

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Exhaustive Work Regarding the Furniture of Our Forefathers.

FINEST OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED

Elbert Hubbard's Time and Chance—New Pocket Library—Story of the South Pole—American Love Letters—The Firebrand.

"The Furniture of Our Forefathers," by Esther Singleton, is the first elaborate work on American furniture ever printed. The historic pieces of furniture that are reproduced in this book are the work of the best cabinet makers of the time. It is a collection of the work of the best cabinet makers of the time. It is a collection of the work of the best cabinet makers of the time. It is a collection of the work of the best cabinet makers of the time.

1. Virgians and the south, seventeenth century, carved oak and walnut.
2. Philadelphia and the south from 1700 to 1776.
3. New England in the seventeenth century.
4. New York and Dutch furniture from the first settlements to 1700.
5. New England 1700-1776.
6. Chippendale and Sheraton period.
7. Imported and domestic furniture since the revolution.
8. Technical details for the collector and amateur.

The superb illustrations are reproduced by the finest photographers, half-tones and artistic line drawings. The originals of these plates, taken by themselves, furnish the most complete description of colonial furniture that has ever been published. By Esther Singleton supplies a mass of most interesting data. Altogether it is the finest work, especially from an artistic point of view, ever published on this subject.

Elbert Hubbard in "Time and Chance" has done his best work. He has taken the life of John Brown and made a story of it in simple, direct style that appeals more forcibly to the reader than any well rounded periods could do. Interwoven with the stern tragedy of John Brown's life work is a tender romance, a love story, which is brought out in three different editions, the regular edition, an edition in paper and edition de luxe. In presenting this work the publishers have conferred a lasting favor upon collectors of antique furniture. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Mr. Strong at the depot in papa's experimental automobile. Lauriel goes to Tania. Iller, where she meets various titled gentlemen, all of whom have an eye upon her. Lauriel is more entertaining before she falls in love than after Cupid has taken successful aim. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

In his latest story, "The Firebrand," S. R. Crockett forsakes Scotland and takes his hero into Spain. He is an impulsive young Scotchman, appropriately named "The Firebrand," who prefers a roving career of adventure to the quiet life of the family estate. The story opens in the time when the followers of Mary, Queen of Scots, and those of King Charles are contesting the right of succession to the throne. Although Rollo Blair, "The Firebrand," has no personal preference, he is persuaded by the abbot of Monblanch to lead a daring enterprise to abduct the little Princess Isabella and the queen regent, whom the church desires to separate from her hostile ministers. It is only through the interference of a Carlist brigand chief that the plot fails. With the royal family in his charge, Rollo and his little band fight stubbornly to protect them from the cruel designs of the guerrilla leader. They are successful by a royalist raid at summit of Rollo's Spanish sweetheart, safe at Madrid, the queen forgets the hostile plot and rewards the brave Scotchman for his gallant protection. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The glamour that covers the unknown has yielded another novel of speculative adventure in "The Great White Way," by Albert Bigelow Parks. The hero of the narrative goes in search of the south pole—and finds it. He begins with the theory that the land at the pole is tropical rather than frigid, arguing that the fitness of the earth means a thinness of the earth's crust and a consequently shorter distance between the surface and the interior fires. These fires, he believes, makes the polar climate mild despite the failure of the sun to furnish heat. Having the theory, he starts out to interest capital in it, and has the miraculous success of raising the enthusiasm of an eccentric millionaire. As the millionaire has an attractive daughter, a sentimental quality is supplied the story without much delay. The trio and a few selected companions set away to southern seas. Their ship is halted at last by an impassable barrier of ice mountains. But they discover a current of warm water flowing from under the wall of white, and they are encouraged. Leaving the young woman's board ship she goes up to a balloon, and after a rough aerial experience they pass the frozen domain and find themselves in a land level to behold. They discover that it is inhabited by an indolent, dreamy race, which neither has anything to offer the outside world, nor the desire to receive nervous unrest from that unknown place. Other events of a nature disturbing to the temple which stands above the pole, they are glad to embark on the friendly river and float back under the ice jam to their waiting ship. J. F. Taylor & Co., New York.

If the heroine of "Lauriel, the Love Letters of an American Girl," edited by A. H. is as pretty as the portrait frontispiece the man who received her letters is to be envied. Her first letter to Mr. Strong is from Orange, N. J., and is dated April, 1859. She tells him that she is writing to please Ethel, his sister, who was her roommate at school. She says that for four years she has borne with resignation Ethel's ravings about her brother, and that she has learned to detest him and his portrait most heartily. Nevertheless the letter contains an invitation from her father and she promises to meet

Where Man Beats Woman

Can Dress Well on \$300 a Year.

The discussion of woman's dressing on 1890 a year having been settled by the universal decision that such a feat is impossible to a woman who goes out at all or entertains the question of man's dressing calls for attention. And in this case as in many others, relates the New York Sun, custom gives man the advantage, for it is quite possible for a man to dress on \$300 a year and make an excellent appearance. He may even go in society if he wishes and keep up his appearance to the standard of men worth millions, for although his clothes may not have the value of the richer men's garb they can be in keeping and correctly cut. Custom forbids any attempt at ostentation in a man's clothes while women even those of the finest taste, are allowed to wear jewels and the extravagantly made "simple" gowns, so-called, that cost more than the more elaborate costumes.

The one subject of evening clothes gives a man a great advantage. A woman must have at least one evening gown in a winter if she goes out at all and this is a most meager allowance eked out with frocks that have been left over from the last season. If a wedding or an event of importance occurs she can only stay at home if she has not a new gown, fresh and attractive, even though it may be inexpensive.

A man, on the contrary, wears his evening clothes constantly through a season and sometimes for two or three if he only dons them on occasions. With an extra dinner coat he can always be immaculate and correctly dressed. A careful brushing and pressing is all that is required to make his evening clothes in condition. It would be safe to say that the average man wears an evening suit with, perhaps, an extra coat, through two seasons. This at once takes from his expense account one of the most important items in a woman's expenditures.

"Given the usual number of garments in good condition that a man's wardrobe contains, and men's clothes never wear out, or get out of shape in the manner of woman's garb, and he can without the slightest difficulty, make \$300 a year an ample allowance for his clothes," said a fashionable New York tailor. "Many men of means do not spend any more than

that. Men's clothes are more strongly made and are of such very different materials from those worn by women that they stand all sorts of usage and still retain their color and shape, provided they are taken care of.

"In a year a man may buy one good business suit, not a fashionable English suit, but an ordinary good cloth and perfect cut, for \$50 or \$60. Men do not have clothes made to order as much as they formerly did and an excellent suit can be bought for \$50 or \$60.

"He can allow himself one new overcoat a year, alternating each year from a winter coat to a fall or spring weight garment. He can wear these coats each for two seasons. The cost of men's clothes does not vary as that of women does. And where there is a variation it is usually so slight that only a very close observer can tell the difference. A woman's gown bears the mark of last season in its very line. The tailors and modistes purposely have it so for a very obvious reason.

"Take the matter of hats. Here he is doubly fortunate. One silk hat in a season is a sufficient allowance and with a pot hat and a straw hat in the summer he can manage admirably. Then consider the difference in the price of his hats and those of a woman. Five dollars pays for the ordinary hat and \$8 or \$10 buys a silk hat.

"Nowadays men's clothes for golf and wheeling cost a lot more than they used to, but so do a woman's, for that matter. And he is not subject to the changes in style. Many men prefer to wear their old clothes for outdoor sport and disdain to make a special costume.

"He has none of the small belongings of dress to buy constantly as a woman has. Neckties, shirts, collars and cuffs and handkerchiefs constitute his equipment. A woman must have boxes of such things as throat, neck scarfs of all sorts, furs that cost fortunes, ribbons, belts, bags, chains, hair ornaments—the list is an endless one.

"Men wear their gloves until they wear out and only for extreme occasions will a man have to wear white gloves with evening dress, so his gloves can last for a year, gray, castor and tan dogskin.

"Jim" Hill's Grit

James J. Hill, the great railway magnate, began life in a very humble way. He was a clerk on a Mississippi levee and so poor that when he was called upon to make a railroad trip of a few hundred miles he had to borrow the money to pay for his ticket. But he was full of pluck and energy and ordered his guide to prepare breakfast as usual. While this was in progress he contrived to possess himself of the loaded gun and all their joint store of ammunition. Then, kneeling by the roadside, he took out rations enough to keep a man from starvation for a day or two, threw them into an empty flour bag and handed it to the Indian. "Now go!" he commanded, covering his companion with the loaded gun. "Go, I tell you!"

The half-breed snatched the other gun, but a glance showed him that his trick had been foiled. "Where me go?" he whined, thoroughly cowed. "I don't care—anywhere you please, only don't let me see eyes on you again."

The guide saw that the speaker was in earnest and, shouldering his sack of provisions, slunk away. Hill watched him go down a slight decline in the rolling ground, and when he saw that the fellow looked back reproachfully.

"If I had at that moment shown the slightest sign of the sinking feeling at my heart," said Mr. Hill, discussing the incident with a friend years afterward, "I should have confirmed his worst suspicions. The Indian, for example, stealthily drew the ammunition from the gun which

reviewed at length in these columns that it seems hardly necessary to say more at the present time. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

"Muzarelli's Brief Course" is prepared on the same general lines as the author's well known and popular two-volume "Academic French Course" and aims at clearness combined with completeness and thoroughness. The grammatical topics discussed have been wisely chosen and all matters of primary importance are fully treated. The exercises in reading and writing French furnish abundant practice on all points of syntax. American Book company, Chicago.

BEAUTY SPOT OF THE PACIFIC

Characteristics of the Island of Guam, Its Prospects and Its People.

FRIENDLY FEELING SHOWN FOR AMERICA

Effect of Isolation Severely Felt by Officers Stationed There—Memorials of Spain—Standards of Living.

Here at Guam, only a few degrees north of the equator, nestles in the heart of the Pacific one of the most advanced outposts of our new empire, writes Charles A. Conant in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Beautiful almost beyond the harbor of Honolulu are the verdure-covered bluffs which rise like the palisades of the Hudson around the entrance of the harbor of Piti. A nearer view, with the tall coconut palms, the little thatched huts, the picturesque two-wheeled wagons drawn by caribous, the smiling natives, does not dispel the favorable impression first gained of the tropical beauty of this little island of the Pacific. When it comes to living here, however, the navy officers and marines have a different story to tell. It is not the climate to which they object, for that is often not less balmy than the ocean breezes of Swampscott and Narragansett, but the terrible isolation from civilization here. The Filipino prisoners are banished here, and some of the officers say their banishment is nearly as bad. Until the Buford steamed into the harbor a few weeks ago a transport had not been seen here for three months and fresh supplies, such as civilized man uses, had become correspondingly scarce.

When Commander Schroeder received word that he was relieved of the governorship to testify in the Schley trial it took less than six hours for his family, including wife, three daughters and two sons, to pack all their belongings and get them aboard the Yorktown.

Guam, the largest and best of the Carolines. Germany quickly gobbled up the rest as soon as the treaty of Paris settled it that the United States would take only Guam. Negotiations between Germany and Spain were already going on secretly and informally while Spain was making its forced bargain with the United States, but were required that they be kept quiet until the peace treaty was signed. Guam is different in many respects from the Philippines. On every hand one sees evidence of the friendly feeling of the natives instead of the sullen hostility or forced courtesy which greets one about Manila. The great typhoon swept over Guam last year with generosity with which the American naval commander distributed rations and sought to extend other aid was a revelation to the people. From Spanish selfishness and incompetence they had learned the lesson that the governing power should take care of the people. No regular system of taxation was in force then, nor is now, except work on the roads, but Spanish governors knew how to exact periodical presents in the medieval form of donations upon royal births, marriages and visits.

Memorials of Spain.

Everything Spanish, indeed, is the petrified image of the Spain of three centuries ago. Bad roads or none, utter ignorance of sanitation, the superiority of church over state, are heritages of the Spanish regime found in every turn. In the chapels unroofed by the typhoon still molder the official church coffins from which the dead were dropped into their native earth. A few rattling wooden bridges over the creeks, bearing pompous names—Puente del Rey, Puente de Espana—are the sole remains of the Spanish engineering enterprise. The harbor here at Piti, said to be the best in the Carolines, is full of reefs, and even launches cannot approach the little pier with safety even at high water. The old fort in the harbor, built in 1801, looks like a toy from the stage setting of the Spanish play that has been the scene of this story. It was built upon the legend of the Spanish war represents Charleston as plumping two shells before it discovered that the fort was unoccupied and had not mounted a gun for years.

It is not surprising, in view of the little that Spain did, even for its own interest in the island, that the memorials of its stay are in process of rapid effacement. "Me no speak Spanish, me speak American," was the answer of the little native boy who followed our party to the beach near the road to Agaña and offered to get us some coconuts. Most of the natives, however, still prefer Mexican and Spanish money to American, but this little fellow, evidently taught of the benefits of the gold standard, intimated that "10 cents" would best suit him. Another little fellow of 10, asked in broken Spanish the way to the officers' club, caught at once the word "club," trotted briskly ahead for four squares and then turned back, without any thought of response. Questions put in broken Spanish often elicit answers as "Yes, sir," and this is far from being the limit of native capacity for English. It is rarely called English, however; it is always "American." This progress in the long run is limited, however, to the port and the road to the capital. In the isolated little fishing settlement near the mouth of the harbor the head man, as he cut open coconuts for us with his knife, talked quite freely in the new tongue which the new governors brought so unexpectedly from the east, with the drawl of the Charleston. As Spanish was not the native tongue of the islanders there is no reason why English should not supersede it, and this promises to be the case as soon as the American teachers can get to work upon the rising generation. Within a decade or so Spanish is likely to be only a memory, lingering unloved among the older generation.

Several American teachers are expected here within a month, and an American missionary, Dr. Price, has already come here from the Carolines. Education has not been entirely neglected under the Spanish regime. On the road from the port to Agaña, the capital, one passes a little school, where a native woman teaches reading and writing in Spanish, but the reading is essentially religious. "The Virtues of the True Christian Religion," "Extracts from the Career of Jesus Christ," such are the titles, or similar titles, which grace the title pages of the textbooks. The pupils each recite in a loud sing-song tone the words of the Spanish text and seem little disturbed by the curious eyes of their foreign visitors. This school and others of its type will not be disturbed in any way by the American authorities, but the opening of the American schools promises to result in a stamped-out "learn American," except among a few ultra-conservatives.

Native Characteristics.

The life of the natives presents that curious state of half-civilization found in so many countries where Caucasians have planted their stations without perpetuating the whole social system. Iron tools and weapons were probably brought from Spain three centuries ago, and are in general use. American and Japanese boots, Spanish and Japanese furniture, European utensils, Spanish, Belgian and English cottages are scattered among the thatched cottages, but are far from having made the natives a modern civilized people. Instead of having

of my gun slightly as if taking sniper aim. He did not pause again, but disappeared over the edge of the hillcock and that was the last I ever saw of him.

The reaction, when the nervous tension was over, was terrible. With that racial I realize that day, whenever I have faced guidance has vanished. I was alone in a trackless waste inhabited only by beasts of prey and roving Indians, not even knowing how many miles I might be from civilized humankind or in what direction.

With a shrewd guess at the points of the compass I started on my feet and plodded ahead. For the rest of my journey I traveled both day and night, with brief intervals for rest but mighty little sleep.

"But my tough experience did me a world of good after all. It really made a man of me. After that day, whenever I have faced a great problem for which my thought needed to be quick and my resolution inexorable, a picture has risen before my mental vision the pink-streaked dawn; the smoke curling in the frosty air from the embers of the breakfast fire; the snow-compacted hillside, the knolls and hollows; the figure of the half-breed Indian as he paused on the crest of the rising ground and looked back at me for the last time. And I can today feel the sense of utter desolation which came upon me as I struck out for the north with no guide but the rising sun. Whatever I have done since, whatever I have done for me, I owe to that adventure of my youth."

Can Dress Well on \$300 a Year.

time they go out almost. That is, a woman cannot wear gloves that are not fresh, and as they use the lighter tints so much for evening there is a necessity for a frequent change. And woman must be more particular about her gloves and her boots than any other item of her apparel.

"Shoes are exactly the same. A man's dress shoes costing him \$5 or \$8 will last him six months. With a pair of calfskin shoes and a pair of the summer he is well equipped for a year, when you consider the old shoes that are always on hand. Women must have new slippers in dress abodes for evening, house slippers, dress boots and walking shoes. Some women wear out shoes in the most marvelous way and must discard them when they lose shape. A man's shoes retain their shape until the end on account of the tough material of which they are built.

"Men's stockings are expensive of late. They have taken to wearing gorgeous hose of silk, and some of the embroidered ones come quite up to a woman's. This is the one item of clothing, I think, in which there is any equality of price.

"Women's underwear is constantly wearing out through the laundering and starching of delicate laces. Men's clothes, on the contrary, are of soft wool or silk and come in good condition. Then take the fact that a man's spotless linen is always all sufficient to give the finish to his costume, and take the hundred and one accessories that a woman must have.

To give a very rough estimate, but a liberal one for a man's dressing for a year we will say:

| | |
|--|-------|
| One business suit | \$50 |
| One evening suit | 50 |
| One top hat | 5 |
| One felt hat | 5 |
| One straw hat | 5 |
| One pair of gloves | 5 |
| Shoes, three pair | 15 |
| Shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs, etc. | 10 |
| Total | \$140 |

"This is a liberal estimate and it still leaves a reserve fund and with the wardrobe which such an allowance yearly would always provide of left-over things, a man could not possibly be criticized."

"Men wear their gloves until they wear out and only for extreme occasions will a man have to wear white gloves with evening dress, so his gloves can last for a year, gray, castor and tan dogskin.

HOME OF WOODEN TOYS.

A District in the Tyrol Wholly Given Over to Wood Carving.

Two English girls have been telling rather an interesting story of life in the Gorder valley, in the Tyrol, which is the home of wooden toys and is literally given over to wood carving.

"Isledeker" says that St. Ulrich, the capital of the district, has 2,500 wood carvers and a good hotel. The English girls corroborated the statement and add that the place is well worth a visit, although in order to enjoy it, one must stay there long enough to tramp up and down hill and make acquaintances in the little chalets, which are rather comfortable outside of the hall and bedroom, and the kitchen, but with some sort of wood carving or toy-making.

"One lives in good society in St. Ulrich, so it seems. Saints and heroes of assorted sizes are ranged on the walls, and the children begin to learn the carving trade and they stick to it until they die. The members of the family, but the district carves nothing but crucifixes and has done so since the time of the crusades. The work is ordered long in advance, and, as her prices, though low, are better than those of the carvers, she makes a fair living.

"She uses no model. That is true of almost all of the workmen, and she learned her craft through long years of experience. When a carver has evolved 500 St. Christophers, he goes out to the forest, from tree trunks, he learns to know his saint and has his need of a model. Very often a worker seeks to some one figure and attempts nothing else, a method which opens up a wide vista of monotony.

"One family trues out bridled cows by the gross. Another has for years carved skulls and crosses and crosses. The English chronicler does not tell what effect the gruesome monotony has had upon the members of the family, but the matter is noted in Maeterlinck's book.

"One woman makes tiny wooden dolls and dolls' houses for the children, even the 3-year-old has some part in the work. One shapes wooden sleds for the children, another fits the parts together. Six hundred dolls of the dolls were stacked up against the wall of the workshop, the English girls for making the lot, the workers expected to receive about \$5.

"In another cottage three generations of a family were busy painting wooden horses and said proudly that they could turn out twenty dozen a day. None of the toys is sold at retail, all being intended for the big wholesale depot at Ulrich.

developed a constantly growing scale of social needs, as in more temperate countries, the standard of living seems to be in an unbroken state of advance. The Spanish sovereignty, which faded away so suddenly one July morning three years ago. The natives have enough to make life comfortable, from a tropical point of view, and they seem to care for nothing more. They plant a coconut grove for each new child born, each tree yields an average annual return of a Mexican dollar, and by the barter of the crop they obtain the tools, cotton and utensils necessary to carry them through the year. The coconut also furnishes food and drink, and the food is varied by other tropical fruits. The few stores on the island are selling a few American canned goods to the more wealthy natives, but the trade does not seem promising to be large.

Governor Swift, who came here on the Yorktown to relieve Governor Schroeder, is already making plans for improved sanitation in the town, a more healthy life for the women and the adoption of civilized customs regarding marriage and death. It is his belief that the introduction of money economy in place of barter will give the people larger purchasing power, and will increase their wants and their physical and intellectual activity. This will come with the incorporation of Guam into the monetary system of the Philippines and the adoption of a distinctive American currency. Large commercial development is hardly possible, however, because the highest estimate of the native population is only 10,000, and there is little to attract Caucasian colonists. There is plenty of coconut land, there is fine mahogany at one end of the island, but it is inaccessible, and sugar plantations might be possible. But for some years to come Guam is likely to remain an outpost of our empire in the Orient, chiefly valuable because it contains the best harbor in the Caroline group, and a string of torpedoes across the channel.

Live Stock Insurance Men Vanish. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 15.—(Special.)—The officers of the Germania Live Stock Insurance company of this city, whose charter the state commissioner of insurance recently revoked because of alleged illegal practices, have disappeared. R. W. Parliman, attorney for some of the victims of the company, states that he has been searching for the officers for the last ten days for the purpose of serving notice of suit on them, but has been unable to find them. It is said a local capitalist purchased notes to the value of \$7,000 from the officers of the company, paying therefore \$2,000. They were given to the insurance company by farmers in different parts of the state. An attempt on the part of the present owner of the notes to enforce collection will be resisted in the courts.

Homesteaders' Saving Device. LEAD, S. D., Dec. 15.—(Special.)—The Homestead Mining company is building a clubhouse at Terra Vista for the purpose of handling the tailings from the stamp mills on that side of the hill. A system of revolving cones is to be installed to separate the heavier tailings from the light. The plan has only recently been introduced in the Black Hills, but has been in extensive use in other places and proved highly satisfactory. By this method the tailings pass through a revolving iron cone, the large end being upward. The heavy particles of the tailings pass through the small end and are conveyed to the sies or concentrating tables for more perfect separation. In this way there is a big saving in the amount of material necessary to handle.

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