The Allan Block After Fire, Taken From The Albertan Corner

—By Courtesy of The Calgary Herald.

Vote of Censure on Rogers Moved in House, Subject of a Critical Discussion

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17. — The Prince Albert land transaction was again brought to the front today by Hon. Frank Oliver on motion to go into committee of supply and the member for Edmonton moved a vote of censure on Hon. Robert Rogers who was minister of the interior at the time of the transaction. In opening Mr. Oliver said that he did not think he had been unduly critical of the work of the interior department; in fact, it might be thought of him that he had been somewhat defiant in this respect, but his view had been that the new administration was entitled to an opportunity to work out any change of policy and that when the results of this change in the policy were in evidence it would be time enough to criticize. He complained, however, that Hon. Robert Rogers having all the documents all at hand had taken advantage of this to make an attack on the administration of his predecessor and when he had had no opportunity of replying. Since then, Mr. Oliver said, he had made some study of the case and he would place before the house the conclusion he had arrived at.

The facts of the case, he said, were admitted—that a piece of land comprising 73 acres situated within the corporate limits of the town of Prince Albert had been homesteaded to one Arthur Donaldson. This land had been under reservation, originally as a forest reserve and when the reservation was removed the public had not been given notice and the land was worth $100,000.

"It is frankly admitted by the minister," said Mr. Oliver, "that by the ordinary administration of development of a piece of property worth $100,000 has been presented to a Prince Albert citizen who was a political friend of the minister and an important personage in the political party of which my honorable friend is the present manager."

Mr. Oliver read a telegram which he said he had just received from Prince Albert and which was as follows:

"Donaldson homestead put on the market as Howard Place sub-division value aggregating $374,000."

Mr. Oliver did not say from whom the message was received.

Mr. Oliver said that the minister had defended his action on the disposal of an adjoining quarter section under his own administration, but in doing so did not take into account of the great change in the conditions in the west during the period 1908 to 1912, in that time there had been a change in the values of certain properties so great that a comparison like this would not hold. There was millions of dollars worth of sub-division property today that in 1908 had only a farm land value and therefore an act of the administration which treated suburban or sub-division property as property having only the farm land values of 1908 was unjustifiable on the face of it. The property in question, said Mr. Oliver, had been a part of a larger area fenced under reservation by the old Conservative government in 1895 and the reservation had never been withdrawn from the lands as a whole but only in the various parts as they were withdrawn from the forest reserve.

It was under reservation as far as the public was concerned up till January 1912 and there would be no justification for the minister of the interior making the statement as he did, that by some oversight this eighty acres had been left out of the forest reserve. There was no oversight for the reservation put upon it in 1895.

It had never been withdrawn, and the public, up to January, 1912, had been given to understand that the land was not available for homesteading.

Hon. Mr. Rogers had stated that he had no knowledge of the transaction. Mr. Oliver read a letter from S. J. Donaldson to Hon. Mr. Rogers referring to a previous conversation which he had had with him about a property.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that in December, 1912, there had been a delegation in Ottawa from Prince Albert. No doubt they made judicious inquiries about the department as to something good that might be picked up, but they were unsuccessful and were forced to return with the report "Not doing." but Mr. Donaldson, said Mr. Oliver, was no quitter, and having got back to Regina, and having got his second wind, he wrote direct to Mr. Rogers, not on behalf of the town of Prince Albert, but on behalf of S. J. Donaldson. In some unaccountable way land which had been under reservation ceased to be so, but the ten days' notice to the public required in such cases was not given.

Mr. Oliver said that on April 3, W. W. Corry, deputy minister of the interior, wrote to S. J. Donaldson stating that in the absence of the minister the application for the quarter section had been referred to him. Mr. Corry added that the agent of the dominion lands at Prince Albert had been asked to make a report. Ten days later the assistant secretary of the department wrote in similar terms to the agent at Prince Albert. It was apparent, he said, that the matter had been simmering in the department from April 3 to April 13, and it was reasonable to suppose that some echo of it had got to Prince Albert, because on April 16 Arthur Donaldson, the son of S. J. Donaldson, applied for the land as a homestead entry and got it at the usual cost of $10. Homestead duties, Mr. Oliver said, can be avoided by the cancellation of the entry and the application to the land on half-breed scrip. This action was taken by Mr. Donaldson in due course, and he is now in possession of land listed at a price exceeding $350,000.

Mr. Oliver protested against being held responsible in any way for this transaction. Under the late government these lands had been withdrawn from the reserve, but it was decided when the different portions were applied for they should be disposed of according to value. Mr. Rogers had stated that in the case of the adjoining quarter section, homestead rights had been granted on April 1, 1912, before instructions had been issued at Ottawa. Mr. Oliver said that the file brought down shows that when Charles Everett made application for his patent he swore that he had obtained the homestead on April 11. This should establish that the two cases are not parallel. Mr. Everett made his entry in the usual way, fulfilled his duties, and got his patent strictly in accordance with the law of the land.

Mr. Oliver said that the Donaldson quarter section is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river across which a bridge has recently been constructed, and within less than a mile of the post office. The claim that this land is property subject to homestead is absolutely preposterous.

Mr. Murphy, of North Perth, asked the ex-minister if he could give the value of the land now held by Mr. Everett.

Mr. Oliver said he could not. The question at issue, he said, is as to the value of these lands when they passed out of the hands of the government. Under the late government, he said, lands which possessed a speculative value were transferred to school lands and sold by public auction. That was the principle on which such lands were administered. In support of this contention, Mr. Oliver gave the history of the disposition of the south-east quarter of section seven, immediately adjoining the Donaldson property. In 1907 fifteen acres of it were sold to a man named Stewart at three dollars an acre on condition that he would erect a cold storage warehouse. The balance was homesteaded to a Mr. Hutchinson, July 15, 1909. Hutchinson did not fulfill his homestead duties and his claim was cancelled on October 21, 1910. R. E. A. Leach, who made the report on which action was based, recommended that the land be transferred to school lands or sold by auction subject to homestead conditions.

The land was treated as property which had increased in value. Had the late government followed the policy of the present government, it would have handed this land out to a prominent local supporter of the party, say, the local member for Prince Albert. This was not done, however, but the well defined policy of the department was adhered to.

Mr. Oliver said he thought he had established that Hon. Mr. Rogers had no warrant for asserting to the public that the administration of the late government gave him precedent for acting as he did in the case of the Donaldson homestead. If he had not known the facts of the Donaldson case it could only be because he was not paying that attention to his department that the interests of the country demanded, and if he did not have personal knowledge of or interest in that homestead, certainly some one in his department took a lively interest that would call for censure. It was notable, however, how quickly action was taken when S. J. Donaldson appeared on the scene. Arthur Donaldson found the land available and got his entry for it while he was still making inquiry for it in Ottawa. Either the land agent at Prince Albert, who made the grant, or the officers at Ottawa, were entitled to be reprimanded.

Mr. Oliver reverted to the question of the Hutchinson homestead, and said that the minister having dealt in the Donaldson case with one piece of land in Prince Albert, was unquestionably proposing to go into the question of the propriety of another case having been put under school lands, but not for the purpose of letting Hutchinson get the value of that land, for Hutchinson living in British Columbia, would stand a very poor chance of getting value out of that homestead as the result of the investigation being presented. Mr. Oliver asked what was to be the position of the government in respect to matters such as this. When Hon. Mr. Rogers made the statement in the house that a good Tory had got hold of the piece, he was holding out deliberate prizes to be had by his followers in consideration of satisfactory political services.

Mr. George Bradbury: "There were not many prizes left when you got through."

Mr. Oliver: "Well, it wouldn't take many prizes at $100,000 each to go round."

This matter, he declared, was important, because if the public property of Canada was to be used without regard to precedent, rule or law, for the purpose of advantage to party friends, it was desirable that the country should know it and realize what it means. The minister had not admitted that there had been an error in the department, but principally boasted that a good Tory had got this thing that was lying around loose.

Mr. Charles Mounson: "That was evidently one that you overlooked."

Hon. Mr. Oliver: "No doubt we did overlook it as far as looking after it was concerned."

Hon. Robert Rogers said that for some time he had been the recipient of considerable attention at the hands of the honorable gentlemen opposite, and of their friends outside, and of their press. There were probably but very few men in public life who had had such falsification and misrepresentation heaped upon them by the reptile press of the honorable gentlemen opposite. He had also been the subject of misrepresentation and falsification by a bureau of information established in Ottawa, and circulating literature in all parts of Canada, under the direction of the right honorable gentleman who leads the opposition.

"I think," said Mr. Rogers, "that my strongest political opponent will acknowledge that I have not offered much complaint inside or outside this house regarding this abuse. I am but human, and if an old horse dropped dead on Park street today, the Ottawa Free Press and the Toronto Globe would thereupon have columns saying that I was responsible and to blame for it. When such a point is reached I may almost feel that decent and fair treatment has ceased to be a virtue inside this house or outside of it. I stand here as a member of this house, representing one of the largest and most influential constituencies of Canada. I have respect for that constituency, and I have respect for myself, and I challenge any man to deny me that right. I stand ready to meet honorable gentlemen opposite or their press."

Mr. Rogers said that he would say now, as he had said before, that he had had no knowledge of the circumstances or conditions surrounding the land in question. He recalled the deputation that came down from Prince Albert, and if they had asked if there was any land available for homestead entry close to Prince Albert, knowing the conditions, he would have had no hesitation in saying no. If Mr. Donaldson was able to secure the entry, it was not because he was following the precedent set by his predecessor, but because the latter had laid down a rule in the Prince Albert land office which was followed, though he himself had no knowledge of it.

Mr. Rogers proceeded to discuss the granting of the adjoining homestead to Mr. Everett by the late government. He said the land agent wrote to the department stating that a bridge was being constructed across the Saskatchewan which would make the land valuable. The correspondence showed that the suggestion had been made as to whether the land should be withdrawn or granted to a "particular applicant." The position taken by the minister of the day was that the land was to be given to the first eligible applicant. This, he said, would not harmonize with the statement made by the ex-minister that everybody had been treated alike by him. This man, Everett, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Gladstone, the homestead inspector and Liberal organizer. Mr. Rogers said he had been told that Everett had sold the land for $100,000 and divided with his friend Gladstone.

Reverting again to the Donaldson case, the minister said that when Donaldson got the letter advising him that the land was vacant, he went to the land agent and found this to be true. The agent, following the precedents laid down by Mr. Oliver, had granted the entry. The minister said he did not know of the facts and did not know that Donaldson or anyone else would get the land.

Dr. Neely: "Why not cancel it?"

Mr. Rogers replied that this might have been done but that scrip had been applied on the land. Mr. Martin wanted to know if that would prevent cancellation.

"That is a question I could not answer off hand," said the minister.

Mr. Rogers said that when he went into the interior department he found that a policeman had been sent to Churchill with 75 half-breed scrips. These had found their way back to Edmonton and other places. He had therefore made it a rule that this scrip must not be applied to valuable property in the future. He did not deny that this was a valuable piece of property, but the value placed upon it by someone whom the minister did not care to name was ridiculous. Mr. Oliver had talked about rules and regulations, principles and practice. He would show that there were no rules or practices which were allowed to stand during Mr. Oliver's term when they came into conflict with the Liberal bosses of the west under his own control.

Dr. Neely: "Give us proof."

Mr. Rogers: "I will be delighted to gratify my friend."

Mr. Rogers went on to say that even Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not control the administration of resources of the west, but that they were largely in the hands of R. E. A. Leach, who was placed at the head of all the civil servants in the west; Howard Douglas, superintendent of parks; and Mr. Parry, the Liberal organizer. These gentlemen grew so bold in their operations that they had left a lot of evidence behind them. They had gone so far as to form a joint stock company for the purpose of plundering the public domain.

Mr. Martin: "Will you tell us where it was incorporated?"

Mr. Rogers: "I will give that information later on. My honorable friend should sit still and take his medicine. I would not make such an assertion without proof."

Mr. Rogers then proceeded to tell of an application made in 1906 on behalf of Larmer brothers, two Americans, to secure a transfer of a timber berth, No. 550, within Rocky Mountain park, to berth No. 528 without the park. The records showed, he said, that Mr. Oliver did not have control over his department. When the application was made in the early part of the summer of 1906, W. W. Cory, the deputy minister, and the secretary of the department, reported against it. The original recommendation was made to the department by Mr. Howard Douglas, who had charge of the park area. However, in September, Mr. Leach came to Ottawa, and after that the ruling of the department officials did not last long. About this time the holding had been transferred to Mr. Crawford, of Medicine Hat, who was notified by Mr. Douglas that the transfer had been consented to. The records showed, said Mr. Rogers, that in 1904 officials of the department had reported that the value of this timber berth, consisting of 27 square miles, was very low. In fact, it had been described as being of no more value than a gold brick. The only reason given for the transfer was that the cutting of the trees would destroy the beauty of the park.

Mr. Rogers proceeded to read the correspondence which passed between R. E. Leach, Howard Douglas and Mr. Crawford in connection with the exchange of the timber berths. The letters, he said, showed that after the exchange had been made they were not satisfied and wanted to exchange berth 528 for berth 352. Mr. Martin wanted to know if the letters he was reading from were a part of the public record.

Mr. Rogers said that most of them were from the record, but some were private. They came from Leach's office at Brandon.

"Stolen letters," commented Mr. Martin.

The minister proceeded to read the correspondence which indicated that Senator Ross had been consulted in regard to the matter. He also read the records to show that R. H. Campbell, superintendent of the forestry branch, had recommended the second transfer, but that Hon. Frank Oliver had written across his report, "Mr. Crawford got what he asked for. The deal is closed." The minister said that the third berth which Leach and his associates were trying to get contained 160,000,000 feet of timber. Mr. Oliver turned him down, but Mr. Leach came to Ottawa to urge a defeated government to make a second transfer. Twelve days after the election, he said, an order-in-council was passed, giving Mr. Crawford certain blocks in Berth No. 532 for blocks in Berth No. 528, which contained no timber. He had been amazed to find that this order-in-council had been signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as acting minister of the interior. No one would believe that this order giving Mr. Crawford 160,000,000 feet of lumber would have been passed, but for the fact that he had associated Messrs. Leach, Perry and Douglas. It had been passed to protect the hirsling of the late government out of the public domain.

Mr. Rogers said that one of the first things he had done after being sworn in was to cancel this order-in-council. In closing he challenged the opposition to establish any wrong-doing in connection with the administration of the department while he was minister.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he did not propose to take part in the debate more than to refer to the statement made by the minister that he had signed this order-in-council. He had no recollection as to that, but if he had done so, it was merely a matter of routine. If the honorable gentleman desired to make any insinuation of wrong-doing he would be prepared to meet his charges if a committee of inquiry were named.

Mr. Martin of Regina, who followed, said that Mr. Rogers had occupied the time of the house trying to prove that Mr. Leach was as bad as himself. The minister had devoted only ten minutes to the Donaldson affair. He had posed as a martyr and had accused what he always described as the reptile press of doing him an injustice. Then he had always admitted that the deal was not right. Having admitted that, the minister should vote for the motion before the house. There was not a man who knew the particulars of this transaction who would not defend it. Mr. Martin said the minister was at his old trick of trying to draw herring across the trail. He was not going to defend Mr. Leach more than to say for the last year and a half he had been a citizen of Regina, and we well thought of. Mr. Rogers ws fond of talking about Liberal workers in the west but they knew something about his personators and pluggers from Manitoba. Mr. Rogers had succeeded in building up in that province the worst system of political crooks ever seen in Canada. When he came to Ottawa he brought them here and during any session of the house two or three of them could be seen from the galleries. These men were a disgrace to the citizens of Canada.

Mr. Martin then charged that papers from which Mr. Rogers had read were private documents which had been stolen.

Mr. Rogers interrupted to say that the statement was not true.

Mr. Martin: "Will you tell where they came from?"

Mr. Rogers: "They came through the officials of the department."

NO MORE MOTOR CARS FOR OFFICIALS OF THE CITY

Must Content Themselves With Speedy Runabouts Which Are Less Expensive

THERE will be no more touring cars for city officials. Instead, the officials will be provided with small, light, speedy runabout cars, costing less than half the original price of most of the cars in the city's garage. These can be kept in repair at a fraction of the cost of the big cars, and when worn out, can be scrapped at no great loss to the city.

"A three thousand dollar car for city officials, to jaunt around town in, is extravagant," said Commissioner Samis a few weeks ago, when the repair bills were under the aldermanic miscroscope. "A small, light car is quite as serviceable and costs one-third as much."

When it was decided to supply a car for Dr. Mahood, medical health officer, and Superintendent Brown, of the paving plant, the commissioners concluded that two small cars would be much more economical than two $3,000 touring cars. The commissioners will recommend the purchase of these machines to the council.

SOME WORLD EVENTS THAT CAME ON UNLUCKY DAY

The iconoclasts have got at Friday! The busybodies who, for the last century and a half, have been examining all the good old superstitions in much the same manner as uninquisitive child might examine the sawdust interior of a doll for signs of life, have taken up the subject of Friday.

What is the matter with Friday? Is it really such an unlucky day after all?

According to tradition, Friday is unlucky because it was on that day that Christ was crucified. Soames says "Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit on a Friday and died on a Friday." In nearly all the countries of Europe Friday is regarded as the black sheep of the days of the week, and it is so esteemed by Buddhists and Brahmins. The old Romans called it nefastus from the utter overthrow of their army at Gallia Narbonensis.

In England it was once the custom to execute criminals on Friday, which therefore has been commonly known as "hangman's day." There is an English proverb to the effect that a Friday moon brings foul weather. Most sailors refuse to go aboard a vessel that is to start on a Friday.

On the other hand, evidence is not wanting that Friday is one of the luckiest days in the week. Charles Dickens says that nearly all the fortunate events in his life occurred on this day. In Scotland Friday is the favorite day for weddings.

Below is given a list of some important events that have occurred on Friday:

Moscow was burned Friday.
Washington was born Friday.
Shakespeare was born Friday.
America was discovered Friday.
Richmond was evacuated Friday.
The Bastile was destroyed Friday.
The Mayflower pilgrims were landed Friday.
Queen Victoria was married Friday.
Napoleon Bonaparte was born Friday.
Julius Caesar was assassinated Friday.
The battle of Marengo was fought Friday.
The battle of Waterloo was fought Friday.
The battle of Bunker Hill was fought Friday.
The battle of New Orleans was fought Friday.
The Declaration of Independence was signed Friday.

MORE COBBLERS AT KOEPENIK

The fame of the "Cobbler of Koepenik" and the success of his daring undertaking has brought this brazen adventurer many imitators. The latest turned up at Sotterhausen, a village in Prussian Saxony, where the municipal treasury was robbed recently of $100 by a civilian "Cobbler of Koepenik," who played upon the inbred respect of the average German for authority.

A well-dressed man entered the town tax collector's office, introduced himself as "Government Assessor von Bohlen and Halbach," informed the officials that he had come to inspect the books and transfer the cash on hand to the treasury of the government district in which Sotterhausen is situated. The officials, impressed by the man's appearance and his name, which is highly respected in Germany, allowed the stranger to go through the books and carry away all the money in the safe, an even hundred dollars.

Winnipeg Strong

Winnipeg, April 18.—Sharp advances at Liverpool and Paris and a strong movement on American exchanges gave much strength to the Winnipeg market which opened at 5-8 advance and held very steady during an active morning. The gain for the day was 1-8 advance.

Oats and flax were little changed.

There was considerable trade in cash wheat today and export buying was quite active.

WHAT MAN HAS MADE OF MAN

I heard a thousand blended notes,
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;
And 'tie my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopped and played;
Their thoughts I cannot measure;
But the least motion which they made,
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

From Heaven if this belief be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man?

—Wordsworth.

Extra Special Sale of Canary Birds and Goldfish. Birds from $2.25 to $6.50 each. Two large Goldfish and large globe, regular $2.00, only 85c. Two more days at Hall Hardware Co., 115 Eighth Avenue East.

DELBURNE

The Town Beautiful

Situated in the Big Bend of the Red Deer River

Incorporated 1912

Without reservation this is the best possible investment on the market today. Every lot is within 800 feet of the station, and within 200 feet of one of the stores now doing business.

Delburne is not merely a supply town for the farmers, although with over 700 miles of rich mixed farms to draw business from, it is assured of a brilliant future, but it is also one of the prettiest of Alberta's future pleasure resorts. Its wealth of trees and grass, allied to the two beautiful lakes nearly four miles long, makes it an ideal spot to spend a holiday. Lots right in the business blocks, where there are already over 25 stores, can be bought from **$150** on easy terms, and we challenge anyone to find an equally good investment.

Ask for particulars.

LOWRY'S, LIMITED

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TOWNSITES

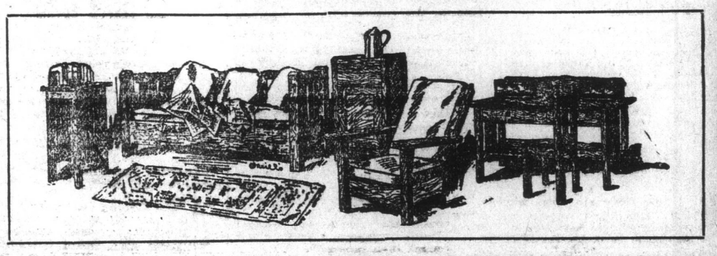
807 First Street East, Calgary Alta. Phone M1760
Or Land Commissioner, G. T. P. Railway, Winnipeg.

The forum which is held Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in Unity hall will discuss the city bylaws to be voted on Wednesday. Commissioner Graves will speak on the waterworks bylaw; W. G. Hunt upon the Children's Shelter bylaw. There will be a general discussion.

London, April 18.—The Servian com- despatch from Saloniki says the seventh division of the Bulgarian army has received orders to march against Monastir.

HUGH NEILSON, President | Store Opens 8.30 a.m. Closes 6 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 | R. L. GLOVER, Mgr. and Sec.-Treas.

The Ideals of the Great Artisans of the Past Are Engraved on the Companion Pieces for Living Room or Den That Are Now Exhibited on Our Floors



Fumed Oak Furniture is in vogue, not merely a mode of the moment, but a permanently pleasing and popular finish. The handsome effective models of furniture for living room, den or library, are simple in design, yet withal elegant because of their superior construction and faultless finish. Every charm that belongs to this sturdy, serviceable and very artistic furniture is exemplified in our enormous exhibit.

SOME EXAMPLES OF ARTS AND CRAFTS PIECES NOW ON EXHIBITION

LIBRARY TABLE, inset with checker board, at **$23.35**
COSTUMERS from **$2.70** to **$34.50**
FOOTSTOOL, fitted with convenient drawer, **$8.75**
SMOKER'S CABINET, inset with brass ash tray, at **$10.50**
PHONE STAND at **$9.50**, including chair.
MAGAZINE STAND, "Pig trough" style, at **$6.50**
LADIES' DESK, fitted with brass side electric lamps, at **$24.75**
JACOBEAN DESK at **$43.00**
SETTEE, Spanish leather cushioned seat and back, **$118.00**
FIRESIDE CHAIR, leather upholstered, at **$54.75**
SMOKER at **$8.75**
These are just a few of the many examples of Craftsman furniture now to be seen on our first floor.

New "Attire" for Your Floors

Those old Carpets and Rugs—Those old Linoleums may have appeared all right while the outside world was clothed in sombre garb. But now when nature is arranging herself in summer's beauteous dress, those same floor coverings look not only dull, but extremely shabby in nature's rich colorings.

Visit Our Carpet Department. All your wants can be catered for. Before buying, inspect our stock; it is characterized by largeness of variety and lowness of price.

NEW LINOLEUMS
NEW OILCLOTHS
NEW TAPESTRY SQUARES
NEW MATTINGS
NEW BRUSSELS SQUARES
NEW AXMINSTER SQUARES
NEW WILTON SQUARES
GENUINE ORIENTAL CARPETS

5TH FLOOR

Our China Dep't Mentions Some New Tea Pots

The plain beauty in this new arrival of Tea Pots in French fireproof ware is enhanced by the leaded glaze and the white lined band in relief makes it more attractive and it is unexcelled for all-the-time use.

We never have shown anything quite so good before.

Each tea pot is complete with percolator. The quantity is small and will only last a few days.

Four sizes, **$1.00**, **$1.35**, **$1.70** and **$2.00** each.

China Dept. 3rd Floor

The Making of HANGINGS AND CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERING

In drapery and upholstering fabrics one learns the lesson that the mere goods themselves do not make all the beauty. It is the design arrangement color scheme, harmony and contrast, that counts in the result.

We make a specialty of advising, arranging, grouping and selecting for you so that every dollar will tell. We plan for you along any line of expense and will submit estimates of cost either for one piece, one room or the whole house. All work guaranteed.

4th Floor

Summer Bed Clothing

NEW ARRIVALS—Cotton Blanket Sheets, white, with pink or blue borders, size 60x80.

Neilson's Special value, **$1.65** pair

Pure white Blankets, stitched edges, size 68 x90.

Neilson's Special value, **$2.25** pair

English Hemstitched Sheets, two yards wide, 2½ yards long.

Neilson's Special value, **$2.50** pair

A New Drapery Fabric Has Arrived

It is a beautiful basket weave, specially appropriate for curtains, portieres, table runners, or for cushion tops, in two colors, self, brown and self green, 50 ins. wide.

$1.10 a yard

The Neilson Furniture Co., Ltd.