

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1908.

HE DID NOT RECEDE.

It may puzzle some people to understand why the Hamilton Herald should allege that "Sir Wilfrid Laurier has receded from the untenable position assumed by the Government with regard to the right of members of Parliament to examine original documents on file in the Departments." Sir Wilfrid very clearly stated that when desiring such documents, members must give a reason for asking for the originals, and his objection, which the House sustained, was to any member, without offering reason or excuse, should claim to get any or all originals desired, from the Departments. Mr. Ames was informed that such documents would be furnished him, if he offered a reason therefor. He chose to become truculent, and sought to make it appear that the Government was denying him a right. That was naturally opposed. Some of his journalistic supporters have treated it as a matter of refusing documents asked for by "Parliament" or "committees." No such requests have been called in question; they are always accompanied with reasons. The sole question was as to a member, of his own individual whim, and without offering the House a reason, getting one, or a hundred, or a thousand, original documents, as he might demand. This principle, for which Mr. Ames stood, was denied, and properly. It having been denied, Sir Wilfrid made a statement to the House, on Monday, which the Herald published, in which he reiterated his position and said he would not go back on it, but to accommodate Mr. Ames, who could not, under the rules of the House, renew his motion, except by unanimous consent, and would thus have been deprived of the opportunity to see the documents in question, even had he chosen to ask for them in accordance with the rules of the House, Sir Wilfrid laid upon the table, not only the particular documents asked for, but the entire file of which they formed a part. Sir Wilfrid did not recede from his position in the least, and Mr. Ames made no gain for public safety or the orderly despatch of public business by his stage performance.

ABOUT POSTAGE.

When it is understood that the Times has in common with Col. Van Wagner protested against the increase in the postage rate between Canada and the States, almost his entire criticism of our article "Interests Us All," is beside the question so far as it affects the Times. While we objected to the increase mentioned, we also, like the Colonel, have no objections to the reduced rate from Britain. Nor do we think that it will be a calamity to Canada if British publications find their way here in greater numbers than formerly. We admit the advantages to Canada of free communication with the States, and agree with much that he says regarding the interchange of ideas, etc., but we do not lose sight of the fact that we have much in common with the people of Great Britain, that without British capital, for instance, Canada would not be in the position she is in to-day, and that without the open British market we would suffer still more. That brings us to the Colonel's "judged preference" and reciprocal trade. Cheaper postage to Britain may be desirable, although no public demand has been made for it so far. But that should not prevent us from welcoming cheap postage from Britain if it will help us in our dealings with that country. We have free access to the British markets—the best markets in the world for Canada, while we deny the British free access to our own, just as the United States deny us free access to their markets. In fact, so frightened are they that Canada should benefit in any way through them that she keeps up almost a prohibitive tariff between us and themselves. The Colonel questions if Canada would gain anything through the cheapened British postage or by the purchase of British manufactures. Well, it cannot very well lose anything. Our people may be able to choose between a United States and a British made article, between a hostile and a friendly market, and the cheapened postage may enable thousands of British born residents of Canada to renew their acquaintance with the magazines and publications which were familiar to them in former days. And we think the Colonel will admit that a few Canadian authors write for the British magazines. In fact, some of them went over there to live, as the only place where they could find a market for their wares.

WHY SEEK MONOPOLY?

The efforts of the Ontario Government to make the Hydro-Electric power scheme a district monopoly are causing a good many of those who expected much from it in the way of "cheap power" to open their eyes. They are beginning to take note of things which had before escaped their observation. If the object of the Government is bona fide to secure the cheapest electric service for the people, why should it object to competition from any and all sources? That is the question they are naturally asking. It leads them to think of other facts connected with this scheme. Here are Ministers and Power Commissioners dealing with a generating company of foreigners, which has no transmission line, proposing to use public money to build one for it, and furnish it customers. A Canadian company, which has invested millions, being the pioneer in Niagara power development,

and which has a transmission line, and a distributing plant at Toronto, is not only passed over, but a bitter war is waged on it by the entire Hydro crowd, and the utterances of Ministers have hardly been those one would expect from men intent only on securing strict justice and the safety and protection of law to every investor. Indeed, some of the less responsible boomers do not hesitate to express satisfaction with the thought that this campaign may result in serious injury to the Canadian company. Then the municipalities, accepting the Government's assurances, having risen to the bait, we find the "Minister of Power" intimating that the proposed consideration of the contract to be entered into, which the municipalities had expected to do in common, is to be dispensed with, and each should be asked to contract individually! Then comes the proposal all along the line to shut out competition in power, from whatever source, and fearing that the Radial Railway may distribute power along its line, all the forces of the Government and the Hydro-Electric Commission are leagued to oppose it, both in Parliament and the country. In some of the municipalities which voted for the Hydro scheme, the Government influence is at work, and efforts are being made to shut in the people of such places entirely to the Hydro-Electric power supply, and forbid any others to sell power!

Is it any wonder that people should begin to ask awkward questions? This may be a great scheme for the company to which Mr. Whitney seeks to deliver the municipalities, compelling them to take its power or none; it may be a great thing for those who are interested in that company. Perhaps Mr. Whitney and his colleagues are not, but it has an ugly look. It will be hard, however, to make the Ontario public believe that the interests of the power users in obtaining power at the cheapest possible price are to be served by excluding from the district in which the Hydro-Electric Commission operates, every other person or company that might offer power for sale.

CHEAP POWER IS NOT TO BE SECURED BY CREATING A MONOPOLY.

THE BOY IN THE FACTORY.

In how many shops and factories where boys and young men are employed in large numbers do incidents such as resulted in the death of John J. Cummings and in a coroner's verdict of manslaughter against Willie Kirkpatrick occur almost every day? In every printing office in the land the "new boy" is "initiated" by being sent out to buy "strap oil." The boy is usually a meek little fellow, and the initiation is quite harmless. It is looked upon as one of the institutions of the print shop, and has never, as far as we know, resulted in anything more serious than a fistic bout to when the victim had had enough. The sending out of a dull boy to buy pigeon's milk has been practised on many a beginner, and the pressman's apprentice was always sent around to other offices, in the old days, to borrow the "rubber chase." These are pleasant things which have had their place, and most large establishments have something of the sort. But when it comes to throwing articles at each other and to making a pick upon any man or boy, the practice becomes very dangerous and should be put down by owners, managers and foremen. Two lives have been sacrificed in Hamilton within a few months as the direct result of "monkey business" in workshops. The shop is the place for work, and the boy who sticks to his employment and has his fun outside the work room is the one who gets along best, in the long run.

Some of the large concerns on the other side which employ boys and young men go to much expense to promote good feeling among them, and to assist them in improving themselves, mentally and physically. Factory gymnasiums, factory libraries, factory recreation rooms and factory athletic clubs are means employed for this purpose, and results are said to be of a most satisfactory nature—satisfactory alike to the employed and the employers, for while the hands are provided with the means of having enjoyment at the expense of the employing firms they more than pay back the obligation in loyalty and quality of work. Another means which many large employers have been known to use to bring about similar results is the providing of membership in local Y. M. C. A. gymnasium classes—a course which would be easy for Hamilton employers and would, undoubtedly, be approved of by the local association.

But in any event the boys employed in factories should be given to understand that sort of horse play which is so apt to lead to bad feeling among them must not be seen in the work room. The two lessons which have so recently been taught in Hamilton should have a good effect in that respect.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Since the South Huron and Stanstead elections the Borden platform has been taken in out of sight. Why should political considerations have anything to do with the rearrangement of the city wards? What has become of all the plans to build workmen's homes? Has the supply met the demand? Some day the Tory Executive may regret that it put up the notice at the City Hall "No Griggs need apply." The mountaineers are anxiously asking how soon that company will be ready to build the trolley line up there.

They say it would pay itself as a sum-mer belt line.

The Opposition could have had the "original documents" for the asking if it had gone the right way about it.

Will Toronto the Good be able to worry along with 110 hotel licenses? And Toronto water is mighty poor stuff.

Evidently the Spectator is giving up hope of getting that Whitney technical college for Hamilton. It is now looking to Ottawa for help.

The independent boards might do a little cutting of their appropriations this year. The Hydro-electric power scheme will need some extra money.

The debate on the Japanese immigration question in Parliament last evening furnished the peculiar spectacle of the Opposition condemning an agreement with Japan which it endorsed at the time it was passed by the House, and of a leading member of the Opposition criticizing and complimenting the Government with the same breath. The speech of the Premier showing that Canada had obtained from Japan by friendly means what the Opposition would have forced by hostile means will no doubt meet with the approval of the country.

The Hamilton Spectator admits that a pupil not bent on a professional career can go from the lowest form in the Public Schools to the highest in the Collegiate Institute without a single Departmental examination, except that for entrance to the High School. That admission makes the recent circular of the Department, and the puffery about it, "remediating the examination evil," look exceedingly silly. Moreover, our temporary does not yet appear to see the absurdity of boasting of removing examination difficulties from the path to the professions, as a means of diverting pupils from the professional courses! As to the statement of the Spectator that "the whole energy of teaching staff and pupils" of the secondary schools "has been directed practically to one end—the Departmental and other examinations for the professions," only one comment applies. It is not according to facts. If the Spectator does not know that, it should seek enlightenment. If it does, the statement should not have been made.

Frederick H. de Veuille, Handsworth, England, speed gears. Wilks, Neser, Stavanger, Norway, double seam sheet metal joint. Paul Rasmus, Madgeburg, Germany, apparatus for drying moving material more particularly vegetable substances, such as beet root shreds. Messrs. Manz & Girard, Paris, France, process for the treatment of peat and peat bogs. Antonio Ducco, Turin, Italy, rotary furnace.

Frederick S. Nickels, London, England, air pump or inflators. George W. Wilkins, Penrith, Australia, fireproofing compounds. Josef Zura, Berlin, Germany, rotary engine.

De Leon Parent, Geneva, Switzerland, proceedings for removing the nicotine from tobacco. "The Inventor's Adviser" a book on patents, will be sent to any address upon request.

OUR EXCHANGES

Grippe.

Grippe is a disease that makes men irritable and most unpleasant. Our wife says so.

Unearned Profit.

The 51 liquor licenses transferred in Toronto during the past year brought \$1,700,000. A satisfactory disposal of the unearned profit that makes these licenses valuable has not been devised. So far it is ostensibly retained by the hotel proprietors.

What the Effect Will be.

To cut the list of bar-rooms down. Has the effect, we think. The thirty ones all over town. Walk further—no drink.

Nothing Definite.

The detective was trying to find some clue in the subterranean of a "chicken" man. "When your husband went out of the house this morning, did he have anything that gave you an idea where he was going?" All he said was that he had never seen him since. He had to hunt some place where he could read his morning paper in peace.

Take No Chances.

The Hamilton Herald declares that there is no smallpox epidemic in that city, but that.

There have been a few cases which attending physicians have diagnosed as chickenpox, but which the medical health officer believes to be a mild form of smallpox.

It is to be hoped that the Hamilton authorities will pay no attention to any such foolish talk as that quoted above. It was just such talk about "chickenpox" and "mild cases of smallpox" here in Brockville that delayed the authorities of Brockville in taking vigorous action with the result that the town will be burdened with several thousand dollars for isolation and maintenance of quarantined persons. The fact is that comparatively few doctors can tell the difference between chickenpox and mild smallpox because smallpox is so rare and because when it does come the doctors avoid it as they would the Evil One.

The Hamilton authorities will do well to insist that their doctors report every case of "chickenpox" to the Medical Health Officer, and run no risk of its spreading. From this "mild smallpox," or whatever the Hamilton Herald chooses to call it, to the severe form of smallpox with all its terrible results is but a short step; and if the good people of Hamilton wish to prevent their city being swept by this pestilent disease they had better take no chances, but stamp it out at once by drastic measures. This epidemic of the mild type of the disease is the forerunner of the severe type of the insidious disease.

NOT A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir—In your issue of last night the heading "Christian Science Teacher Gives Formulas for Banishing Various Ills" is misleading. The heading is above a despatch from Philadelphia, giving an account of Dr. Worcester, of Emanuel Church, Boston, advising the use of formulas for healing disease. People who read through the despatch will perceive that Dr. Worcester is not a Christian Scientist.

Apparently he has been forced to recognize the physical being attending Christian Science treatment, but is determined not to "give credit to whom credit is due."

There are no formulas in Christian Science treatment. Formulas lead to formality, insincerity and hypocrisy. Christian Science is established on "sincerity and truth." Christian Science is merely the application of the discovery of the knowledge of the absolute truth which the Christians up to the third century knew and applied to physical and moral healing. It is God that doeth the work, now as then. It is so simple. Yours sincerely, Walter S. Middleton. Hamilton, Jan. 29, 1908.

LAYMENS' CAMPAIGN

Banquet Will be Held in Arcade Tuesday Night.

As the time for the laymen's missionary campaign approaches interest in the big event increases. Last evening a meeting of the general committee was held in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., there being a large representation. Mr. W. Frank Coote presided. The programme for the events of next week were mapped out. Mr. George C. Copley wrote that he would not be able to preside at the laymen's banquet, with which the campaign is to be opened, and it was unanimously decided to invite Mr. George Hope to accept the position. The banquet will be held in the Arcade Hall, and will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Caterer Crawford will supply the supper, and the chief speakers will be Messrs. J. Campbell White, of New York, general secretary of the laymen's movement, and Wm. T. Ellis, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday at 3 o'clock Mr. Ellis will address a women's mass meeting in Centenary Church. At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening there will be two mass meetings, one in the Arcade Hall and the other in St. Paul's Church. At both of these Messrs. Ellis and White will speak. The Y. M. C. A. meeting will be for adults and will be interdenominational. In addition to Messrs. White and Ellis the committee will ask the Toronto and the London Laymen's Associations to send their strongest speakers, one from each place, to tell what has been done at the successful campaigns in those cities, and local speakers will discuss what Hamilton should do.

The meeting in St. Paul's Church will be for young people's Societies, and Sunday schools. On Thursday evening there will be a men's mass meeting in Wesley Church, administered by ticket only. Messrs. White and Ellis will speak. It is proposed to arrange a series of denominational rallies in the various churches for Friday evening.

Missionary contributions will not be asked at any of the meetings, but collections will be taken to defray the expenses.

CANADIAN PATENTS GRANTED TO FOREIGNERS.

The following Canadian patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C.

Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm:

Frederick H. de Veuille, Handsworth, England, speed gears.

Wilks, Neser, Stavanger, Norway, double seam sheet metal joint.

Paul Rasmus, Madgeburg, Germany, apparatus for drying moving material more particularly vegetable substances, such as beet root shreds.

Messrs. Manz & Girard, Paris, France, process for the treatment of peat and peat bogs.

Antonio Ducco, Turin, Italy, rotary furnace.

Frederick S. Nickels, London, England, air pump or inflators.

George W. Wilkins, Penrith, Australia, fireproofing compounds.

Josef Zura, Berlin, Germany, rotary engine.

De Leon Parent, Geneva, Switzerland, proceedings for removing the nicotine from tobacco.

"The Inventor's Adviser" a book on patents, will be sent to any address upon request.

Have You Correctly Fitted Spectacles

Do not get spectacles from peddlers, stores, etc., or even use some other person's. Many eyes are ruined by so doing. Nearly all require reading glasses before 45 years of age, and the lenses after that age need changing every two or three years. Have your eyes examined by J. W. Gerrie, consulting optician and druggist, 32 James street north. Examination free.

The value of the alfalfa raised in the United States this year is estimated at \$100,000,000.

BABY GIRL CRIED AND SCRATCHED

All the Time—Torturing Eczema Covered Her Body—Could Not Sleep—Doctor Said Sores Would Last for Years—Skin Now Clear.

CURED IN THREE MONTHS BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I take great pleasure in telling you what a great help it was for me to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment on my baby's skin. She was suffering from that terrible torture, eczema. It was all over her body but the worst was on her face and hands. Her hair was so bad that she could not hold anything. She cried and scratched all the time and could not sleep night or day from the scratching. At last I used the doctor's care for a year and a half and she seemed to do her no good. I took her to the best doctor in the city and he said that she would have the sores until she was six years old. But if I had depended on the doctor my baby would have lost her mind and died from the want of aid.

"I used all the remedies that everybody told me about and I tortured the child almost to death. Then I saw in the paper how Cuticura was the thing for irritating skin. I bathed her with warm water and Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. She was cured in three months. Now her skin is as clear and smooth as it could be. I shall recommend the use of Cuticura wherever I see the skin in bad condition. Allow me to send you a bottle of Cuticura Soap, 25¢ a box, and a tin of Cuticura Ointment, 25¢ a tin, by mail. Write to: Dr. J. C. Potter, Druggist, 110 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo., May 2 and 20, 1907.

GROWS HAIR

Cuticura Removes Dandruff and Soothes Itching Scalps.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap, and light dressings with Cuticura, prevent dandruff, itching, and falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all other treatment fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment of Itching Scalp. Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Scalp, and Cuticura Remedies for the Form of Chronic Dandruff, Itching, and Falling Hair. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ATLANTIC CITY NEW JERSEY NATURE'S FAVORED RESORT FOR HEALTH, PLEASURE and FASHION Where the salt air of the sea brings health and every facility and attraction is afforded for your complete enjoyment. For information on Atlantic City rates, etc., write any of the following hotels, who by their high standard of metropolitan excellence, have helped to make famous the popular resort. LEADING HOTELS: GALLEN HALL, HOTEL and Sanatorium, F. L. YOUNG, Manager; THE PENNHURST, WM. R. HOOD; MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM, JOSIAH WHITE & SONS; HOTEL TRAYMORE, TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.; CHALFONTE, THE LEEDS COMPANY. Atlantic City is reached from Hamilton via the Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railways to Buffalo, connecting with the Pennsylvania R. R. and the New York Central R. R. or with the Lehigh Valley R. R. to Philadelphia. Atlantic City is only one hour from Philadelphia, frequent trains daily and Sunday. From New York City is 2 hours via Central R. R. of N. J. or the Pennsylvania R. R. FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY LOCAL TICKET AGENTS

CAPTURED WITH GOODS.

Thieves Arrested While Trying to Sell Staff.

Three Pleaded Guilty and One Committed.

Larmer, Released Yesterday Morning, in Cells Again.

Detective Campbell and Constable Sayers made a good capture yesterday afternoon, landing four men in the toils on charges of stealing brass from Burrow, Stewart & Milne's foundry.

The police got a tip from some junk men that four men were going around with brass trying to sell it at 7 cents a pound and the two officers were put on the case. Going to Levi's junk shop on Barton street west, they found the quartette having their brass weighed.

Two of the boys had just emptied their pockets of 37 pounds, while the other two were carrying a heavy bag filled with brass to the scales when the officers arrived. When the four saw the two officers they promptly made a run for the street, but were pushed back, and all were soon handcuffed. At the police station the boys gave their names as Daniel McBride, 286 Catharine street north; Alexander Thompson, 251 King William street; William Plourd, Bethel; John Kirby, 13 Mulberry street.

The first named, McBride, pleaded not guilty through M. J. O'Reilly, K. C., and declined to elect, but the other three all admitted their guilt, and elected to be sentenced by the Magistrate. Employees of the owners identified the brass produced, and said they had been missing it for some time. Louis Levy and his brother Ruben said that McBride and Thompson had brass in their pockets yesterday when the four went down, and the other two had a bag. McBride was the first to produce the brass, and ask for a price on it. The detectives told of arresting them.

While Ruben Levy was giving his evidence he stated that McBride had seventeen pounds of brass in his pockets. "Seventeen pounds, why, I only had sixteen," shouted the accused, and his counsel made a rush to keep him quiet. McBride was committed for trial, and the other three were remanded for two days for sentence at the request of the chief, T. H. Crerar conducted the prosecution, as attorney for Burrow, Stewart & Milne.

Alfred Larmer, Park street south, who was allowed out of jail yesterday morning on the promise that he would keep the peace, there being little chance of his getting sureties, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Constable Lowery after having been thrown out of a hotel twice, where he was creating a disturbance. He pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly, and was fined \$3.

MR. KING AT WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt's Interest in Labor Legislation.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, returned to-day from Washington, where he was a guest on Saturday last at the banquet of the famous Gridiron Club, with President Roosevelt, Mr. William Jennings Bryan and others of the best known men of the States as chief speakers.

On invitation of President Roosevelt, Mr. King was a guest at luncheon at the White House, and discussed for an hour with the President the labor problems of Canada and the United States. The latter manifested a keen interest in the work of the Canadian Labor Department, and especially in the provisions and operations of the industrial disputes act passed last session. The act has most favorably impressed the President, and he has recommended

to Congress "legislation along similar lines. The question of the relations between capital and labor," he said to Mr. King, "affecting as it did the great masses of the people, was of paramount interest to him." The President also discussed at some length many of the questions which were of common concern to Canada and the United States, declaring that he could conceive of nothing which should interfere to prevent the most friendly relations between the two countries at all times.

Earlier in the day Mr. King had interviews with Mr. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Secretary of State Root, and Vice-President Fairbanks.

AT BARTONVILLE.

I. O. F. Court Had Installation and Good Time.

The regular meeting of Court Bartonville, Independent Order of Foresters, was held in the Parish Hall, Bartonville, last evening. Bro. Robert Lewis in the chair. H. T. Drope was present in an official capacity and conducted the installation ceremony. He was accompanied from the city by Bro. E. A. Shook, botham, P. C. R. of Court Dufferin, London; C. C. Baird, Chas. Tregunna, and Geo. E. Rousseaux. The following is the list of officials installed:

W. Henstridge, C. R.; W. T. Tregunna, P. C. R.; John Tregunna, V. C. R.; R. J. Lewis, Court Deputy; Harry Bates, Sub-Secretary; R. T. Gould, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

Frank Hills, Orator; B. Sver, S. W.; M. Tregunna, J. W.; J. Sver, S. B.; J. Nairn, J. B.

Dr. Bauer, Examining Physician. Bro. Frank Hills submitted the auditors' report, which showed the court to be in a very healthy condition. The new officers intend to spare no efforts to make the present year a prosperous one. After addresses by the visitors and prominent members of the court, light refreshments were served and a pleasant time followed.

Thursday, Jan. 30 1908 SHEA'S Men's House Coats \$1.99 Worth \$5 Sale Price \$1.99 Our Greatest Winter Clearing Sale Still going with a swing that leaves no doubt in our minds that the buying public fully appreciate the bargains being provided for them by this busy store. Come out to-morrow prepared for a bargain list that will be an eye opener. An Enormous Bargain in Silk Waists SEE WINDOWS Over 100 sample silk waists in black, white and cream, embroidered, pleated and lace trimmed, sizes 34, 36 and 38, both open front and open back, 3/4 and long sleeves, all new and up-to-date ideas. All in good condition and worth up to \$4.50. Sharp at 8.30 on Thursday morning you get your choice for each \$1.99. A large quantity of sample blouses in lawn, cambric, print, vesting, flannel, lustre, mohair, linen, cashmere, etc., etc., on sale at less than half price, 2c to \$1.50. Sample Underwear for Women and Children Hundreds of Sample Garments of Winter Underwear for Women and Children, in almost every make of underwear in Canada. Vests, Drawers, Corset Covers, Combination Suits, Children's Sleepers, etc., all on sale at less than the wholesale at from 15c to \$1.75. Knitted Shawls—A Sale of Samples Hundreds of beautifully fine knitted Shawls, in white, cream, cardinal, grey and black, all on sale at less than wholesale price 39c to \$1.50. Big Skirt Bargain, \$5 Values for \$2.50 SEE WINDOW Over 100 Women's Dress Skirts, made of Tweeds, Venetians, Worsteds and other plain cloths. Some of them finished with braids, others pleated in folds. Blacks, greys and colors. Worth from \$4.00 to \$6.00, on sale Thursday for each \$2.50. Black Voile worth \$1.50 for \$1.10 Beautiful Black Voiles, 56 inches wide, splendid weight and texture, worth every cent of \$1.50, sale price, per yd., 44 inch Black Voile, worth 85c, sale price 60c. Final Clearance of Neck Furs A large range of Neck Furs in Stoles, Throws, Capelines and Ruffs, made of splendid pelts in possum, both natural and dyed, marmot, hare, cooney, lynx, sable, natural mink, electric seal, imitation stone marten and ermine, etc., all on sale at a third to a half less than regular, each \$1.95 to \$39.00 to \$79c. Women's Wrappers worth \$1.25 for 79c Women's Flannel Wrappers, well lined, very full skirt, made with deep flounce, black, navy and cardinal and white patterns, good \$1.25 value, on sale Thursday for each 79c. Kimona Cloth at 24c worth 40c Rich German Kimona Cloth, in light and dark colors, in finished with braids, cardinals, navys, greens and dark and light greys, worth 35 and 40c. sale price on Thursday for each 24c. English Sheetting at Clearing Prices Beautiful Imported English Sheetting, both twilled and plain, unbleached, splendid to wear, full 2 yards wide, worth 37c, sale price per yard 29c. Splendid Fine Bleached Sheetting, full 2 yards wide, plain or twilled, worth 35c, sale price 25c. Astonishing Prices in Our Mantle Department WOMEN'S COATS AT \$7.50, WORTH \$15. Just about 40 of them, made of good plain cloths and stylish tweeds, handsomely trimmed with velvets and braids, semi lined and full 3/4 length, all very stylishly cut garments, with loose back and fitted styles. Coats we would have been proud to show early in the season at \$12.50 and \$15, on sale now for each \$7.50. WOMEN'S COATS AT \$4.95—A limited quantity of them, in Tweeds and Plain Cloths, all well made, partly lined and good length, easily worth \$8.50 and \$10, on sale for each \$4.95. WOMEN'S SKIRTS AT \$3.95, worth \$6.50—Principally samples, in blacks and every wanted color of Plain Cloths and Tweeds, pleated, kilted and cluster good, good \$6 and \$6.95 value, on sale for each \$3.95. CHILDREN'S COATS AT \$2.95, WORTH \$5.00—Made in Plain and Fancy Cloths, reds, navy and tans and greens, belted, strapped and button trimmed, good \$5 values, sale price, each \$2.95.