

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as required.

Last call for early Christmas shopping! And don't forget the unfortunates who are underclothed and shivering for want of fuel.

The moral wickedness of Wall street is further emphasized by wholesale divorcing of war brides.

The most difficult task friendship imposes on any man is living up to a congratulatory welcome.

No matter how much longer the war lasts, peace talk is in the air and will continue until the finish.

Now that we have once more our full complement of bishops, Omaha will again occupy its proper place on the church map.

If Mr. Bryan is grooming himself for 1920 he is doing it without waiting for the aid or consent of President Wilson or any other democrat on earth.

The egg king of Chicago gets a clear bill of health from the federal probers of the H. C. of L. Now let the monarch give a like certificate with the goods.

Under the circumstances the "safety first" rule will require the soldier boys to make the trip from tropical Texas to sub-Arctic Nebraska by easy stages.

Governor Neville's first problem will be to keep himself free from fatal entanglement with the gang of political highlanders who are trying to assert their ownership of him.

Even though the brotherhoods desert the ship and railroad managers check the winter suit, it is confidently believed Mr. Adamson will stand up for his stop-watch law, vocally valiant and unafraid.

One of the munition mills down east decorated the stockholders' Christmas trees with a special dividend of 100 per cent. This style of decoration supports the assertion that war is a good thing in spots.

If practical experience is desirable before the administration seriously undertakes furthering international peace, some valuable pointers might be had by promoting a peace conference between the federalized National Guard and the regular army.

In spite of \$50,000 worth of spiritual uplift dispensed in Omaha some twelve months ago, our divorce records for 1916 point suspiciously to an increased percentage of misfits. Possibly our improved facilities for matrimonial backsliding draws a bit of outside business.

One of the city planning experts says millions of dollars have been wasted in foolish "improvement" experiments in developing Omaha, but that millions of dollars may be saved by exercising common sense and longer vision in future improvements. This is only another way of telling us that for cities, as well as individuals, experience is the best schoolmaster, though the expense bills come even higher.

Life Insurance Alarms

Life insurance officials are accustomed to view with alarm the physical condition of Americans; it is their trade, and they are exceeding apt at it. But not often do they point so doleful a portrait of physical decrepitude as is contained in E. E. Rittenhouse's diagnosis of the average citizen, or "per capita person."

There are, of course, men of whom this is a correct diagnosis. They exist in New York and other large cities and they are paying the penalty of a life of self-indulgence, a life of equal excess in the pursuit of money and of pleasure. Even they are finding in golf and motoring a partial antidote for the processes of decay. But how negligible is their number by comparison with the tens of millions of workers in industry and agriculture, the vast armies of toilers who make up the population of the United States and who more truly deserve to be considered average Americans. They at least are manifesting no conspicuous signs of physical decadence. There is a general impression, indeed, that their relatively good health and length of life is what enables the insurance companies to show such marked prosperity.

But an insurance company which did not hold the mirror up to physical decay would be untrue to its traditions. Yet it is hardly necessary to set up a bogey-man of disease and decrepitude as a "type" of American citizen.

Wilson's Plea to the Belligerents.

The note from the president of the United States urging the nations of Europe now at war to exchange views in hope that a basis for peace may be divulged is not entirely a surprise. Many signs of its forthcoming have been noted, most significant being the speech by Senator Stone at St. Louis last week as the immediate prelude to the president's actions, and the reasons now given by Secretary Lansing are very similar to the arguments put forward by the chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee maintaining the right of the United States to intervene.

More interest will attach to the reception of the note in Europe than to the reasons for its being sent. It is couched in terms that make plain the desire of the United States to be of real assistance to all without prejudicing the rights or interests of any. The suggestion does not involve mediation, although it may lead up to a request for such action.

The propriety of the president's action may well be discussed without impugning his motives. The German note, inviting peace proposals, has not yet had its answer from either of the governments addressed, although each of the Entente Allies has expressed a purpose of exchanging notes with Germany on the subject. So delicate is the present situation that words uttered with the best of intentions by an outsider may sound presumptuous or obtrusive and be liable to misconstruction. Interests of the United States and other neutrals have been so strained that all have been close to war for many months, and all are equally concerned in every proceeding that may lead to peace. That one neutral nation should act alone may not serve to quiet jealousies at this time, more than usual, so near the surface.

The novelty of the proceedings, it will be observed, is in line with Mr. Wilson's established disregard for precedent or form. His notes express the universal desire of the world today, but make small allowance for the play of opposed interests. This, however, is not vital just now, for conclusions as to the effect of the communication must await developments.

Increase in City Population.

The Census bureau has just announced its estimate of increase in the population of cities of the country, basing its calculations on the ratio of increase between 1900 and 1910 and carrying out the totals on that proportion. This gives Omaha 166,470, which figure is quite 8,000 to 10,000 below that suggested by other rules for estimating as reliable as the one adopted by the census authorities. While not inclined to make extravagant claims of population for the city, The Bee calls attention to the fact that the registration of voters, the school census, the Water Board's survey, and other sources that are dependable, put the total number of Omaha's residents at a figure much closer to 180,000.

Interesting in this connection is the information that the trend of population to the cities is unabated. Nothing surprising nor regrettable can be found in this. The modern city, especially the American type, offers such conditions of life as must be attractive to man under normal influences. Comforts and conveniences increase every day, and, while the competition for these may be keen, the industrious and enterprising are assured of reward for their efforts, while the less successful are assured of advantages that are only to be found in large cities. These tough life on all sides and need not be enumerated. Disadvantages also are found, but they are slowly being overcome, as man is brought more and more to a realization of his obligation to lighten the burden of his fellows.

"Back to the land" has failed of its purpose, for the reason that the city affords much more of opportunity for the man of small capital or no means but his labor capacity than does the country. Farming is carried on along such lines today as minimize the hardship, but success depends on capital beyond the control of the man who can make his way in the city though held to work for wages.

Again the Constitution Between Friends.

Again are we constrained to ask, "What's the constitution between friends, anyway?" Here comes the attorney general with a report to the governor calling for an additional appropriation of some \$225,000 for special activities of the state's legal department during the next two years. The money is to be used, ostensibly, to hire help to prosecute liquor cases, to follow up Nebraska's interest in the railroad rate legislation, to pursue alleged trusts and monopolies, to prosecute irrigation suits and other minor matters. Besides distributing this neat sum in the form of retainers and fees to friendly outside lawyers, the attorney general would keep his present force of five assistants and enlarge it by the addition of two more stenographers.

All of which reminds us that the attorney general is supposed to be the special guardian of the sacred document known as the constitution of the state which, in turn, has several provisions relating to the law department itself. The constitution, for example, creates the office of attorney general and attaches to it the munificent salary of \$2,000 a year but does not specifically provide for any office help whatever. On the contrary, it declares, in so many words, not only that "no other executive office shall be created," but also that "there shall be no allowance for clerk hire in the office of the attorney general." We know that the supreme court long ago got around this inhibition by sagely deciding that a "stenographer" is not a "clerk," but still we do not believe it was the intention of the constitution framers to make the attorney general's position merely a funnel through which fat stipends should be poured into the pockets of favored lawyers, hand-picked for political considerations, to represent the state in litigation that should be conducted by regular and responsible law officers.

If the constitutional strait-jacket around the attorney general's office is outgrown, let us change it in the proper way instead of riding it down roughshod, regardless of consequences.

A summary of interest charges on farm loans in Nebraska shows a range of 5 1/2 per cent and some over in the northwest. The latter figure approaches extortion. The high cost of money undoubtedly retards development and presents a condition which should command legislative action.

Premier Lloyd-George emphasizes in spirit the historic remark of fighting Paul Jones: "I have just begun to fight." Britain has done its bit so far, but the empire must do a vastly greater bit to achieve visible results.

Teaching the Young Mind

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The cost of educating pupils in the public schools of the United States is high, but nobody doubts that it is worth the price being paid, or the higher prices which will yet be paid, since there can be no doubt that expenditures along this line will increase rather than diminish. The bureau of education in the Department of the Interior, estimating on the basis of a known expenditure of \$800,000,000 in 1914, concludes that the nation's educational expenditure during 1916 has been not less than \$1,000,000,000. If the figure looks large, one need only contrast it with the sums we expend annually for drinks, tobacco and other sources of evanescent joy, to find how small it is by comparison, and to realize how much more it yields in lasting results.

Inspection of the bureau of education's bulletin leads to wonder that the annual cost is not greater. The magnitude of the work being done is disclosed in the figures showing attendance and number of teachers employed. The number of pupils enrolled in public kindergarten and elementary schools rose from 16,900,000 in 1910 to 17,935,000 in 1914, a gain of more than 1,000,000 in the four years. In the same period the number of students in the public schools increased from 915,000 to 1,219,000, and this latter figure grew to 1,329,000 in 1915. The increase shown in the five years was something in excess of 400,000. Evidently, larger numbers are passing from the grammar school grades into the high schools, as was formerly. Another encouraging condition is to be found in the fact set out in the bulletin that approximately 93 per cent of the high school students are attending high schools teaching four-year courses. The old-fashioned high school with two or three-year course is going out of date. Of the 11,674 public high schools, 8,440 give full four years' training. There are 706,000 teachers. The average teacher's salary is \$525. The number of male teachers in the elementary schools has decreased 20 per cent since 1900, and even in the high schools women teachers are crowding out the men. In 1900 teaching positions in public high schools were divided about evenly between the sexes. At present the women outnumber the men by 8,000. These are figures at which the anti-feminizationists will cry out, and it may be wondered indeed, if boys in high schools are to be trained and inspired for military service, whether the masculine leaven in the teaching forces of such institutions should not be increased rather than diminished.

The Rise of Commoners

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The kings and the nobility may have started the great war, but they are not conducting it. It is a severe jolt to the European doctrine of blue blood that so many of the big figures are commoners, men of lowly families who have arisen to their places of eminence by sheer force of personal ability and character. It is not merely in the army that this is true. Napoleon over a century ago upset Bourbon notions in military affairs, when he made marshals of France of men who began life as humble artisans. This great lesson was one of the blessings he left to posterity. At present the commoners are not only commoners, but their early careers make it improbable that any crisis should ever arise that would cause the whole people to turn to them for leadership.

David Lloyd-George came from the Welsh yeomanry. Orphaned in childhood, he was educated by his mother's brother, a shoemaker, from whom he took the name Lloyd, in gratitude. He began his public career by defending nonconformists. His opposition to the Boer war was strong enough to bring his loyalty into question, and he had to struggle himself to escape angry mobs. He was later lauded by the British people because of his sweeping reforms and his odious tax measures. He cynically called a new source of taxation "another hen roost to rob." Yet he is now premier of Great Britain and virtual dictator, by act of Parliament.

Aristide Briand, the French premier, comes from a bourgeois family. He began his public activities as an anarchist. It was as a socialist he was elected a deputy fourteen years ago. He was the father of the law of separation and accepted the portfolio of public instruction and worship in order that he might personally supervise its enforcement for which he was held in high esteem by his party. For a time he seemed to have no friends, but now he dominates France as Lloyd George does the United Kingdom. Such is popular confidence in him that he moves the military heroes about like chessmen.

And in Germany also the commoner is coming into his own. Alfred Zimmermann is the first minister of the German foreign office ever appointed outside the nobility.

Dangers of Electoral System

New York World

Beyond any doubt West Virginia went republican in the recent election. Mr. Hughes carried the state by over 2,700 plurality. Yet five weeks after the election it is established that President Wilson will receive one electoral vote against seven for Mr. Hughes. This is due solely to the substitution of Colonel N. S. Scott as a republican elector after the resignation of J. W. Dawson. It was clearly one of those accidents of politics by which the will of the majority of the voters in West Virginia is defeated and by which the will of the majority of the United States in certain circumstances might have been defeated.

Under the present electoral system a situation might have arisen where this one democratic elector in West Virginia who slipped through by chance would have decided the presidential election. After weeks of suspense and confusion, by the shift of a few random votes in a republican state it might prove that a democratic president had been elected; or the case might be reversed under similar conditions elsewhere.

In California there was a difference of more than 2,000 votes between the first and last Wilson electors, and similar discrepancies can be found in most of the states. Machinery so faulty and so liable to break down in critical circumstances should not be longer continued in use. The country has once more had a plain warning that the present electoral system is obsolete and should be changed before the next national election.

People and Events

Maxine Elliott is back in New York on a vacation from Belgium relief work, looking her best and wearing a royal decoration conferred by King Albert of Belgium.

Walter P. Smith, the 19-year-old son of a Kansas City millionaire, is doing time as a floor walker in a Hartford, Conn., store for eloping with a Connecticut belle without giving papa the high sign. However, he rides to and from the job in wife's limousine, so that working out papa's sentence of a year's work isn't a great hardship.

The pioneer suffrage state of Colorado harbors the "meanest man." Divorced from the woman he promised to "love, honor and support" the court holds him to the last ledge by requiring an allowance of \$45 a month. On two recent occasions the alimony in pennies, smothered with thick molasses, reached its destination. Sweets for the sweet, eh? Nit.

Four Chicago youths out for plunder stole automobiles, stuck up many persons for coin and jewelry and did the highwayman act with the ardor and recklessness of youth. Since the police gathered the kids into jail sob-squads poured out their lamentations and are still at it. Even shed a few tears. But the wave of sympathy didn't reach the victims of the holdup kids.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.

For he who is honest is noble. Whatever his fortune be with. —Alice Cary.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Turkey-German expedition against Egypt begun.

Sharp artillery combats on British front in the west. House of Commons voted without division to increase British army to 4,000,000 men.

Japanese liner Yawaka Maru, with 15,000,000 sunk in Mediterranean by submarine.

English financiers issued appeal to public to give money to win war.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today. Mrs. Kitchen entertained at dinner General and Mrs. Crook and Mrs. Reed.

Children's German was given by Miss Flora Webster, Miss Almy being in charge. Among those present were Henry Clarke, M. Colpeter, George Crouse, Will Henry, E. Troxell, Ross, Powell, Ralph Connell, L. Squibb, Fred Lake, F. Webster, George Dandy, Am Shiverick and Joe Barker.

A photograph of the new Farnam building at Sixteenth and Farnam, taken from the drawings, represents a pair of cable cars rounding the corner.

Two children's German was given by Miss Flora Webster, Miss Almy being in charge. Among those present were Henry Clarke, M. Colpeter, George Crouse, Will Henry, E. Troxell, Ross, Powell, Ralph Connell, L. Squibb, Fred Lake, F. Webster, George Dandy, Am Shiverick and Joe Barker.

ner of Fifteenth and Farnam like a pair of blind mice moving around with little knowledge of where they are going or by what means they are impelled.

The following children took part in an entertainment given at the high school by Mrs. Tipton's and Miss Elder's classes: Misses Flora Adler, Belle Adler, Lizzie Mitchell, Mattie Polack, Alice Cady; Masters Allan Falconer, Jacob Rosenstain and Henry Allen.

Miss Elvira Currie, a prominent young lady of Schuyler, has spent the holidays with Miss Bertha Van Camp on Twentieth street.

Dr. Doherty and the other attaches of Brownell Hall have moved into the new structure on South Ninth, where they will be ready to receive pupils on the 4th of next month. There will be at least fifty boarders in attendance.

Stora & Her have imported about fifteen cases of hops from Wurtemberg, Germany. It is understood that these hops will hereafter be regularly imported by this firm.

This Day in History.

1789—Levi Woodbury, who, as secretary of the treasury, established the independent treasury system, born at Frametown, N. H. Died at Portsmouth, N. H., September 4, 1851.

1803—Americans took possession of Louisiana.

1807—Congress passed an embargo act prohibiting foreign commerce.

1824—Congress voted to Lafayette \$200,000 and a township of land in any part of the United States he might select.

1847—Abd-el-Kader, general of the Algerians, defeated and captured by the French.

1849—Howell Cobb of Georgia elected speaker of the Thirty-first congress on the sixty-fourth ballot.

1861—Confederate commissary and ordinance stores at Nashville destroyed by fire.

1848—General Sherman, after taking possession of Savannah, seized 35,000 bales of cotton as a prize of war.

1880—George Elliot (Mary Ann Evans), famous English novelist, died. Born November 22, 1818.

1894—Captain Dreyfus of the French army found guilty of betraying state secrets to a foreign power.

The Day We Celebrate.

Robert H. Manley, commissioner of Commerce of Omaha, is 29 today. He was born in Lincoln and as a newspaper man worked on several Chicago papers before taking his present position. He was formerly advertising manager for J. L. Brandeis & Sons.

Robert W. Patrick, attorney-at-law in the Range building, was born December 22, 1858, right here in Omaha. He is a graduate of Yale and Columbia universities, law scholar, and was assistant United States attorney under Grover Cleveland's presidency.

Frederick W. Clarke, vice president Nebraska National Bank, is 29 today. He was born in Mount Pleasant, Ia., and has been in the banking business since 1884.

Hon. Charles L. Saunders is celebrating his birthday today. He was born in Mount Pleasant, Ia., and was still in the infant class when his father was appointed in 1861 by Abraham Lincoln to be war governor for the territory of Nebraska law scholar.

Frank B. Kellogg, United States senator-elect from Minnesota, born at Potsdam, N. Y., sixty years ago today.

Gainbridge Galby, eminent New York lawyer and one of the organizers of the progressive party, born in St. Louis forty-seven years ago today.

Edna Goodrich, noted stage beauty and former wife of Nat Goodwin, born at Leavenworth, Ind., thirty-three years ago today.

Ole Read, well-known Chicago author and journalist, born at Nashville, Tenn., sixty-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Schools and colleges throughout the country will close today for the Christmas vacation.

Congress and the supreme court of the United States will adjourn today for a recess over the Christmas holidays.

Sir Robert Borden, Canadian premier, will close a coast-to-coast national service campaign with a speech tonight in Toronto.

The Yale university musical clubs will leave New Haven today for a holiday concert tour that will take them as far west as Omaha and Kansas City.

Chicago admirers of Fritz Pollard, the Brown university foot ball star, are to honor him with a banquet tonight.

Romantic opera, "Francesca da Rimini" is to be given its first American production tonight at the Metropolitan opera house in New York City, with Mrs. Frances Alda in the stellar role.

Storytelle of the Day. William Gillette, the actor, was showing George H. Broadhurst, the playwright, over his country estate. They arrived at the sheepfold, and at sight of their master the woolly inmates came bleating to the bars.

"See how the little things love me, George!" said the owner, proudly.

"Love, thunder!" said Broadhurst.

"They come to you because they are hungry and they think you are going to feed them."

"George," said Gillette, "when you have reached a certain age that passes for love."

The Bee's Letter Box

Barbarity of Rabbit Coursing.

Omaha, Dec. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: The legislature will be asked to pass a bill which will put a stop to rabbit coursing in Nebraska. The January issue of the National Humane Review will have the following from Dr. W. T. Hornaday, curator of the New York Zoological park and founder of the Permanent Wild Life Protection fund:

"I am profoundly surprised and shocked that at this date there exists in the state of Nebraska any men who can find sport in the rabbit coursing recently held near Omaha, and described in your Humane Review for December.

"The first instinct of true sportsmen is to give the game as a semblance of a square deal and many go even so far as to be merciful to helpless game.

"But, with all the talk of mental and moral uplift, apparently they yet remain in this country a very considerable number of men who are not only anxious but willing to kill breeding female deer, slaughter elk that are half-buried in snow, slaughter magnificent bull elk for their two ugly, worthless tusks, kill doves in early nesting season and slaughter nesting egrets for their plumes. Now on top of that we have the evolution of the great and ennobling pastime of rabbit coursing!"

"I fancy that the next session of the Nebraska legislature will make mighty short work of the rabbit coursing. There are plenty of good people in Nebraska who will look upon that disgusting pastime with horror and who will take steps to suppress it with a stern hand. Let us trust to Nebraska and await events with confidence."

H. S. M.

Reduced Cost of Living.

Omaha, Dec. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are several remedies being prescribed by different persons and organizations to reduce the high cost of living, any of which, if carried out on a large enough scale, might have the desired effect, but the average business man knows and the shrewd tradesman would "bank" his fortune on the impossibility of the dear people holding together long enough to cause one article of food to become 5 per cent cheaper by the boycott system, much less lowering food prices in general and should any organized body of buyers cause a small cut in price of an article the commission man is making 30 per cent on, up go their hats in the air on the wonderful victory, when the facts are Mr. Burtatut lowers the price of butter 5 cents per pound and still holds his poultry and eggs at the same price, or vice versa, his business going merely on, increasing each month.

Some seem to think a co-operative store is the solution, but by the time you pay your manager, salesman, hookkeeper and for delivery service, figuring out dividends you are entitled to, I am afraid you will have a multiplicity of figures; they will be a great deal like the figures the different home builders loan companies dispense to us, you would pay in your money, take out your goods, hire a Philadelphia lawyer to explain how you have been allowed a dividend on the earnings of the store and at the same time being presented with a due bill each month to cover a delinquency, while the regular store across the street is still doing a land office business at the same old price.

What we need most is a municipal warehouse, with a city purchasing

agent, paid by the city, to do our buying and arrange for delivery to wait on the people. Let the people come to such a warehouse and make their purchases, taking the goods with them, or paying a small charge for delivery of articles too heavy to be taken home on the street car. In this way all unnecessary middlemen could be done away with, also an expensive investment in fixtures, shelving, big glass fronts and display windows, reducing investment in actual goods in stock, and everything being bought and stored in bulk, reducing handling to a minimum.

As for me, I would rather have my can of corn or tomatoes handed me over a rough board counter, taken directly out of the case from among hundreds of other cases at a warehouse, and get the goods at a living price, minus expensive service and costly display, than to pay two or three prices with those luxuries.

Let us have a municipal warehouse established, with a purchasing agent who will furnish goods at cost, from established in the table to another table we wear and the coal we burn.

J. B. WHITELEY.

Circumcision of the Tonsils.

Omaha, Dec. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: This new name for the removal of a part of the tonsils, as announced in the table to another attempt to exploit the people, and is in violation of the fundamental physiological laws for health and right living.

The massacre of the tonsils by exploiters who work for pecuniary rewards for themselves has been so thoroughly shown the last four years that a new method to catch the unwary has now been devised by these same exploiters, who have never learned the natural physiological method of obedience to law, correct living and a relatively pure blood stream as the condition of well being.

During the first twenty-five years of my experience in my profession I removed hundreds of tonsils because I had been taught it was the only thing to do in the case. But study and close thinking in time caused me to repudiate my early teachings in many things. The mania and obsession for operations has pervaded the profession as well as the laity because it is in harmony with the almost universal principle of successful business interests to take advantage of the simple-minded for personal gain. This is not the least shadow of truth in the statement that as to right living and right way through which germs enter the body and cause disease. Any physician that holds to this idea is either ignorant or dishonest. If he does not know the latest scientific physiological truths as to right living and right thinking he is ignorant. If he does know, and still holds to tonsil removal, then he is dishonest.

Tonsil removal has been held out to the people as a sure cure for rheumatism and several other diseases. Rheumatism originates in a poisoned blood stream, as is also true in the great majority of all other diseases.

When people learn that a debilitating system, caused by internal poisons produced by improper combinations of foods and the lack of proper exercise to remove accumulation of waste matters in the fundamental factor in nearly all diseases, are when they learn to lay aside the superstitions and fallacies of those who would work them for personal gains and get the new scientific and monistic principles of right thinking and right living, they will see the prevailing systems of medicine, that favor drug and sick habits, be reformed along modern thought lines and physicians become teachers instead of operators and dope givers.

L. A. MERRIAM, M. D.

Candies and Cigars

Our assortment of "Sealed at the Factory" Confections is larger and better than ever before.

Our Candies have all been received within the last two or three days, and are therefore absolutely fresh.

- 1-lb. box Maxie Cherries, 39c
1-lb. box Triola Sweets, 39c
1-lb. box Martan Assorted Chocolates, 50c
Liggett's Dainty Dutch Delight, 1/2-lb., 30c; 1-lb., 60c; 2-pounds, \$1.20
Liggett's Elect Chocolates, a very choice high-grade confection, 1/2-lb., 40c; 1-lb., 80c; 2-lb. box, \$1.60; 3-lb. box, \$2.40; 5-lb. box for, \$4.00

FINE CIGARS

By the Box. We are in a position to make very low prices on cigars by the box, and furnish brands that will make acceptable Christmas Presents for the most fastidious smokers. Come to our cigar cases and talk it over with our experts.

- Foil Wrapped Manila Cigars—Florentine size, box of 12, \$85c
Royal Sovereign, Invincible size, box of 25, \$2.25
Flor de Murat, a choice blend of shade grown Havana and Porto Rican Tobacco, 15c
Fronsenca size, box of 25, \$2.75
Roil Tan, 10c straight size, box of 25, \$2.00
El Teano, 15c size, box of 50, \$5.50
La Saramita, 10c straight, Admiral size, box of 50, \$4.00

CUBANOID—After Dinner size, a large, rich smoke, cannot be excelled; box of 25 for, \$1.50

- Pletora Choice Porto Rican, makes a very full, rich smoke, box of 50, \$3.50
Royal Sovereign, Invincible size, box of 25, \$2.25
Flor de Murat, a choice blend of shade grown Havana and Porto Rican Tobacco, 15c
Fronsenca size, box of 25, \$2.75
Roil Tan, 10c straight size, box of 25, \$2.00
El Teano, 15c size, box of 50, \$5.50
La Saramita, 10c straight, Admiral size, box of 50, \$4.00

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

CORNER 19TH AND FARNAM, CORNER 24TH AND FARNAM, "THE HARVARD." CORNER 16TH AND DODGE, CORNER 16TH AND HARNEY, "THE OWL."