

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00
Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 60c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 40c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 50c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 60c
Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES
Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building.
Council Bluffs—50 Scott Street.
Chicago—1901 Unity Building.
New York—106 Home Life Insurance Bldg.
Washington—261 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCE.
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only bank checks are received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except in Omaha or western exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss: Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of May, 1907, was as follows:

1.....	25,650	18.....	25,780
2.....	25,310	19.....	25,800
3.....	25,290	20.....	25,370
4.....	25,410	21.....	25,620
5.....	24,300	22.....	25,510
6.....	25,500	23.....	25,500
7.....	25,400	24.....	25,600
8.....	25,550	25.....	25,600
9.....	25,720	26.....	24,600
10.....	25,390	27.....	25,400
11.....	25,290	28.....	25,510
12.....	24,550	29.....	25,610
13.....	25,400	30.....	25,620
14.....	25,390	31.....	25,310
15.....	25,400	Total.....	1,085,620
16.....	25,400		
17.....	25,360		
Less unsold and returned copies 5,647			
Net total.....1,079,973			
Daily average.....35,003			

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1907.
M. B. HUNNIGATE,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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

The tetanus germ is beginning to slip up and take notice.

"We never smile on Sunday," says the Nashville American. Got a lid?

It's a poor paving contractor who hasn't some kind of an excuse for delayed work.

"Handle your best friends like your cash," advises the Baltimore American. It does not seem right to change them that often.

J. Ham Lewis says the American people have grown tired of fads and fancies. Lewis is not now holding any public office.

Mayor "Jim" says he is not a Nebraska pioneer, but he wishes he were. There are some things even Mayor "Jim" can't lasso.

"Nearly all freethinkers," observes the Houston Post, "are men." Yes, but men are not in the majority among the free speakers.

Omaha does not want any destructive fires, but if it must have them, it would like to put the rattle-trap tinder boxes on the preferred list.

There would be less complaint about the price of meat or other necessities if the people knew the prices were fixed by competition and not by agreement.

A Paris physician has discovered that breathing is an important factor in the treatment of tuberculosis. Why not? Breathing is an important factor in living.

Carrie Nation may be something of a nuisance, but she had admirable courage. She has just announced her intention to undertake the task of reforming Pittsburg.

"The people own the corporations," says Judge Grosscup of Chicago. Possibly, but somehow the people are not in evidence when the dividends are being passed around.

The Young Men's Christian association building fund solicitors declare that giving to public enterprises is a habit. Omaha people ought to have the habit by this time.

New York will have its new drinking water reservoir completed in two years. Many New Yorkers will not care if they have to wait longer than that for water for drinking purposes.

The king of Siam and the special representative of the emperor of Japan are both visiting in London, but they seem unable to get any of the spotlight while Mark Twain is in the town.

Tom Lawson says that if Mr. Roosevelt will run again he will get 40 per cent of the democratic vote. Judge Alton B. Parker will testify that Mr. Roosevelt got about 40 per cent of the democratic vote the last time he ran.

A radical reduction has been ordered in the railroad freight charges between Kansas City and St. Louis. It is perhaps but a coincidence that the reduction took effect the same day that a line of freight steamers began operating on the Missouri river between the two Missouri cities.

OCCASIONALLY SEEING THE LIGHT.

It is refreshing to find the head of one great railroad system of the country earnestly championing every important feature of President Roosevelt's railway policy, as outlined by him in his Memorial day address at Indianapolis. B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive board of the Rock Island system and a man who has operated railroads from the field instead of Wall street, contributes an article to the World's Work in which he favors strongly direct federal control of railroad capitalization, inspection of railroad accounts and operations and a complete and fair adjustment of the interests of the public, the railroad and the government. He expresses the opinion that the time has gone by when a railroad could go ahead and work out its plans without consulting the interests of the people. In the course of his article, Mr. Yoakum says:

"The public demands that the railroads of the United States shall be so regulated by law as to prevent future injustice in their management or discrimination in their conduct. The government of the United States is shaping its administrative policy to that end. As a railroad manager and as an individual, I heartily endorse this policy, and shall do all I can to promote such a course. The Hepburn act is effective and is both just and wise. As time goes on the machinery for the reinforcement of the act will improve and should improve, and the enlightened railroad managers will cooperate with the government and with the people to enforce the law. I believe in the principle of the act, which is that there shall be uniformity of charges without illegal discrimination or unlawful devices to one class of shippers or communities as against another."

Enlightened railroad managers are slowly coming to the conclusion that the solution of the railroad problem is to be found in the co-operation with the people through the government. Nothing suggested in the president's outlined policy has been successfully attacked by any of his opponents. The limitation of future security issues, under federal restriction, is admitted by all to be essential to stability in railway stocks and bonds, while the valuation of existing railroad properties is a necessary preliminary step. It is agreed, too, that there should be no mystery in the accounts of railroads. Their books should be subject to inspection by federal authorities as openly and freely as the accounts of national banks. These are the cardinal points of the president's program and Mr. Yoakum places himself in accord with every one of them.

Even the railroad managers who have been most active in opposing the president are beginning to admit that the only true basis of public confidence in railroads and railroad securities is to be found in better relations between the people and the railroads. The president has pointed the easiest way to reach this goal, as will be thoroughly realized by the railroad men in due time as one by one they see the light.

THE POWER OVER COMMERCE.

The announcement that the address to be delivered to the graduating class of the Yale law school by Senator Knox would be the keynote of his presidential platform certainly was unfair to the senator. The press and the politicians have been scanning the address carefully, searching for hidden political meanings and have been disappointed. The address was by Knox, the lawyer, not by Knox, the presidential aspirant, and was delivered to a class of young men about to be admitted to the bar. To such an audience, Senator Knox showed the good taste of eschewing politics and discussing the relation between the federal government and the states, a question of constant interest to attorneys that has been given special prominence by recent enactments of congress and which promises to be made more prominent by reason of further efforts to extend the power of the federal government over interstate transactions.

Possibly political significance may attach to Senator Knox's careful effort to point out the line of demarcation between federal and state powers, in which he declines to go to the length proposed by President Roosevelt and some of his most ardent supporters for future federal legislation. He differs from the president far enough to deny that the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce "includes the regulation of the instrumentalities of commerce and likewise the power to regulate persons by whom the article of commerce is produced in respect to matters disconnected with commerce." This is clearly aimed at the bill offered by Senator Beveridge prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of the product of child labor. Senator Knox vigorously attacks that proposition as an attempt to override the barrier between state and federal jurisdiction, for which the constitution affords no shadow of authority. He also combats the idea that "in respect to natural products which are prime necessities congress can prohibit commerce in them between the states—in order to enforce its conception of what would be a wise police regulation of a state."

Senator Knox has done well thus to call attention to a mistaken impression that the congressional legislation on the subject of interstate commerce furnishes a panacea for all public evils. People are prone to think the federal government can constitutionally accomplish everything that seems good and this results in a crop of high expectations that cannot possibly be fulfilled. If congress could use the power of interstate commerce regulation to control the production of articles employed in that commerce,

the sanitary conditions to be observed, the hours, pay and age of laborers to be employed, it could exercise the entire police power of the states. The maintenance of the distinction between state and federal jurisdiction is of greatest importance both to the state and to the nation. It is useless to urge the desirability or popularity of measures that congress has no power to enact. Those who demand the impossible in federal legislation only hamper those who seek in a rational way to locate responsibility for wrongs and to apply practical and practicable remedies.

THE FIREMEN'S DOUBLE SHIFT.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners has a hard nut to crack in the firemen's double shift law, which is to become operative next month. While the law as passed contains several serious defects which might impair its validity, they are all of technical character and hardly to be called in question by the board, if by anyone. The real difficulty presented is that the legislature has decreed a limit of twelve hours' service daily for each member of the fire department without providing the means of increasing the number of firemen to keep the different fire companies at their full present strength all the time. So far as the financial resources of the fire department are concerned they cannot be augmented whatever this year and can be augmented next year by only a few thousand dollars—by no possibility to the extent required to pay additional salaries to forty or fifty more firemen. Under the circumstances but one course seems open and that is to re-adjust the working hours of the firemen in the most practicable manner so as to give the maximum number of men on duty at the periods when the fire risk is supposed to be greatest. The rules must at the same time be revised so that firemen off duty shall be subject to call in emergencies with severe penalties for failure to respond when needed.

Much diversity of opinion still exists as to the feasibility of the double shift scheme for a fire department, but a little experimentation should soon show its advantages and weaknesses and help determine whether the double shift should be maintained or modified or abolished by the next legislature.

The Union Pacific is about to draft a new policy for inquiries into wrecks that will commend itself to the public. For every accident that occurs an official investigation will be made by a board including not only representatives of different departments of the railroad, but also at least one member selected from the locality and entirely free from railroad connection. The findings of the board will make public the facts and the conclusion as to the cause of the accident and the outside member left free to agree with his railroad associates or to put in a minority report placing the blame as he sees it in case of disagreement. That these investigations can and should do much toward fixing responsibility for railroad wrecks goes without saying, but the new order is most significant in indicating a disposition on the part of the railroad to do all in its power to prevent wrecks. In the finality, of course, it devolves upon the railroad company to make such use of these reports by disciplining negligent employees, making needed improvements and enforcing precautionary measures, as will reduce the frequency of recurring accidents.

The World-Herald goes into a double-distilled spasm over a report in the Lincoln Journal that the mention of the name of Bryan at an initiation meeting of Ak-Sar-Ben had been followed by a chorus of groans. Such an unprovoked exhibition, if true, would have been discourteous, to say the least, but the indignation of the World-Herald must be regarded as largely made to order, because the Lincoln Journal had already in a preceding issue made this correction:
"An Omaha man who came to Lincoln yesterday denied with some asperity the report that Mr. Bryan's name had been received with groans by the Ak-Sar-Ben in that city. 'What happened was this,' he explained. 'A speaker mentioned Mr. Bryan and Governor Sheldon, and received so much applause that he felt emboldened to go on with some flattering reference to Mr. Mickey. Then some unregenerate people in the audience were so rude as to laugh and show disapproval. If there were any groans they were not meant for Mr. Bryan.'"

That is a horse chestnut of another color. It is up to the World-Herald now to make its correction. But will it? Or will it rush as valiantly to the defense of former Governor Mickey as to the defense of Bryan?

Boston is following the lead of Louisville with a home-coming week for former residents to be held in connection with a mid-summer carnival. It is probably too late to take up such a scheme for Ak-Sar-Ben's festival this year, but it might be worth while considering for some future time. Omaha would be crowded to overflowing if only a fractional representation of all the people who have lived here from time to time could be brought back for a week of visitation and reunion.

THE NATION'S WEALTH.

Remarkable Expansion and Wider Distribution of Wealth.
Brooklyn Eagle.
The census of 1900 determined the wealth of the United States to be a little over \$4,000,000,000. The best estimates made determine that by the beginning of the year of 1907 that wealth had grown to be \$115,000,000,000. This would indicate that the census of 1900 shows the wealth to be not less than \$128,000,000,000. There are figures that may perhaps be better comprehended from the statement that if this great wealth were equally divided each man, woman and child in the country would have possessed on the first of January, 1907, the sum of \$1,335.45.

There is a prevailing belief that this great increase of national wealth has taken place within the last few years. This belief is largely due to the visible evidences of the accumulation of the great individual fortunes that have dazzled the eyes of the country. If it were so, and in the accumulation of these vast individual fortunes there had been a proportionate increase of the national wealth, or, if such accumulations had been just so many additions to the general wealth it would not have been so bad. But the evidence is rather that in the growth of the national wealth there has been an inside process of concentration into the hands of a few.
It was not until the year 1900 that the statistics were taken on which an accurate determination of national wealth could be made. That was fifty years ago. The average percentage of increase has been 20.11. The total increase has been 35 per cent. But the story is told in the detail. For the decade ending 1860 the increase of the national wealth was 12 per cent; for that ending 1870 it was 9 1/2 per cent; for that of 1880, 60 per cent; for that of 1890, 54.78 per cent; and for that of 1900, 44.86 per cent; while for seven years of the decade ending 1900, the indications are that the percentage for the whole ten years will be 24 per cent. It will thus be seen that the percentage for sixty years has gradually diminished, and, in the periods when large individual fortunes have been rolled up.
Here is a problem for sociologists to solve. The increase of wealth has been enormous, even though the percentages of increase have shown a diminution. And there has been going on under this has been a tendency not to a wider distribution of the growing wealth into the hands of the many, but toward a concentration in the hands of the few.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Marcellin Albert, the peasant leader hailed as the savior of the wine growers of southern France, has discovered how much easier is the task of striking a popular comprehension than putting it on. The strike or boycott of the government, begun as "a peaceful revolution," was quickly precipitated to the verge of civil revolt, and brought into action with surprising promptness the military arm of the government. The orderly with which the army appeared in the disturbed districts effectively showed the determination of the government to vindicate its authority and uphold the law. The legislative branch of the government moved with like promptness in passing a measure calculated to afford the relief sought by the wine growers. The latter attribute their misfortunes to the manufacture and sale of adulterated wine. The new law prohibits the manufacture and sale of chemical wine and imposes a heavy tax on sugar used in adulterating native wine. It is evident the government does not expect the law will afford the relief the wine growers demand. Premier Clemenceau has urged diversity of crops in the districts affected as the best means of securing permanent relief, and in addition, in behalf of the government five years' exemption from taxation. But the people seem wedded to the industry followed for centuries, and for the moment give little heed to the advice. Besides the havoc wrought by adulterated wine, the native industry contends against the competition of cheap wine imported from pure wine, a marked increase in beer drinking and the insidious inroads of the absinthe habit. The outlook is far from cheering for the wine growers, and it is not surprising that the overworked peasants, falling to secure all their demands, are concentrating their efforts on M. Albert. The savior of yesterday becomes the discredited leader of today.

A London cable says that Mark Twain was highly pleased when he saw the king. Many a man has been highly pleased to see a king, particularly if he had a couple of them before the draw.

A congressional convention down in Oklahoma took 150 ballots at one session without making a nomination. Although it is not yet in Nebraska's class in this respect, Oklahoma must be ready for statehood.

The United States has sent a gunboat to Central America "to protect American interests," in case of war between Guatemala and Salvador. The United States navy has a habit of responding to fire alarms.

The latest democratic ticket suggested is Johnson of Minnesota for president and Hoke Smith of Georgia for vice president. If they could get the vote of all their namesakes their election would be a cinch.

Detective McPartland moved to Denver from Pennsylvania to escape the vengeance of the Molly Maguires. Discretion will probably suggest another change of residence for him after the close of that trial at Boise.

Deposits in Nebraska state banks have increased by nearly \$12,000,000 within a year. It looks as if the people of Nebraska were not only of a saving disposition, but had something to save.

Emory Grubb has been pardoned from the Missouri penitentiary. Governor Folk could not resist the appeal of the man's wife, who insisted that she wanted her Grubb free.

A Comfortable Surplus.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Uncle Sam's net cash balance is nearly \$100,000,000 larger than at this time a year ago. Abundantly large, say the democratic papers, and yet it is easier to point with alarm to a deficit.

An Interesting Possibility.
Brooklyn Eagle.
Having severed the ties which bound it to Sweden, Norway now seeks to establish an independent parliament. The present spoken tongue of the country, which consists of made-over Danish. There have been some very slight modifications in the pronunciation and the grammar, but Dames and Norwegians understand each other, and once and for all the present political turmoil and bankrupt liberal party treasury. As the case stands the liberals are unable to redeem their pledges of reform legislation, and in some way must restrict or overturn the co-ordinate power of the upper house or go out of business.

Encouraging Evil Ways.
Portland Oregonian.
It is plain that the tramp evil and all the evils that grow out of it are codified and encouraged by the system so generally in vogue of suspending the penalty of vagrancy on condition that the vagrant leaves the town. A more unrighteous method, or one more calculated to encourage and perpetuate vagrancy than this, could not well be devised.

Truth Hurts.
San Francisco Chronicle.
General Funston probably wishes that he had entered into no explanations of his reasons for not allowing the regular parade in this city on independence day. To most sensible persons his course seems to have been prompted by a desire to avoid unpleasantness, but there are plenty of people in San Francisco to whom the presence of the representatives of law and order would be objectionable, and they belong to the kind ready to misrepresent motives. Therefore it is rather the fuss over the declaration.

Remarkable Expansion and Wider Distribution of Wealth.
Brooklyn Eagle.
The census of 1900 determined the wealth of the United States to be a little over \$4,000,000,000. The best estimates made determine that by the beginning of the year of 1907 that wealth had grown to be \$115,000,000,000. This would indicate that the census of 1900 shows the wealth to be not less than \$128,000,000,000. There are figures that may perhaps be better comprehended from the statement that if this great wealth were equally divided each man, woman and child in the country would have possessed on the first of January, 1907, the sum of \$1,335.45.

There is a prevailing belief that this great increase of national wealth has taken place within the last few years. This belief is largely due to the visible evidences of the accumulation of the great individual fortunes that have dazzled the eyes of the country. If it were so, and in the accumulation of these vast individual fortunes there had been a proportionate increase of the national wealth, or, if such accumulations had been just so many additions to the general wealth it would not have been so bad. But the evidence is rather that in the growth of the national wealth there has been an inside process of concentration into the hands of a few.
It was not until the year 1900 that the statistics were taken on which an accurate determination of national wealth could be made. That was fifty years ago. The average percentage of increase has been 20.11. The total increase has been 35 per cent. But the story is told in the detail. For the decade ending 1860 the increase of the national wealth was 12 per cent; for that ending 1870 it was 9 1/2 per cent; for that of 1880, 60 per cent; for that of 1890, 54.78 per cent; and for that of 1900, 44.86 per cent; while for seven years of the decade ending 1900, the indications are that the percentage for the whole ten years will be 24 per cent. It will thus be seen that the percentage for sixty years has gradually diminished, and, in the periods when large individual fortunes have been rolled up.
Here is a problem for sociologists to solve. The increase of wealth has been enormous, even though the percentages of increase have shown a diminution. And there has been going on under this has been a tendency not to a wider distribution of the growing wealth into the hands of the many, but toward a concentration in the hands of the few.

Swimming Tragedies.
Melancholy Side of Summer Outing Pleasures.
Baltimore American.
The drowning stories are much alike one summer after another. Sometimes it is the strong swimmer, full of confidence in his power to keep afloat indefinitely, that is suddenly attacked with the paralyzing cramp. At other times it is the inexperienced youth, wading in shoal waters, who suddenly steps off a ledge into deeper water. Too often the water fatalities are caused by the sportive folly of the personal individual who rocks the boat. These are the three motives, so to express it, that lead to nearly all the drowning accidents. In other words, most drownings are from lack of proper precautions and might have been avoided.

As to the paralytic cramps which sometimes seize those in the water, this is a suddenly attached with the paralyzing cramp. At other times it is the inexperienced youth, wading in shoal waters, who suddenly steps off a ledge into deeper water. Too often the water fatalities are caused by the sportive folly of the personal individual who rocks the boat. These are the three motives, so to express it, that lead to nearly all the drowning accidents. In other words, most drownings are from lack of proper precautions and might have been avoided.

Will the increase in the price of dressed meats in the United States bring about conditions which now prevail in Germany, where, due to the scarcity of beef, the people have accustomed themselves to eating horse and dog flesh, is the question in a Washington dispatch. In Germany about 182,000 horses and 7,000 dogs are slaughtered annually for food. Horse flesh is generally advertised in the German newspapers, and most cities in the empire have at least one market which makes it a specialty, maintaining that it has a higher percentage of nourishment than beef, veal, mutton or pork. Consular reports received at the State department say that advertisements appear regularly in the German newspapers for dogs to be slaughtered, and often when the available supply runs low valuable animals are stolen to be converted into food.

Side-scoping a Job.
Washington Post.
Although one judge has decided that a mollycoddle is one who shirks his part of the world's work, the average boy is going to continue side-stepping the job of splitting kindling wood as long as he can.



If you want to start an appetite "boom" let the children know you have a package of **Zu Zu GINGER SNAPS.** Can't be beat 5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

POLITICAL DRIFT.
Arthur Poe German of Maryland, son of the late Senator German, is attracting attention for his clever work as a political boss.
The governors of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts each have voted and defeated measures pensioning veterans of the civil war.
It is solemnly announced that New York aldermen were beaten to a frazzle by Phil. Quigley and his followers in a game of highball. Quiet drinkers grope wonders when their capacity is challenged.
The New York Sun admits to its columns letters praising Governor Johnson of Minnesota as a democratic possibility for president. Governor Johnson carried a republican state twice; Bryan carried a republican state once.
The passage and approval of the bills providing for a recount of the majority vote in New York City will not facilitate a settlement of the issues as much as expected. As soon as Hearst moved last Tuesday McClintock countered and the new law is hung up in the courts until the question of constitutionality is settled.
William R. Hearst announces that a national conference for the purpose of boosting his independence league will be held in New York next fall, probably in September. The call indicates that several hundred delegates will be prepared for action on the democratic party if the democratic party fails to take advice from the right quarter.
Thomas Pryor Gore, the political leader of Oklahoma, is blind and has been since he was 11 years old, when he accidentally shot his right eye out with an arrow gun. Three years before a playmate, in a boyish prank, blinded his left eye with a stone. He is one of the most sought-for lawyers in his state and has been active in all campaigns in Oklahoma since he went there from Mississippi.

LAUGHING GAS.
"Was anybody drowned?"
"Well, no to speak of, just the fellow who'd rocked the boat,"—Philadelphia Ledger.
Physician—Your boy will pull through all right. He has a wonderful constitution.
Mr. Tyre—But, sir, he died.
"Don't bother about me, old chap. Any old thing will do for me."
"I'll get you Miss Annet for a partner."—Baltimore American.
Stella—What was the summer resort like?
Bella—A hamlet, with Romeo left out.—New York Sun.
"The man who carried off the highest honors in his class hopes to get a \$90 instructorship in western college."
"How about the man at the foot of the class?"
"He's all right and tidy. One of the big base ball leagues has given him a three-year contract to pitch for it at \$5,000 a year."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"Your enormous fortune has resulted in comfort, and ease for yourself and your family."
"Well, I dunno that it has," answered Mr. Cunnors. "It's just compelled mother and the girls to put in a terrible amount of hard work givin' me lessons in etiquette."—Washington Star.
"Woody—Sir, your daughter Kate loves me, and while you may take her, I do not want to rob you of her."
"Father (dryly)—I see. Just a case of count-kate.—Baltimore American.
"It's easy," began Mr. Jolley. "to obey the Bible, and to speak for yourself and your neighbor is a pretty girl."
"But surely," replied the bright girl next door, "it isn't easy for you."
"O yes; I refer to the command to 'love thy neighbor.'"
"Yes, but the command is really 'love thy neighbor as thyself.'"
—Philadelphia Press.

SUMMERTOWN.
I love the life of Summertown, when whistles blow at five,
And toilers with the lips of song come buzzing from the hive!
I love the life of Summertown, when Saturdays are empty and the holiday's begun;
Oh, how I miss Summertown, were I seening traffic reels,
And labor' rest a little bit, and slower whirr the wheels!

I love the life of Summertown, with half the town away,
And all the spacious steamers running round about the bay,
With blooming gardens open where the rubber plant and palm,
Give a glimpse of the real old tropic balm;
Where parks with globes are gleaming through the sultry evening haze,
And the "vodville" lights its tapers "neath the papier-mache flowers!

I love the life of Summertown, with wind-blown boards light,
And all the happy people far away in lanes of light;
I love the reckless purpose and the let-down a bit
Of grid and stress and struggle, with its valor and its grit;
The whistles sounding early and the tolling through set free,
With hearts to pluck a blossom or to dream beneath a tree!

SATURDAY NIGHT
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK A SALE OF
DRY GOODS

25c and 28c all silk Taffeta Ribbons, 5/2 and 6 inches wide, plain colors, all shades for 16c yard.

Cotton Challie, pretty designs, usually 6 1/2c, for 2c yard.

Stamped Pillow Tops, various designs and colors, from burlap, linen, etc., worth up to 50c, for 7c each.

Ten-cent quality India Linon, 5c yard.

GET THE HABIT OF ATTENDING OUR SATURDAY NIGHT BARGAIN SALES

Thos. Kilpatrick & Co.