THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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DECEMBER CIRCULATION

53,368 Daily—Sunday 50,005

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of December, 1916, was 53,368 daily and 50,005 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1917.

C. W. CARLSON, Notary Public.

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

"Model" lives too oft remind us that the finish is not a model one.

Why a grand jury at this particular time? Is it just to put a little public money into circulation?

The open season for hunting peace doves is on again. Look at the figures on the blackboard and glimpse the slaughter.

It is evident from the rush of the Central Powers through Roumania that real estate in that quarter is the cheapest on Mars' bargain counter.

But no amount of partisan press plaudits will make a statesman-like document out of Governor Neville's half-baked inaugural pronouncement.

Philadelphia may have the reputation of being a "sleepy old town," but it is wide awake enough to take the "mist" out of a murder "mystery" in short order.

Fraternal insurance society rate revision is all revision upwards, but on the new and sound basis these associations can make themselves more useful than ever.

State banks report $14,000,000 increase in deposits since the preceding return. The figure puts up to automobile dealers the cheery task of reducing the bulge.

The composer of the once popular "Mikado" must have had our now abolished coroner's office in mind when he wrote that tuneful little ditty, "It Never Will Be Missed."

Altogether too many coasting accidents in Omaha of late. If we are to have coasting, the courses should be officially designated and police-protected and the sport stopped where traffic makes it dangerous.

A conference of the sovereigns of the Central Allies, soon to be held, promises to settle the championship. It is important to the world at large to know, for instance, which one of the physical marvels hurled three sovereigns across the Danube. With this matter settled, the killing will proceed according to the plans.

Secretary McAdoo's report of a huge national deficit a year hence unless congress mends its extravagant ways constitutes a challenge to the "pork bar'l" brigade. The latter are frying fat in two bills carrying a total of $85,000,000. It remains to be seen whether the cohesive pull of pork will prevail in congress and force a veto.

Our new governor wants school superintendents elected on so-called non-partisan ballots instead of as party nominees. But why should state and county superintendents have to run the gauntlet of an election campaign at all any more than city superintendents, university chancellors, normal school presidents or high school principals?

Before the present war class and social distinctions permeated British army officialdom. Much of it has been shot to pieces and a broader spirit of democracy now obtains. The stress of war forced merit to the front. It is not surprising to find remnants of the petticoat pull surviving the carnage among favorites. A blistering official condemnation of the evil spells its doom.

Oracles of fashion in men's clothing promise no revolutionary splurge in this year's cut or fit. The same old shapes and colors with a few pads for angularities, will prevail. In some quarters much of last year's raiment will lend an economical touch to animated scenery. In the matter of style, color and fashionable vim, man hobbles leagues behind the feminine world.

Why Not Eat Corn Now?

New York World

Justly dismissing as "a legislative impossibility" the embargo on wheat asked by bakers and millers, Representative Rainey of Illinois urges a bill permitting the use of cornmeal with flour for a bread-making mixture in interstate commerce.

Twenty per cent of corn, as proposed, does make an excellent flour. But American families need no legislation to use much more of this native food. Properly cooked, corn is wholesome and heartening in a variety of forms. Ignorant cooks spoil it by too much shortening or make it needlessly expensive by the addition of eggs.

It is odd that a food so rich in calories is more eaten in our south than in the north. It is much the same in Europe. During the famine of 1847 the people of Ireland did not know how to use corn sent to them. "Cornbread" Murphy, patriotic evangel of a noble food, had little encouragement in Germany, though now they would welcome his goods. In southern Italy and Sicily, where they call it "Turkish grain," corn is more used.

Habit is slow to move. If Mr. Rainey's idea could prevail 100,000,000 bushels of corn could well replace as many of wheat, the loaf might be cheaper, the people as well and more abundantly fed. Why wait for cruel economic pressure to work reform? Why not eat corn now?

"Let No Guilty Man Escape."

It looks as if President Wilson were facing a condition not unlike that in which President Grant found himself forty-two years ago. "Let no guilty man escape," said the great soldier-president, when warned that the inquiry into the "Great Whisky Ring" would come very close to his official family, and he gave full aid to the investigations that disclosed the culprits. The mere naming of Mr. Wilson's private secretary and his brother-in-law in connection with the Wall street scandal does not implicate them, but the president must see to it that his immediate household is kept above even suspicion of trafficking in state secrets to promote stock gambling profits.

The house committee having the matter in charge talks of a sercet inquiry. Congressman Wood who forced the house to order the investigation saying he does not wish witnesses to testify openly, although he has publicly named Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Bolling as possible parties to the deal. Too much of huggermuggering is already noted in this case. The authorities should go to the bottom of the affair and see that the miscreants, no matter how high or low their station or how intimate their connection, with the government, are exposed and brought to an accounting.

New Moves in Mexico.

Some important modification of Mr. Wilson's dealings with the Mexicans seem to impend. Conditions have so developed that the withdrawal of General Pershing's force is necessary, if we are to resume "watchful waiting." Our soldiers below the border are now in imminent danger of attack, both from Villa and Carranza. Villa has increased his following until he has again become a formidable figure in the problem, and unless the United States is ready to make further useless sacrifice of its soldiers, it must either withdraw or speedily reinforce those who are now located in Mexico.

Carranza's refusal to consider any sort of protocol for the protection of the border until after Pershing has left Mexico, and the recall of his representative, Senor Arrendondo, from Washington, would indicate either a purpose to break with Wilson or an understanding as to proceedings. There are signs, however, that Mr. Wilson expects shortly to drop Carranza and allow some other leader to come to the fore. Who will be favored has been the topic for considerable speculation around Washington. Obregon, once looked upon as a possible successor to Carranza, has shown his lack of capacity, and none other of the first chief's party appears strong enough to rally the support he will need. Felix Diaz is reported to be gaining in strength and looms bigger now than he has since the days of the Huerta rebellion against Madero, but this may all be the work of clever publicity agents. Nothing is certain in the situation but uninterrupted anarchy in Mexico and continued danger spots on the border.

Governors and Good Roads.

Both Governors Morehead and Neville discuss good roads for Nebraska in their messages to the legislature, but in such an ultra-conservative way as to suggest timidity. Governor Morehead points out the immense service to the state of a substantial highway system, but goes no further. Governor Neville expresses the opinion that satisfactory highways may be had from dirt. He also suggests a state board of advisory capacity only and a division of cost of main thoroughfares between the county, the state and the nation. None of these suggestions meets the needs of the state, nor is it likely that anything that could be accomplished under them would fill the requirements of the national post roads law.

What Nebraska needs is good substantial paved highways over which the millions of tons of state products may be hauled at low cost to the producer. To secure these, a general plan should be adopted, and the work should be under the direction and control of the state. Local work can be made to conform to the general plan, to the end that no more money be wasted on "roads" that disappear with each rain. Between three and four millions of dollars are now expended each year in Nebraska under what Governor Neville calls "local control," and has been so expended for many years, and the state is yet without highways worthy of the name.

Nebraska ought to get something for the money its people spend on highways, but this will not come through haphazard construction. Definite plans carried out through a term of years will soon bring benefits that are now longed for.

University Cadets in Reserve Corps.

Admission of the cadet corps of the University of Nebraska to the reserve force of the United States army, under the national defense act, is an important step ahead for Nebraska. It means that the military training, which has been a traditional part of the course at the University of Nebraska, and which all men students are expected to take, is to be made of more real service. Its added importance means added work, but this will be compensated for by the greater recognition enjoyed by those who go through it with credit.

It also means that Nebraska will contribute its share to the reserve force of educated and trained young men qualified to act as officers for whatever civilian army must be raised if ever this country should have to defend itself. It has always been a most serious problem to provide officers for the volunteer army, but the big schools and universities of the country are now assisting in the problem's solution, and Nebraska is to be in line with the others.

Nebraska's First Native-Born Governor.

Just take down that sign, "Governor Neville, First Native Son in Executive Chair," for he is not entitled to be so labeled. Nebraska's first native son to sit in the executive chair was Governor George Lawson Sheldon, who was inaugurated just ten years ago and who gave that high office a distinction by making a record which the present second native-son governor will do well to emulate. We are all naturally proud of the success of men and women who are born of the soil of Nebraska and their elevation to prominent positions, but they must also make good, because making good is what counts.

When political responsibility ceases and the restraints of office end, the retiring officer takes the public into his confidence and tells things worth knowing. Governor Willis of Ohio, on laying down the cares of state, recommended the aboltition of useless offices and sinecures. "My brief experience," he said, "convinces me that Ohio is over-officered, and that the people and business of Ohio are being inspected to death."

Slaves Once Sold in Nebraska

Newman Grove Reporter

That slavery was actually practiced in the state of Nebraska in its early days will probably be news to most Nebraskans, but it is nevertheless a fact. H. Halderson, a local attorney, in the course of his studies a couple of years ago found what he thought indications that slaves had been bought and sold in the state at one time. History gave no mention of it whatever. But as a thorough student he began an investigation, more to satisfy his curiosity than anything else. He wrote to various places where he thought information on the subject might be forthcoming, such as the State Historical society, etc., but nothing definite could be given. They, however, encouraged him to continue the investigations and finally he traced a case of this kind to Nebraska City. The clerk of the district court of that city after going over the records, first claimed he could find no indications of anything of the kind, but later wrote:

"Since my reply to your recent letter, I find the return of the sheriff in the 'Slave Sale Under Execution:'

"'Sheriff's Return—This writ came to hand Nov. 15, 1860, and was served by levying on the following described property, towit: One Negro man named, Hercules; one Negro woman, named Martha, Slaves, and belonging to Charles F. Holly, said levy being made on the 17th day of November, 1860. I caused a notice to be published in the Nebraska City News according to law (See Execution) that I would offer the above described property for sale at public Auction in front of the Court House in Nebraska City in said County on the 5th day of December A. D., 1860, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., of said day and at the time and place specified in said notice. I first offered Hercules and there being no bidders for him, I then offered the said Hercules and Martha together and sold the same to William B. Hail for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he being the highest bidder and that being the highest sum bid for said property the same was sold to him. WILLIAM P. BIRCHFIELD,

"'Sheriff.'

"The case is entitled: 'William B. Hail vs. Charles F. Holly,' and this return is found in Execution Docket 'A,' page 149."

What Are We Doing?

Minneapolis Journal

In 1863 the suffering in Lancashire, England, was very great. Operatives by the 10,000 had no work, because no cotton came through our blockade of southern ports. England was actually suffering hunger on account of our prolonged civil war. France also was put to inconvenience and loss. Europe did not believe that the north could conquer the south. Many in the north despaired and others frankly worked for a peace acknowledging the confederacy. In the next year the democratic party was to declare the war a failure and to nominate a candidate pledged to stop it.

If at such a juncture Queen Victoria and Napoleon III had addressed to President Lincoln such a note as our president has now sent to the belligerents the resentment of our people would have been keen. We should have considered their suggestion as aid and comfort to the enemy—no less. We would have gone on in the war, but we should have felt that we had been stabbed in the back.

President Wilson by his note comes near incurring just such bitter resentment against us. The French, the Russian, the British peoples are bound to feel that we are acting in behalf of Germany and taking advantage of their extremity. That we do not imagine ourselves as doing anything of the sort has no effect to amend their belief. Nor will the plea of our convenience or necessity be accepted by them. Actually the war has enriched us, they will say, and if we would put up with the Lusitania we can afford to endure the minor inconveniences of the blockade.

For one thing Mr. Wilson's note commits this nation to a league of peace. Our participation in such a league is offered, indeed, as a consideration to induce the making of peace. The membership would not be limited in its duties to mere counsel and precept, it would obligate us to fight, if necessary to coerce a belligerent to peace.

Under the Monroe doctrine the United States is already obligated to defend by force of arms this western hemisphere's integrity. Is Mr. Wilson to enlarge our responsibility to such an extent that we shall be obligated to repress every ambitious aggressor the world over? Is he to do so much, without even being aware of what he is doing? Of what he is commiting us to he is as unconscious apparently as a 4-year-old child who puts a match to the curtains. And the nation is no more conscious than he.

People and Events

Four-fifths of the money loaned to Americans abroad in 1914 has been repaid. The balance must be due from globe-trotters who yelled loudest for a handout at the opening of the war.

Certified milk took a seat in the luxury class in Chicago on the first of the year. Labor, expert curing and other precautions sent the price up to 18 cents a quart, an advance of 3 cents in a single jump.

Larry Phipps of Denver, reputed to be Colorado's wealthiest citizen, sent three hand-picked and hand-drawn New Year's cards to his three children. The cards were good for $50,000 each at the banks. Isn't Larry "a love of a dad?"

Aviation speed with a gas wagon positively is the limit at Trenton, N. J. Aviator Kendrick pulled off sky speed on the road from Atlantic City to Trenton. Cops took his dust for a while, but a shortage of gas caused a halt and a run-in. It cost Kendrick $50 and a revoked license.

Detroit has a millionaire police chief and a millionaire deputy sheriff. Both pulled down their piles from automobiles and feel their time has come to render some real service to the community. The importance of the job so appealed to the deputy that he invested in a hand-picked $1,800 star.

Boardwalkers at Atlantic City must keep both eyes peeled and at work if they would escape the fascinating touch of those who capitalize the sea breeze. Defective optics involve some risk if repairs are sought. One of the newly-rich paraders, touched for $450 for a pair of ordinary eyeglasses, let out a scream after paying the bill and had the eye fixer arrested for extortion.

Oregon is "bone-dry" by the edict of a whooping majority. Some wet spots persist and drainage schemes make little progress. Astoria is typical. The city's new mayor, elected by a vote of 1,800 to 600, publicly announced: "If a man is arrested for intoxication and the officer doesn't take him home to his family, but takes him to jail, then the officer had better look for another job, then and there." Trust the cop to steer a safe course.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

York News-Times: In the wild horse case on trial in the federal court at Omaha one witness testified the horses were sold over at least six times to suckers who appeared anxious to part with their money. Yet there are some people who claim the usefulness of the horse is diminishing.

Ainsworth Journal: A banquet costing $30 per plate will be given at the Fontenelle at Omaha by hotel men to the Board of Governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben. They say this has nothing to do with H. C. L. and that the cost will be represented in food. How in this world of wonders could one man eat $30 worth at one meal? That amount would keep a family of five or six for a whole month in Ainsworth.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.

In the very beginning of a cold one physician advises capsules each containing one grain of quinine, one-half grain of camphor and one-tenth grain of extract of belladonna, one each hour until four or five have been swallowed, unless there is much dryness of the mouth, when it is well to stop them.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Nancy, France, bombarded by Germans, fifteen miles away.

British Parliament voted in favor of compulsory military service bill.

Russians continued to push Austrians westward on Styr river.

British labor congress decided against conscription and labor members of minority resigned.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Lyman Richardson of the Herald gave his annual dinner to the staff of his paper and to gentlemen of the other papers, besides whom were Messrs. C. E. Yost and J. W. Morse. Mr. Richardson's health was drunk in brimming bumpers of Veuve Clicquot.

The most unique thing in the way of invitations that have been issued are those which announce the wooden

wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. D. Kaufman. The invitations are printed on veined wood, soft, yet brittle, and semi-transparent.

Lee Estelle, late district attorney of this district, has retired from his late official position and will resume practice of the law in rooms 7 and 8, Nebraska National bank building.

Mary A. Flannery, daughter of the late Peter Flannery, proprietor of the Eastern hotel of south Tenth street, died at the age of 20. She will be buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

A pleasant progressive euchre party was given by the young men rooming in Creighton block. About twenty-four couples were present and enjoyed an animated session at cards. The first prizes were captured by Miss Ella Scott and Charles R. Sherman.

Rev. C. W. Savidge has succumbed to matrimony and has gone to Mansfield, O., to wed Miss Anna L. Bloor.

This Day in History.

1730—Thomas Chittenden, first state governor of Vermont, born at East Guilford, Conn. Died at Williston, Vt., August 25, 1797.

1805—Charles J. Jenkins, governor of Georgia after the close of the civil war, born at Beaufort, S. C. Died near Augusta, Ga., June 13, 1883.

1823—Amos T. Akerman, who served for a time as attorney general in Grant's cabinet, born at Keene, N. H. Died at Cartersville, Ga., December 21, 1880.

1830—Daniel Webster made his memorable speech in the United States senate in reply to Mr. Hayne of South Carolina.

1836—Edward Everett was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts.

1842—Clarence King, organizer and first director of the United States Geological survey, born at Newport, R. I. Died at Phoenix, Ariz., December 24, 1901.

1865—A convention met at St. Louis to frame a new constitution for Missouri.

1892—Mr. Morrill of Vermont spoke in the senate against the free coinage of silver and was answered by Mr. Teller of Colorado.

1900—British repulsed a fierce attack by the Boers on Wagon Hill, at Ladysmith.

1902—Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler was chosen president of Columbia university.

1904—Twenty persons killed and many injured in a railroad wreck near Willard, Kan.

1915—Principal belligerents in the European war accepted the pope's proposal for exchange of permanently disabled prisoners.

The Day We Celebrate.

Benjamin H. Serkowich, who does reportorial stunts for The Bee over the pen name "Serk," is today hitting his twenty-fourth birthday mark. He comes from Peoria, where the distilleries are.

W. E. Callahan, president of the Callahan Construction company, is 33 years old today. He was born in Winterset, Ia.

Duncan U. Fletcher, United States senator from Florida and president of the Southern Commercial congress, born in Sumter county, Georgia, fifty-eight years ago today.

James M. Sullivan, late American minister to Santo Domingo and recently accused by England of complicity in the Irish rebellion, born in Ireland forty-four years ago today.

Adeline Genee, one of the world's most famous dancers, born in Aarrhuus, Denmark, forty-one years ago today.

John C. Spooner, former United States senator from Wisconsin, born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., seventy-four years ago today.

Henry E. Dixey, one of the best known actors of the American stage, born in Boston fifty-eight years ago today.

Joseph Medill Patterson, author, journalist and playwright, born in Chicago thirty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today will be celebrated as Christmas in Russia and other countries where the Greek calendar prevails.

Many old-time New Yorkers will be able to recall today as the forty-fifth anniversary of the celebrated James Fisk-Edward S. Stokes tragedy in the Grand Central hotel in that city.

A total eclipse of the moon, visible throughout the greater part of the United States, will take place Sunday night. The moon will enter the penumbra at 11:36 p. m., eastern time.

The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin is to give a dinner tonight in honor of the return of James W. Gerard, the American ambassador.

Storyette of the Day.

They had been engaged a week.

"Do you believe in dreams?" the young man asked.

"Sure," she replied.

"Well, I had an awful one last night. I dreamed of a coffin and—"

"Oh, Jim," she exclaimed, "that's a sign you are going to be married."

The young man looked at her in bewilderment.

"If that's the case," he responded, gallantly, "I wish I would dream it a dozen times."

"I think you're mean," she exclaimed. "I'd like to know what on earth you would do with a dozen wives. I bet you couldn't manage one — by yourself." — Indianapolis News.

The Bee's Letter Box

Higher Price for Milk Bottles.

Omaha, Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: By using a little common sense we should not have to pay higher prices for milk, as milk is not bottles and bottles is not milk. Let each milkman sell his customers three or six bottles at wholesale prices and let him keep a special bottle account, so if a careless customer receives and holds bottles belonging to the milkman he can collect for the same the first of each month.

Do not make the careful, honest, economical customer pay for the indifferent, careless customer by raising milk prices 1 or 2 cents a quart on account of bottles. K.

The South Elected Wilson.

Omaha, Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I was studying over the "Complete Official Vote on President" as published in The Bee a few days ago and found things that ought to be of interest to every voter of the republic. The totals as published in your columns gave Wilson 9,116,296 votes and 8,547,474 for Hughes, with a plurality of 568,296 for Wilson. But the question that ought to concern every lover of our free institutions is where Wilson secured his majorities and how they were secured.

I find in counting up that there were practically 2,500,000 votes counted for Wilson in seventeen southern states and practically 1,500,000 for Hughes in the same states, giving Wilson a majority in the seventeen southern states according to their way of voting and counting of a little over 990,000, while Hughes had a majority of over 400,000 in the other thirty-one states, so that all of the majority for Wilson was cast by the part of the union where republicans are not allowed to vote, or if they do vote, their votes are not counted as cast. In my table of southern states I include Delaware and West Virginia, both of which Hughes carried, and I also include Missouri with its almost 400,000 republican voters.

In the state of South Carolina the democrats only allowed the republicans 1,809 votes and only counted 61,000 for themselves, when there ought to have been at least 350,000 votes cast, of which the republicans would have cast nearly 200,000 if they could vote as freely as the democrats vote in Nebraska.

In Mississippi they allowed the republicans 4,200 votes and only counted 80,000 for themselves, when the state ought to cast at least 400,000 votes, of which the republican party should have 225,000 in a fair election. The democrats allowed the republicans 6,600 votes in Louisiana and only counted 79,000 for themselves, when, as a matter of fact, the democratic party would lack at least 50,000 of having a majority of the 450,000 actual voters of Louisiana if republicans could vote there as democrats do in this state. The same state of affairs exists in nearly every southern state. It is time that the people of the northern states insisted on the former rebel states giving every citizen a vote freely and without fear and that their representation in congress will be cut down if they do not guarantee republicans the right to cast their votes as democrats can do in other states of the union.

Even with the tremendous prestige the democratic party has on the republican party before a presidential campaign opens up, yet Wilson would not have been elected had it not been for the hysterical voting of the women voters of the mountain states and of Kansas. Even the fraud called the Adamson eight-hour law would not have availed them had the republican campaign been more skillfully managed and had Roosevelt kept his mouth shut and gone to Africa or South America and stayed there until after the seventh day of last November. It is time the old loyal north was aroused as it was in 1861 and insist that the disloyal section of this union shall not control the destinies of our republic by trampling under their feet the rights of millions of its citizens and holding control of the republic by fraud and force.

FRANK A. AGNEW.

A Word to the Legislature.

Omaha, Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: There can be no harm in asking the legislature a few questions. It does not make any difference now whether the drys are split among themselves and whether some of their speakers lied as to meaning of the amendment, the legislature cannot make the state more bone dry by statute law than the constitution now reads—except to fix the penalty.

The only thing that the organic law does not cover is that you can ship in all the liquor from other states you like and no state amendment can cover that point, as they would like to have done, for the reason it would conflict with the law of the United States in regard to interstate commerce. Neither can the legislature make any such a statute law.

I should like to ask the legislature what it will or better can do with an amendment that absolutely forbids its farmer constituents from allowing their sweet cider to stand for a while and become hard cider or a very intoxicating beverage, far more than beer or wine. Is he not breaking the law and liable to the smelling squad paid by the state to search his cellar? What of the farmer that lets grape juice ferment in a natural way (and he cannot help it), if it stand awhile, for nature will make wine? What of the man in the city that would make root beer in the ordinary way where if it stand some ten days every bottle of it is equal to one-third of a bottle of beer in alcohol?

The excuse seems to be that a great part of the people did not know how radical this amendment is and were bamfoodled about it by the drys and I can only say that if such had to be told what it meant by an interested crowd, because they have not the mentality to read it themselves (and the state sent it broadcast to the voters), then such should be disfranchised because illiterate, or not allowed to vote.

It is all spilled milk to talk now about hypocrites, etc., a constitutional law cannot be changed but by a two-third vote, which is next to impossible.

There were other ways of getting rid of the saloons and starting them again in a right way, if necessary, with light wines and beer of a kind, under state supervision, that would never hurt anyone.

This will probably take place in Iowa this year or shortly as a solution of the problem by the legislature assembled, to make a statute law (not an amendment to the constitution as here), and I congratulate Council Bluffs, as it will be an oasis where all will not be milk and soda pop and whisky as over here, but good beer and light wines lawfully, and it will be a boon to the street railway company. In Omaha it will be hotels and chop suey joints and bootlegging and all strong drink, as we had an instance on Sunday night before New Year, when the saloons were closed. Again I shall certainly congratulate Council Bluffs if the people of Iowa come to their senses.

DR. GEORGE P. WILKINSON.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Why didn't Rastus marry dat Coopah gal?"

"Oh, she done flunk at de last minute—wouldn't lend him a dollah foh t'git de license wif."—Boston Transcript.

Miss De Style—Does she think very much of that aviator?

Miss Gunbusta—Oh, yes. She worships the very ground he flies over.—Life.

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The MASON & HAMLIN TENSION RESONATOR PIANOS cost more to build, and are higher in price than any others, but the added science, labor and time that go into their construction produce a result of unequaled beauty of tone and durability worth many times the additional price. It is this super-excellence that distinguishes Mason & Hamlin from other fine pianos, and it is this that is paid for, in a small part, by the extra price. Before investing in a new piano we invite you to investigate the Mason & Hamlin Tension Resonator, and what it accomplishes.

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$1.00 Lydia Pinkham's Compound for	64c
25c Packer's Tar Soap for	14c
25c Kennedy's Laxative Cough Remedy for	12c
$1.00 Rexall Rheumatic Remedy for	89c
50c Irving's Buchu Wafers for	29c
25c Laxative Bromo-Quinine for	19c
50c Doan's Kidney Pills for	34c
35c Genuine Castoria for	21c
50c Canthrox for	29c
$1.00 size Bromo-Seltzer for	79c
$1.00 size Wine of Cardui for	59c
25c Sloan's Liniment for	14c
50c Sal Hepatica for	34c
1-lb. box Mule Team Borax for	9c
Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk for	17c
1-lb. can Perfumed Talcum for	18c
First-class Fountain Syringe, with three hard rubber pipes for	79c

CANDY SPECIALS

1-lb. box Maxixe Cherries..39¢
1-lb. box Triola Sweets....39¢
Liggett's Dainty Dutch Delight—½-lb., 30c; 1-lb., 60c; 2 lbs., for $1.20
Liggett's Elect Chocolates, a very choice, high-grade confection, ½-lb., 40c; 1-lb., 80c; 2-lb. box, for $1.60

OWL FIRE

We are just about half open at the "Owl." The work of adjustment is proceeding rapidly. Prescription files are at the 19th and Farnam streets store.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

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