

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1907.

MR. STARR ON LICENSES,

The long-delayed report of Commissioner Starr, who was appointed to inquire into the administration of the liquor license law following the revelations in Toronto, is now in the hands of the Government, and the gist of the document is given in the Times to-day. It was expected that it would discover many evidences of carelessness, and that expectation has been amply realized. So great an influence has the Commissioner's discoveries had on his views that while conceding the wisdom of permitting a Government to divest itself of responsibility for the administration of the law, he is constrained to recommend that "the liquor trade be put into the hands of an independent Board of Commissioners for the Province, who would be well paid and would administer the whole traffic without the interference of local boards," and for this purpose he would have the Province divided into districts, with a head inspector for each. This recommendation, and indeed the entire report, is an admission that Whitney's dealing with the license system has been a dismal failure, and that it is useless to expect that while it remains in the hands of the men who surround him it will be other than a sink of iniquity. Mr. Starr found from the evidence taken that brewers and licensees had been led by descriptions to campaign funds, that licensees are under the "tied house" club and in bondage to the brewers, and he would provide that landing money by the licensee or indirectly to licensees should be forbidden. He finds that in Toronto there is reason to think the Conservative Association of Ward 2 was trying to buy the license board, and that the sending of a \$1,000 cheque to the chairman, wrapped in mystery, but he is not in doubt as to the Hynes note for \$1,000, endorsed by Cosgrave "in order to get Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's friendship." On this transaction he says: "I think this was a straight purchase of Dr. Nesbitt's political influence." He finds, too, that Hon. Dr. Pyne accepted Mr. Flaxall in favor of the granting a license to the notorious Courtney, and he thinks it unwise for Dr. Pyne or any other member of the Government to approach the Commissioners on the subject.

In regard to the transfer of licenses Mr. Starr makes an important suggestion. The enormous prices sometimes obtained for the transfers make for fraud and corruption in the department, and this traffic surrounds the operation of the law with added difficulties. In 47 transfers, applied for in Toronto last year, the average price amounted to \$1,155, 650, an average of \$24,588.14. Shop transfers averaged \$155,250, an average of \$12,100, a total of \$1,310,900. As tavern licenses were obtained for \$1,200 and shop licenses for \$1,000, every dollar of this vast sum was profited. Every time the Government issued a license it made to the licensee a clear present of \$24,000. It suggests that part, at least, of this money should go to the Province. His idea is that where a licensee sells within two years of purchase he should be entitled to four-fifths of the transfer value, after three years to three-fifths, after four years to two-fifths, and after five years to one-fifth, the Government taking the balance in each instance. The value of licenses might be ascertained by a public tender system. The funds deposited in this way might be applied to education. Strangely enough, Commissioner Starr does not think reduction of licenses would lessen the consumption of liquor.

Commissioner Starr discusses the probability of getting rid of the great interference which he has found to be at the bottom of much of the trouble in administering the license law in Toronto, and mentions the Gotherborg system, the Samlag of Norway and Sweden, and Earl Grey's suggestions for Great Britain. He thinks the Norwegian system might be made to work here. His strongest argument for turning the entire traffic over to an independent board of three commissioners is that he thinks "no government should avail itself of its hold upon the licensees to either solicit subscriptions or the support of the liquor traffic. No influence could be brought to bear on such a board, the same as it can be brought to bear on a local board for a change of licensees or for the cancellation of a license." That would be a desirable thing; but there remains a doubt that in this way a government that desired to be corrupt would be altogether baffled. It presupposes commissioners entirely free from government persuasion and perfect in their administration of the law. Perfection is not easily attainable in the appointments and operations of a partisan government. Whether "an independent license board of three" would tend toward inviolable honesty, spotless purity and infallible efficiency, or merely protect a bad government against the consequences of wrongdoing, must largely depend on the motives of the appointing power, and the ability and character of the men appointed.

So, the Herald's reason for wanting the aldermen to refuse to consider the installation of electric pumps to become ours, free, in five years, increased pumping to the extent of 66.23 per cent. at no increase of cost in the meantime, is that it might kill the civic scheme to tie us up to a long contract at wasteful prices to the Hydro-Electric Commission. How very generous it is to its fiduciaries with the ratepayers' money.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Mr. J. K. Charthew, the well-known authority on grain crops, has made his first estimate of the grain crop of the world for the year, his figures showing a decrease from last year's estimates of about 30,000,000 quarters. He says in his summary of the situation:

Compared with last year's record yield, the wheat crop harvested this season in June, July and August shows up unfavorably, and moreover the important spring wheat crop in Canada and the United States has yet to be secured. It is quite three weeks late, and will not be harvested until the middle or end of September. As a partial set-off to the short yield this season, there are unusually large stocks of old wheat remaining from last year's bumper crop, notably in Canada and the United States, the Balkans, Hungary and Spain. Unless something serious happens to the spring wheat in North America and the growing Argentine crops, there will be plenty to go round.

The Hungarian Government's estimate just issued at Buda Pesth gives the grand total of the world's production of wheat for 1907 as between 3,100,130,000 and 3,205,550,000 bushels. By countries the amounts in bushels are as follows: Great Britain 52,250,000 France 348,330,000 Germany 122,830,000 Austria 92,250,000 Italy 181,500,000 Holland 5,680,000 Switzerland 4,180,000 Belgium 13,380,000 Denmark 4,400,000 Sweden 5,870,000 Spain 290,000 Norway 110,000,000 Portugal 8,800,000 Greece 8,970,000 Egypt 14,670,000 Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) 130,090,000 Bosnia and Herzegovina 2,270,000 Russia and European Asia 555,500,000 Rumania 53,170,000 Bulgaria and East Rumania 31,170,000 Servia 11,000,000 Turkey, European Asia 47,670,000 East India 311,980,000 United States 641,670,000 Canada 93,500,000 Argentina 159,500,000 Chile 16,130,000 Uruguay 8,250,000 Australia 73,700,000 Algeria 33,800,000 Tunis 6,230,000 Tripoli 4,400,000 Mexico 16,500,000 Japan 23,830,000

Reports from South Africa, Paraguay and Brazil have not yet arrived. The crop is according to this estimate 288,270,000 bushels less than last year. It is generally conceded that the prices will range considerably higher than last year. Mr. Charthew thinks that during the winter the average will be 4s. a quarter (8 bushels) ahead of the prices of last winter. That would go far toward compensating the grower for the deficiency in yield. Unfortunately for him, it is probable that much of the increment in price will go to the dealer and speculator between farm and table.

BUSH FRUITS.

For twenty years the Experimental Farm at Ottawa has been testing and improving varieties of fruits, grains and other agricultural products, and the country has gained much by the information it has disseminated. In 1885 it issued its first bulletin on raspberries, and since that time it has accumulated a vast amount of information of moment to growers, and it has been incorporated in the neat pamphlet, Bulletin No. 56, on Bush Fruits. It contains the results of twenty years' experimenting. The principal bush fruits grown in Canada are the currant, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry and dewberry, the last named however, being cultivated only to a small extent. The work done by Mr. T. Macoun, the Experimental Farm horticulturist, cannot be too highly valued to all fruit-growers. The valuable descriptive information with regard to insects injurious to the fruits, with remedies to be used against them, furnished by Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, is of prime importance and will be well worth studying and preserving. It is an education in itself, and helps to equip the fruit-grower for his work and to arm him against the numerous enemies which he must be prepared to meet.

Beginning with the currant the pamphlet sketches its history since the sixteenth century and deals exhaustively with the methods of its propagation, the character of soil demanded, cultivation, pruning, etc. Red Dutch currants have on the Experimental Farm yielded 17,892 pounds an acre. The Saunders black currant yielded 6,534 while Kerry black yielded at the rate of 15,004 lbs. an acre. In the Experimental Farm plantation are 44 varieties of red, 15 of white, and 33 of black. Considerable space is devoted to the diseases of the currant and the remedies to be applied.

The gooseberry is a native of Canada, being found growing wild in many parts of Ontario. It has been highly cultivated in Great Britain, fruit weighing two ounces being grown, but has received less attention in Canada. The first reference to a cultivated variety of American gooseberry is found as late as 1849. Much valuable information is given as to varieties and cultivation. Pearl gooseberries gave a yield of 12,204 lbs. an acre, and special bushes yielded at the rate of 27,225 lbs.

The raspberry is regarded as the aristocrat of bush fruits in Canada. It is a native of the country and grows wild in abundance. It has been under cultivation apparently since the time of the Greeks, who connected its origin with Mount Ida. A Roman agricultural writer of the fourth century speaks of the cultivation of the raspberry. There are yellow, and black and purple raspberries, but the red variety holds the popular favor. The bulletin is a perfect guide to raspberry culture. Yields at the rate of 10,234 lbs. to the acre are reported, and all the leading varieties are dealt with, together with methods

of propagation, culture and defence against pests.

Blackberries are also treated at length, and an interesting historical outline of the work done in improving the small fruits is given, together with numerous spraying formulae, with directions for use. The pamphlet is one that should be in the hands of every fruit-grower.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The Westinghouse Company" Oh, yes! But why should the aldermen consider it isn't a mere Hamilton concern, too?

An Ottawa Greek was fined \$5 and costs last week for selling candy on Sunday. Is not candy as much a food as is ice cream?

What a fright some people would get if they awoke some fine morning to find another electric road laying rails from the east!

Five years is long enough for any electric contract in this transition stage of electrical science. Don't tie the city up for long terms.

The directors of the Toronto National Exhibition look for \$100,000 surplus from the fair. It is estimated that 750,000 persons visited it.

It is to be hoped that Constable May's assailants will be captured and convicted. Such cases should stir the force to their best efforts. And if the guilty men are caught the limit of punishment should be theirs.

Commissioner Starr thinks that \$1,000 deal in the Toronto license scandal "was a straight purchase of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt's political influence." How Dr. Nesbitt will be grieved by that ungenerous suspicion!

It is understood that A. G. MacKay, of North Grey, will be one of the speakers at the Liberal picnic at Dundas to-morrow. Mr. MacKay is one of the men who are in favor for the Ontario Liberal leadership, and it will be a treat to hear him. With fine weather the Wentworth Liberals should have a big crowd and a very enjoyable time.

The party that went on the pump-inspecting tour is not quite so enthusiastic in its advocacy of the electric pumps as it was. But that may be the depression of "the morning after." By the way, has it ever occurred to the aldermen that the Westinghouse people know something about electrical pumping machinery? Or is it to be shunted aside too because it is a local concern?

Vancouver will not profit by the disgraceful mob work of Saturday night. There are elements of evil in all large cities, but that practically unrestrained rioting should rule, and that the police should be constrained to implore those attacked by the mob to refrain from vigorous defence in order to avoid bloodshed is a lasting disgrace to British Columbia. There is danger, too, that it may create international difficulty and have an effect the very opposite of what the hoodlums intended.

The Mail and Empire says Mr. Borden at Chatham "encountered the greatest possible enthusiasm everywhere." The Chatham News says "not a cheer—not the ghost of a cheer" greeted him as he stepped from the station or on his way to the Opera House. Chatham is a Tory town. The Opera House seats between 1,000 and 1,200. The Toronto World says it was not crowded in the afternoon, but in the evening the meeting "was hardly more than half a house." Perhaps if Mr. Borden would tell the story of Mr. Hugh Graham's contributions to the party corruption fund and his own warning not to let "men in public life in the party" do the handling of the booze, he might draw a crowd.

The Herald affects to see something strange in the fact that both of its contemporaries have referred to the folly or worse of the aldermen in talking of paying \$1,200 or \$1,500 commission to somebody to buy electric pumps and impose a large outlay on the ratepayers for the price of the plant and its establishment, while they refuse even to consider an offer to install them free, guarantee to pump 2-3 more water than is now pumped, at no more cost to the city, and in five years present the plant to us free of cost. The newspaper that would not want to know the reason why aldermen are so careless of the city's interests and the ratepayers' money may well be suspected of having an ulterior purpose to serve.

Montreal has a by-law that prohibits the use of electric signs within its borders. A number of merchants petitioned for permission to erect such signs to be "of handsome design and of durable construction," and to be kept lighted from six p. m. to midnight. The committee granted the petition. Hamilton has quite a number of these signs and they help to light up the streets on a dark night. But some object to the "now-you-see-it-now-you-don't" kind. They are hard upon the eyes, sometimes bewildering to the pedestrians. In some cities merchants stretch electric lights across the street from pole to pole somewhat in the style of those in the Gore Park, and it is said they have a wonderful effect in drawing custom. People do not like to shop in the dark, and light has a strong attraction for most people.

One Reason.

(Toronto Star.) Hamilton will give no ten thousand dollars to an art gallery. Nature having placed a mountain there to fill the eye and charm the senses for nothing.

Many a man gets left who sticks to the right.

CLOSED THE CELEBRATION.

St. Mark's Church Anniversary Services Ended Yesterday.

Words of Eulogy and Encouragement by the Bishop.

Week of Most Successful Meetings Brought to Close.

The services at St. Mark's Church yesterday brought to a close the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the parish, an event which has been observed in a manner befitting its importance by the congregation during the past week. In the morning His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara preached, and in the evening Rev. C. Elwin Radcliffe occupied the pulpit.

His Lordship in his usual vigorous, eloquent style preached a sermon especially appropriate to the occasion. His theme was based on words from the 104th Psalm: "The markets of His angels spirits; his ministers a flaming fire. The angels in heaven, he said, had the same work to do, in an invisible way, as the ministers of Christ on earth. After tracing briefly the ministry from the time Christ ordained His ministers and sent them forth, His Lordship referred to the Bishop's address. There was something almost irresistible about it, and, like a forest fire, it swept on unchecked. As Christ had breathed on His disciples centuries ago, saying, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost," He was leading them on to-day. The ministry of enlightenment of purification and consolation were touched upon. The Bishop emphasized how Christ's words of consolation, "Come to me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest," was applied by His ministers of the present day.

Dealing with the closing of the celebration of the church's thirtieth anniversary, His Lordship observed that it would be almost impossible to fathom all the good that had been accomplished in those thirty years, but God in heaven would keep a record of the work. It was rather remarkable for a rector to spend thirty years in one place. The Bishop spoke appreciatively of Very Rev. Subdean Sutherland's work, how he had seen members of his flock baptized, receive first communion, confirmation, and grow up to womanhood and manhood. It was unnecessary to further commend him to their loving attention, or to urge them to continue to encourage his faithful work, performed for thirty years.

BOY HANGED.

CONDEMNED BY COURT-MARTIAL OF CHILDREN IN RUSSIA.

Sentence Carried Out by Boys, Eldest of Whom Was Only Twelve—Three Young Men Banned to Death in Lower Volga.

New York, Sept. 8.—The Sun has received the following cable despatch from St. Petersburg: Any surface appearances of a possible renaissance in Russia are swept out of mind by the appalling evidence of demoralization in the social life of the masses. The distracted peasants are wringing vengeance on the revolutionaries and the officials alike. In the lower Volga district of Makarieff, where grain stacks have been set on fire, the peasants got a firm idea, which the priests and police encouraged, that the incendiarism was the work of revolutionaries. While one fire was raging they seized three young men who were suspected of being "politicians" bound them and threw them into the flames. One of the young men managed to extricate himself four times, but each time he was thrown back, and was finally strangled and his body burned to ashes.

A man named Losoff confessed that he had been a terrorist, and that the organization paid twenty-five roubles for every successful fire, the object being to lay waste the entire district. A shocking illustration of the moral anarchy prevailing occurred in the grazing lands of Kieff Province. A number of children employed by shepherds accused one of their own number, a boy of ten, of theft, and tried him by court-martial. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, and the boys carried out the sentence. The eldest boy was only twelve years of age.

In Doubt. A certain young man who, according to all the accepted notions, should be very happy at this time, was found by a friend, the other day, with a somewhat troubled look upon his face.

"What's the matter, old man? Haven't had a lift, have you?" the friend inquired. "N—no," was the reply, accompanied by a sigh. "Fact is," he continued, in a burst of confidence, "I've been thinking over a little remark Alice made last night."

"Oh, perhaps you misunderstood," the friend suggested, encouragingly. "I hope so," was the reply. "You see, we were talking of—well, how things would be, you know, and Alice said: 'And won't it be just too sweet; you will come home all tired out from your hard day's work and hold me in your lap—hours, and read to me, and drive all my cares away, and dry my tears, and put my head—and it will be just as a novel!'"—Harper's Weekly.

Committed for Trial. Orangeville, Sept. 7.—The much talked of case against George J. McDonald, the military wanderer, from Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and Thomas Giles, somewhat innocuous-looking farmer from Mono township, who last spring, it is alleged, did up the banks here, and in Shelburne, were committed for trial by Police Magistrate Pattullo. The managers of the Banks of Hamilton and Commerce and Sterling Bank, gave evidence. The two latter banks have had their notes paid.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Ethel, the three-year-old daughter of George Leonard, of 65 Robinson street, Toronto, was so severely struck Friday evening that she died Saturday morning.

100 Winter Jackets on Sale Tuesday

\$10.00 Jackets for \$5.00 38 only Heavy Tweed Jackets to go on sale Tuesday morning at \$5.00 each. This is a great chance for early buyers.

\$15.00 Jackets for \$7.50 Plain beavers, serges and tweeds, excellent, stylish garments, worth up to \$15.00, Tuesday's sale price \$7.50

No Time Like the Present To make your selection of a Winter Coat, especially when we offer you your choice of 100 garments at half the regular price.

Great Sale This Week of Ostrich Feathers

Ostrich Feathers have always been considered as good as gold dollars, but this week just to keep up our increased business this month we offer a handsome reduction on every Ostrich Feather in the house.

Reduced Prices on Black Ostrich Feathers

\$1.00 Black Ostrich Feathers . . . 59c \$3.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$2.25 \$1.10 Black Ostrich Feathers . . . 75c \$4.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$2.75 \$1.25 Black Ostrich Feathers . . . 69c \$5.00 Black Ostrich Feathers \$2.75 \$1.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$1.00 \$6.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$4.50 \$1.75 Black Ostrich Feathers \$1.00 \$7.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$4.00 \$2.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$1.75 \$8.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$5.00 \$3.00 Black Ostrich Feathers \$2.00 \$12.50 Black Ostrich Feathers \$8.75

White Ostrich Feathers

1 only White Ostrich Feather, \$1.00 for 69c 13 only White Ostrich Feathers, \$1.50 for 99c 9 only White Ostrich Feathers, \$2.30 for \$1.49 9 only White Ostrich Feathers, \$2.75 for \$2.75 1 only White Ostrich Feather, \$4.25 for \$3.00

Colored Foxtail Feathers

\$3.75 Colored Ostrich \$2.75 \$6.50 Colored Ostrich \$4.00 \$5.35 Colored Ostrich \$4.35 \$8.50 Colored Ostrich \$6.50 \$5.25 Colored Ostrich \$4.25 \$10 Colored Ostrich \$7.50

Great Sale of Big Boys' Worsted Stockings

100 dozen English Made Heavy Worsted Stockings, size 9 and 9½, ordinary 4½c value, on sale special 29c

\$1.00 Chiffon Veils 39c

Colored Chiffon Veils, hemstitched edge, with guipure in centre, only colors white and navy.

THE T. H. PRATT CO. LIMITED

THE COMET.

Three Times the Size of the Earth, But of Little Weight.

The much-discussed comet of 1907 is rapidly nearing the sun. It will turn round the sun and start on its furious rush back into the outskirts of space, whence it came, on September 4.

Mlle. G. Renaudot, a member of the Astronomical Society, and a well known writer on scientific subjects, has given some interesting details about this "vagabond traveller through space," as she calls the comet.

Mlle. Renaudot does a great deal of work at the Juvisy Observatory, in France, where, under the direction of M. Flammarion, the famous French astronomer, the finest photographs of the comet have been taken.

"Its brilliancy at its best is that of a star of the second magnitude, and it is brightest at the head, the light decreasing as the end of the tail is reached.

"This is the most beautiful comet, and the finest since 1882. It actually extends to a length of 14 degrees, or about 28 times the diameter of the moon, a distance of 22,000,000 kilometres (about 20,000,000 miles).

"Its head, with its starry halo, measures 380,000 kilometres (about 237,500 miles) in length; that is, nearly thirty times the diameter of the earth.

"It is astounding to think of this little splash of light in the sky, hardly larger in appearance than a pin's head, being thirty times as big as the earth.

"This strange creation," Mlle. Renaudot continues, "may be compared to a puff of wind, of fantastic shape and extreme tenacity, which travels through space at a rate of 48 kilometres a second, or 47,200 kilometres (about 107,500 miles) an hour.

"Though it travels between us and the stars, strangely enough it does not eclipse them, for they can be seen through it.

"Thus straight through space this wanderer, this vagabond traveller goes, to travel round the sun on September 4, and then to escape in the end, into the deserts of infinity."

Mlle. Renaudot gives a particularly interesting surmise as to what might happen should a great comet collide with the earth.

"The eventuality is not impossible," she says. "Without doubt this planet might be plunged for some hours into cometary vapors, composed of hydrogen

and carbon. Nobody can say definitely what the physiological consequences might be.

"In all probability the first effect would be a great diminution in the amount of oxygen in the air. It would bring about extremely low spirits, a general depression and a state of dull lethargy would fall on the earth until the comet passed away.

"Then, with the diminution of nitrogen and the increase of oxygen in the air, a great reaction would be produced.

"At first it would take the form of a happy satisfaction, an irresistible gaiety. Quickly following this would come a more violent excitement, caused by a more rapid combustion of the blood in the lungs, and its more rapid circulation.

"Then would follow a wild orgy. The whole of humanity would palpitate to the beating of the same heart, beating accelerated until, in the end, the brain itself would be attacked by this super-combustion of oxygen. The whole world transported into a wild madness, would hurl itself into a mad dance, and participate in the wildest extravagances, ending in final exhaustion.

"The flamboyant mantle of the comet would have become the shroud of humanity.

"This is a grievous prophecy. I admit it is extreme, and do not hesitate to add that, in all probability, the collision might not bring such terrible consequences.

"Calculations go to prove that the largest comets, such as the comet of 1841, weigh almost nothing, have no density, and could not even penetrate near our atmosphere.

"If the collision were not fatal, it would probably prove quite inoffensive. But there is no cause for fear; the odds are a thousand millions to one against such a collision ever occurring."

The Jockey's "Booster."

In the rider's other boot was a similar case of the same length, but some what larger in diameter, which contained a transformer, or as it is known on the track, "a booster."

Around the wires running lengthwise composing the centre or core of the booster was a primary winding of ordinary course number 22 insulated copper wire, which in turn was encircled with many feet of much smaller wire known as number 36 double silk insulated, which composed the secondary

winding. Wires extending through the jockey's boots provided electrical connection with the spurs.

The arrangement of the dry cells and the booster was such as to enable the rider to send a current of electricity through his horse's flanks by the simultaneous use of both spurs.

The outfit cost the owner \$250, and \$247.50 of the amount was a charge for the "know how" on the part of the man who made and sold it.

When the horse got his "shot" his terror enabled him to win the race.

It was not a very long ago that horses were doped with drugs to accelerate their speed, but the practice was an exceedingly risky one for the rider and dangerous for the horse, which frequently became crazed from the influence of the drugs.

The use of electricity has almost entirely superseded that of drugs and horses are now, through continual and constant training, accustomed to the stinging shock of the current, which, according to the man who perfected the device, is sufficient to cause a 250 pound man to jump through a key-hole.

The batteries which are used are good only for the one shot and new ones have to be employed in each race.

The shell game man and the little shifty-eyed man met during the latter part of the week. Both were broke—but hopeful. They stood Dutch treat lunch hours.

From around the corner came the shelly strains of a popular song. The shell game man grinned cheerfully. There were two big picnics billed for Sunday. He drifted out and called back as he left, "Well, I'll see you Monday." Whereupon the shifty-eyed little man seemed suddenly imbued with encouragement. He also grinned and even essayed to whistle a few bars of "Cheer Up, Mary."

International Fair at Tokio. The Japanese Government has set aside \$5,000,000 for an International Japanese Exhibition in Tokio next year. The total cost is estimated at \$10,000,000, one-half of which has already been subscribed by private citizens. The exhibition is to open April 1 and last until October 15, and it is proposed to make it the greatest the Orient has ever seen. Already construction work has begun. Some of the principal exhibits will be of a scientific character.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10TH, 1907 SHEA'S MAY-MANTON PATTERNS

are reliable and always up-to-date. All 10c

MANUFACTURERS' ENDS OF FALL COATINGS

We have purchased a large quantity of ends direct from the manufacturer at a figure which enables us to put them on sale at almost half the regular price. In the lot are New Coatings, Mantle Cloths and Suitings. Never before has there been offered such good qualities at such cheap prices. We mention a few lines.

COATINGS, worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00, for 50, 75c and \$1.00 per yard; all good colors and seasonable weights; just the weave for separate coats.

ENDS OF MANTLE CLOTHS, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00, for 50, 75c and \$1.00 per yard. Lengths 1/4 up to 3 yards. All splendid qualities and new shades; 54 inches wide.

3 SPECIALS IN BLACK DRESS GOODS Our well known reputation as the leading house for Black Dress Goods is more than upheld this season.

We are showing Panamas, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Roxanas, Venetians, Serges, all fashionable weaves, and the best value in the city for the price.

At 75c We have many beautiful Estamines, Saye Serges, Ottomun Estamines, Broadcloths, Henriettas and Voiles, goods bought before the advance and priced accordingly.

At \$1.00 French Broadcloths, Clay Worsteds, Chevots, Unshrinkable Serges, Cashmeres, as well as many beautiful Crepe de Chines, and fancy materials for evening wear, goods worth to-day \$1.25 to \$1.50 per yard.

KIMONAS AND DRESSING SAQUES Many pretty Kimonas and Dressing Saques, in new styles, made of elder-down and flannel, prettily trimmed with Roman satin, short and full lengths, prices \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.50

SPECIAL VALUES IN KIMONA CLOTHS We have just opened up a large assortment of new Kimona Cloths; this popular weave is now in great demand and we have many dainty patterns and designs; a splendid cloth and sold everywhere at 25c, our price per yard 20c

Dark Kimona Cloth, with fine hard finish, just the thing for fall blouses and wrap-pers, neat patterns; also many Tartan Plaids and small checks for children's dresses, reversible and good value at 20c per yard, our price 15c

HIGH QUALITY TABLE DAMASK AT SPECIAL PRICES Bleached Table Damask, satin finish and very finest quality linen, the kind that every woman takes a delight in for its snowy whiteness and chaste, elegant designs, good value at \$1.50 per yard, our price \$1.25

TABLE NAPKINS TO MATCH Napkins that will go nicely with this beautiful linen, we have priced specially at \$2.95 per dozen

NEW AUTUMN COATS Our new Mantles are arriving daily, and here you will find all the newest ideas from foreign markets.

TAILOR-MADE SHORT COATS Tan, Black and Stylish Tweeds, box back, full fronts, new weave, a very natty little coat and good value at \$6.95

CHILDREN'S FALL COATS Dark Kimona Cloth, with fine hard finish, just the thing for fall blouses and wrap-pers, neat patterns; also many Tartan Plaids and small checks for children's dresses, reversible and good value at 20c per yard, our price \$2.95

LADIES' SKIRTS at Cloze Prices We are showing a splendid line of new Skirts, in black, blue and brown, made with plaited panel and large tucks at hem, a very stylish skirt \$3.95

COMFORTERS Splendid New Comforters, double bed size, fancy covers, filled with pure white batting, special \$