This, taken in connection with other things, is believed by local railroad men to mean that Illinois Central will use the bridge and terminals of this company instead of the Union Pacific, as had been supposed. The Terminal company erected new freight and passenger stations in the uptown district. These buildings are of a character not needed by any present business of the company.

Oklahoma Railroad Company.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Dec. 9.—(Special.) The Oklahoma Railroad Company was organized in this city last night for the purpose of building a railroad from Oklahoma City northwest to Kingfisher and southeast to Coalgate, I. T. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000 and the stock will be subscribed by the business men of Oklahoma. A charter has already been applied for and surveyors will be in the field before January 1.

Following are the directors in the new company: M. L. Turner, C. B. Ames, J. L. Wilkin, Clifton George, Lee Van Winkle, J. H. Everest, S. T. Alton, S. C. Heyman, A. H. Classen, M. C. Miller and J. M. Owen.

Pittsburg & Gulf Meat Cut.

The fight for Texarkana and Shreveport shipments of packing house products promises to be interesting for ten days, and it is stated that the movement will be quite heavy as it might be a long time before the packers have another opportunity to save $16.60 per car.

The Pittsburg & Gulf announced yesterday that from December 9 to 19 it would protect the rate of 28 cents to Texarkana and 35 cents to Shreveport on packing house shipments, carloads, minimum 24,000 pounds.

C. W. Nixon Promoted.

TOPEKA, Dec. 9.—(Special.) C. W. Nixon, now superintendent of the Chicago division of the Santa Fe proper, will succeed C. F. Ressegue as general superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe. Mr. Nixon has been with the Santa Fe for the last fifteen years. Prior to becoming superintendent of the Chicago division he was general agent of the road at Chicago.

Switch Shanty Secrets.

Effective to-day, the "Elf" on the Burlington will leave at 6:20 p. m.

The Western trunk line committee will hold a special meeting on Monday in Chicago.

G. B. Simpson, assistant general freight agent of the Alton, will go to Chicago to-night.

W. B. Barr has been appointed general freight agent of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad at Chicago. Mr. Barr is well known in the Western country through his connection with the Street Stable car line.

It is said that the annual report of the Union Pacific will be forthcoming in a few days and will show over 4½ per cent earned on the common stock.

"Bob" Griffith, chief clerk to General Superintendent Brinkerhoff, of the Union Pacific, is wearing a large sized smile. It is a "him" and weighed ten pounds.

Following the arrival in New York of President Burt, of the Union Pacific company, a conference was held on the part of Union Pacific and Oregon Navigation officials. It was rumored that a readjustment of Oregon Navigation affairs is contemplated, but nothing definite on the subject can be learned. At the offices of the company it was said that purely routine affairs were discussed at the meeting.

From expressions indulged in by a large number of the Western roads engaged in transcontinental business regarding the call issued by the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific for a conference on the California rate situation, it does not appear that enough roads will be represented at the meeting on the 19th to enable anything tangible to be accomplished. It cannot be denied that the competitors of the two roads named do not like the idea of being dictated to by them as to how their California business shall be conducted. They say that while these are the only California roads, both have large interests outside that state, and if either should attempt unreasonable dictation in the matter of California business the result would probably be that they would find themselves attacked at vulnerable points in a way that would make them regret their attempt to treat their connections in any arbitrary manner.

AMERICA TRIUMPHANT

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Great Magnetic Healer, of Nevada, Mo., an American Born, the First to Discover a Method Whereby the Curing of Disease Is Brought Into the Domain of an Exact Science.

The Absent Treatment, Which Cures at a Distance, and Through Which More Than 100,000 Afflicted Have Been Cured, Pronounced the Most Marvelous Discovery of the Century.

Disease—Humanity's Arch Enemy—Conquered.

PROF. S. A. WELTMER.

Almost every great discovery owes its origin to the master mind of an American citizen. The curing of diseases, which has attracted the attention of more great minds than any other profession, has at last been placed into the domain of an exact science. All diseases can now be cured without the aid of drugs or the surgeon's knife through a method of Magnetic Healing originated by that eminent scientist, Prof. S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo. Just pause for a moment and grasp the enormity of this grand discovery. Think of the thousands of our noble women who have suffered the tortures and the agonies of female troubles and who could get neither relief nor cure from the medical profession. These great sufferers can now be cured and brought back into that health which will permit them to enjoy life; and then, again, think of the legion of men who have become weak and debilitated through early indiscretions, overwork and dissipation, and who have taken gallons of obnoxious drugs with no cure in sight; they can now look up with hope in their eyes, for there is a positive and permanent cure for them in this efficacious method of Magnetic Healing known as Weltmerism. The archenemy of mankind—disease—has at last found its master, for Weltmerism, in a perfectly natural manner, goes to the very seat of the trouble, and it can positively be stated that this wonderful discovery will cure all diseases, no matter what the nature or of how long standing. More than 100,000 men and women who have been cured of every disease known through Weltmerism are positive evidence that dispels further doubt. Weltmerism does not only cure those cases that go to Nevada for treatment, but through the Method known as the Absent Treatment it cures at a distance just as readily. The American School of Magnetic Healing has received thousands upon thousands of letters from men and women who have been cured by this New Science, and who thought it was their duty to testify the fact of their cure for the benefit of human beings that are suffering. We are permitted to publish a few of these testimonials:

T. T. Rodes, of Paris, Mo., the Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe County, suffered for years from Sciatic Rheumatism. Tried everything without benefit. Was instantly cured through Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mr. Rodes has recently won fame as the attorney in the celebrated Jester case. Mrs. C. R. Graham, of Boise City, Ia., was afflicted for nine years with rheumatism; she could scarcely walk without crutches, or lift her hands to her head; she paid out $3,000 with doctors before coming to Nevada. She now proclaims herself cured and a happy woman, through Weltmerism. Mrs. D. H. Allen, of Aurora Springs, Mo., was in a hopeless condition, as she suffered from consumption in its worst form. She could not sleep without the aid of morphine. Tried everything without relief. Fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. D. E. Alford, of Rubens, Jewell Co., Kas., suffered for three years with Kidney and Stomach troubles; tried the best medical authorities, but was told that his case was hopeless. Took Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment, and in three days was cured.

Mrs. Jennie L. Lynch, Lakeview, Mo., was for two years afflicted with ulceration of the womb, heart and stomach troubles and general debility; was reduced to a mere skeleton. After taking gallons of obnoxious medicines, without relief, she tried the Weltmer Absent Treatment. In less than thirty days she was entirely relieved and gained fifteen pounds.

Weltmerism is undoubtedly the greatest discovery of the age, and the Absent Treatment of this wonderful science is indeed a revelation, for through it Prof. Weltmer can reach all classes of people, no matter at what distance they live. By writing Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo., you will receive, free of charge, The Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated Magazine, and a long list of the most remarkable cures ever made.

THE WELTMER METHOD TAUGHT TO OTHERS

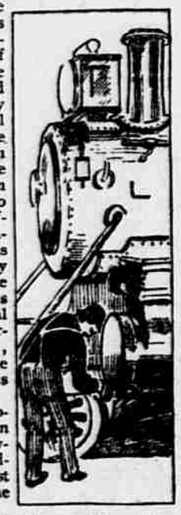
This Noble Profession Has Already Brought Fame and Fortune to Many of Its Students.

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the originator of this marvelous method, will teach the art to others how to cure every known disease without the aid of drugs or the surgeon's knife. Any one who desires can learn this noble profession. Any one who learns can practice it. He has abundantly proven this by the large number who have been instructed by him and who are in the active practice of healing by his method. He will teach you in ten days, either by mail or personal instructions, his wonderful method, through which wealth and fame can be earned. Full instructions will be sent free of charge to any one writing Prof. J. H. Kelly, Sec'y, Nevada, Mo.

PROF. J. H. KELLY.

"Oiling Up."

Just a little oil on the engine at the right time may mean the difference between life and death to the passengers and crew. What oil is to the friction of the delicate parts of the engine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to the delicate organs of the body. It eases their labor, prevents the loss of power and waste of energy caused by friction. Many a man who was all run down, whose limbs ached when he walked, whose back ached when he laid down, who breathed with difficulty, and coughed constantly, has been perfectly cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach and heals weak lungs.



Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," nor any medicine called "just as good" by the dealer.

Mr. Chas. Hunwick, of Lenox, Macomb Co., Mich., writes: "I have never felt better in my life than I do now. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery right along. I can now walk quite well with a cane, and hope to throw even that away before long, and as I have had to use crutches for nearly two years, I think I am doing fine. I do not cough now and I can sleep like a school boy. You must know that I have been treated in two hospitals and by three doctors besides, and received no benefit; so I think your medicine the only medicine for me."

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Acting gently on all the excretory organs, it expels waste matters, *removes gouty* and *Rheumatic poisons* from the blood and keeps the stomach and bowels clean and healthy. *50c. and $1.00, at druggists.*

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