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BARGAINS IN MANTLES. - Half Price -

Balance of our Dolman Wraps, lined. quilted lining and trimmed fur, at HALF

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REMNANTS. All our remnants of Heavy Winter Cloths to clear at Half Price.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE No. 8888.

[Continued from First Page]

A TIMELY ESSAY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ITS MISSION.

In no country do we find the truth of this fact more obviously borne out, than in England, where industrialism has reached its maximum development. For in this Commercial Emporium of the world, statistics show that twenty per cent of the population is in abject misery. As the ordinary individual gazes upon the magnificent results of modern industry in our great cities, it very seldom dawns upon him that these productions are often the occasion of untold miseries, aye-of the slavery of millions of poor people. But to the Christian economist the continual buzz of machinery and the dense volumes of smoke arising from the factory chimneys, tell the tale of the drudgery and sufferings of thousands of human beings.

pity, and endeavor to ameliorate the let of the poor man. No accusation could be more unjust and uncalled for. Those who make it their business to malign the commendable efforts of economists who base their aims upon Christian principles, are very often grossly ignorant of the real condition of the working classes in our large industrial cities. Let them but visit the cellar life of the poor in England, or the tenement houses of American cities I Let them spend an hour in the coal mines, those subterra nean horrors into which the light of day never enters! There they would see wretched men, women and children working twelve hours, day in and day out, year after year, without even once breathing the blessed air of heaven. After having witnessed the physical and moral degradation of these wretched creatures, if some economists still persist in accusing their more Christian brethren in science of undue sentimentality, we can only publicly proclaim them in the words of Liberatorias "sense worshippers and self-worshippers who find in human society nothing higher than wealth, to be produced anyhow in the largest possible quantity, and who see in the operative nothing more than a machine." Pellegrino Rossi, another eminent Italian economist, accuses the sense worshippers "of abstracting from the moral nature, and lowering man to the condition of a brute." Then it would seem that the evil which political economy has wrought greatly overbalances the amount of good that has been derived from its influence. The great evils that have sprung from the science within from employment; and after all, it is the last lity years, are mainly due to but reasonable that the State should the abuses of the means employed to achieve its mission. A little investiga-tion soon reveals that the main sources of these evils are, the too minute division of labor, and the indiscriminate introduction of machinery. Such has been the calamitous effect of the former that the economist Sismondi in a fit of indignation went so far as to exclaim, "In spite of all its benefits in the social order, one is sometimes tempted to curse the division of labor and the invention of monufactures, when one sees the state to which they have reduced beings who are our fellow creatures. Animals do nearly all the agricultural work of man, and machines do his work in nearly all the operations of manufacturing." It might not be uninteresting to investigate some of the evils which Sismondi cries down with such vehemence. The first and perhaps most deplorable inconvenience arising from the too minute division of labor is, that it tends more and more towards the undermining and neutralization of man's noblest faculties. For can it be denied that when a workman spends his whole time in performing some trivial mechanical operation, that his intellect after year, without a regular intervening meath, on Jan. 20. He said to the Grand must necessarily become deteriorated day of rest, soon become weakened and Jury, I am very happy indeed to inform

year, makes man a mere machine, and he becomes so proficient in his occupation, that it requires no mental exertion whatever. The evils which will inevitably arise from this continual disuse of the rational faculties of the working class can be easily imagined, and no other explanation is necessary to account for the awful outrages of socialism that have been perpetrated in the great manufacturing countries of the world. But there is happily a remedy for this evil, and Christian economists who know their duty are urging its adoption. They suggest that previous education, both secular and religious, be required of all workmen before they can become operatives. Thus when a young person's intelligence has been sufficiently developed, there is little probability of it ever alterwards becoming debased by monotonous labor.

The hours of labor might also be shortened, and thus the workman would have more leisure time at home amidst family joys, during which he could cultivate his intellectual faculties. Operatives should not have to work more than ten hours a day at any kind of labor, and even nine hours is thought sufficient by economists. But some will say that by thus shortening the hours of labor, production must necessarily be lessened. Those who argue thus are none other than sophists, for it has been proven that in those countries where operatives work between twelve and fourteen hours a day, production instead of increasing has decreased.

The fact is evident when we compare England with Russia, the one, the foremost industrial country in Europe, the other the most backward. In England employees work on an average about fifty six and one half hours per week, while in Russia they labor eighty hours per week, and yet no one will say that Russia is the richer for it. This fact is admirably exposed by Lord Macaulay in his famous speech on "The Ten Hour Bill," delivered before the British Parlia-ment in 1846. He says: "You try to frighten us by telling us that, in some German factories, the young work seventeen hours in the twenty-four, that they work so hard that among thousands there is not one who grows to such a stature that he can be admitted into the army; and you ask whether, if we pass this bill, we can possibly hold our own against such competition as this? Sir, I laugh at the thought of such competition. If ever we are forced to yield the foremost place among the commercial nations, we shall yield it, not to a race of degenerated dwarfs, but to some people preeminently vigorous in body and mind."

Another grave difficulty which arises from the division of labor carried to such extremes as we witness at the present day, is that it makes slaves of the workmen; in as much as they are unable to make an entire article by themselves, but can only perform a certain part of the work required for the product. The working man is thus entirely dependent for his daily sustenance upon his employer, and is obliged to accept, without murmur, the conditions and wages offered by the master. If this state of affairs is to be regretted for the sake of the male portion of society, it is doubly so for the women and children, who, on account of the lighter work to be performed, obtain employment in many of the large factories. What ever dignity the employee may have, is entirely lost when he is re-These economists are often accused of duced to such circumstances. The diffindulging in sentimentality, when they culty might be overcome, if the manufacturer would compel his employees. after they had spent considerable time at one operation, to pass on to another until they should become proficient in all. In this manner the workman would not confine himself to any special feature of labor, but being able to perform several kinds, could more readily assert his independence and thus be on a more

equal footing with his employer. These are only a few of the inconveniences arising from the division of labor, as carried on at the present time; but still greater inconveniences arise from the indiscriminate introduction of machinery. The number of hands that are required is greatly decreased by the use of muchinery, where but a few years ago handicraft alone was employed; and thus thousands of men are thrown out of work, with the deplorable consequence that their families come to the very brink of starvation. This difficulty is admitted by many economists; they claim that the end justifies the means, and that the inconvenience is small, when compared to the immense advantages that accrue to society in general. "But," says Liberatori, "it is all very well for those who think of the social body only as a whole,—which, by the bye, often means nothing more than the well-being of the few,—but not for those who remember the individuals, and remember the poor, who especially ought to be protected in a well ordered society." The only possible remedy for the evil is, that the State should interfere and prevent the introduction of such machinery as will cause this discharging of men take action, and thus prevent the miseries of starvation among the working people. There is one other evil which seems to grow from the exigencies of production, and that is Sunday labor. This question has involved economists in a controversial war. Some contending that factories should runall day Sunday, while others protest against this des ecration of the Lord's day; and are of opinion that it is a crime against humanity, to thus deprive the poor of their only opportunity of enjoying domestic happiness. This latter view of the matter cannot be too strongly commended and to every right thinking person Sunday labor must seem a curse to society; the evils resulting from it are so evident, that they hardly need mention. It breaks all family ties; father, mother and children spend their whole time working in the different apartments of the factories, and thus are never afforded the happiness of each other's society, for more than a few hours each night. More-

over the continuous strain put upon the

ph sical constitutions of those who work

labor for day after day, and year after | through want of exertion, the nobler instincts debased, and the keeness of per-ception destroyed. In fine, the life of a workman becomes a burden to him; the | the county. few sparks of ambition that may have glowed within his bosom are slowly extinguished, never more to rekindle, and from a rational being, endowed with the noblest faculties, he becomes a mere machine. Lord Macaulay realized this fact, and in his speech for the "Ten Hours' Bill," in a fine burst of enthusiasm exclaimed, "Man, man is the great instrument that produces wealth. The natural difference between Campania and Spitzbergen is trifling when compared with the difference between a country inhabited by men full of bodily and mental vigor, and a country inhabit ed by men sunk in bodily and mental decrepitude. Therefore it is that we are not poorer but richer, because we have, through nany ages, rested from our abor one day in seven. The day is not lost; while industry is suspended, while the plough lies in the furrow, while the Exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory, a process is going on quite as important to the wealth of nations as any process which is performed on more busy days. Man, the machine of machines, the machine compared with which all the contrivances of the Watts and the Arkwrights are worthless, is repairing and winding up, so that he returns to his labors on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, with renewed corporal vigor. Never will I believe that what makes a population stronger, and healthier, and wiser, and better, can ultimately make it poorer."

The dreadful evils which arise from Sunday labor demand redress, and it is ustly contended that the State should interfere, and erase forever one of the darkest blots upon our modern civilization. Thus, it is evident that political economy has a vast deal of wrongs against society to shoulder, a vast deal of human misery to answer for. But still we have the consolation of knowing that through its agency the humble laborer has been raised to such a position that he may not only make his voice heard, but even his influence felt.

He is not dictated to as of old, but rather takes a share himself in the dietating. It is not exaggerating in the least to say that political economy has accomplished far more good than it has caused evil. No one will contend that a science which has proved a boon to so-ciety should be aboushed on account of its abuse. It would seem, therefore, that there is sufficient reason for political economy holding a place in our University curricula. For it has fulfilled its mission at least in part, directing, as it has done, all its resources to the one great end, the conservation and development of humanity.—WALTER W. Walsh, '96, in The Owl.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Margaret Crawley, of Jonesborough died on Jan. 17, in her 104th year. Joseph Vaughan, for twenty-eight years clerk of the Athlone Union, has re-

While some prisoners were quarrying in a field at the back of Tralee Jail on

Jan. 10, they dug up two skeletons. Dr. Wall, of Carrick-on-Suir, died on lan. 10. He was a brother of the Rev. J. Wall, curate of St. Mary's, Clonmel. Sir Arthur Douglas Brooke, Bart., of Colebrooke, Brookeborough, has been appointed High Sheriff of County Fer-

Edward Mervyn Archdale, of Crock nacrive, Fermanagh, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for County Fermanagh.

Col. Jesse Lloyd, Clerk of the Peace for County Monaghan, and an uncle to Lord Rossmore, died at Ballyleck House, Monaghan, Jan. 23,

The deaths of these Meath people are announced: On Jan. 19, at Rathfeigh, Richard Langan, aged sixty-four. Jan. 22, at Curragh Farm, Kells, James New-After the lapse of a month the street

preachers made their appearance in Siigo on Sunday, Jan. 19, and the prosely-tizers succeeded in creating a big disturbance as usual. The Rev. Edward Griffin, pastor of

Park for twenty-nine years, died on Jan-12, at the age of seventy two He was tormerly curate of Claremorris, Ross, and Roundstone.

Notices of impending evictions at the suit or Arthur Blennerhassett, of Tralce, against Margaret and Thomas Egar, and Daniel Murphy who live near Killorglin, have been served.

In front of the Convent of the Poor Clares, Galway, there is a new building approaching completion. It is intended as a convent for extern sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.

In all the Catholic churches in Limerick on Sunday, Jan. 12, the officiating clergyman announced that Bishop O'Dwyer had forbidden Catholic parents to send their children to Model Schools.

At the Killarney Quarter Sessions, Judge Snaw was presented with white gloves for the fourth time within the past few years. Still the number of extra police in the district has not been reduced.

Miss Kate McKendry, daughter of William McKendry, provision merchant of Ballymena, was preparing supper on Jan. 22, when her attire become ignited. She was terribly burned and may not

The election of two members of the City Council of Limerick for the Castle and Custom House wards took place on Jan. 22. W. O'Connell was chosen for the former, and Daniel Nelson for the latter ward.

An evicted farm at Ballygilbon was put up for sale on Jan, 10, by the tenant in occupation. A few years ago, Mrs. Coleman, a widow, was evicted for non-payment of rent. She attended the sale and loudly protested against it, with the result that there was no bidding.

Judge Curran opened the Quarter Ses for ten or twelve hours each day, year sions of the Mullingar Division of West-

constabulary that the county is in a very satisfactory state; therefore I am justified in congratulating you on the state of

Thomas Pim, Sr., of Dublin, senior partner of the firm of Pim Brothers, died recently. He was eighty one years of age. He was a Liberal in politics. An elder brother, Jonathan Pim, who died some years ago, represented Dublin in Parliament as a Liberal.

The election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for North Belfast, made vacant by the death of Sir Edward James Harland, Bart., Conservative, has resulted in the return of Sir James Haslett, the Conservative candidate, over Adam Turner, Independent.

At Armagh Quarter Sessions, on Jan. 20. Judge Kisbey, gave decrees against the tenants on the following estates: Trustees of John Scott, Isabella Dunlop, H. B. Armstrong, Rev. Ed. C. Hardy and Henry Stephens, W. Kennedy Marshall, John Garland Cope, Hugh Harris, Sir John Calvert Stronge, Trustees of Sterne Charities.

The Rocklodg, Scutch Mills and Tape Weaving Factory, owned by Matthew Henderson, were almost totally destroyed by fire, on Jan. 22, the damage being estimated at nearly £1,000. It may be of interest to add that this tape factory and sherrygroom factory, owned by Mr. Henderson's father, are the only tape factories in Ireland.

A meeting of the Armagh Catholic Local Board of Education was held on Jan. 13. Cardinal Logue was appointed chairman, Mr. Wm. Gallagher, solicitor, vice-chairman, and Patrick Lavery, solicitor, secretary to the board. Arrangements were made for the holding of the examinations for the free places which the board are bound under the scheme to give annually.

Sister Angela, of the Convent of the Poor Clares, Galway, died on Jan 16. She was the daughter of the late James Conry, of Castlebar. She was thirty-four years at the Poor Clares, twenty-eight years of which she was burser. Two of her brothers, Edward Conry and Bernard Conry, of Dublin, attended the tuneral, as also did her cousin, Mrs. O'Neill, of Roscommon.

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LONG, HARD RIDING.

HAS TRAVELLED FULLY 3,000 MILES ON HIS WHEEL-HE MAKES SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE BENEFITS OF THE SPORT, AND

TELLS OF THE DANGERS. From the Utica, N.Y., Press.

The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister at Whitesboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago, he said : 'In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls. I arrived at



"After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in that quaint old city of Kingston. A shower had fallen and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dietated that I, leg-weary as I was, should have kept in doors, but so anxious was I to see the old city that I spent the whole evening in the streets.

"Five o'clock the next morning brought a very unwelcome discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I gave, however, little thought to it, supposing it would wear off in a few hours, and the first flush of sunlight saw me speeding out the splendid road that leads toward

"Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late; the mischief was done. I rode a good many miles during the rest of the season, but never a day and

seldom a mile without pain.
"The winter came and I put away my wheel, saying 'now I shall get well,' but to my disappointment I grew worse. Some days my knees almost forbade walking and my ankles would not perwalking and my ankles would not permit me to wear shoes. At times I suffered severe pain so severe as to make study a practical impossibility, yet it must be understood that I concealed the condition of affairs as far as possible

From being local the trouble began to spread slightly and my anxiety increased. I consulted two physicians and followed their excellent advice, but without result. So the winter passed. One day in March I happened to take in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not at that time know what they were sup-

greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did I had no doubt or the truth of the statement that she had authorized.

The first box was not gone before I saw a change, and the third had not been tinished before all signs of my rheumatic troubles were gone to stay.

"I say 'gone to stay,' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have wheeled thousands of miles and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance, and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode seventy miles, preached that night and made fifty miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day; Anoth r instance was a 'Century run,' the last forty miles of which were made in a downpour of rain through mud and slush.

"You should think I would recommend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes, I should feel that I was neglecting aduty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism.

" No, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have needed them only for that, though it would be but fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville,

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ENGLISH CATTLE ADVICES FIRMER.

LIVERPOOL, February 17 .- The market was a shade firmer for cattle, but prices show no material change from a week ago, while, on the other hand, values for sheep were weak and le to le per lb lower, at 10c to 11c. Best States cattle, 101c, and Argentines, 94c. A private cable from Liverpool quoted best States cattle at 10 cents and fambs at 15c.

MONTREAL, February 17.—Business in live stock circles at present is very quiet, there being nothing doing on spot in an export way, the bulk of the cattle going forward by way of St. John, N.B., being bought in the country and shipped di-

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir, on Tuesday, were 450 cattle, 18 sheep and 15 calves. Owing to the extreme cold weather, and the fact that butchers generally laid in good supplies last Thursday, the attendance of buyers to-day was small, and, in consequence, the demand was limited, and trade, on the whole, slow. The supply was in excess of the requirements, and the tone was weaker, prices being ully to per lb. lower, and even at this reduction holders found it impossible to make a clearance, there being a number left over at the close. Some of the best cattle sold at 31c, and in a few cases as high as 34c was made, but the ruling trice was 3½c Fair stock sold at 3c to stockers was made up to-day by one 3½c; common, 2½c to 2¾c, and inferior, dealer, the prices paid ranging from 2c dealer, the prices paid ranging from 2c Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden lie to 2c per lb., live weight. There to 2ic per lb. Another dealer is buying against a strong head wind all day.

| 11/2 to 2c per lb., live weight. There to 2ic per lb. Another dealer is buying good feeders, for which he is paying these sold at 3c to 31c per lb., live mostly 3c per lb. Those averaging from weight. Calves brought \$2.50 to \$6 each, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. letch from 3c to 31c as to size and quality.

At the Point St. Charles Live Stock Market trade was dull in cattle and sheep, there being no sales made. The hardly any demand for muttons, Lambs hardly any demand for muttons. Lambs receipts of hogs were larger and the are steady at from 3fc to 4fc per lb. feeling was weaker, prices declining to Good ones will sell. to to per lb. The demand was fair and sales were made at 4%c to 4%c per lb.

Butchers' Cattle — Notwithstanding and bulls, \$1.75 to \$3.50 calves, \$3.50 to to that the offerings were light to-day there were cattle left unsold at the close. Good butchers' cattle are in fair demand, but poor and common are practically not wanted at any price. Prices ruled no better to-day than they were last Tuesday. Common cattle sold at from 2e to 2½c per lb., and were hard to get rid of at even those low figures. One or lambs, \$3.25 to \$4.10. Hogs—Weak and lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.95 to \$4.10. Hogs—Weak and lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.95 to \$4.17½; common to choice mixed, \$3.90 to \$4.22½; choice assorted, \$4.20 to \$4.25; light, \$3.25 to \$4.20. Sheep—Steady for choice, weak and lower for others; interior to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.65; lambs, \$3.25 to \$4.65.



Kneip's Water Cure Institution. Milwaukee, Wis., July, '94, Minvaukee, Wis., July, '91, deem it my duty to state the following: I had to suffer very much from Vomiting several months. All Physicians called it a nervous affection, but their treatment gave no relief. In San Francisco Pastor Koenig's Nerve Totic was recommended to me. After I took this but a few days, the symptoms of my trouble disappeared. Only one bottle of it cared me entirely.

20 Veges Hoodeske

30 Years Headache.

Milwaukee, Wis., May, '94. During a fire, about 30 years ago, I fell into a cellar, full of water. As it was in the winter, my clothing froze on my body after I got out. Since then I sufficed from severe headache and was treated by more than 15 doctors for it; but all these did nt help me as much as one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonio.

J. Netzhansmer.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad dress Poor patients also get the med-icine free. This remedy has been propa adby the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., : uco 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KGENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street Sold by Druggists at S1 per Bottle. 6 for S5. Large Size, S1.75. 6 Bottles for S9.

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BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

ROILING WATER OR MILK

FOR SALE OR TO LET

That centrally situated property Nos. 56 to 64 St. Henry street, consisting of three 3 Story Solid Brick Houses, which could easily be converted into a factory; large yard, and brick stable with accomodation for 30 horses; total area about 11,000 feet. Terms easy. Apply to M. BURKE, TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, 253 St James St. Telephone 756.

two picked head touched 3½c per lb., but the ruling figures were from 3c to 31a per lb for the best cattle. Good and fancy cattle are really scarce. Plenty of cattle, which were calculated to be worth 31c per lb. had to be sold for 3c per lb. A bunch of 6 good ones, 1,000 ibs. average, sold for 31c per lb.; another lot of nice little cattle, 926 lbs. average, brought \$2.65 per cwt. Common cattle are not wanted; the market is full of them. They must be extra choice cattle that bring 34c or 34c per lb.

Export Cattle—There was no trade

done, except that a few bulls were taken at from 2½c to 2¾c per lb., or 2½c to 3c per lb. for those of better quality. A few are wanted during the next two weeks. Stock bulls are quiet.

Stockers and Feeders-A load of light

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Butchers' Cattle — Notwithstanding but the offerings were light to day there.

Butchers' Cattle — Notwithstanding and bulls, \$1.75 to \$3.50 calves, \$3.50 to \$4.05;

- IMMEDIATE -

Piano Purchasers CAN OBTAIN GREAT

BARGAINS

C. W. LINDSAY'S,

2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street

REMOVAL SALE NOW ON.

Easy Payments - - Cash Discounts to Cash Buyers

CURTAINS, PORTIERES, WINDOW-BLINDS, For Stores, Offices and Houses.

DRAPERIES will constitute one of the leading characteristics of our

Curtain Department.

Drape your Windows. Drape your Arch-doors. Drape your doors and walls:

PRICES GIVEN AND SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

from lack of exercise? Who will say that mental development can proceed in one whose daily occupation is the shirt mental development of a needle? Such pening of the point of a needle? Such pening of the pening o