

## DIN OF POLITICAL WARFARE.

Of political babble there is no end. Statesmen at Ottawa are doubtless stirred into partisan activity at the thought that they are making history, but to readers of newspapers—people who are more concerned about developing industries and rearing commercial enterprises than they are in the multitude of petty transactions which appear to be the breath of life of politicians—the incessant prattle about the virtues and the vices of the men who are in power or in opposition—must be very wearisome. However, it is a fact that our lawmakers are making history also, and while it would be a great relief to busy men if they would carry on their work of construction with less noise and confusion, it is impossible for the newspapers to pass their acts by as unworthy of notice.

While the government of the day is shaping our destinies, the opposition is not idle. It is, or it thinks it is, giving form to its future. Our opinion that the present opposition is a faction of very small calibre. It has never given expression to any ideas of importance with reference to any policy it may have respecting the government of the country. Its faith in the N. P., the god of false political economy which it worshipped so faithfully for eighteen long years, appears to have been destroyed by recent events in the history of the country. This god is evidently not going to be a pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night to guide Mr. Borden and his followers out of the wilderness. It has been abandoned in the face of the tremendous rate of progress that has been attained since its deposition along with the eclipse of Toryism. The weakness of the opposition appears to lie in the fact that it cannot make up its mind to substitute something definite and substantial in the place of the discredited and discarded N. P. It contents itself with pursuing a policy of pin-pricks—with delving into public accounts and sniffing up what it describes as scandals affecting the character of the administration. All of the investigations have proved more or less puerile and their impotence naturally makes the members of the opposition and the newspapers which speak for the opposition reckless, not to say furious. The Ottawa correspondent of the Colonist is one of the most fertile imaginers of the corps of "Tory" "rotters." All the allegations are proved to his satisfaction as soon as they are made; and those who are sceptical can have their doubts dispelled by copious quotations from the columns of the Toronto Mail and Empire, a journal whose veracity is unimpeachable, inasmuch as the Ottawa correspondent of the Mail and Empire is also the Ottawa correspondent of the Victoria Colonist, and doubtless of many other newspapers of the same political quality.

The average Tory politician naturally assumes that the average Grit politician is given over to inquiry and graft as the sparks fly upward. The Tory critic is quite justified in his opinions in the light of the revelations which followed his party's eighteen years in office. He is naturally inclined because there is a great deal of difficulty in establishing to the satisfaction of the public the case which never required establishment in his mind. The exposure of Mr. Ames of the manner of handling Northwest lands has been referred to. We know little about Mr. Ames. We have read of Mr. Ames being a very rich man, a diligent attendant at church, a methodical personage in all that pertains to business, and generally a master of detail in all matters to which he sets his hand. It has even been asserted that, in spite of his pious affiliations, Mr. Ames could give Mr. Sifton odds in any game, and get the better of him.

Mr. Ames has one virtue. He does not waste the time of departments in preparing returns which give no satisfaction after they are prepared. He observes things for himself, and comments upon them as he finds them, or as they are pointed out to him by his political friends who are careless of what befalls the individual they "fill up." The Winnipeg Free Press, which is on the spot, and knows more than we do about Mr. Ames, says:

"Among recent earnest students of Western life and Western conditions, none appears to have been more industrious in writing things down in his note-book than Mr. Herbert B. Ames, B. A., Conservative member of parliament for the St. Antoine division of Montreal, who travelled through this Western country a half-year or more ago. Mr. Ames is nothing if not systematic. It will be remembered that his campaign in Montreal was a miracle of system and costliness, with its card-index scheme and its elaborate and persistently pouring printed matter upon every elector and keeping at him persistently up to the very last moment. It was organized like a big business concern, with a head office and branch offices and a large staff of employees, and it was kept up for many months and cost a very great deal of money. Mr. Ames being a wealthy man and choosing to devote himself to public life. In coming to the West on a tour of enquiry, the industriously systematic Mr. Ames did a thing which it would be to the advantage of the country to have every member of parliament do. He is certainly to be commended for having done so; but it is to be regretted that so much of what he jotted down in his note-book while in the West was inaccurate."

He lightened his Western note-book of its load in parliament the other day in a speech which had the effect of making him somewhat ridiculous,

which is to be regretted. More to be regretted is the fact that Mr. Ames, having jotted down in his precious note-book what he believed to be facts in regard to certain homestead entries, should have kept these matters to himself for six or seven months until he could set them forth in parliament, in an attack on the administration of the department of the interior, instead of bringing them promptly before the Minister of the Interior, which would have been rather more creditable to his good intentions. It would have secured the remedying of matters which he believed to require remedying. Moreover, it would have saved him from the ridicule resulting from the exposure in parliament of the inaccuracy of his entries in his note-book.

"For instance, he had much to say in his speech of a certain quarter section of land held as a homestead, he said, referring to his note-book, by a brother of Mr. Adamson, M. P., and on which homestead duties had not been performed. Mr. Adamson promptly pointed out that it was not his brother, but he himself, who owned the quarter section in question. 'Why did you not do your homestead duties?' asked Mr. Ames severely. 'I bought the land,' Mr. Adamson replied. 'It is even-numbered land. I held it for five years. In like manner in other cases Mr. Ames's note-book was shown to be filled with misinformation, and to justify abundantly the summing up by Mr. McCraney, who spoke later and said that Mr. Ames was credulous and had been humbugged,' and 'did not understand the homestead law.'"

"It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Ames will not be discouraged and inclined to abandon the note-book habit. Let him come West again with a brand new note-book; and let him take greater pains to inform himself accurately and to write down in his note-book only things that are really so. In this way he should be able to make himself in time a well-informed and most useful member of parliament."

## TEACHING THE COUNTRY A LESSON.

There is general complaint that the sessions of the Dominion Parliament are unduly prolonged. The members, tied down to the dreary grind day after day and night after night, lose interest in their work; the reporters for the newspapers become jaded and weary, and their accounts of proceedings, upon which the public depends for its enlightenment regarding the manner in which the affairs of the country are being conducted, become flat, stale and unprofitable to all but the bitterest of partisans.

There was a time in the history of the Dominion when the public business could all be transacted and discharged with efficiency within three months. The demands upon the time of our lawmakers are of course increasing with the growth of the country and with the growing importance of the principal subjects of debate. But the tendency to prolong the sessions of parliament, as every observer of political affairs knows, is a development following the defeat by the Conservative party in 1896. It is an accepted axiom that oppositions determine the length of sessions. After the opposition had recovered from the paralyzing effects of defeat and awoke to a realization of the fact that it actually was in opposition, and that the verdict of the public was not a dreadful dream, it seems to have arrived at a determination to inflict all the punishment unlimited garrulity and aimless inquisitiveness could impose upon all who had any part in the downfall of the party.

In pursuance of this programme the records of the various departments are ransacked in the endeavor to uncover acts which will be discreditable to the administration. In one department alone during the present session records have been asked for by one member of the House which will keep the ordinary staff and all the outside help that can be pressed into service working night and day for three months, while, as the Minister has pointed out, most of the information sought can be found in the ordinary annual printed reports. The excuse, when this fact is pointed out, is that the minister having exhibited impatience, he must be taught that the members are entitled to the fullest information.

The public is taught the lesson it sadly needs, in the estimation of an incensed opposition, by the increase in the sessional indemnity. If the country is determined upon maintaining in power a party which possesses not the "instinct of government," it must pay for its lack of appreciation for the true merit. There has been some disposition to criticize the action of the members of Parliament in, practically with one voice, increasing the indemnity from \$1,500 to \$2,500. And yet there is no doubt that when the average member has paid all the expenses of a six months' sojourn at his capital the balance remaining to his credit at the bank out of his indemnity cannot be very imposing.

And so an unappreciated people are being taught by a campaign of abhorrent inquisitiveness and boundless loquacity, carried on principally by a clique of individuals of tawdry reputation, that if they will vote for the Grits the consequences will be visited upon their own heads.

## ENGLISH "PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

The people of this city have been told in dramatic terms that there can never be a university in Victoria, and that even if "practical politics" did not preclude the establishment of such an institution on Vancouver Island, it is not a university we need in British Columbia to round off and complete our educational system, but public schools such as they have in England. Of course there is not one person in

ten thousand in British Columbia, or in any other portion of Canada, who is impressed with or convinced by such statements. Such a proposition simply produces hilarity. But as the subject has been brought into the realm of public discussion, may we be permitted to call attention to an article which appears in the May number of the National Review on the practical value of the courses of instruction given in one of the great Public Schools of England—an article written by one who is familiar with the fullness of knowledge and experience? Mr. Reginald Lucas says:

"The keeper has turned poacher; Saul also is among the prophets. Mr. Arthur Benson, after several years of experience as an Eton master, has been confessing in print some startling opinions on the subject of Public School education. Mr. Benson's views are worth noting. Time goes fast and it is a quarter of a century ago that we were at Eton together; nevertheless he belongs to the younger generation, and bears no burden of venerable scruples; on the other hand, he can claim the instinct of scholarship; he has practical knowledge of the Eton system; most important of all, he is a man of the world."

"In the controversy over the merits of a classical education it is the teachers who do all the talking; it never seems to occur to anybody that those whom their labors are intended to benefit have a right to be heard. While the doctors are engaged in their classical sputum the suffering patient is forbidden to speak of the symptoms."

"If what I have to say should give offence to some whom my catechism bids me to approach with submission, and my inclination prompts me to regard with affection and respect, let it be pleaded in excuse that it is the system itself which is impugned, not those who are called upon to administer the system."

"To begin at the beginning, let us be clear as to the subject of education. It is to get something out; to cultivate as the soil is cultivated; to produce the best that the soil is capable of producing; that which can be produced to the best use and advantage. Education is surely running on wrong lines when its only result can be to bring forth grapes on thorns, and figs on thistles."

"Eton was a period of abounding happiness. Proficiency at cricket was a guarantee of success; it was the standard of excellence, the real business of life; and nobody encouraged me to think otherwise. Apart from an enviable position in the school, this kind of pre-eminence won attention from the men and the women of the larger world without, who are constant visitors to the playing-fields; it naturally followed that we boys acquired a sufficiently good conceit of ourselves, and had a praiseworthy exaltation of our place amongst mankind. Of course we talked of ourselves and took it for granted that every one was interested in our affairs; so they were, perhaps for truly there was little else in us to interest other people."

"Nobody wants a boy of eighteen to talk like a professor or pretend to precocious knowledge of life; but there is little to be admired in a void and barren mind. I often try and gauge the extent of my ignorance in those days. I knew something of the reign of Queen Anne, because one master had told us about it (for three-quarters of an hour in each week) and had succeeded in making the lessons interesting. I think that was all the history I knew. Nobody had called my attention to the story of the Stuarts, to the rebellion which followed over King William, to the Anglicizing of the House of Hanover; and being too busy with my games to make inquiries on my own account, I never learnt anything about them. I am not sure that I knew the difference between Napoleon I. and Napoleon III.; I certainly had not the faintest idea why the Crimean war or the Franco-German war had been fought; and as for such events as the Reform Act or the repeal of the Corn Laws, they were less familiar than the Wars of the Roses, about which I retained some impression from school-room lessons at home."

"Of the size and shape of the world, and of Great Britain's share of it; how and when that share had come into our possession; of our relations to other countries and theirs to one another; of the elements of business principles or the rudiments of modern science or English literature and modern politics; of all the things which go to make an intelligent member of society and a capable man of the world, I knew nearly nothing. Of mathematics, history, and of Great Britain's share of it; how and when that share had come into our possession; of our relations to other countries and theirs to one another; of the elements of business principles or the rudiments of modern science or English literature and modern politics; of all the things which go to make an intelligent member of society and a capable man of the world, I knew nearly nothing. Of mathematics, history, and of Great Britain's share of it; how and when that share had come into our possession; of our relations to other countries and theirs to one another; of the elements of business principles or the rudiments of modern science or English literature and modern politics; of all the things which go to make an intelligent member of society and a capable man of the world, I knew nearly nothing."

The reasons for this impression are numerous. In keeping the government in power the majority has not done violence to its own principles, because it has no fixed convictions which could not be unified for its own personal convenience and profit; but it has outraged the principles of the minority of the electorate it was chosen to represent. The time is at hand when, if the majority which has been the life and the salvation of the McBride government has any regard for its political future, some regard must be shown the principles of its constituency. If the members who were elected to the present House had any desire for a prolongation of their hitherto far from satisfactory political career, they must give substantial proofs of their intentions. Hence it is that Premier McBride has good reason to look forward to another session with broadening doubt and grave apprehension."

But the "independents" in the House are not only doubtful forces but are reckoned with in the coming time. There are other members who have occasionally by their course indicated their belief that the government they were elected to support has forfeited any claim upon their further allegiance. The Kaiken Island deal, with its peculiar and altogether unique features, and the Columbia & Western Railway scheme, placed a severe strain upon their loyalty, with the day of final accounting to their constituents still a considerable time in the future. It is almost certain, therefore, that if further proofs be revealed of the government's connivance with adventurers, foreign or native, of predaceous instincts, with an election pending in the immediate future, the administration would have been the subject of investigation at the late session of the Legislature if so much time had not been taken up in probing into other peculiar features of the government's "policy."

For the foregoing reasons it is apparent that Premier McBride has cogent reasons for dreading another session of the House. If the members assemble again their own political lives will by that time appear of more importance to them than the salvation of a government whose acts of administration have not produced what can accurately be described as a sweet savor, grateful to the senses of either representatives or represented. They will be principally concerned about making peace with their constituents, a consummation that to be attained by votes condemning the Kaiken Island deal or other deals just as scandalous. It is therefore for the Premier to decide

for the classical system; the most cogent of these is the prospect of the universal, where radical and political reform is hardly to be expected. So long as a university degree is considered a valuable asset, so long must utility be made subservient to tradition. And there are of course individuals for whom the degree is fitting and even essential. The future school-master must have it, because, arguing in a vicious circle, he has to prepare others to obtain it. Familiarity with dead languages is a doubtful advantage to the parish priest, but it is a proper accomplishment for a bishop. It is of course essential to any one who deems it right to pursue knowledge and erudition for their own sake; for the savant and the archaeologist. And it is necessary for the civil servant, seeing that a nice taste in Greek lambics and mastery of the subtleties of Virgil are regarded as the best possible criterion of fitness to regulate the finances of the treasury, to administer a policy in the Colonial Office, or carry out the regulations of the Board of Trade. But outside the professions in which learning has an admitted place, it would not be easy to point out any conspicuous marks of a classical influence on the lives of public men and men of action. If Parliament be taken as a test, it may safely be asserted that those who have received a classical education, and won the greatest measure of credit and renown are not those who can boast of distinguished university careers. After attending Parliamentary debates for many years, I can only say that I cannot recollect more than one or two classical quotations or allusions, and can perceive no vestige of classical influence upon thought or speech."

"The people of Canada do not care a button what the opinions of Mr. James J. Hill with respect to their country may be. They are interested in what they see and hear, and they are interested in what Mr. Hill proposes to do to justify his claims to the future of the Dominion. When a man comes here, no matter where he hails from and without regard to his connections or antecedents, and purposes expending thirty millions of dollars, we shall accept his proposition as a substantial evidence of good faith. If the Great Northern Railway Company invests such a huge sum of money as thirty millions of dollars in Canada, it expects to earn interest on its money, and it cannot earn interest unless it creates the trade and business upon which the dividends will be earned. That seems to be a sufficiently plain proposition. We shall leave to the imagination of the public the task of estimating the value of the industrial activity that must follow as a result of the construction of the Great Northern Railway from the Pacific Coast to Winnipeg."

It may be wondered, as it has been argued in the past that Mr. Hill's designs are to rob us—to carry off our wealth for the enrichment of our neighbors. That plea has lost its force, if it had any. The Great Northern is to be a permanent work and is to continue to earn dividends on the capital cost of its construction and the continuous cost of its operation, it must do so because we shall receive value for every ton of our products we send out, whether the point of consumption be in the United States, in Eastern Canada, in Great Britain, or in any other part of the world. As long as our wealth lies in the hands of our own people, we might as well abandon all hope of progress."

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## PROVINCIAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

There have been three sessions of the present provincial Legislature, sessions which have been full of trouble and confusion. The government has been more or less doubtful of control of the heterogeneous majority which has kept it in power. There is a strong undercurrent of belief that the McBride administration is in a false position, that the majority of doubtful loyalty if any means can be found of avoiding the ordeal.

The reasons for this impression are numerous. In keeping the government in power the majority has not done violence to its own principles, because it has no fixed convictions which could not be unified for its own personal convenience and profit; but it has outraged the principles of the minority of the electorate it was chosen to represent. The time is at hand when, if the majority which has been the life and the salvation of the McBride government has any regard for its political future, some regard must be shown the principles of its constituency. If the members who were elected to the present House had any desire for a prolongation of their hitherto far from satisfactory political career, they must give substantial proofs of their intentions. Hence it is that Premier McBride has good reason to look forward to another session with broadening doubt and grave apprehension."

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Present indications point to a most successful celebration on Victoria Day. To fully enjoy the holiday, you must be supplied with the proper holiday wearing apparel. Tuesday and Wednesday—two days devoted to the special display of Outing Goods.

### Straw Hats for Men and Boys

Men's Sailor Straws in all the latest shapes. Prices, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$4.00.

Men's Telescope Straws, the latest thing for outing and dress hats. Prices, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

Men's Imitation Panama Hats, telescope style. Price, \$2.50 each.

Men's Imitation Panama Hats. Prices, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Men's Light Straws. Prices, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Men's Split Straws. Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Boys' Straw Hats. Prices, 25c and 50c each.

Boys' Split Straws. Prices, 25c and 50c each.

Men's "Borsalino" Italian Felt Fedora Hats (the lightest felt hat made). Colors, Pearl, Black, Fawn, Brown, Slate and Dark Sea Green. Price, \$3.50 each.

### Skirts

Accorded Pleated Lustre Skirts; colors, blue, black, grey and white; Special Monday, \$5.00.

Ladies' Skirt Waist Suits, pleated blouse and skirt; colors, blues, black, grey and cream. Special Monday, \$5.00.

### Gloves

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Gloves; 15c pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves; colors, black with white stitching, white with black stitching, tan, beaver and grey; 25c pair.

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves; black only; 50c pair.

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves; colors, brown, white, black, grey and beaver; 50c pair.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Gloves in black and white only; 75c pair.

Children's White Lisle Thread Gloves; 15c pair.

Children's Lisle Thread Gloves, in tan, cream, white and black; 25c pair.

Children's Taffeta Gloves, in white and cream; 25c and 35c pair.

Children's Pure Silk Gloves, white and cream; 40c pair.

### Hat Pins

Hat Pins, sterling silver top; 25c and 35c each.

Fancy Silver-Mounted Hat Pins; 50c, 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.00 each.

The "Kitty-Spoo" Revolving Spiral Hat Pin; 50c, 75c and \$1.00. (This Hat Pin will not work loose or drop out, when once inserted in the hat.)

### Side Combs

Shell Side Combs; 15c to \$1.00 pair.

Back Combs in fancy shapes; 15c to \$1.00 each.

Jeweled Back Combs in dark shell and amber; 75c to \$3.75 each.

### Nobby Washing Suits for Boys

Boys' Fancy Linen Crash Russian Suits in black and dark colors. Price, \$1.50 each.

Boys' White Regulation Sailor Suits, with detachable cuffs and collars, in white and pale blue. Prices, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$2.75 each.

Boys' Buster Brown Suits, blue crash with fancy embroidered collars. Price, \$2.25.

Boys' White Dutch Russian Suits, with fancy embroidered collar and cuffs. Price, \$2.25.

Boys' Fancy Stripe Brown Russian Suits, with fancy collar and cuffs. Price, \$2.25.

A big assortment of Boys' Buster Brown Suits. Prices ranging from 75c to \$2.50. Colors: Brown, blue and white stripe and dark blue, grey and white stripe.

### White Silk Blouses, \$3.00 to \$8.50

Ladies' White Silk Shirt Waists, 4 clusters of tucks down front; 2 tucks in each cluster, box pleat down centre edged with knife pleating. Long sleeves with plain cuffs. Price, \$3.00.

Ladies' Fancy White China Silk Blouse with deep pointed yoke made of val insertion and bias bands of silk. Long sleeves with deep yoke made of wide tucks and insertion, long sleeves with deep cuff to elbow made of insertion and silk. Price, \$5.00.

Ladies' White Silk Blouse with deep yoke made with fancy design in val insertion and medallions, lower part of blouse made with shirring and insertion, elbow sleeves made with 3 rows of insertion, sleeve finished with frilled edge. Price, \$4.50.

Ladies' White China Silk Blouse with long pointed yoke trimmed with 8 rows of val edging, yoke edged with row of insertion and val lace, front of blouse made of wide tucks and insertion, elbow sleeves with cuff of insertion and lace. Price, \$3.75.

Ladies' White Silk Waist with front heavily embroidered in silk, deep yoke made of embroidered silk, medallions and val insertion, elbow sleeves trimmed with medallions and insertion edged with frill of insertion and lace. Price, \$8.50.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Waist, 3 box pleats on either side of front, spoke stitched, long sleeves and elbow length, 3 box pleats down back. Price, 75c.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Waist, elbow or long sleeves; 2 rows of insertion and 4 fine tucks down front. Price, \$1.00.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Waist, front trimmed with 3 rows of wide insertion and tucking, long cuff buttoned to elbow, 2 box pleats down back. Price, \$1.25.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Waist, front trimmed with 4 wide tucks and row of fine insertion, long sleeves with cuff made of tucks buttoned to elbow, 2 box pleats down back. Price, \$1.75.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Waist, front made of 5 rows of insertion with tucks between, tucked cuff, full length sleeves and tucked cuff elbow. Price, \$2.00.

Ladies' White Lisle Thread Waist, front made entirely of wide tucks and insertion, box pleat and row of insertion down back, long cuff made of tucking and insertion. Price, \$2.50.

### White Lawn Shirt Waists, 75c to \$2.50

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, 3 box pleats on either side of front, spoke stitched, long sleeves and elbow length, 3 box pleats down back. Price, 75c.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, elbow or long sleeves; 2 rows of insertion and 4 fine tucks down front. Price, \$1.00.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, front trimmed with 3 rows of wide insertion and tucking, long cuff buttoned to elbow, 2 box pleats down back. Price, \$1.25.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, front trimmed with 4 wide tucks and row of fine insertion, long sleeves with cuff made of tucks buttoned to elbow, 2 box pleats down back. Price, \$1.75.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, front made of 5 rows of insertion with tucks between, tucked cuff, full length sleeves and tucked cuff elbow. Price, \$2.00.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waist, front made entirely of wide tucks and insertion, box pleat and row of insertion down back, long cuff made of tucking and insertion. Price, \$2.50.

### Men's and Boys' Leather and Silk Belts

Men's Tan and Black Leather Belts, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

Men's Elastic Cricketer Belts, 25c.

Men's Silk Belts in plain black, polka dots and figures, 50c, and 75c.

Boys' Patent Leather Belts for Buster Brown and Russian Suits. Colors, white, black and red, 15c, 25c, and 35c.

Boys' Plain Leather Belts in tan and russet shades, 15c, 25c, and 35c.

### A New Delivery of Men's Sweaters in Plain and Fancy Mixtures

A splendid assortment suitable for boating and all holiday sports. Prices, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00.

### Men's Outing Suits

Men's Outing Suits in fancy tweeds and worsteds. Prices, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$20.00.

Men's White Flannel Trousers for tennis, boating and cricketer. Prices, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

Men's Striped Flannel Trousers; white with black stripe, black with white stripe, and grey with white stripe. Prices, \$1.75, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$5.75.

Men's Duck Outing Trousers in all sizes. Price, \$1.50 pair.

### Belts

Embroidered Wash Belts; 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 each.

Gold and Silver Belts; 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Black Silk Taffeta Belts; 35c, 40c, 50c and 65c.

Black Silk Taffeta Belts (better quality); \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

White Silk Taffeta Belts; 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$4.50.

### Some Special Numbers in Outing Shirts for the Holidays

Imported English Flannel Shirts; latest checks and patterns, new double collar, \$2.50.

Men's Heavy White Japanese Silk Shirts, with collar and pocket, \$2.75.

Cream Cashmere Negligee Shirts, with blue satin strap, \$2.65.

Pleasant shades in Negligee Shirts, reversible collar; can be worn as outing shirt or with white starched collar, \$1.50.

Neat Blue and White Stripe Negligee Shirts with reversible collar, \$1.25.

Some very special Outing Shirts; splendid value; \$1.00. As follows: