

THE HAMILTON TIMES

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

OBSTRUCTION.

While Foster, Borden, Taylor and others of the Ottawa obstructionists seek to evade blame for delaying the passage of the estimates, thus keeping the public servants out of their wages, the Ottawa Citizen boasts of their success in killing time and hampering the business of Parliament, and asks credit for them for allowing any business to be transacted as long as a measure to which the Opposition takes exception is not withdrawn. This organ of the obstructionists says: "The Opposition were more generous than the Government in connection with the voting of supplies, for while the obnoxious Franchise bill is still kept to the fore and should really block business until it is disposed of, the Opposition waived the advantage which they might have exercised and assisted in putting through the more necessary estimates." This is a free avowal of the obstruction policy which Whip Taylor announced a few days ago, in words the equivalent of "If you seek to pass any measures that we object to, we will by obstruction deliberate and organized tie up the work of Parliament and demoralize the public service."

IS LORD MILNER A TRAITOR?

Some Canadian papers with extraordinary pretension to loyalty have taken strong exception to the New York Canadian Club dinner, in which he declared that Canada must eventually exchange the position of a colony for that of an ally, that by a process of development Canada must assume the responsibilities of an independent nation. If these supraloyal organs had the power, Justice Longley would have been treated to a divorce between his head and shoulders.

But Justice Longley holds his views in fairly good company. No less an authority than Lord Milner, the noted Imperialist, taking precisely the same ground in an article contributed to The Standard of Empire, the new organ of Empire sentiment just launched. Lord Milner expresses his belief that the process of familiarizing the majority of men of the British nations with the true Empire idea is one that will take time. He even thinks that "Imperialism" as too many view it, has done harm. Let us quote:

The word "Empire" has in some respects an unfortunate effect. It, no doubt, fairly describes the position as between the United Kingdom and subject countries such as India or our Central African possessions. But for the relations existing between the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies it is a misnomer, and with the ideas associated with it, a very unfortunate misnomer. No doubt in this country have long ceased to think of the great British Dominions beyond the sea as subject to the United Kingdom, or to expect or desire them to subordinate their own interests to those of the Mother-country. Modern Imperialists cherish a very different ideal. But in the younger communities this is not always recognized. Witness the unprofitable discussion which breaks out from time to time, especially in Canada, over the question of "loyalty" to the Mother-country. Rightly regarded, there is just as much, or as little, reason for Great Britain to be loyal to Canada as for Canada to be loyal to Great Britain. What matters, from the point of view of the wider patriotism, is that they should both be loyal to the larger body politic of which they are both members. True, that greater State has as yet but a shadowy existence. It possesses no common institutions, except the Crown—certainly a momentous exception, and one which alone renders the growth of other institutions possible.

But his lordship does not stop at this. He is more candid and outspoken in his presentation of the case from that point of view than even Justice Longley was. Hear him again:

One thing alone is certain. It is only on these lines, on the lines of the greatest individual development of the several States, and their coalescence, as fully developed units, into a greater Union, that the Empire can continue to exist at all. The failure of past attempts at Imperial organization is due to our imperfect grasp of the idea of the wider patriotism. In practice we are always slipping back to the antiquated conception of the Mother-country as the centre of a political system with the younger States revolving round it as satellites. Against that conception the growing pride and sense of independence of the younger States revolt. That revolt is sometimes falsely regarded as evidence of a desire for separation. But the two things are not really identical. Indeed, it may be said that the development of a spirit of independence and self-reliance in the several States is a necessary stage in the evolution of a new form of union. No doubt it is possible that the process may be interrupted, the independence of the parts achieved, and the new union never attained. But that, though an ever present danger, is not the inevitable end. Side by side with the growing spirit of local independence there is a growth of what can best be described as a strong family feeling, a sense of kinship among nations—drawn together in a large measure by community of race, and in a still greater degree by similar life of social and political ideals—a sense of the necessity of cohesion in order to resist the impact of alien influences. That a greater future lies before the several States as one Body Politic than as a number of separate units, must be obvious to every one.

If Justice Longley's speech, so much criticized, was unpatriotic, Lord Milner's article is rank treason. And he is a Briton whose loyalty to the Empire none dare impeach. Canada is growing rapidly, her population is increasing by millions. In the nature of things, she will, in the near future, dwarf the parent land. She is now self-governing but British. Why should she not remain British—British in sentiment, in the principles of liberty and progress—a great State in the Empire-bund of British nations? It is too early to say that some organic system of Empire govern-

ment of the various British States throughout the world is impossible consistently with the autonomous self-government of each. But if such be ever arrived at, it will be by gradual development, not by any haphazard, hard-and-fast political agreement. Meanwhile the sisterhood of sovereign states in one great British bund, toward which Justice Longley and Lord Milner look, is no mean ideal.

In fairness to Justice Longley it should be stated that the New York yellow press have grossly misrepresented the sentiments to which he gave utterance at the New York Canadian Club dinner. Instead of advocating separation from the Empire, Justice Longley's speech was an intensely loyal and hopelessly Imperial utterance, with which Rt. Hon. Mr. Bryce heartily agreed, and to which, far from taking exception to, he gave cordial approval. Justice Longley, in his speech, took exactly the view of Lord Milner, that Canada has passed the "colony" stage, and that her future will be that of a great sister state of the allied nations, free and self-governing, which go to make up the great and world-wide Empire of Greater Britain. This view Justice Longley shares in common with a growing number of the far-sighted and patriotic statesmen of the British race throughout the world.

KNIFE AND PISTOL CARRYING.

It is but too true, as Chief Justice Mulock very effectively points out illustrating by the case of the homicide resulting from a quarrel between armed Italians, for which crime Giuseppe Greco has been sentenced to death, that the means to commit crime frequently lead to it, when weapons not being handy, serious results would not follow.

The knife and pistol carrying habit is one that admits of no defence or extenuation in this country. Neither as individuals nor as organizations, can Canadians permit the law to be set aside and private vengeance to be established in its stead. In Canada the operation of the law is ample for the protection of all, and he who sets up to ignore it and substitute extra-legal methods of enforcing what he regards to be his rights, becomes at once an enemy of law-abiding society. Unfortunately, the weapon-carrying habit is not entirely confined to foreigners; too frequently men familiar with Anglo-Saxon institutions illegally carry lethal weapons. That is to be regretted, and the habit is to be reprobated and discouraged by all good citizens. But the newcomers of hot-blooded races, and of habits of society where respect for the institutions of the law has not exercised the same influence on the individual, are dangerously prone to crimes which are the result of a combination of too-ready weapons and unrestrained passion. That the recent murder was the outcome of such a combination has evidently been deeply impressed on Chief Justice Mulock. That His Lordship should take action by way of appealing to the countrymen of the parties to the recent tragedy shows that he feels that a campaign of education is likely to have good results. The judicial appeal for the discouragement of the weapon-carrying habit will not, we hope, be without effect. It will be an illuminating illustration of the fact that Canadian justice seeks the good of the men against whose illegal and dangerous habits it enforces the laws which are for the good of society at large. If the Chief Justice's advice is well received and acted upon, an appreciation of the kindly spirit which it manifests will result in excellent educational effects.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

From the Halifax Chronicle one obtains a sort of political biography of Mr. R. L. Borden, who draws the salary and occupies the nominal position of leader of the Opposition. From Mr. Borden's own speeches it is gathered that while in Kentville Mr. Borden was an active and energetic member of the Liberal party. He worked and voted for more than one Liberal candidate. As illustrating his attitude, we quote from his address to the leader of the Liberal party at that time:

We wish gratefully to acknowledge, in common with the great party whose principles we cherish, our high appreciation of your services as leader and especially your able advocacy of a fiscal policy which has been endorsed by the leading minds of the day and by virtue of which our mother country now enjoys a grand pre-eminence among the nations. To the Hon. Mr. Laurier also we extend a hearty welcome as an able and consistent advocate of those Liberal principles held in common by the English and French-speaking races of our country.

After coming to Halifax, Mr. Borden joined a political club whose objects were thus set forth:

The aims of this society shall be the propagation of Liberal sentiments and the advancement of Liberal principles throughout this city, and the Province at large, and to work, so far as is compatible with the interests of the country, in union with the Liberal party in Canada.

Shortly afterwards, however, he entered a law firm of which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was a junior partner, and which acted as agent of the Minister of Justice in Nova Scotia. It showed the true Tupper ability to profit by its connections, and its nine years' record before 1896 testifies to the advantages of having a friend at court. Look at the record of its spoils, as shown by the Blue Book:

1888 \$7,652 24
1889 11,929 61
1890 10,110 61
1891 8,297 88
1892 6,722 62
1893 4,855 70
1894 10,602 76
1895 11,067 95
1896-6 8,146 47
Total \$78,787 00

Those years of fatness seem to have

led Mr. Borden to lose interest in the Liberal cause. Moreover, in 1893, the Tory lawyers of Halifax, who had suspected him of leaning toward Liberalism, complained to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, then Minister of Justice, that Mr. Borden was getting all the Government pay, or "grat," as he would now express it, and not assisting the party at all. Mr. Borden had now got his feet into the trough, and he liked the flavor of the swill, hence, in 1894, we find him publicly identifying himself with the party that distributed so many good things among its friends, by appearing on a public platform at a Tory meeting. This was, mark you, just two years before the people rose in their might and threw the entire aggregation, neck and heels, into outer darkness. Mr. Borden blundered in his time of apostasy. In 1906, when the Tories of Halifax were in desperate straits for a candidate they asked Mr. Borden to represent them. He accepted, and since then, has had the felicity, or otherwise, to lead the rump of Conservatism—or, at least, as much as Mr. Foster, Mr. Bennett and the gang will allow him to do toward leading it. That he does not like his job, is only too manifest, but having made his first capital blunder, perhaps, Mr. Borden thinks that, like a thrifty man, the wisest thing he can do is to hang on to his \$9,500 salary and take what enjoyment he can out of seeing Foster jealously writhing and seeking to still further wreck the party, and ruin its future beyond repair.

And the cost of operating the transformer station will be practically nothing. (Mr. John Patterson) calculates the cost of operation and the cost of maintenance together at \$9,875.—Herald.

The Hydro-Electric Commission estimated the annual cost of the transformer station (not for distribution to customers, of course) at \$24,066, \$19,722, and \$14,421, according to its capacity. And the cost per horse-power for transforming increases with the smaller quantity of power taken.

The Power Monopoly organ still continues to prattle about the Hydro scheme securing us "competition" and "cheap power." And yet a part of the contract forbids competition, enforces absolute monopoly for 30 years, and the best the city can get is an unguaranteed estimate or guess as to what the power will cost (we to take all risks and pay whatever the bill may be), it being at least 10 per cent. more than we are offered power for now ready for delivery! What is the Herald's bunco game that is served by such an abuse of English words?

Another quite serious mistake Mr. Patterson has made is in reckoning that the price which the city would have to pay for 1,500 h.p. is \$26,250. This sum is obtained simply by multiplying 1,500 by \$17.50. But the price of power will not be \$17.50, but \$17.10, and the city will not pay for 1,500 h.p., but for only three-fourths of that quantity. So that the amount of the city's annual power bill would not be \$26,250, as Mr. Patterson says, but \$19,237.50.—Hamilton Herald.

There are here two important misstatements of the facts. Mr. Patterson's statement is correct. If we contract for 1,500 horse-power and use it, we must pay for that amount; and the contract estimate is stated in the schedule at \$17.50 per horse-power. If we contract for 1,500 horse-power and do not use one, we must still pay for three-fourths of the amount, or 1,125 horse-power (see clause (g), Sec. 2). Also, if we ordinarily use a given amount of current, say 800 horse-power, and for twenty minutes of a month we run up to a higher consumption of current, say 1,200 horse-power, we shall be obliged to pay for 1,200 horse-power for the entire month. It is well that the public should know the facts and not be deceived.

According to the Herald the alderman who votes to lay the entire power matter in detail before the ratepayers and to allow them to choose is "a Cataract alderman." What would it designate the man who would stifle the voice of the ratepayer and betray him into a blind contract to his great disadvantage for ends other than the public good?

"Bucking the tiger" in the bucket shops is quite thrilling, no doubt; but it might be made more so by buying tips from the bucket shop fellow's hired man. He would be so disinterested, of course! The aldermen might think of this when they go to employ an electrical expert to help them to understand these power offers. Get an outsider, not the hired man of either the Hydro or Cataract people.

Ald. Sweeney, Ald. Clark, Ald. Allan and the others against whom so much abuse is aimed by the power monopoly organ, need have no fear of the monopoly organ's threat that the people will ensure them by consulting the ratepayers whom they serve. Their vote of Tuesday night on the power matter may anger the interests which would betray the city, but it will win them popular favor.

"Left to the Ratepayers" is the heading given by the Herald to its comment upon the action of the Council on the power question last night. It expresses the situation exactly. The action was a safe and wise one. Then why the stream of abuse of the aldermen who voted that the Council trust the people, and sent the question on to be decided by them, with the full statement of facts

before them? The people like that kind of aldermen. The only carpers at the Council's action are to be found among those who had some other interest to serve than that of the great public.

If the people, after obtaining full information on the subject, vote to assume the debt, liability and risk, and submit to the monopoly and other restrictions of the Hydro contract when cheaper power, with no debt, liability, monopoly, or risk attached, is offered ready at hand, that is their affair. The out-voted minority may not like it, but it must submit. We're ready to trust the people.

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believing that the same party will win a Dominion election, nor is the winning of a Dominion election any basis for the hope of a Provincial victory. The history of Ontario points exactly the opposite moral. It shows that the electors prefer not to put all their eggs into one basket.

Collins Defeated Thompson.

(Dundas Banner.)

Another strong element in his defeat, no doubt, was the fact that the Independent-Conservative candidate, Mr. Collins, accepted Mr. Thompson's invitation extended to both candidates to be present at his meetings. As the Conservative candidate did not accept the invitation, but chose to have independent meetings, and as Mr. Thompson and Mr. Collins were together at his meetings, partners in a scheme to defeat Mr. Wilson had a decided effect against Mr. Thompson.

Downey Vindictive.

(Guelph Mercury.)

The first man to complain about a victorious opponent not knowing when to stop would be Mr. J. P. Downey, M. P. Yet that gentleman showed just how devoid of generosity he is, when, on Monday night, he indulged in recriminations aimed at this paper, and accused it of having misrepresented him in the campaign. It would appear that Mr. Downey has been more considerably treated by political opponents in the past than his vindictive disposition justifies.

Here's to Mr. MacKay.

(Kingston Whig.)

Mr. MacKay, the young leader of the liberals in Ontario, has reason to be disappointed, but not cast down over the result of the provincial elections. Meanwhile Mr. MacKay can grow in power. He is a young man whom Hon. Mr. Graham claims the credit of discovering while on a missionary journey in the northern country. As a lawyer of large practice he impressed Mr. Graham with his remarkable mental endowments. He possessed the qualities that make for success, and when later a commissioner of crown lands was wanted in the Ross government, the call went to MacKay.

Empire Day and Victoria Day.

(Canada.)

Some confusion seems to exist, especially in the minds of people in the Old Country, as to Empire Day and Victoria Day. Victoria Day, the birthday of Queen Victoria, has been kept in Canada as a bank holiday for many years, the birthday of the reigning sovereign being a statutory holiday. When the King came to the throne on his birthday falls in November, it was decided to keep May 24 as the holiday still and the day became known as Victoria Day. Empire Day is of more recent origin. The first resolution for an Empire Day observance was passed by the Hamilton (Ontario) School Board on December 2, 1897, on the suggestion of Mrs. Clementine Fessenden of that city; and the first observance took place on May 22, 1899. As May 24 was already a public holiday, when the children would necessarily be away from school, it was decided that Empire Day should be celebrated in Canada on the last school day before May 24. The Empire Day, then, by the way, was adopted in England in 1899, at the instance of Lord Meath, who wrote to the Times suggesting that the Canadian idea should be adopted in the British Isles. Since 1904, May 24 has been observed as Empire Day in the British Isles, and in other dominions and colonies than Canada, and in India.

AN ANCIENT SHIP.

Klondike Miner Brings Word of a Strange Craft.

Seattle, Wash., June 10.—Practical confirmation of a weird story growing out of the earlier days of the Klondike gold stampede, of the finding of the hull of a ship high upon the hills within the Arctic circle, is furnished by N. J. Brown, a well-known miner, just arrived at Dawson. Brown located the strange craft, which, he says, is still in a fair state of preservation, on a hillside overlooking a chain of lakes from 40 to 50 miles from the head of the Chanderlar River and possibly 200 miles from the Arctic circle.

Brown says the big structure has crude doors and windows in the upper works similar to those of a ship, and bears letters or hieroglyphics which baffled translation by those who have seen it, Russians and natives alike.

The Only Way.

White—What a strange looking face you have on your watch! It has figures for only eleven hours.

Green—I had to have it made that way. The watch was losing an hour every half day, and the watchmaker said it was impossible to adjust it to go any faster.—Judge.

Somehow or other the man who sells his vote is always considered more corrupt than the man who buys it.

Gold Medal Flour Per Bag \$2.40
Lily White Flour Per Bag \$2.25

200 bags of each, fresh from the mill to-day, and going out Friday, Saturday and Monday only at this special cut price. Gold Medal, per bag, \$2.40; half bag, \$1.20; quarter bag, 60c. Lily White, per bag, \$2.25; per half bag, \$1.13; per quarter bag, 57c.

3 Lbs. Mooney's Soda Biscuits 19c

We are selling them, lots of them, regularly at 25c per box, but we started out this week to give extra exceptional values. Flour is one of them. This is another, and you will find more of them further down the list. There are just ten cases of these Sodas. They are fresh and light and crisp, and they go while they last, 19c per box.

Canadian Strawberries

Promise to be an exceptionally heavy crop, and of course you will preserve some, and will want Sugar. We don't want to prophesy, but conditions seem to indicate higher prices for Sugar. Then why not buy now? Best Granulated Sugar, 100-lb. bag, \$5.05; 19 lbs. for \$1.00; 9½ lbs. for 50c. Bright Yellow Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1.00; 10 lbs. for 50c; 5 lbs. for 25c.

Choicest Creamery Butter Per Lb. 23c

Also 1,000 lbs. Fresh Dairy Butter to go this week at 20c per lb. Strictly Fresh Eggs, per dozen 20c; Prime New Cheese, per lb. 14c; Paragon Cream Cheese, regular 10c pot, for 8c; regular 25c pot for 17c; best Pure Lard, per lb. 15c.

4 Cans Corn 25c

Farmers' Brand Canned Corn, bought to sell 3 tins 25c, and has been sold at that price, with perfect satisfaction; 100 cases going this week at 7c tin, 4 tins 25c; Canned Tomatoes, Farmers' or Quaker, 3 tins 25c; Quaker Sugar Peas, 2 tins 15c; Aylmer Faultless Peas, 3 tins 25c; Refugee Beans, 3 tins 25c; Blood Beets, 3 tins 25c; Blueberries, 3 tins 25c; Pumpkin, 4 tins 25c; Raspberries, Strawberries, Peaches or Pitted Cherries, 15c per tin, worth 25c; Lombard Plums, per tin 10c; Sliced Apples, 2 tins 25c. If you were posted on costs you would know that these are practically giveaway prices.

Upton's Marmalade, jar 10c
Grape Fruit Marmalade, 2 jars 25c
Wagstaff's Marmalade, jar 15c
Pure Gold Quick Tapioca, 3 pkg. 25c
Pure Gold Quick Custard, 3 pkg. 25c
Pure Gold Quick Chocolate, 3 pkg. 25c
Pure Gold Salad Dressing, 3 pkg. 25c
Featherstir Coconut, lb. 20c
Unsweetened Chocolate Cake 10c
Keystone Pickles, mixed, per btl. 10c
Keystone Pickles, chow, per btl. 10c
Sweet Pickles, regular 30c btl. 15c
Sweet Pickles, per quart 20c
Vernon Catsup, per tin 7c
Peacock Catsup, per lg. bottle 10c
Alliance Catsup, large bottle 15c
Tartan Syrup, tin 12c
Goldenette Syrup, 2 tins 25c
Orro Syrup, per tin 15c
Diamond Maple Syrup, tin 25c
5 lb. pails jam, 40c
2 lb. pails jam, 17c
Canadian Sardines, 6 tins 25c
Sourvenir Sardines, tin 10c
King Oscar Sardines, 2 tins 25c
Mephisto Lobsters, tin 20c
Golden Rio Coffee, per lb. 15c
Our Own Blend Coffee, lb. 25c
Java and Mocha Coffee, lb. 40c
Barrington Hall Coffee, lb. 40c
Lipton's Coffee, lb. 40c
Cowan's Soluble Cocoa, lb. 25c
Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, tin 10c
Lowmyer's Cocoa, tin 10c and 25c
Baker's Cocoa, tin 25c
Pyramid Tea, regular 50c lb., for 40c
Lipton's Tea, per lb. 25, 30 and 40c
Our Own Blend Tea, lb. 25 and 40c
Batger's Lime Juice Cordial, pint btl. 20c
Batger's Lime Juice Cordial, qt. btl. 35c
Lyle's Raspberry Vinegar, btl. 15c
Sovereign Raspberry Vinegar, btl. 25c
Postum Cereal, pkg. 15 and 25c
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 pkgs. 25c
Triscuit, 2 pkgs. 40c
Alliance Jelly Powders, 3 pkgs. 25c
Lipton's Jelly Tablets, 3 pkgs. 25c
Choice Dates, 4 pkgs. 25c
Largest California Prunes, 2 lbs. 25c
Smaller Prunes, 4 lbs. 25c
Cooking Figs, 5 lbs. 25c

Cuban Pineapples

Positively the last time this season. Just 15 cases, 15c size going 13c, 2 for 25c, \$1.30 per doz.

Delaware Potatoes, per bag \$1.25 bushel 90c, peck 25c
Bermuda Onions, per lb. 7c, 4 lbs. 25c
Cucumbers, each 5c
Naval Oranges, jumbo size, 5c each, doz. 50c
Finest Messina Lemons, per doz. 12c

Biscuits

Vanilla Bars, Peanut Cookies, Lemon Wafers, Raisin Cakes, Sugar Bites, Lemon Snaps, Campaign, all particularly nice, per lb. 10c; Chocolate Fingers 15c, worth 25c; Venetian Wafers, Duchess, Arrowroots, Cream Sandwich, per lb. 15c.

Hams and Roll Shoulder

Choicest small lean hams, per lb. whole 14½c; by the ½ ham, 15c; roll shoulder, per lb. by the piece, 12c; roast beef, 2 lb. tin 25c; 1 lb. tin 15c; corned beef, 2 lb. tin 25c; 1 lb. tin 15c; Davies' potted meats, 10c tin for 5c; 3c tin for 3c.

Soaps, Etc.

Surprise, Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Comfort, Richard's Pure, Victor, Quick Naps, all 6 for 25c; Alliance soap, 8 for 25c; Shell Castile, big bar, 25c; Fairy soap, 6 for 25c; tar soap, big cake, 6 for 25c; Harvey's Powdered Ammonia, 3 pkgs. 25c; Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 pkgs., 25c.

115 John Street South.
Cor. Emerald and Wilson,
Cor. James and Macanlay,
Cor. Queen and Hunter,
Cor. York and Caroline.

CARROLL'S FIVE STORES

115 John Street South.
Cor. Emerald and Wilson,
Cor. James and Macanlay,
Cor. Queen and Hunter,
Cor. York and Caroline.

New Shoes

We have just received another shipment of New Shoes for mid-summer wear. Two lots are Women's Tan Oxfords. American make, price \$3.00 and \$3.50. Our stock is again nicely assorted in Tan, Patent and Vici Kid. We are doing a very large Oxford trade because we have the kind of Shoes the people want, and at reasonable prices.

PUMPS.—The rush is now on for Pumps. We are selling lots of them in Tan, Patent and Gun Metal. They make an ideal summer shoe.

MEN'S OXFORDS.—We have a choice stock of Men's Oxfords in Patent, Gun Metal, Vici Kid and Tan. We are having a big sale on Men's patent lines at \$3.50. They are genuine patent colt, and Goodyear welt soles. See styles in window.

HIGH STANDARD.—We have raised the standard of shoe values; but this new standard is not met elsewhere. The race for style in shoes has developed nothing to equal our shoes; and they fit and wear well because they are Climie shoes.

BAREFOOT SANDALS.—Last week the demand started for Barefoot Sandals. At present we have a big assortment of them, but there will be a big demand this season, and it will come on with a rush. YOU had better buy NOW. Prices from 75c up.

LITTLE BUT NEEDFUL.—We keep a full assortment