

THE HAMILTON TIMES

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1909.

CONTROL BY THE PEOPLE.

The growth of the policy of control and regulation of public services which partake of the character of monopoly is a hopeful sign for the people. There are many services which naturally yield their best results as monopolies, and some are by nature monopolistic. Every unnecessary million invested in railways or other public services with the idea of securing competition is so much loss either to the investors or to the people to be served or to both. The danger to be guarded against is the over-greediness of the men interested in the investment, and the probability that they will starve the services for excessive profits. When a field which might yield reasonable profits in return for a good service by one investment well operated is divided between two or among several, the earnings, to be commensurate with the capital invested, must necessarily be higher, or the service must be less efficient. The net result of competition of this kind in such a field is that the public has to pay more for an inferior service or the capital must be unproductive. While the public permitted these monopolistic public service corporations to make their own terms, influenced only by desire for dividends or by the keenness of competition, this unnecessary duplication of capital seemed to be the only way to secure relief for the public. With the public, through the Government agencies, exercising a just control and regulation of the operations of all companies serving it, there is no need for such wasteful methods. Economy and efficiency of service is best secured by avoiding that competition. In the State of New York the Public Utilities Commission has already indicated its appreciation of the facts here stated by refusing to sanction the charter of a competing public service company in a field where it was felt to be quite unnecessary. In the matter of telephones, everybody knows that only expense and annoyance are caused by a multiplicity of companies in the same field; and this is true of many other services. The policy of the present Dominion Government in this respect is well defined, and is being steadily extended. Beginning with the railways the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Commission has been broadened to include telephones and telegraphs, and already this session it is intimated that the power companies along the Trent Canal are to be placed under its control. Our City Council asks for the inclusion of the power companies drawing water from the Welland Canal, its object being to take in the Cataract Company. It should go further and ask for the inclusion of all power and transmission companies within the Dominion Government's jurisdiction. There may not be any special need for this supervision at present, but occasion might arise and the principle is a sound one. This control is on every ground logically defensible, and it would give the people a confidence that would do much to kill the growing spirit of vicious "anti-capitalism"—really inept anarchy—which finds expression in certain political circles, and which has not a little to do with the ignorant and adoring superstition with which many of its admirers reward "municipal ownership and operation."

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

It is a great pity that such a case as that of Collins vs. Dominion Natural Gas Co. could not have been settled without litigation dragging its tedious and expensive length through the courts to the Privy Council. The object of the process of trial should not be to wear out litigants by costly appeals from court to court, but to secure equity. When it is considered that a bond of \$16,000 is required of the Dominion Natural Gas Co. before it is permitted to carry the case to the Privy Council it becomes evident that such an appeal is available only to wealthy litigants, and that the poor man could not afford to seek justice along such a path. This case is a timely practical illustration of the great need for law reform to expedite and cheapen the processes of our courts. Without considering the merits of the case in question, it must be evident that the delay alone is a great hardship to the parties interested. In too many cases the huge bills of costs—costs much of which cannot in most cases be recovered by the aggrieved party, even if he be successful—practically render the remedy at last furnished by the courts of little value. At this time when the question of law reform is being discussed with a view to some legislation in that direction the Collins case is one which should not escape the attention of the legislators of the Province.

WHERE GREED FAILED.

The hogishness of Toronto as a municipal corporation occasionally results in it overreaching itself. This has been the case in the matter of the Bell Telephone Company franchise. For a long time the Company sought to reach an agreement with the city for a five-year franchise at \$20,000 a year. The municipal statesmen had swelled heads. Their idea was to force it to pay more money, and they rejected the offer. The placing of the telephones of the country under Government regulation destroys the power of the peanut politicians of Toronto to Council to hold up at their own sweet will the local company, dictate terms and conditions and charge them a huge franchise rental, which must, of course, come out of the pockets of the people using the telephones. The Mayor of Toronto is now in regretful mood, and laments that the city by its greed "misses its chance five years ago," and has al-

ready lost \$100,000 by not accepting the liberal offer then made, but haggling to squeeze more out of the Company. He bitterly blames the newspapers for influencing the city policy by their demagogic ranting against "telephone monopoly." Telephone companies and telephone users will now be treated from the broad view-point of justice. They will not be left to the plundering of municipal pirates. The emancipation from the domination of such councils as Toronto gets will be as great a boon to the telephone users as will be the security of Government control over the rates of the Company.

PAID WITH HIS LIFE.

The Brampton authorities hanged an innocent man this morning, or Swyryda went to his doom with a lie on his lips, for the convicted man declared his innocence while standing on the gallows. However, Swyryda had a fair trial, his lawyers were unremitting in their efforts to save him and even yesterday morning made one more attempt to have his execution postponed. The murder of the young Galician boy, for which he was hanged, was a cruel, cold-blooded, deliberate deed, one which had no redeeming features. The friendless lad—a fellow countryman of the murderer—was taken out to the country on pretence that he was to be given employment with a farmer, and while there was cruelly beaten to death for the sake of the little money he had possessed. It was brutal and inhuman, and the man guilty of such a crime deserved the death penalty. A plea for mercy was at most out of place.

ABOUT TORONTO POWER.

At the meeting of the Toronto Electric Light Company, the other day, the President, Sir Henry Pellatt, made some references to the Hydro-Electric schemes affecting that city. He called attention to the course of the City Council in telling the people that by that scheme the city would obtain current at \$18.10 per h.p. per annum, and by this means inducing the ratepayers to vote for a large expenditure to go into the electric distribution business. Sir Henry directed attention to the fact that the municipal city was not buying power at \$18.10 in Toronto, but at \$10.40 at Niagara Falls. Speaking to his shareholders, whose interests were at stake, he assured them that the company had nothing to fear from the Hydro-Electric competition, and would not be stampeded into selling at a sacrifice to the city. He had carefully analyzed the city's contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission and had ascertained that the cost of the power, at the Toronto sub-station, instead of being \$18.10, would be something like \$18, at a load factor of 50 per cent, which has not yet been reached in any municipality. To this must be added the cost of distribution, which Toronto's expert, Mr. Dowd, of Detroit, placed at \$20 per h.p. per annum. Whatever sum over \$18.10 the power actually costs in Toronto will be a charge upon the taxes of the ratepayers.

These facts have a significance for the people of Hamilton, also. Whatever amount our people could be lured into becoming responsible for in this socialistic scheme would be so much of a contribution toward lessening the cost of power to the people of Toronto. And Toronto influences are naturally active in their own behalf. Venal men and journals who can be corrupted to serve its interests against those of our own city are taken care of, and the results are not far to seek.

LET US BE JUST.

In dealing with the contention of those who would forbid the issue of new shares of stock of a railway except at about the stock market prices current, the Montreal Herald points out that the advocates of that idea "are presumably guided by the supposition that railway success once attained is easy to maintain, and not subject to serious check." This is a fallacious notion, and our contemporary presents a pregnant illustration in disproof of its cogency as an argument.

Five to ten years ago the New York Central property was uniformly, and rightly, considered as the best of railway enterprises, the ownership of which was equal to a principality. Yet a little more than a year ago, to quote a railway journal, "The New York Central was going towards receivership at forty miles an hour." It had been left behind in methods, and it had to catch up again. It was compelled to install the most costly and the most modern electrical system at New York, at the same time it was renewing the system from end to end, and turning it into a high class machine for transportation. It had to spend a hundred millions in New York State alone in making tracks and bridges strong enough to bear heavy trains at high speeds.

Fortunately the Central pulled through, but not without difficulty. The C. P. R. has had to practically reconstruct its tracks and equipment across the continent. The expenditure of large sums on improvement and maintenance is constant. The enterprise and tireless energy should not be denied a liberal share in the benefits resulting. Treat the pathfinders of progress fairly.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Private bank deposits in New Zealand have fallen off during the last quarter by about \$5,000,000. The labor situation is said to be most unsatisfactory.

If Oregon refuses permission to marry to all who do not present medical testimony of being physically perfect, the State will lose a lot of the marrying business, there will be a sudden and great

accession to the ranks of old maids and bachelors, or there will be a regrettable increase in illicit unions.

As a result, no doubt, of Justice Cassels' investigation into the Marine Department, Commander Spain, Dominion Wreck Commissioner, and Mr. J. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Lights, have handed in their resignations to Hon. Mr. Brodeur, the responsible Minister. Other resignations from the department may follow, and it is quite likely that several dismissals will take place.

New Zealand is being taught a lesson that Canadians should long ago have learned. At North Canterbury the birds have been destroyed in wholesale fashion by the farmers owing to the damage they do to the crops, and this year the harvest happened to be a particularly heavy one. A plague of caterpillars has now descended upon the district and practically ruined the crops. There is no doubt that the destruction of Canadian wild birds has cost our agriculturists and horticulturists millions of dollars.

The School Board will be well advised if it seeks to heartily co-operate with the Finance Committee of the Council in husbanding the taxes. There was a great deal too much demagogic play about the cutting down of the school fees, and the rapid and constant increase of the Board's demands upon the taxpayers in a time of financial strain has led the people to look to it for some measure of relief.

Mayor McLaren does not seem to attain to any greater lucidity in answering power questions than do the other "experts." But he makes it clear that he wants to get a whack at the local industry by depriving it of every dollar's worth of the patronage of the city as a corporation. This, of course, by way of reward for the work it has done in helping Hamilton's progress, and inducing it to co-operate in attracting industries to the city!

The Ottawa Citizen, in referring to the wrongdoing by Tory appointees disclosed by the marine inquiry, treats the wrongdoers as but mildly culpable. It says, "the average householder blames the burglar not so much as the sleepy policeman." The logical conclusion of the Citizen's reasoning is that the burglar is not to be blamed much if he is shrewd enough to avoid being caught. From the "morality" of such a view the average Canadian will be liable to dissent.

Mr. Congdon, M. P. for Yukon, speaks indignantly of the attacks made upon the morals of that territory. He declares that there is no mining country in the world that is quieter or more law-abiding. He is enthusiastic as to its future, upon which a great ditch, built by the Guggenheims, at a cost of eight to ten million dollars, is expected to have a most beneficial influence. He looks for a great increase next year in the Yukon gold output.

Postmaster-General Lemiex has taken another forward step in the service of the public by introducing a measure to provide for making good the amount of any registered money letter not exceeding \$25 which may be lost while in transit from one Canadian point to another. Hitherto, a system of insurance, by extra payment, has been in force to provide against losses. Under the new Act the safety of a letter or parcel will be guaranteed by the registration stamp.

A contemporary remarks that the ratapayers showed by their original vote on the Hydro-Electric by-law how they would vote if it again goes before them. Nonsense! The people then knew nothing of the conditions, which had been much misrepresented to them. Even the Herald, when it saw the Hydro contract, was staggered and advised against its acceptance. Of course it will now take another course, as the "balance of persuasion" may dictate. But the ratpayer is the man who will have to bear the liability and pay the bills; he is not a paid advocate, and he may not be so enthusiastic.

The local anti-Hamilton organ of the Hydro interest labors through a column of attempted explanation and apology for its momentary lapse into honesty, when on the Hydro contract being given to the public it was shocked into protesting against the city agreeing to its terms and binding itself to an ironclad monopoly for thirty years, without even knowing how much it would have to pay for power. Its palaverings are vain. The explanation for its subsequent change and advocacy of the city's betrayal in the matter is far more simple than its column of tergiversation. Would it be honest again for a brief moment it might state it in two lines—

The deficit in the operation of the Swiss railways by the Government in 1908 was \$1,200,000, and very large expenditures are required to put them in proper shape. The Italian Government railways are a huge sink-hole into which the taxes of the people are poured, and the service is execrable. The Government of Belgium finds that it must very largely increase the rate on the state railways, and large sums have to be taken from the public treasury for their upkeep. Japan seeks private capital to relieve it of some of its nationalization schemes; and both in Russia and Prussia government ownership has been discredited by its inefficiency and costliness to the people.

Municipalities on the south shore are moving to have Victoria Bridge made free to give them easier access to Montreal.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Those Who Get Drunk.

(Grimly Independent.)
There are only two classes of men that get drunk nowadays, namely the hogs and the weaklings.

Saturday Holiday.

(Toronto Star.)

The movement to abolish the Saturday holiday in the metal trades is reactionary, and should be discouraged by employers as well as by workmen.

More Drivel.

(Toronto Telegram.)

Hamilton is being invited to receive instruction in the first principles of "honor" at the feet of such Gamaliels as the Spectator and Times.

Not a Paragon.

(Toronto News.)

Bishop DuMoulin says that Hamilton is not a paragon of virtue. Dear me! Some one over there must have committed the serious crime of calling the mountain a small hill.

Has a Wintery Look.

(London Free Press.)

The Mountain ice palace is about ready for opening, and the yaks are on their way. What wonder if the suspicion remains abroad that Canada is not exactly a winter resort?

'Ownership' Weakness.

(Victoria Colonist.)

There is, however, a tendency to laxity on the part of persons who have no direct financial interest in the success of an enterprise under their control and to those influences which the Post has in mind when it speaks of wire-pulling. But even if it were possible to divorce an undertaking like the Intercolonial wholly from politics, there would still be lacking that sense of personal interest which makes private ventures a success in very many cases.

Unscientific and Immoral.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)

Commerce is not a warfare, but a peaceful occupation, dependent upon friendly relations. Fighting for trade with duties on what we buy from others is an absurdity. We cannot get into the markets of others on favorable terms by keeping them out of ours. We cannot promote our selling to others by refusing to buy from them or hindering them in selling to us. The tariff policy which assumes that foreign trade consists in selling abroad without buying abroad or trying to sell as much and buy as little as possible, is out of date. It will not work except to restrict the trade, breed disputes and get us into unfriendly relations with other countries. We have no ground of complaint against France.

Their Own Medicine.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)

The less obstruction and hindrance there may be to the trade between any two countries the more will it be mutually beneficial, but the policy has become quite general in recent times, outside of Great Britain, of obstructing trade in general by high duties and then lessening the obstruction with particular cunning by lowering the duties for them in return for corresponding concessions. A dam is built across the stream of imports at all ports and then openings are made below its crest for restricted shipments from certain countries which make corresponding holes in their tariff dams. This is the policy of France, and it has given the United States the same opportunity as other countries for having the flash-board of maximum rates removed from its channel for a proper consideration. A reciprocity treaty was negotiated which was quite as favorable to the United States as to France, but the Senate would not give its sanction. Our tariff dam remains at the full height all along the line and we have no reason to expect any lowering or perforation of other barriers on our account.

ORDAINED.

New Minister of German Lutheran Church Starts Work.

Rev. John Reble, a graduate of the Lutheran Seminary in Kropp, was ordained last evening at the Lutheran Church, Gore street. Rev. J. Remble presided and ordained the new minister. The service was in the German language and was listened to by a large congregation, despite dangerous walking and inclement weather. The Mission Board of the German Lutheran Synod has allotted Rev. Mr. Reble to a circuit of four congregations at Denbigh, in Lennox and Addington, a circuit where he will have ample opportunity for hard work.

After the ordination ceremony Rev. F. Beer preached the sermon in the absence of the secretary, whose duty this is. Rev. J. Veit and Rev. H. Weigend were also present and spoke. The newly ordained pastor leaves to-day to take up the duties in connection with his pastorate.

Yesterday morning and afternoon the graduate was examined at the rectory by the ministers of this district.

HALTON ORANGEMEN.

The annual meeting of the Halton County L. O. L. was held at Milton when the following officers were elected:

John Hall, W. M.; Aldershot, B. H. Walsh, D. M.; Oakville; Rev. B. A. G. Willoughby, Chaplain; Georgetown; A. W. Kemp, F. S.; Oakville; Geo. Millner, Treas.; Oakville; James Spence, D. of C.; Hornby; Frank Woods, Hornby; and Wm. Gilliam, Bronte, Lecturers.

The next meeting is to be held at Burlington and it was decided to hold the 12th of July celebration at Acton.

The Court's Sentence.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The term which "Court" Bernard F. Gregory must serve for passing valuable cheques is not much longer than the time he spent in jail awaiting trial because his friends would not furnish \$200 bail. Colonel Denison sent the prisoner to jail for sixty days, but said that the only reason for the shortness of the term was the fact that "Bertie" had not previously been in Canadian prisons, except when awaiting trial.

Many a man has kept his peace of mind by not giving advice.

HAMILTON'S BEST STORE. ESTABLISHED 1880 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1909

Special Friday Sales Now

Commencing to-morrow we will hold special Friday sales each week and the values will be extraordinary. We are going to make this store the busiest Friday shopping place in the city. Come! Here are some convincing price arguments and savings for you.

\$3.00 Lustrous Blouses 98c

Four dozen for 8.30 a m. White, Sky and Cream Lustrous Blouses; tailored and fancy styles, lace trimmed, long sleeves, all sizes. Regular prices \$2.25 and \$3.00.

\$10 and \$15 Coats \$2.19

On sale 8.30 a. m. sharp. Women's All-wool Tweed Coats in medium and dark colors, all styles, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ length, self-trimmed.

\$2.25 House Dresses 98c

Print and Cashmerette House Dresses and Wrappers, in dark color stripes and figures, belted waist, lined, all sizes. Regular prices \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.25.

\$2.25 Lawn Blouses \$1.19

Snowy White Lawn Blouses, lace and Swiss embroidery fronts, long tucked musquetaire and $\frac{3}{4}$ sleeves. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.25.

\$15 Women's Coats \$7.50

Half price on Friday! Women's Broadcloth, Kersey and Frieze Coats in black, navy, green and brown, all styles; new perfect tailored garments; various trimmings.

A Notion Sale

Nichols' Spring Hooks and Eyes in white and black. Regular 5c dozen. Friday sale 3c dozen for 1c.

Brass Trimming Buttons, in all styles and sizes. Regular 10 to 15c. Friday sale 2c dozen.

Smart's Invisible Hooks and Eyes, white and black, assorted sizes, 1 and 2 dozen cards; regular 5c. Friday sale 1c card.

A sample lot of the best English Pins, all styles and qualities on sale half price.

Special Friday Sales

FINCH BROS.

Special Values 8.30 to 12 a. m.

J. C. WOODS

Former Hamilton Alderman Died as Result of Injuries.

Word was received in this city from London last night of the death of Mr. J. C. Woods, founder of one of the stores of J. C. Woods, founder of the stores time a resident of this city. Death took place at his home, 564 Talbot street, and was the direct result of injuries to his spine sustained on January 23 in a fall while walking down stairs in his house.

Mr. Woods was born at Pulaski, N. Y., 63 years ago, and spent his boyhood years there. When a young man he moved to Kingston, and this marked the starting of the J. C. Woods stores. He later moved to Hamilton, still maintaining his Kingston store, and also purchasing the C. C. Woods stores at London, Guelph and Woodstock, and at one time conducted two stores in London, with branches in Belleville, St. Thomas and Goderich.

About five years ago he sold out his St. Thomas store to his son-in-law, Mr. E. E. Jones, and a year ago sold out the London store to J. M. Thompson, which is still known as Woods' Fair. He also disposed of his other stores, with the exception of Guelph and Kingston, which he still controlled up to the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife and three daughters—Miss Annie, at home; Mrs. Edwin Mills, of Stanley Mills & Co., Hamilton, and Mrs. F. E. Jones, of St. Thomas.

He was a member of the Foresters, and in religion was a Methodist, being a regular attendant of the First Methodist Church, London.

The funeral will be of a private nature, and will be held on Friday to the G. T. R. station, and from there to Hamilton, where interment will be made.

Rev. Mr. Rutledge, pastor of the First Methodist Church, will conduct the services at the family residence.

Mr. Woods was a man of retiring disposition and fine character. He possessed large business ability and the strictest integrity, and showed a marked aptitude for public affairs during the one

year that he was a member of the Hamilton City Council in 1895. He retired voluntarily at the end of his year, much to the disappointment of his friends, who predicted for him a brilliant municipal career. The flag on the municipal buildings is at half-mast in his honor.

YOU MANS.

W.C.T.U. Meeting at Home of Mrs. Horning.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a large attendance at Youmans' W.C.T.U. on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. J. Horning, 4 Wellington south. The meeting opened, as usual, with devotional exercises, the Bible reading being conducted by Mrs. Linklater. Mrs. Martin reported \$11.50 as the result of the Irish concert which was lately held in aid of the Day Nursery. The new members were formally received, and delegates were appointed to the convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance to be held in Toronto next month. A franchise meeting of the women of Hamilton, to be addressed by Dr. Augustus Gullen, of Toronto, was talked of, but no definite arrangements were made.

A delightful feature of the afternoon was the singing of Mrs. Clyde Green, which was greatly enjoyed. After a few moments' pleasant social intercourse the ladies dispersed to meet again on the 23rd inst., at the home of Mrs. C. L. Smith.

WOMAN A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

Mrs. Foote, of Chicago, Now Qualified to Command Yacht.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—After having passed the federal examination on navigation, Mrs. Thomas Withers-foote, a member of the Jackson Park Yacht Club, to-day was granted papers making her a ship's captain on the great lakes.

Mrs. Foote will become the captain of her own yacht, Wayatayse. The only other woman captain in Chicago is Mrs. Ogden McClurg, mistress of the Seafox.

Sample Neckwear

A clearing lot of Sample Neckwear, in Stocks Jabots and Collars, all new styles, in embroidery and tucked muslin, guipure and silk, white, ecru or cream, prices 25 to 75c.

35c Women's Hose 25c

Extra quality English Cashmere Ribb Hose, all wool, soft, seamless feet, all sizes.

Men's 25c—Men's Cashmere Half Hose, seamless feet, all wool, all sizes, regular 35 and 40c.

\$1.40 Gowns Now \$1.19

Our own make Women's White Flannellette Night Gowns, frill trimmed, yoke backs, generous sizes.

Men's 60c—Men's Striped Flannellette Night Shirts, new patterns, large size, value \$1.00.

\$1.25 Kid Gloves 58c

Perrin's makes in sizes $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ only; two dome wrist length, in brown, navy, grey, red and black, regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25.

50c Long Gloves 25c

Women's and Children's Elbow Length Ringwood Mitts and Gloves, assorted sizes, in black, navy, white, cardinal and scarlet.

At 32c—Men's and Boys' Extra Heavy Scotch Knit Ringwood Gloves, in mixed colors, regular 65c.

9c Scotch Yarn 5c

Genuine Scotch Fingering Yarn, 4-ply, superior quality, colors in white, fawn, grey, gunmetal and black; value 9c skein, Friday sale only 5c.

8c Tea Towelling 5c

Linon Check Tea Towelling, 17 inches wide, absorbent weave, good wearing quality, 400 yards, 8c, Friday sale 5c.

THE DEBATERS

Arrangements Made For Three Events This Month.

The Hamilton Debating League held an executive meeting last night, James L. Jolley presiding. Encouraging reports were received from the various clubs represented in the league, regarding the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the 400 members throughout the city. The first debate of the series held in Central Presbyterian Church was a pronounced success, the public taking a keen interest. The presence of the young ladies will be most heartily welcomed at all the meetings, and it is earnestly desired that the lady writers in the Times be debating leagues should attend on February 22nd. The Y. M. C. A. cabinet will debate with the Y. M. C. A. Literary Society and on February 25th the Barton Street Methodist Y. M. C. will meet St. Paul's Guild. On the same date the St. John's Y. M. C. will debate with Victoria Avenue Baptist Y. M. C. The debaters on the opposing sides are working for the maintenance of the honor of their respective societies. Nine prominent citizens are being interviewed, with the idea of having them act as judges.

A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE.

Bigamy, Divorce, Re-Marriage, Sentences and Fine Are Involved.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 10.—Thomas Hanby, a former South Carolinian, was the central figure to-day in the federal court here of an unusual tangle involving bigamy, divorce, marriage, a six months' jail sentence, and a \$100 fine.

Hanby's first wife, bearing of his marriage to a Blackfoot Indian girl, procured his indictment and then got a legal separation from him. Because of the first marriage, the second marriage was rendered void. Therefore, Judge Hunt, who imposed the fine and jail sentence on the bigamy indictment, decreed also that Hanby re-marry the Indian girl. The court instructed the marshal to see that the marriage was carried out immediately. This was done, a justice of the peace uniting the couple. Hanby made no protest.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1909

SHEA'S

May Manton Patterns 10c All New Styles

Our Winter Clearing Sale

The Clearing Sales of this store have always been merchandising events that have appealed in the strongest way to the buying public of all this region. The sale now going on has been far beyond our expectations and is the best we have ever conducted. About 10 days more of it and we will be through with it. Bargains will be better than ever for that time. Don't pass by the good offerings we are making. Friday will be a big day.

BIG SALE OF LACES AND INSERTIONS—Thousands of yards of Laces and Insertions, Vals, Fancy Laces, French Clunys, etc., etc., in a great variety of widths; worth from 8c to 15c; all on sale to clear at per yard

DRESS GOODS AT 50c—\$1.00 VALUE—Black Panamas, Brown Panamas, Black and Brown Taffetas, Navy Espingles, Black Stieffians, Brown and Navy Stieffians and many other weaves; a range of cloths that sell regularly for 75c, 80c and \$1.00; to clear at per yard

Women's Coats, worth \$15 to \$18, to clear at each \$8.95
Children's Coats, worth \$6.50 to \$8, on sale to clear at each

Women's Suits, black and colors, full \$10.50 value, to clear at each
Women's Skirts, every wanted shade, very latest styles, worth \$3.95, for

Women's Skirts, Broadcloths, Serges, etc.; \$6.95 values for
Women's Marmot Stoles, wide capes; worth \$8.00, on sale for

Marmot Stoles, worth \$5.00, finished with tails, on sale for each
Women's Waists, print, lustre and sateen, white and colored, 75c for

Women's Waists, made of cotton goods, embroidered delaines, lustres, dark colors, odd sizes, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00, to clear at
Elegant White Lawn Waists, with new long sleeves, pointed cuffs, prettily trimmed; Shea's best value each

Women's Waists, fine silk, net and lace, black and colored; worth \$5 and \$5.95, for
Women's Combination Suits, in cream or natural all wool and part wool; worth \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.25, to clear at

Women's Vests and Drawers nearly all wool, all 75c value, to clear