

REPEAL BILL UP TO WILSON

Only His Signature Necessary Now to Rescind Exemption Clause.

HOUSE ADOPTS THE AMENDMENT

Underwood Speaks of Congress Having Made "This Un-American Surrender"—Long and Bitter Fight Is Ended.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Only President Wilson's signature is necessary to repeal the clause of the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise shipping from tolls.

The long and bitter fight in congress ended yesterday when the house after brief debate and without the formality of a conference, accepted by a vote of 216 to 71 the senate amendment specifically reserving all rights the United States may have under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty or otherwise.

The president is expected to sign the measure Monday. It was just a little more than three months ago that he addressed the house and senate in joint session, urging asking for repeal of the exemption clause that the nation might keep its treaty obligations.

Moss Proposal Rejected.

Before ending the contest, occurring in the senate amendment, the house voted down, 174 to 108, a proposal advanced by Representative Moss of West Virginia, to attach to the repeal a flat declaration of the right of the United States to exempt its vessels from tolls, and of the sovereignty of the United States over the canal zone.

During the discussion today there were flashes of heat in the debate. Representative Underwood, the democratic leader, although voting for the senate amendment, said that congress had made this "un-American surrender," and called the amendment, "ineffective and negative. Republican Leader Mann, who had vigorously opposed repeal, supported the amendment, declaring it left the entire question of the rights of this country to be determined in the future.

Representative Glass of Virginia attacked the democratic leaders, who opposed the measure. He denounced the "outrageous assaults made on the president" by the republicans and expressed indignation "at the leaders of the democratic side, who have aspersed their own colleagues because they would not follow them into the camp of the republican party in advocacy of a republican doctrine."

Twenty Demos Against Motion.

Twenty democrats voted against the motion to concur in the amendment. They were: Brockton, Brossard, Conry, Deltrick, Donohoe, Driscoll, Dupre, Esty, Fitzgerald, Gallivan, Harrison, Kitchin, Lee of Pennsylvania, Mitchell, O'Shaughnessy, Patten of New York, Phelan, Raker and Reilly of Connecticut.

Thirty-seven republicans and three progressives joined the democrats in support of the motion. They were:

Republicans: Bartholdt, Barton, Britten, Burke of South Dakota, Butler, Davis, Dilko, Esch, Frear, Gardner, Gillett, Good, Green of Iowa, Greene of Vermont, Hamilton of Michigan, Hamilton of New York, Haugen, Helgesen, Humphrey of Washington, Johnson of Washington, Kinkaid of Nebraska, La Follette, Laurief, McKimkie, Madden, Mann, Morgan of Oklahoma, Nelson, Platt, Plumley, Prouty, Slomp, S. W. Smith of Michigan, Steenerson, Stevens of Minnesota, Sutherland and Volstead.

Progressives: Lindbergh, Ruplej and Thomson of Illinois, voted for the motion.

MYSTERY OF RETURNED COIN

Children of Minneapolis Man Who Found \$900 in 1891 Pay Back Sum.

A story of years of struggling and privation by the children of a Minneapolis man to carry out a father's dying request to free the family conscience, and the partial solution of the mystery of the disappearance of a packet of money on Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, twenty-three years ago, came to light last week when Mrs. E. A. Colliton, 124 East Lake street, received through the police and other agents, \$900 in bills, the amount that disappeared from her handbag on January 17, 1891.

The clearing of the mystery leaves another for Mrs. Colliton for the names of those who struggled to return the money were kept from her and, though she wanted to return at least part of the money to the family, she was told not to try to learn more of the case as it would be impossible.

Methods used in getting the case before the police and in getting the money back to the owner only served to hide more securely the identity of the family that has been conscience stricken since the money was taken.

The family was represented by an agent who kept his own identity secret. Mrs. Colliton and the agent arranged the exchange of money through an attorney. The police department, like an exchange, merely brought the two parties together.

Just one message reached Mrs. Colliton from those who returned the money and that was:

"We are happier today than we have been in twenty-three years."

Evidence of the struggle to raise the fund and comply with the father's dying wish was made clear by the money.

Nearly half the amount was in \$1 bills, pinched one at a time from the family income. Most of the remainder was in \$5 bills and there was no large bill in the packet.

Investigations necessary to establish the identity of Mrs. Colliton and the work preparatory to returning the money so that the identities of the family most concerned could be hidden, took several days.

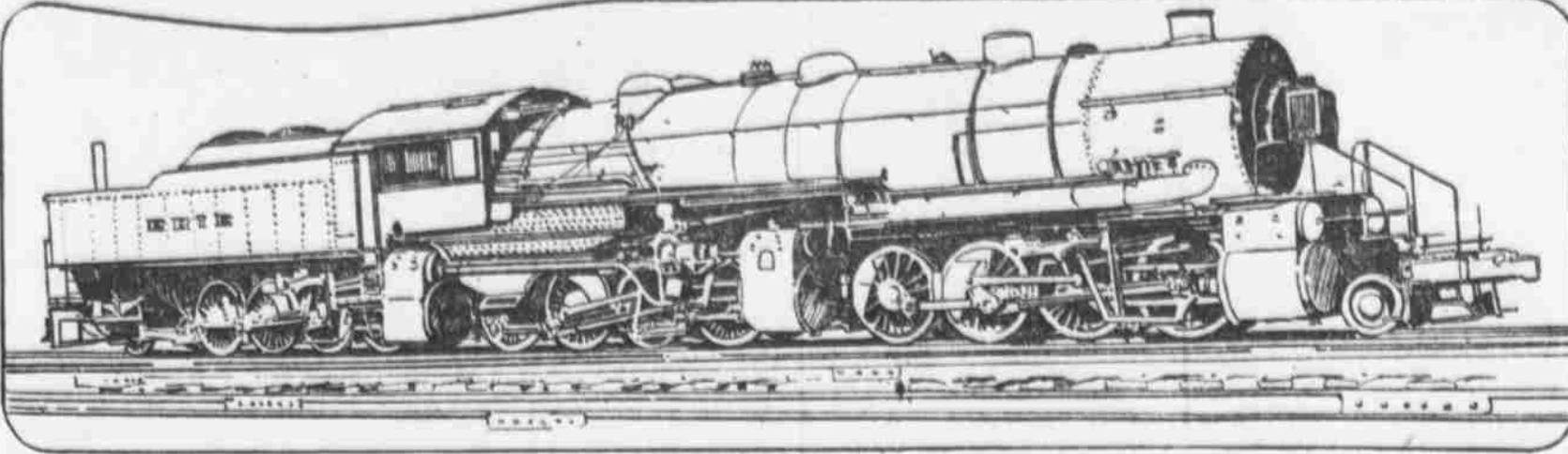
Mrs. Colliton had received the money as a gift from her father and had placed it in the Bank of Minneapolis, Nicollet avenue and Third street. On January 17, 1891, she went to the bank and drew out \$500, intending to invest that amount.

She walked toward Fourth street and had less than half a block when she looked at the handbag she was carrying and saw that it was open.

The money was gone. The street was crowded at the time and the bag had been jostled against several pedestrians. Mrs. Colliton believed she had been robbed, but a man and woman who saw her searching the sidewalk and who were well known, said that a man, woman and little girl had been behind her when she dropped the money. The man, she said, picked it up and the three turned and walked across Nicollet toward the present site of the Model Clothing company.

The little girl is one of the children who struggled to clear the family name and who joined in repaying the money—Minneapolis Journal.

Latest Leviathan of the Rail—A Six-Cylinder Locomotive for the Erie



At the time of the Louisiana Purchase exposition ten years ago the transportation world was set agog by the exhibition of what is known as the "Mallet compound" locomotive. This is really two locomotives in one, a double set of cylinders and driving wheels under a single boiler. Its uses are limited to moving slow heavy freight trains, as it cannot be driven safely at anything like

a high rate of speed. Some five years ago Omaha folks had an opportunity to view a couple of these monsters at the Union depot, the engines then being on the way west for service on the mountain divisions of the Overland route. The Burlington has a couple of them in service on its western lines, and other roads have similarly adopted them. Down in Kansas on the Santa Fe one of the sights is the

appearance of a long string of box cars moving apparently without power across the country. After fifty or sixty cars have passed, the spectator notes one of the Mallet compounds and then behind it comes fifty or sixty more cars, a single engine of this type moving easily a string of cars that would require at least three of the heaviest of the ordinary type freight locomotives. But now the multi-

power department of the Erie road has built a locomotive that compares to others as does the dreadnaughts to the battleships, or the Vanderland to the general run of passenger boats. It is a Mallet compound with three sets of cylinders and driving wheels, the third set being placed back under the tank of the engine. This machine is to be used in helping trains over the heavy grades on the Erie.

THREATENS TO WRECK TRAIN

West Indian Negro Demands \$35,000 from New Haven Road.

TIME TABLES ARE FOUND ON HIM

Burton Also Asserts He Will Blow Up Steamship Unless Package of Currency Is Turned Over—Caught with Decey.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Henry Joseph Burton, the West Indian negro, who is declared to have threatened to blow up an ocean steamship with dynamite if he was not paid \$100,000, also menaced the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad by threatening to wreck a fast passenger train if his demands were not met, according to statements tonight by detectives who have been investigating the youthful prisoner's activities.

Arrested under the name of Henry Westcott, near a New Jersey town, last night when armed posses dropped a decoy package from a railroad train in response to a scheme outlined in a letter alleged to have been written by him to the Cunard Steamship company, Burton is a prisoner tonight in jail in Hackensack, N. J., awaiting extradition to New York. His picture was found in the rogues' gallery here and it was learned that as Henry Cress he has twice been in prison.

The threat to wreck a passenger train on the New Haven road was in the same handwriting, according to the investigators, as that in the letter to the Cunard line. From the New Haven road was demanded \$35,000, and the letters stated that dynamite would be placed in coal used by the road if the money was not paid.

Detectives searching Burton's home today found time tables of the New Haven. Papers Burton carried showed he had been granted a patent by the government for a dynamo motor.

The letter to the Cunard line stated a newly-constructed dynamite bomb that could be sent in a package would be the weapon of destruction.

Progressives: Lindbergh, Ruplej and Thomson of Illinois, voted for the motion.

CHANGING FRONT IN CHICAGO

Buildings that Were Landmarks Giving Way to Sky-scrapers.

Down-town Chicago is shooting higher and higher into space. Building operation of unprecedented magnitude are in progress. Structures 20 and 30 years old, buildings that in their time were a credit to the city, are being "scrapped." Fireproof skyscrapers are replacing them, artistic monuments to future generations of what Chicago did in 1914.

One by one the buildings that made the Garden city of the past are falling at the hands of wreckers and sky-scrapers are the latest words in modern architecture are being remodeled. Some owners of high-priced loop property, on which stand old-timers, would even increase the number of new buildings were it not for the city ordinance restricting the building height to 200 feet. Some of these are waiting for the time—not far off, they say—when the high limit will be raised.

Architects, business and professional men agree that in every steel beam, every rivet and every nail is told the progress, the growth and prosperity of Chicago. Strangers are told that Chicago is a metropolis. The first thing to substantiate this and to greet visitors in the city is the noise of hydraulic riveters throughout the loop.

The Roanoke, an old landmark at the southeast corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, is one of the many buildings that have been doomed. The lumber exchange building, a 12-story structure, is to take its place. The building, in its construction and interior finish, will, it is said, embody the latest principles of fireproof office buildings. Its cost is estimated at \$1,200,000 and it will be ready for occupancy May 1, 1915. This is one of the structures that would have gone to 20 stories but for the 200-foot restriction.

The old Calumet building, a nine-story structure that has held its own for nearly 50 years at 11-113 South LaSalle street, is another that the wreckers are at work on.

The New Boriand is to be erected on the lot made vacant and is to adjoin the present Boriand structure at the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets. The new structure was to be 247 feet in height but the ordinance interfered. It was the intention of the Boriand to make this building correspond with the one next to it in architectural beauty and height.

North Dearborn street has seen a modern fireproof structure erected during the last year in the Brede building. It is at 107-109 Dearborn street and has just been completed. It is a 12-story structure and took the place of a four-story one that was erected soon after the Chicago fire.

Wreckers are expected to start working soon on the building at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. A \$1,500,000 18-story building is to be erected at this corner. The permit for this building was taken out May 5.

The Chicago opera house is giving way to the Conway building. One section of the Conway, on Washington street, is already erected, and the rest of the skyscraper on the corner of Washington and Clark streets is expected to be completed within the next year. This structure will be 21 stories in height and will, it is

said, be the third largest building for office space in the city.

The permit for the new Morrison hotel was taken out in 1911. The new home of the hotel will be 21 stories in height and will cost \$2,700,000. The building is to be erected in sections, one of which is at present eight stories high. The foundation for the first section of the new Kaiserhof hotel at 316-318 South Clark street is rapidly being finished. This section alone will cost about \$30,000. The Marshall Field building at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, a 20-story structure, is receiving its finishing touches. The Stevens building, to be erected on State street next to Mandel's, is already being pushed skyward.

ATHLETIC BOARDER IS CALLED

Marvelous Longevity of People Harboring Disease Through Life.

"I am 50 years old and never had a day's sickness in my life," said the athletic boarder, with pardonable pride. "With such a healthy body I should live to be a hundred."

"You should knock on wood after making such a remark," advised the star boarder. "In the midst of life we are in death, my dear Mr. Jiggers, and most of the people who die young were fond of exulting in their health and strength. Death loves a shining mark, as the hymn says. Death also has a sense of humor and considers it a great practical joke to cut down the stalwart jet who boasts of his offers to wager a denarius that he can whip his weight in wolverines."

"The people who live to a great age are the ones who have been harboring diseases all their lives. Consider old Jeremiah Boeh, who lives with his grandson across the street. He is more than 90 years old and if he has any intention of dying in the immediate future he has taken nobody into his confidence. His grandson tells me he has every disease that has been placed on the market, and at the present moment has indigestion, but he seems to thrive on the ailments which afflict other people. He spends all his time in pleasant weather, sitting on the front porch and he has seen the funerals of a hundred younger men go by, and still he hangs on, as though he had some definite purpose in it. The grandson is quite discouraged over the outlook and was telling me only this morning that there ought to be a law providing pains and penalties for people who live beyond the allotted span."

"The same condition prevails in the world of lower animals. The beautiful and stately critters that take blue ribbons at the county fair are the first to die. They get their feet wet, or catch cold from standing in a draft, and disappear from the map, while the common scrubs, which receive no care and always have something the matter with them, live forever."

"My father had an old, blind mare that was a sort of family heirloom. She should have been poisoned or shot when young, for she never was any good, but my father let the old critter live just to see if she ever would run down. The old mare was spavined and swaybacked, and had every blemish you will find described in the veterinary manual. If there was a disease within fifty miles she was sure to give it a tryout."

"The longer she lived, the more confirmed she became to the habit or vice, whichever you prefer to call it, and at last the old man became sick of seeing her obstructing the landscape and gave her every chance to commit hara-kiri. He used to take her into the railway right-of-way every morning, hoping that some abandoned locomotive would run over her, but the locomotives all shied at her, she was such an ornery looking old beast, and nothing ever happened."

"The most wonderful thing in the world is love expressed in the helpless infant. And among those aids and comforts for expectant mothers is the well known 'Mother's Friend.'"

This is an external application to enable the abdominal muscles to become more pliant, to expand naturally without undue pain from the strain upon cords and ligaments.

In almost every settled community are women who have enjoyed the blessing of this famous remedial and helpful embrocation. Their daughters have grown up to learn of its splendid assistance.

Applied as directed upon the neck of involved it soothes the fine network of nerves with which all the muscles are supplied. Thus a great share of the pains so much dreaded may be avoided and the period of expectancy passed through in ease and comfort.

Anything that adds so much comfort must be counted as a blessing indeed. In a little book sent by mail much useful information is given to inexperienced mothers. It tells how to use "Mother's Friend" and how to avoid making breasts, breasts, Regulator Co., 509 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Be sure you get "Mother's Friend."

Miss Donahue will tell of the merits of the Naisid Dress Shields at Notion Section on Monday.

At 9 A. M. Linen Initial Towels at 19c instead of 25c.

At 9 A. M. Japanese Toweling 59c a bolt, instead of \$1.00.

At 9 A. M. Large Bath Towels at 19c instead of 35c.

At 9 A. M. Bed Spreads at \$1.98 instead of \$2.75.

At 9 A. M. 8-4 Table Cloths at \$1.98 instead of \$2.25.

At 9 A. M. 1/2 Naps to match at \$2.98 a dozen.

At 9 A. M. Fancy Terry Cloth for bath robes at 98c instead of \$1.50.

At 9 A. M. Basement Bargain No. 1—Silk striped Towels, all the leading shades, at 10c instead of 25c.

All Silk Moire Ribbons, all colors, 5 1/2 inches wide, at 35c per yard, Monday at 9 a. m.

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At 9 A. M. Marvellous Merchandising at Wash Goods Section Monday—40 to 46 ins. wide imported dress fabrics which were \$1.15 and \$2, at 59c yard.

6 1/2 inch Moire Ribbon at 45c a yard. Many new fancies to show you. We make bows, sashes and girdles.

We try to avoid imperfect merchandise. We found in our stock a few dozen of Poroknit Union Suits FOR MEN, slightly imperfect; maker says sell them. The perfect sells at \$1.00, Monday all in this lot at 50c.

A Very Serviceable Umbrella, with fancy and plain handles, for men and women, on sale Monday, all day, at \$1.00 each.

For Monday Only. Any box of imported foreign mail stationery for 39c—worth up to \$1 and \$1.25. Just for a day.

Basement Bargain No. 2—Rattine Crepe, advertised extensively as "new cloth." Plain and broaded, most colors. Broad wafer 35c, plains were 25c, Monday at 15c.

An excellent Knit Vest for women—Monday at 19c—usually a leader at 25c.

ONE AND TWO-PIECE DRESSES FOR \$5.00. Man tailored—for the making only.

FOR LAWN FETES—We will place on sale Monday a lot of Jap lanterns (some beauties) 5c and 10c each.

As we prepare the copy for the newspapers managers of Suit Section and Undermuslin Dept. are busy as bees—too busy to furnish us details for Monday's offerings. FAIL NOT, at your cost, to visit these sections on Monday. Great values by way of celebration.

Special opportunity will be furnished the Teachers of our Public Schools to get an extra go-away Skirt or Dress made to measure, from materials purchased at our Woolen Dress Goods or Wash Goods Sections. Fit guaranteed. New models to select from. JUST 3 DAYS ONLY. SKIRTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR \$1.00.

All day at the Silk Section. Big lot of Wash Silks formerly 85c—all colors, in messalines, formerly 85c and \$1.00, at 55c per yard. These are wonderful silk values which you should get your share of.

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WOULD LAY TAX ON LAND

Bigelow Points Out How Omaha Might Have Made Large Sum.

USES LOTS AS ILLUSTRATION

Contents that Making Site Values Bear Burden of Taxation Would Have Brought Revenue to the City.

"If the city of Omaha had given away the lots on which the Board of Trade building now stands, instead of selling it in 1881 for \$15,000 as it did, and had made only the one condition that the man to whom the city gave it, pay 5 per cent to the city annually on the value of the site, Omaha would have been far better off," said Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, lecturing on the single tax at the American theater last night.

Omaha would today be getting \$30,000 annually as revenue from that site which it would have given away, instead of getting the \$15,000 in 1881 for a lot which has passed out of its hands forever.

Mr. Bigelow pointed out that the value of the Board of Trade building site now, based on the value of the site across the street where the Myer & Dillon drug store is located, is about \$60,000. "That means," he asserted, "that the city gets something like \$6,000 in taxes out of the site annually. But if it had given the lot away in 1881, instead of selling it for \$15,000, and had only asked that the owner pay 5 per cent annually on the value, it could be getting \$30,000 annually."

More Revenue and No Tax. "Furthermore, if Omaha had that same year begun to exempt improvements and had placed taxes on site values, it could today have more revenue than it has and the buildings, industries and improvements could be entirely tax free."

Mr. Bigelow spoke of the budget required to annually run the city of New York. He pointed out that it takes more money to run New York City than it does to run the government of Canada and that there is enough left besides to run the government of New Zealand. Then he proceeded to say that the increase in land value in New York City annually, due to the increase in population which increases the demand for the land, is enough to furnish all the revenue New York expends and would leave all improvements and even land itself entirely free of taxation.

"This system is not in effect," he continued, "and instead of this increase in land values flowing into the municipal coffers of New York City, it is flowing into the hands of big land holders who are fattening on it without doing anything for the city."

The most desirable furnished rooms are advertised in The Bee. Get a nice cool room for the summer.

Unsuspected Prescription. Mr. Norton was a very patient man and a long-suffering one. Mrs. Norton provided a continuous flow of conversation and was known as a chatter. Finally the nerves of the poor man gave way, and the physician was called.

"He must have complete rest and undisturbed sleep," said the doctor, as he looked thoughtfully at the woman. "I will send up some sleeping powders which must be used exactly as written on the box. Will you promise to do this, madam, or must I order him to the hospital?"

"Indeed, I promise," cried Mr. Norton, cheerfully. "I will give them just as you direct, doctor."

When the box came from the drug-street the label read: "Sleeping powders to be taken night and morning—by Mrs. Norton."—National Monthly.

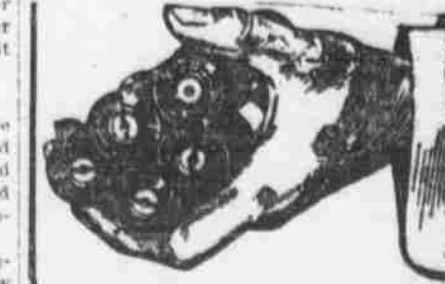


KODAK

THE pictures taken today on your vacation or wedding trip will be a source of pleasure to the future generation. Don't you wish you had a set of pictures of your last vacation?

All styles of Kodaks and Cameras, new and slightly used

\$1.00 and up



Bring us your films and plates for development.

Our Finishing Department is on our premises and operated under our direct supervision.

We know how to Develop your Films to get the Best Results from each exposure.

We guarantee to deliver work when promised or make no charge.

The Robert Dempster Co. (BARTMAN KODAK CO.) 1813 FARNAM ST. 808 SO. 15TH ST.

Advertisement for Metz Beer, featuring the Metz logo and text: "IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND MOST DELICIOUS. Metz BEER THE OLD RELIABLE."

Numerous Reasons Why You Should Go To Thos. Kilpatrick & Co. on Monday, June 15th

First, and quite important, you will have an opportunity to show your approval of the new hours of labor inaugurated in your store.

From June 15th until Sept. 1st store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M. each week day—except Saturday. OMAHA has outgrown its swaddling clothes and is now a city. Help by trading (within the hours specified) to make this action unanimous.

The best stores in metropolitan cities everywhere are showing consideration for their employes and shortening the hours of labor especially during the summer months. Use your influence in the same direction and help the good work along.

It is fitting, perhaps, that this event should be celebrated and so we will conduct a SERIES OF SPECIAL SALES MONDAY.

Table listing special sales for Monday, June 15th. Items include Linen Initial Towels (19c), Japanese Toweling (59c), Large Bath Towels (19c), Bed Spreads (\$1.98), 8-4 Table Cloths (\$1.98), 1/2 Naps to match (\$2.98), and Fancy Terry Cloth (98c).

AT THE WHITE GOODS SECTION—A VERY SPECIAL LOT OF CREPE SUITING AT 10c instead of 25c Yd. Basement Bargain No. 1—Silk striped Towels, all the leading shades, at 10c instead of 25c.

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Thomas Kilpatrick & Co. logo and address information.