

A Badly Scared Importer

OFFERED us a big lot of Long Gloves just before election. There was no good reason for his having cold feet—as seed time and harvest, summer and winter comes and goes regardless of elections.—The proposition was too attractive for us to pass up—We bought the entire lot at a very low price—Conforming to our regular rule in such cases—YOU GET THE BENEFIT.

Stock consists of selected Lamb, Prime Kid, and High Grade Cape, in 12, 16 and a few 20 button lengths, and all will go on sale Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Absolutely without reserve, this is positively the best purchase of Gloves ever made by us, so good indeed that we have decided to offer our entire stock at same time.

Two prices, **\$2.69** and **\$1.98** a pair. In the \$1.98 lot gloves worth up to \$3.50; in the \$2.69 lot, gloves worth up to \$4.25.

None fitted on day of sale. We prefer, however, to fit every pair afterwards; and in this way can assure you of a fit and insure you against getting an imperfect glove.

Don't forget the starting time—ten o'clock in the morning. No limit on quantity. Buy for now, buy for Christmas giving, buy for future use.

You will receive unstinted thanks if you will tell your friends and neighbors, who may not have heard of this great money-saving opportunity.

LOOK FOR THE KILPATRICK AD IN SUNDAY PAPERS

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.

MUCH PAVING YET THIS FALL

Block of Asphalt on Sixteenth from Farnam to Douglas.

GRANITE BLOCKS TO COME UP

Douglas, from Sixteenth to Twentieth, will be repaved with asphalt, but not until next Spring.

Providing the weather permits, Sixteenth street, between Farnam and Douglas streets, will be repaved this fall. The pavement on the street is Sioux Falls granite and the petition calls for asphalt paving. The asphalt will be thirty feet wide with fifteen feet of brick on each side for the gutters.

Douglas street, from Sixteenth street to Twentieth, will also probably be repaved with asphalt, but this will not be until next year. Mrs. A. J. Hanscom of New York, owner of a large block of property "butting on the street, is now in the city and is in favor of signing a petition for the repaving, as are also J. L. Brandeis & Sons, C. L. Saunders and Judge Anderson, the four owners close to one-half of the property abutting. The repaving of Douglas street east of Sixteenth to Ninth street is practically done.

Sixty Blocks Now Paving.

The next three or four weeks will see the completion of about sixty blocks of new paving. The non-paving of materials having delayed the work. Hugh Murphy has the contracts for paving Ed Crockett avenue between Twenty-ninth street and Thirty-second avenue with brick; California street, between Twentieth and Twentieth street, with asphalt; Fifteenth street, between Cass and Duvergne streets, with asphalt; and Douglas street, between Ninth and Sixteenth streets, with asphalt. All of these streets have been concreted and the remainder of the work will be done in a short time.

Mr. Murphy this week completed the brick paving on Hamilton street, between Twenty-fifth and Fortieth streets, and asphalt paving on Jackson street, between Central boulevard and Thirty-sixth street, is finished.

Thirtieth street, between Mason and Pacific streets, has all been concreted, and C. E. Penning, the contractor, is now waiting for material.

Bryant, Ford & McLaughlin have concreted the following streets: Locust, between Sixteenth and Twentieth streets; Blondo, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth streets, and Twenty-eighth street, between Parker and Burdette streets. The paving on these streets will all be laid in

a short time, providing the weather permits.

CARNEGIE ON LIFE PROBLEMS

Temperance the Greatest Virtue, in His Opinion, and Next to That Thrift.

The third venture of Andrew Carnegie into book writing bears the title, "Problems of Today: Wealth-Labor-Socialism." It is dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt, "a good and great president, who has elevated the standard of duty in both public and private life; foremost apostle of the 'square deal' for all classes of men; a true man of the people and a model citizen in every sense and precept."

Early in the book Mr. Carnegie gives his views on the taxing of estate at death. "It is difficult," he says, "to set bounds to the share of a rich man's estate which should go at his death to the public through the agency of the state, and by all means such taxes should be graduated, beginning at nothing upon moderate sums to dependents and increasing rapidly as the amounts swell, until of the millionaire's hoard, as of Shylock's, at least the other half comes to the privy coffer of the state."

"This policy would work powerfully to induce the rich man to attend to the administration of wealth during his life, which is the end which society should always have in view, as being by far the most fruitful for the people.

"Nor need it be feared that this policy would sap the root of enterprise and render men less anxious to accumulate; for, to the class whose ambition it is to leave great fortunes and be talked about after death, it will be even more attractive, and, indeed, somewhat nobler ambition to have enormous sums paid over to the state from their fortunes."

Mr. Carnegie declares unequivocally that those whose incomes are only sufficient to meet physical wants should not be subjected to taxation at all. He lays stress on the theory that liquor or tobacco, as far as the laboring man is concerned, cannot be considered as needs.

In his chapter on "Wealth" he says: "The dire consequences resulting from the use of liquor would justify much higher taxation upon it in the interest of the workers themselves. The greatest single evil in Great Britain today is intemperance. Seven hundred and eighty million dollars yearly is the drink bill. When one asks himself what would most benefit the worker, there is no hesitation in the reply—to avoid liquor and gambling. The workman who indulges in either is, to the extent he does so, the architect of his own poverty."

Mr. Carnegie does not believe that the socialistic system harmonizes with our present home and family relations. He says that it attacks or belittles one of the virtues which, as we believe, lie at the root

of the progress of our race, that of thrift. He says that most men and women are born to poverty, and speculate on the few who are provided for the free to spend their lives at ease. Mr. Carnegie continues:

"Thrift cannot commend itself to the true socialist who forbids private capital. Apply to the masses of men any of the tests that indicate success or failure in life, progress or stagnation, valuable or worthless citizenship and none will more clearly than that of thrift separate the well-behaved, respected and useful from the unsatisfactory members of society."

"The writer lived his early years among workmen and his later years as an employer of labor, and it is incomprehensible to him how any informed man having at heart the elevation of manual laboring men, could fail to place upon the habit of thrift the highest value, second only to that of temperance, without which no honorable career is possible, for against intemperance no combination of good qualities can prevail. Temperance and thrift are virtues which act and react upon each other, strengthening both and are seldom found apart."

"My experience with railway rates and rebates," is the last chapter in Mr. Carnegie's book.

He dwells at length on the fight of the steel manufacturers at Pittsburg to force the Pennsylvania railroad to give them fair rates. He says: "These were the days when the much-talked-of 'rebates' had their origin. Gentlemen's agreement' rates were charged and the bills of lading were fair and square on the surface, but the understanding with the shipper was that rebates would be allowed and settled for at some future time.

"The keener members soon discovered that evidence might be called for by competing lines, and the question asked, 'Have any rebates been paid on this shipment?'"

"The party concerned might be able to say that he had paid none, but had been questioned a month or two afterward, perhaps, or asked if advantages in other directions had not been granted to the shipper, he could not have so stated truthfully. In short, every conceivable way of keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope was indulged in.

"Our Carnegie Steel company had had that it thought the certainty of a contract of great value for material with the Newport News Shipbuilding company, freight rates from Pittsburg to Newport News being much less than from Chicago. The contract, however, went to Chicago, and upon investigation, we found that the rate given our Chicago competitor to Newport News was less than the Pennsylvania railroad rate from Pittsburg, the distance not one-half so great. President Ingalls of the Chesapeake & Ohio, then beginning his brilliant career, had made the lower rate for his new line, not yet embraced in the

'gentlemen's agreement.' We investigated and found several rates of similar nature prevailing."

GRAFT IN SMALL THINGS

Wasteful Use of Rubber Bands and Pencils by Government Clerks.

"There's one infallible way to tell a government clerk," remarked a philosophizing department official in Washington the other day. "And how's that?" we asked. "Why, it's this way," he went on. "If a man has his vest pockets full of rubber bands you may know he works for Uncle Sam. Rubber bands are as free as the air you breathe in the government departments (and much freer than some of the air). Requisitions for them by the ton are sent in to headquarters and the clerk never stops to think (even if he knows the fact) that they cost \$1 a pound or more—for Uncle Sam, and not he, has to foot the bill.

"Why, have you any idea how many rubber bands are used, or rather wasted, by the government every year? It runs into big money. I can assure you, for I am in a position where I have inside information about it. The pension office simply sets up rubber bands faster than a western threshing machine gets away with grain. Great big ones are needed to hold the papers in the thousands of cases together, and they cost a cent apiece. A cent may not seem to worry you, you'll say, but when the thing goes on at the rate it does it makes an item in the course of the year that would wreck any private business. I'm not joking. If the Standard Oil company was run by the government it is, Uncle John would have to charge me a million for oil. If the socialists get hold of things (and I believe they're going to) and they set the government to running everything, I'll spell bankruptcy for old United States.

"You've no idea how careless and extravagant people get when they know that it's going to come out of the government. Every fellow seems to be bent on saving what he can run through with the most. And the rubber band graft is the most striking illustration of this I know of. I've called attention to this leak over and over, but that powers that be always reply that such things as rubber bands are too small potatoes to sit up nights over. I don't know how much Uncle Sam's total annual bill for rubber bands is, but it's up in the millions, judging from my data.

"Then there's the lead pencil graft, too. Why, President Roosevelt's commission that he appointed to look into the departmental leaks actually found that the government buys enough lead pencils to give every clerk a new pencil every single working day of the year. Now any sensible man knows that those clerks can't use up their pencils. When a man pays his own hard-earned money for a pencil he can keep it for weeks, but when the government supplies him it's different.

"The Postoffice department, which comes the closest of any of the departments to running on a business basis, years ago did a thing which I couldn't stand for. It promiscuous use of rubber bands. So the postal clerks have to use common string to tie up their bundles of letters. Exhaustive efforts have been made to discover some method of bunching them that would be still cheaper, for even the string item amounts for a considerable part of the postal deficit. You can't expect great statesmen to get down to figuring on these little items, for that would be 'cheese-parading,' and so the waste goes merrily on. By the way, here's a dandy pencil—take it along now and here's a bunch of rubber bands—they'll come in handy—anyway the children can make some rubber balls out of them—you're welcome—Uncle Sam foots the bill, you know. Come back when you've used those up. Good-bye."—Washington Post-Intendant.

CORN WILL COME IN HEAVY

Fairly Large Movement Looked For at Omaha Within Next Few Weeks.

A fairly large movement of corn may be looked for in the course of the next few weeks, according to the report of the Omaha grain men who have no axe to grind. One commission man returning yesterday from the western part of the state declared that there is a great amount of the grain lying in wire cribs in the fields and that it will average well as to quality.

Secretary E. J. McVann of the Grain exchange returned Friday from Chicago, where he had been to attend a meeting of the executive committee and the bill of lading committee of the National Industrial Traffic league. The committee discussed the new uniform bill of lading, which is now required of shippers. Western roads, it has been announced, are agreeing to permit the use of the old forms, provided they be rubber stamped as subject to the conditions of the new bill.

The directors of the Grain exchange met Friday afternoon and re-elected the old officers as follows: President—G. W. Watters. Vice Presidents—E. E. Bruce and F. S. Cowling. Treasurer—A. L. Reed.

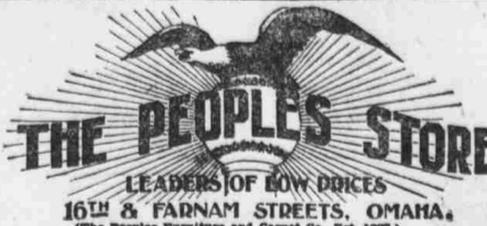
WILL OF THE MEANEST MAN

New York Surrogate So Designated Dead Testator in Probating Instrument.

After admitting the will of M. T. Horn, a fountain manufacturer, to probate in New York City, Surrogate Brackett said in reviewing the evidence in the case: "Much in outline is the story of the cause and the life history of probably as mean and as ignominious a man as ever figured in probate annals. If there were any possible way within the law and with the weight of evidence to reject this paper I should not hesitate to do it, but I cannot find the way."

Thanksgiving

PAY US A LITTLE AT A TIME. WE TRUST THE PEOPLE



YOU KNOW YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD HERE



PHENOMENAL SALE OF WOMEN'S TAILORED COATS

The Coat Season is Now On. Are You Prepared? \$25 Coats on Credit \$15

Saturday we will place on sale a large lot of Ladies' Coats. Assortment embraces all the latest style features—semi-fitting, empire, directoire and tight-fitting models are shown in black and all desirable colors—these garments are actually worth from \$20 to \$25; special for Saturday's selling here on easy payments, at \$15

Very Important SKIRT SALE

Saturday we will give you another chance to buy our regular \$8.98 Skirts at a low price. Materials are chiffon panama and chevron weaves. Your choice of twenty-five pleated or now gored models. Beautifully trimmed with satin and taffeta bands. Very special at \$3.95

Second Week of Our Great Sale Men's High Class Suits and Overcoats

Many new lots and new patterns have been added to our stock and we wish to make this Saturday one of the biggest days of the season. Your choice of a large variety of men's garments, all carefully hand tailored and beautifully trimmed. Not necessary to pay cash—open a charge account with us and pay at your convenience.

Men's New Fall Suits from \$27.50 \$10
Men's Swagger O'coats from \$35 to \$10

Special for Saturday in Our Furniture Dept.

Beautifully Colored Candlebras \$35c

They stand 12 inches high. The base is beautiful in design and is made of heavy hammered brass—the candles in each instance match exactly the color of the shade—the shades are cone shaped and trimmed at the bottom with fine fringe. Colors are red, pink and a dainty green—the shades are covered by a separate fancy scroll design of German silver, which can be removed when lighting, and the colors shining in between the openings makes, when lighted, a very beautiful effect and gives a refined appearance to any table. These candlebras were made to retail for \$1.00; on special price, as long as they last, on sale Saturday for \$35c

Everything Sold On Very Easy Payments



Men's Swagger Fall Suits and Winter Overcoats

Tomorrow we will place on sale a large shipment of men's Fall and Winter Garments that we have just received. These Suits and Overcoats are well worth \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00—specially priced for Saturday's selling at \$9.75

Ladies' Stunning Suits

Beautifully made and smartly tailored—you will find all the latest style ideas shown. We guarantee all our alterations—\$27.50 values specially priced for Saturday selling at \$19.50



Lowest Prices. Easiest Terms. Best Service. Liberal Credit. **UNION** \$1 a Week Will Dress You Well. **OUTFITTING CO.** 1315-17-19 FARNAM ST.

No Question as to the Superiority of CALUMET Baking Powder

Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

The Twentieth Century Farmer

Reaches the Live Stock Men.

HOTELS. "Half a Block from Herald Square." HOTEL COLLINGWOOD. WEST 16TH ST. On the Block Between 5th Ave. & B'way. NEW YORK CITY. Offers select accommodations to discriminating people. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, and affords every facility for the comfort of guests. Situated in the very heart of the city in a very quiet neighborhood, convenient to all surfaces, Subway and elevated railway lines, and in the midst of the shopping and theatre district. Rooms With Bath \$2 and Up. Special rates by the month or season. SETH H. MOSELEY, JR., Formerly of New Haven House, New Haven, Conn.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE. BROADWAY AND 33D STREET, HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. CITY. THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY. THE HIGHEST CLASS OF ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES. TRANSIENT RATES. Single Room, \$1.00. Double Room, \$1.50. Suite, \$2.00. (Among New York hotels, this is the lowest rate for the highest class of accommodations.) THE MARTINIQUE RESTAURANT HAS AN IN-TERMINAL REPUTATION. Same Management as St. Denis Hotel.



This is not fiction but hard fact. Our offerings of \$25.00 Suits have made a tremendous hit with those men who like to wear clothes that have "class" and that at the same time have the added merit of dependable quality. Our prices range from \$20.00 to \$40.00. Drop in and talk it over. W. T. BOURKE, Men's Fashion Shop, 319 So. 16th St