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# WILL NOMINATE ROOSEVELT LEADER OF PROGRESSIVES IN AN AFTER-CONVENTION

### Unless Contested Delegates Are Ousted, Insurgents Will Launch New Party, Says Colonel, Provided Public Give Support— Roosevelt Men Claim Nomination Will Be Regular One.

CHICAGO, June 20.—(Can. Press.)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt to-night indicated that under certain conditions he might withdraw from the Republican party to take the lead in the formation of a new party.

"If the people want a progressive party, I'll be in it," he said.

Some of the colonel's supporters urged their associates to-night to precipitate the crisis in the Republican national convention at the earliest opportunity to-morrow. More conservative counsel prevailed, and it was determined that there should be no break from the regular convention. It was the plan of the Roosevelt delegates to-night to make their last stand on the credentials committee. If the 78 delegates claimed by them to be fraudulent are seated, the Roosevelt forces will remain in the convention until the end but will not vote. It is their plan to proceed to the nomination of Col. Roosevelt in the Coliseum and claim regularity for him.

Col. Roosevelt has not definitely united himself to the latter part of this plan. He is considering the advisability of delaying his action for several weeks and then summon an entirely new convention. This would not be held until after the Democrats have acted in Baltimore.

It was predicted that the nominating stage of the convention might not be reached until late Saturday. A wide latitude of debate is to be allowed in the convention to-morrow.

### Rests With the People.

Col. Roosevelt said emphatically to-night that he would make the independent fight for the presidency if he was convinced there was a popular demand for him. "I shall have no rest if there is a popular demand for me to run," he said.

He added that the situation was such a kaleidoscope one that it was impossible for him to outline what he would do. It might take some time, he said, to ascertain the sentiment of the people and learn whether there was a reasonable basis for the formation of a party he termed a "progressive party."

The colonel said he believed he would be able to count on the bulk of the Republicans in the western states, and that he would also derive considerable strength from the Democrats. He would not express any opinion how soon after the adjournment of the present convention the party would be formed, should such a decision be reached. The opinion was expressed by some of his supporters that the outcome at Baltimore would have considerable bearing upon the situation.

### Supporters Are Divided.

Col. Roosevelt said there had been some difference of opinion among his supporters as to the advisability of bolting. The Ohio delegates, he said, felt that under the instructions, they should remain in the convention until after the nomination was made. Other California delegates, including some of those from California, were in favor of withdrawing at once.

The agreement finally arrived at was reached at a caucus in which were two representatives from each of the states having Roosevelt delegates, as well as those states from which the Roosevelt candidates for seats in the convention have been excluded.

The caucus passed unanimously a resolution by Henry Allen of Kansas, said Colonel Roosevelt, explaining the situation. "This resolution," he said, "was to the effect that the Republican party would not submit to the nomination of Roosevelt, and if the convention declined to seat the delegates fraudulently unseated by the national committee, the Roosevelt delegates would decline to be bound by any action of the convention."

A second resolution was passed, after stipulating that the Roosevelt delegates would take part in the convention if the 78 delegates to which they were entitled were seated, and if they were not seated they would remain in the convention and not participate in it.

### Dixon Uncompromising.

During the morning Senator Dixon issued a statement that Roosevelt delegates would not remain in the convention unless the "rotten" delegates were excluded, and following a conference at noon with Roosevelt, he said:

"The nomination for president already has been made. The American people have named Theodore Roosevelt, and elected a majority of more than 100 delegates to this convention. These delegates must be recognized. We will not recognize the convention as the regular convention of the Republican party."

He added that further convention developments would be awaited. He also denied emphatically the report that Roosevelt would release his delegates from obligation to support him.

The California delegates met in the morning and prepared a resolution announcing withdrawal from the convention.

### F. R. LALOR, M. P., HURT.

GALT, June 20.—(Special.)—Motoring from Brantford, Ont., M. P. F. R. Lalor was injured when his automobile collided with a street car on the road below Galt. Mr. Lalor was thrown through a glass wind-shield and had his head badly cut. Six stitches were required to close the wound. Mr. Lalor proceeded to Repealer by street railway.

## The Revolution in the States Is On!

The United States is in the throes of a political revolution. The World has been predicting this now for several years, and special articles in this paper, which have been widely copied in the States and in Great Britain within the past two or three years, have been in the nature of such a forecast.

The United States and its hundred million of people and the problems which they have to solve—and they are pressing for settlement—show that the constitution adopted nearly 140 years ago calls for a change so widespread that only a revolution can effect it. The revolution may be a peaceful one, but full of political strife; or it may go further and involve bloodshed and another civil war like what they had just fifty years ago.

At this present moment the situation in the States is the greatest political situation before the civilized world.

The British political system is based on a free parliament, unlimited as to what it can do, and being so, questions of the most far-reaching nature are being settled. A revolution faced England in the matter of the house of lords, but King and parliament were equal to providing the necessary adjustment; the lords were curbed, and the people are ruling. The Irish difficulty is to be settled, also more or less of a struggle is involved; but the system is equal to it. And the British Empire as an empire is gradually working out a free and progressive government.

In the United States, congress, as now constituted, is able to do little. It is restricted by the constitution and by the decisions of the courts and the judges. In other words, there is no government of the people and by the people in the United States, altho Lincoln said that that was what the struggle of fifty years ago was to save and realize. The people cannot get done what they want. The constitution and judges block them. Congress is not free like parliament is free.

Perhaps, therefore, the best way to illustrate the condition of affairs in the States at this moment is to outline in a broad way what we think is necessary to be done in order to meet the situation in that country, and in outlining this, we would not depart from the reasons and facts of history. Let us therefore try and outline what should be done and what Roosevelt is probably trying to do, altho he cannot yet outline a distinct plan.

First, the United States must throw to the winds the state legislatures and the constitution which defines them, and start absolutely afresh as one country and one people. They have outlined the idea of a plurality and they must become a unity. The word Union has been a misnomer so far as it is concerned.

To effect this, therefore, there must be one supreme national assembly or parliament unlimited in any way, or to put it in a more scientific way, plenary power must be placed in some one body not subject to check, and not subject to revision by courts and not subject to the claims of inferior bodies like the states.

This supreme national assembly elected by the people may have associated with it some kind of senate, also subject to review by the nation and recognized as a second chamber.

There must also be a president elected by the people who will be the chief executive and very much like the president to-day. He must have wide powers.

Next, this new national and unlimited parliament, made up of president, of an assembly and of the second chamber, must divide up the country into departments, or states, or provinces, which will have assigned to their legislatures of their own to deal with such subjects of local interest as may be delegated to them by the supreme assembly.

This supreme assembly would have also to pass a civil and criminal code and a criminal code which would make the laws in these matters for the whole of the United States. For instance, there would be one law in all the States as to what was a contract, and what was a promissory note and what the rights of the maker and endorser of a note were, and what the rights of the holder of the note were, and the same exactly with a criminal code. What was robbery in one state would be robbery all over the Union.

The same code would define what marriage is, what a husband is, what a parent is, what a child is, and the respective rights of each. There are fifty laws in the United States in regard to marriage and divorce and these laws would have to be put in a code, and the same exactly with a criminal code. What was robbery in one state would be robbery all over the Union.

But if so sweeping a change were made—and it must be made in some way, and that is the point we wish to impress on our readers above all else at this moment—then during the interregnum the supreme assembly would have to appoint a commission of judges to adapt the new laws to the old federal and state law. This would be an enormous work in itself and take a very considerable time for adjustment.

Another commission would have to be appointed to take over the running of the railways and devise some kind of financial arrangement for the national securities taking the place of the securities of the railway company. This would involve a physical valuation of the individual properties and this would be an enormous task, but it is not beyond realization.

There would also have to be an efficient army for police and other purposes.

We believe something like this is in the mind of Roosevelt, and more or less vaguely in the minds of the people, and they are working as best they can to effect it. And if something like this does not come, it means a revolution—but it means a revolution much more sweeping and dangerous than the other. WHICH IS IT TO BE?

The mere incidents from day to day that now turn up in the United States are but incidents in the mighty political drama that was ever played before the world, and the curtain is rising in our presence and the scene enacted in our time, tho we do not all see it so plainly. But it is now on the stage. A revolution has begun in the United States. And Roosevelt, having begun it, must go on with it. W. F. M.

### DRIVER ARRESTED

Taken Into Custody When His Wagon Injured a Boy.

Jack McLean, 14 years old, a messenger boy for the R. D. Fairbairn Co., was knocked from a bicycle he was riding on Queen-street in front of the city hall yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, by delivery wagon No. 13 of the T. Eaton Co. He was carried into Dr. Bates' office, 173 Bay-street, and his knee, which had been badly bruised, was given treatment. He was much better in about half an hour, and was released to his father some time. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

### WINNIPEG IMPROVING

Better Conditions Are Very Noticeable, Says Rev. Dr. Moore.

That Winnipeg will soon be a moral city is the opinion of Dr. Moore, secretary of the Methodist Temperance and Moral reform board, who arrived from the west yesterday after spending six weeks investigating conditions in the west and attending conferences at Victoria, B.C., Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg. The white slave traffic is being energetically fought in the west, said the doctor, the improved conditions in Winnipeg being particularly noticeable. In regard to the temperance cause, Dr. Moore said that plans are now being made for an active prohibition campaign in the western provinces.

### GUN WILL NOT GO BACK.

BROCKVILLE, June 20.—(Special.)—In reply to a protest from Brockville citizens against the Canadian government's handing over to a Boston Historical Society the gun which was captured at Bunker Hill, Hon. Sam Hughes said that the requisite number of Arthurs of the Merchants' Bank, who is missing. There is no trace of Arthurs.

### BANK CLERK STILL MISSING.

KINGSTON, June 20.—(Special.)—A private detective is in the city working on the case of a young bank clerk, Arthur of the Merchants' Bank, who is missing. There is no trace of Arthurs.

## H. P. Dwight Very Ill

Mr. H. P. Dwight, president of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, and one of the best known telegraphers in America, has been confined to his home, 107 St. George-street, for several days with lumbago and attendant complications. His condition was somewhat improved last night.

## PARKER CHOSEN BRYAN SNUBBED

### Peerless One's Protest Against Judge's Election as Chair- man Didn't Avail at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—(Can. Press.)—Former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York was selected to-day as the temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention by the arrangement committee. The choice of Judge Parker was made against the protest of William Jennings Bryan, whose friends on his committee submitted the name of four other candidates for the honor. Eight of the sixteen votes of the committee went to the New York jurist, while Representative Henry of Texas secured three votes, Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky three votes, Senator Kern of Indiana one vote and Senator O'Grady of New York one vote.

As the campaign managers of those seeking the presidential nomination were playing for position with respect to the nomination, the vote in opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker was in consequence split up.

Judge Parker the committee chose Urey Wood of Kentucky as temporary secretary and John I. Martin of Missouri as temporary sergeant-at-arms. The selection of the arrangement committee in no sense final, and must be passed upon next Monday at a full meeting.

Report had it tonight that a telegram had been dispatched to Chicago to William J. Bryan asking that he come at once to Baltimore. Several national committees said after to-day's meeting that they expected a fight by Mr. Bryan and his friends would be made on the floor of the convention against Judge Parker's selection.

## OLD BELT LINE ELECTRIC ROAD

Mackenzie & Mann Interests Intend to Run Suburban Electric Cars Into North Toronto.

The Mackenzie & Mann interests are constructing a high power electric transmission line up the old Belt Line Railway from Queen-street to Davidsville, thereby entering North Toronto over their own right-of-way, leased from the G.T.R. It is also rumored that Mackenzie & Mann have purchased the old Belt Line from Rosedale station north, which they propose to use as an electric road.

## BOLTERS MUST 'STAY BOLTED'

Rules Committee to Place Legislative Lid on Further Outbursts of Insurgency.

CHICAGO, June 20.—(Can. Press.)—Bolters in the national committee from the party nominee will be given short party hereafter by reason of an amendment to the rules governing that committee made by the rules committee of the Republican convention to-day. It provides that the national convention in the future may remove and appoint a successor to those who refuse to support the nominee. The change is said to have been inspired by the situation in which the national committee now finds itself as the result of the Taff-Roosevelt battle.

Another change provided for the recognition of the members of the national committee elected in those states which have preferential primaries, and making compulsory their endorsement by their respective state delegations in the convention.

## THREE BOYS DROWNED WHEN STEAMER BROKE THRU GATES OF CANAL

### Government Survey Steamer Crashed Thru Lock 22 of Welland Canal at Thorold, Was Forced Against Rocks and Sank, and Children Playing on the Bank Were Caught in Water and Drowned.

THOROLD, Ont., June 20.—(Special.)—Three small boys were drowned and damage amounting to several thousand dollars was caused this evening when the Canadian Government survey steamer La Canadienne broke thru four gates of lock 22 and sank to the bottom of the Welland Canal. In addition to the drowning of the boys and the severe damage to the canal and the steamer, all the belongings of the crew were destroyed.

The steamer was on her way from Quebec to Lake Superior, and reached lock 22 in safety. After the gates had been partially closed, an order was given to go ahead. The tying line had not been secured fast on the rubbing post, and before the engineer could give an order to reverse the steamer had been pushed into the upper gate. The rush of water caused her to collide with the foot-gates, which snapped and floated on about 200 yards.

Water poured into the lock and forced the steamer back onto the rocks, tearing a great hole in her side. The pumps proved of no avail, and within half an hour she had sunk. A number of the members of the crew escaped barely with their lives and lost all their belongings. A large quantity of maps and official records, charts, etc., were saved. A huge section of the bank along the west pier was torn and the road as far as 18 was damaged.

### CAUGHT IN THE SWIRL.

Five small boys were playing on the bank of the canal, and when the water rushed out of the lock they were caught in the swirl. George Bretherick managed to save his life by running away. Hugh Maguire, government surveyor, saved the life of David Bouck. The three other lads, Willie Tacke, aged five; Willie Wallace, aged five, and Leonard Bretwick, four years old, were drawn into the water and drowned. Their bodies had not been recovered at a late hour, altho searching parties worked from 6 o'clock. When the bodies are recovered, Dr. Herod of Thorold will hold an inquest. The children were the sons of English people who had been living in this vicinity only a short time. They were in the habit of playing on the banks of the canal. Had they hurried across to the waste weir bridge, a short distance to the west, they would have escaped, but the flood of water from the upper level caught them and swept them over the embankment.

The monetary loss will be very heavy. It is expected that the steamer will be floated by to-morrow night, and it will then be taken to Port Colborne for repairs. Four new gates for the locks will have to be brought from Port Dalhousie. Lock 21 also was badly damaged, as were also the protecting banks at the waste weir.

The government will order a thorough investigation into the accident.

## Last Outstanding Lease In Eaton's Carlton Block

### H. Withers Will Be Given Another Store on West Side of Yonge St. Worth \$3000 a Year, for \$25 a month— Street Widening Bylaws Are Being Prepared.

A deal is on to retire what is thought to be the only outstanding lease in Eaton's Carlton block. It is for the lease of a store on the west side of Yonge-street, near the big block, and it looks as if they will be secured within a few days. The lease was secured by H. Withers some years ago on a lease on the property to widen Carlton-street and close the former owner at \$25 a month. Wood-street, are being drafted for lease here about two years and a half submission to the city. One report is that the lease was secured yesterday had it that in consideration property, and it is said their agents of closing Wood-street Eaton's are arranging to give Mr. Withers a add the 66 feet to Carlton-street, making that a 132-foot thoroughfare between Wood-street and Yonge-street in front on the west side of Yonge, Church and Yonge. Yonge-street is just above Buchanan-street, at the front of the big block is also to be same rental he is now paying, and widened by twenty or thirty feet. A with a three, four or five-year term of slice may be cut off the Church-street possession. If this deal goes thru Mr. frontage as well.

## Only Two Liberals Survive Carnage in New Brunswick

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 20.—(Can. Press.)—The provincial elections to-day resulted in practically a clean sweep for the government, only two opposition members, Dugal and Pelletier, in Madawaska, being elected. In Northumberland, where three independent Conservatives ran on the government ticket, two of them were elected. In St. John City, York and Sunbury Counties, the opposition candidates lost their deposits. A. B. Copp, the opposition leader, was badly defeated in Westmorland. Premier J. K. Flemming headed the poll in Carleton.

The result of to-day's voting gives the government forty seats, independent two and opposition two. Gloucester polling (four seats) takes place Monday.

There were 46 seats in the New Brunswick Legislature at dissolution, besides two vacant ones, newly created. The parties stood: Government, 34; Opposition, 12.

Complete details have not been received and majorities are about as near as can be figured out yet. Majorities are always on hand. Remember the address, 140 Yonge-st.

## Shocking Conditions

On Saturday nights and all day Sunday the drinking and general debauchery in these tenements is said to be shocking. The men and women living in the same rooms are not, in the majority of cases, man and wife, and in some instances one woman is living with more than one man and in one room.

## Visitors Should Not Overlook Shopping.

This is the day when we welcome the man from the north—the intantario man and his family. Toronto we are sure will do all it can to make them feel right welcome. We know that the visitors will do some shopping while in Toronto, for this is the largest opportunity of the year. In every line of goods the merchants' stock is perfectly complete, especially in men's hats. The Dineen Company are showing some exceptional styles in exclusive lines of straws, felts and Panama. Special attention is called to the genuine lines of English sailor hats for men, in notched or plain straw, made by Henry Heath of London, who manufactures hats for His Majesty and for whom the Dineen Company are sole Canadian agents. Dineen also handles exclusively in Canada the Dunlap straw of New York. A full line of English raincoats are always on hand. Remember the address, 140 Yonge-st.

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## SHOCKING FIND THE HEART OF TORONTO

### The Terrible Conditions Under Which People Live in the Ward Disclosed at Inquest Into Death of Woman Who Died of Acute Alcoholism— Jury Criticized Civic Officials

Medical Health Officer Hastings, and in fact, the entire health department of the City of Toronto, indirectly came in for much adverse criticism in the evidence given and in the riders attached by the jurors to their verdict at the inquest held in the morgue last night into the cause of the death of Florence Hardy, who was found dead in one of the rooms at 14-1-2 Teraplay-street about a week ago. The cause of death was given as pneumonia and heart failure, superinduced by alcoholism and accelerated by neglect and by her filthy surroundings. Recommendations were made that stricter supervision should be observed over the blocks of buildings of which the house at 14-1-2 Teraplay-street was one; that greater supervision should be exercised over the mode of life of the occupants of such tenements, and that there should be a system of supervision with frequent reports over similar buildings; that greater responsibility be placed upon the owners of single and double room apartment houses, so that similar conditions would become impossible.

### Terrible Conditions.

Perhaps never before in this city's history have such conditions of filth and degrading habitations been disclosed as were revealed at last night's inquest in the evidence given by the various witnesses.

Not the First Death.

This woman's death is not the first that has occurred in the row of houses on Teraplay-st. Two women have died there—practically parallel cases—in the last five months. The last woman to die, Florence Hardy, was living with two men in flagrant delinquency in the small room, and was the husband of a man who was a drunkard and a woman who was a poor health. Often she had so much liquor that she became very ill. The room was never cleaned after these sick spells and its condition, when an officer of the police department arrived, after notice of her death had been received at headquarters, was such as to cause him to leave immediately without obtaining the information he sought. The stench and foul appearance was so nauseating as to make it impossible for anyone to remain in the room until it had been cleaned. The men she had been living with—William Stockwell and William Smith—had been under the influence of liquor the night she died, that the time of her death she severely gave did not agree. One sister died at 11 o'clock, the other that she died at 5 o'clock. William Stockwell said she had been ill for six weeks and that during all that time no doctor had been called until the day before her death, when a medical student had been sent for. She had been drunk and had drunk and did not know the exact time of her death.

### Orders Carried Out.

The house where this death occurred is one of a number of tenement houses owned by Louis Seaward, who has a cigar factory over the dwellings. Seaward testified that Dr. Hastings had visited the dwellings and that the M. H. O. had told him to put in another lavatory, which he did. That made two lavatories in the house for the use of ten "families" who lived in the various dwellings. Before one had been repaired, Seaward swore that the doctor had been filled with conditions after his orders had been carried out with regard to the extra lavatory.

### Shocking Conditions.

The jurors themselves had visited the premises and had been unable to remain inside the dwellings on account of the evil odors and general filth. The building is not more than 100 yards from the city hall.

Inspector Graham of the health department gave evidence. He said that he had inspected the place on May 18 and that altogether in the past five or six months three inspections had been made and one report given in. He said the dwellings had been fairly sanitary and clean.

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