

DOCTORS SWEAR POSITIVELY MARY ARCHER WAS INSANE

Defense Begins Strong in Archer vs. Sacred Heart.

Prosecution Closed Its Case by Calling Bishop McEvay.

Probable That the Case Will Be Concluded Today—The Evidence of Several Witnesses.

The case of Archer vs. Sacred Heart is dragging on at the fall assizes before Sir John Boyd, chancellor. This morning the evidence was taken of a number of the sisters of the Sacred Heart convent, of this city. The burden of the evidence was that the plaintiff acted in many ways that would lead to the belief that she was insane. Though nothing conclusive was brought out as to whether Miss Archer was responsible for the fires or for the other mischief, there was much circumstantial evidence given in this respect.

It was 3:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the mother superior of the witness box, having been on the stand almost nine hours. The balance of her evidence as given after the paper went to press yesterday was as follows:

Witness was asked in regard to the money that she had sent to Montreal, and had ordered not to be paid, and admitted that she thought if she, Miss Archer, had the money in her hands she would not have released it. The clothing that the plaintiff had been ordered to put on at the asylum was fit for any ordinary person, and she had been bought at Smallman & Ingram's, of this city. Other clothing had also been bought and taken with her in her trunk. The reason that this was the usual custom, and that she (Miss Archer) would not travel alone, was not a member of their church, and she had not made any request to have Dr. Jetté make an examination.

The mother superior also denied asking the plaintiff about her previous history, and repeated her story of the act of Miss Archer running excitedly to her room on one occasion and telling her that her hands had been scratched by the devil. The plaintiff had at that time said that whoever was doing those things might cut the mother superior's throat. The mother superior said that she never meddled with the matters of communion; that was a matter for the woman's confessor.

Witness told the solicitor for the plaintiff the modus operandi of getting permission to take the last vow. The mother superior selected eight sisters to make a report. Two or three were taken from each house in which personal knowledge of the candidate was known. As to Sister Kinsella, who the plaintiff claimed had asked the mother superior to ask plaintiff not to mention the fact that she, Sister Kinsella, had a sister, a lay sister, in the United States, witness stated that she had asked plaintiff not to mention the fact, though she did not put her under the vow of obedience, as plaintiff had claimed. The witness, however, did not know any reason why Sister Kinsella should make such a request, and denied that the work of the Choir Religious was any more desirable than that of the lay sisters.

BISHOP MCEVAY.
His Lordship Bishop McEvay, of London, was then sworn. Examined by Mr. Betts, he said he had an ecclesiastical connection with the society. He admitted sending a message "to send that woman away," but he said that it was after the doctors had certified plaintiff should be sent to an asylum. He had been kept informed of the trouble at the convent and had advised sending the plaintiff to an asylum.

"It would have been an unfortunate thing to send that message before the doctors passed an opinion," asked Mr. Betts.
"Yes, but I knew the doctors had certified she was insane."

Before the next witness called, the chancellor intimated that the question of wages would at least not be considered. If Miss Archer was rightfully dismissed, the question of wages would be a matter of course, and if she was not, it would be a matter of course.

Many Helpless With Paralysis

Who Could Now Be Well Had They But Known of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

We do not claim that every one who is paralyzed can be cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for many are beyond the reach of any medical treatment and must remain helpless their days.

It is rather to those who are only partially paralyzed and who are slowly but surely developing the symptoms which indicate the approach of such ailments that we would suggest the advisability of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure for diseases of the nerves.

When you find yourself lying awake nights, suffer from indigestion and headache, feel drowsy after meals and losing energy, ambition and courage, it is time to pay attention to the nerves. You may find yourself irritable at times, worried over little things, unable to concentrate the mind, forgetful and absent-minded, disheartened and discouraged. Better give some attention to the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not cause by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep, but it does not do the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature in supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it. Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new, firm flesh and muscular tissue are being added to the body. 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

wrongfully dismissed it could only be made good by the payment of the past wages. He entered into without any thought of remuneration. He said that it was desirable to get all the evidence in the case possibly before some of it might not be allowed. Mr. E. Lamotte, advocate of Montreal, was the first witness called by the defense. He told about getting the check for \$300 and being instructed to pay it to Miss Archer in her signifying the release, but he denied using any means to urge her to sign the release. On the contrary he had told her that she would be signing away her rights she had to further claims, and she had therefore left his office on the first occasion, but had returned ready to sign the release. He did not remember being asked for money, as the plaintiff had stated. He remembered telling her that she had been satisfied with the asylum, for he had been solicitor for 23 years for the institution and knew what a good place it was. He laughed when asked if he were a patient there, as the plaintiff had claimed he had told her. Mr. Betts was careful to point out the witness the law regarding undue influences being used to get a person to make a settlement, but witness did not consider that the plaintiff had been overreached. As to his fees for his part in the transaction, witness denied getting anything.

PLAINTIFF'S SANITY.
Dr. Edmund Bourque was the next witness. He is the medical superintendent of the Longue Pointe Asylum and being French he had considerable trouble in understanding the questions put to him and in explaining himself. When the plaintiff was admitted to the asylum he was absent, his assistant explained the woman. When he came there he had examined her and found her calm and reasonable. The form of insanity that he had, according to what had been told him, was that of a person who is suffering from hallucinations and delusions, the effect in such cases being to destroy property, set fire to places and commit homicide, and he described a similar case that came under his notice a few years ago. The letter of the plaintiff written while in the asylum to the mother superior was read to him and he expressed the opinion that it showed insanity. The form of insanity she had was to make her secretive. He admitted her asking him for money when he was in the office, but he did not want to see her start out on her journey, and he intended to keep her in the asylum. He took her to the Notre Dame Hospital, where the sister took her in without any hesitation, and he thought it was all right. Witness had said that he was a friend of the society, but he also was a friend of Miss Archer. He emphatically denied that he had said that she could go home. To Mr. Betts he said that he had not seen her since she had been admitted to the asylum, and after some questioning he admitted that the Cure of Ars, who had been mentioned in his writings, but it was also brought out that the Cure of Ars lived in 1788. The lawyers tried to get him to admit his ideas of a personal demon, but with his imperfect knowledge of English and the apparent irrelevancy of the question, the chancellor excused him.

PLAINTIFF WAS INSANE.
Dr. Waugh was then called. He was accustomed to examining people for insanity and he had been called, he said, to examine Miss Archer. He was satisfied she was not sane and was suffering from hallucinations and delusions. These symptoms Mr. Betts tried to get the witness to attribute to hysteria, which witness said there was a very undefined difference with insanity, but he would not say that this might be a case of hysteria. On the contrary he became emphatically that it was a case of insanity and he had examined the plaintiff on two occasions. He had been kept informed of the trouble at the convent and had advised sending the plaintiff to an asylum.

"It would have been an unfortunate thing to send that message before the doctors passed an opinion," asked Mr. Betts.
"Yes, but I knew the doctors had certified she was insane."

Before the next witness called, the chancellor intimated that the question of wages would at least not be considered. If Miss Archer was rightfully dismissed, the question of wages would be a matter of course, and if she was not, it would be a matter of course.

Many Helpless With Paralysis

Who Could Now Be Well Had They But Known of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

We do not claim that every one who is paralyzed can be cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for many are beyond the reach of any medical treatment and must remain helpless their days.

It is rather to those who are only partially paralyzed and who are slowly but surely developing the symptoms which indicate the approach of such ailments that we would suggest the advisability of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure for diseases of the nerves.

When you find yourself lying awake nights, suffer from indigestion and headache, feel drowsy after meals and losing energy, ambition and courage, it is time to pay attention to the nerves. You may find yourself irritable at times, worried over little things, unable to concentrate the mind, forgetful and absent-minded, disheartened and discouraged. Better give some attention to the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not cause by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep, but it does not do the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature in supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it. Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new, firm flesh and muscular tissue are being added to the body. 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

FRIDAY MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS

Sister Eleanor Foster, who has been in the Sacred Heart convent for nineteen years, was the first witness called this morning, and testified to having known the plaintiff's strange actions, and to seeing her in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Sister Foster, examined by Mr. McKillop and cross-examined by Mr. Betts, testified to having seen the plaintiff in the fire in the dormitory on Corpus Christi. On that occasion a sister had whispered to witness about it, and Miss Archer, who was in the room, came over and asked if the dormitory was on fire, though the plaintiff could not have heard her speaking, of this witness was positive.

Bayley's 172-174 Dundas Street.

SPECIALS TOMORROW

It will pay you to look after these special values tomorrow:

Ladies' Silk-Spliced Cashmere Hose, very fine quality, full fashioned, seamless, silk-spliced heels and toes, regular 50c, tomorrow35c

Ladies' Handsome Wrappers, made full sizes, perfect fitting, beautiful designs, perfectly finished, and without ruffle finish, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, tomorrow90c

Ladies' Vests, fine warm quality, splendidly finished, regular 50c, tomorrow25c

Best qualities of Vests, worth 75c, tomorrow50c

Saxony Flannels, for waists or house dresses, worth 10c and 12 1/2c, tomorrow7 1/2c

Special lot of Table Linen Ends, lengths from 1 1/2 to 3 yards, at about half price50c

GOODFORM CORSETS

Sold at \$1.00 all over the American continent, tomorrow only50c

BAYLEY'S

"I did," interrupted the mother superior, who explained that she nodded to indicate to the witness to speak out. This was satisfactory and the incident closed.

Sister Shannon, during her cross-examination, swore that she did not suspect her ex-sister of being insane. She said plaintiff laughed like a madman. Sister Reilly, who had been called after Sister Archer was away, was never called to the stand to prevent her having access to the garden.

Mother Pauline Van Antwerp, who has been at the London house of the Sacred Heart Society, and who is assistant mother superior, gave her testimony. The first thing that witness had her attention drawn to was the tearing by the plaintiff of paper of her dress, which she was a disheveled, again, she burned her apron, which witness advised her to speak to the mother superior, and was told that she was too "screwed up about holy poverty." Witness thought this was strange, as she had many other things to say about the plaintiff, but she was not to speak of them.

The examination and cross-examination of Mother Van Antwerp continued until nearly 1 o'clock, but little new information was brought out. The new information was that the match in a bed after the mother superior had been told to look there for matches by the plaintiff, according to the mother superior's evidence.

Sister Looser had been in the Sacred Heart convent since 1891. She was on duty in the kitchen one day when Mary Archer went to the toilet room. Witness had been there before and after, but she did not see her. The woodwork was produced in court and identified by the witness. This occurred on the 28th of May.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
Madame Sophia Amyot was the first new witness called by the defense at this afternoon sitting of the court. She is the treasurer of the society, and testified to the society's having paid for Sister Archer's care at the Longue Pointe Asylum.

She said she was the last witness called in the evening, finishing his evidence shortly before 7 o'clock. He corroborated the testimony of the witness that it was a clear case of insanity and he had examined the plaintiff on two occasions. He had been kept informed of the trouble at the convent and had advised sending the plaintiff to an asylum.

"It would have been an unfortunate thing to send that message before the doctors passed an opinion," asked Mr. Betts.
"Yes, but I knew the doctors had certified she was insane."

Before the next witness called, the chancellor intimated that the question of wages would at least not be considered. If Miss Archer was rightfully dismissed, the question of wages would be a matter of course, and if she was not, it would be a matter of course.

Many Helpless With Paralysis

Who Could Now Be Well Had They But Known of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

We do not claim that every one who is paralyzed can be cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for many are beyond the reach of any medical treatment and must remain helpless their days.

It is rather to those who are only partially paralyzed and who are slowly but surely developing the symptoms which indicate the approach of such ailments that we would suggest the advisability of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure for diseases of the nerves.

When you find yourself lying awake nights, suffer from indigestion and headache, feel drowsy after meals and losing energy, ambition and courage, it is time to pay attention to the nerves. You may find yourself irritable at times, worried over little things, unable to concentrate the mind, forgetful and absent-minded, disheartened and discouraged. Better give some attention to the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not cause by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep, but it does not do the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature in supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it. Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new, firm flesh and muscular tissue are being added to the body. 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not cause by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep, but it does not do the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature in supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it. Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new, firm flesh and muscular tissue are being added to the body. 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not cause by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep, but it does not do the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature in supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it. Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not cause by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep, but it does not do the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature in supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it. Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

POOR "LO'S" TEEPEE THING OF THE PAST

Civilization Doing Away With the Red Man's Attributes.

Enoching civilization has done away with "Poor Lo's" most picturesque attributes, reducing him to a very ordinary and oftentimes unattractive specimen of his own kind.

Not only is the gorgeous garb of buckskin, topped off with a single-plumed war-bonnet, and the beautiful elk-tooth squaw-dress, whose price now rivals the costliest creations imported from Parisian dressmaking establishments, becoming rare in camp and on the trail, but along with the elk and the buffalo has gone the primitive home of the red man—the picturesque teepee of skins. In those rare instances where the teepee is still to be seen, it is found in the hands of the few Indians who remain in the West.

One Sam has obligingly built numbers of little two-roomed red houses on the outskirts of the Klondike, Comanche and Apache Indians, and tried to induce his stubborn red wards to dwell in them; but nine times out of ten the brick-dust colored government houses stand empty and forsaken, while the ward hard by looms up a couple of rods higher, and the full-blood's home is incomplete. Quite often the entrance to the teepee is made of a single pole, and the interior is a poor substitute for the now exceedingly valuable buffalo hides.

Enterprising teepee warriors were compelled to lay off their quiver and other warlike accoutrements, for peace was to dwell in their humble homes. The medicine idol of the camp hung on a pole at the rear of the medicine man's tent, and when a worshiper came to the teepee the medicine man's squaw came out and let him in, and great fishing in crescent-shaped buffalo skin sack, down to the level of the worshiper by the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top. The "wind flap" at the entrance was so arranged as to shut out the wind and rain, and to let the smoke find its way out through the small opening at the top.

GOING RIGHT THROUGH TO CARLING.

Keeping our prices away low on the most stylish garments has resulted in our winning the trade of many who have for years bought at other stores. Naturally, what we have we'll try to hold, and at the same time endeavor to get others into the habit of careful buying.

Our stylish Coats and Waists have caught the popular fancy. Nothing newer, nothing nicer, nothing better. Saving a dollar or two on a Coat is worth the trouble of coming to see the most stylish stock we have ever shown.

STYLISH COATS.

Ladies' Oxford Gray Frieze Cloth Box Back Coats, 32 inches long, trimmed with stitched broadcloth strappings, lined throughout, mercerized lining. Great value at only\$10.00

Ladies' Black Frieze Cloth Loose Back Coats, trimmed with cording, welt seams, velvet collar, new bell sleeve, mercerized lining. Rare value at\$9.00

Ladies' Oxford Gray Corset Coat, double-stitched seams and lined. The latest and most stylish Coat. Only\$10.00

Children's Low-Priced Reefers.

Of Heavy Frieze Cloth in fawn, navy and red, yoke back, fancy sleeve, double-breasted, all sizes, priced low. According to size\$2.00 to \$4.00

Fawn, navy and red Beaver Reefers, cape collar, fancy cuff, double-breasted, in all sizes. According to size\$3.00 to \$5.00

Children's Ulsters in navy, fawn and green heavy cloth, box back, double cape, turn-down collar and revers, in all sizes. According to size\$3.00 to \$5.00

After we have convinced you of our Stylish Values we want you to tell your friends.