

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16 1909.

A BISHOP'S VIEWS.

Bishop Williams' charge to the Synod of Huron, which met in London yesterday, was remarkable because of several statements made indicating his Lordship's attitude toward gambling, the three-fifths clause, and the question of compensation to license holders. On the subject of betting and gambling his deliverance was morally and economically sound. The practices were wrong, by whatever name they may be called. The betting man or woman was a social parasite living upon other people's labor, and should be suppressed.

On the question of the three-fifths clause in the local option act, which makes two liquor votes equal to three temperance votes, it will be hard for many to accord to His Lordship's opinion the same respect and approval which they will give to his views on gambling. Briefly stated, his opinion is that many people, not being in favor of local option, they should not be expected to yield their view to the majority, but that a very large preponderance of opinion should be shown before such a measure should be enacted. There is nothing new in that view of the matter, and it, of course, deserves consideration. There are few laws on our statute books, however, which are not open to the same objection. There are a very large number of people who are found taking exception to the very legislation which Bishop Williams would have enacted against the practice of betting; and an argument equally strong for a three-fifths vote in its case could easily be opposed to the Bishop's plea for legal suppression. He must be aware that the laws against betting and the various forms of gambling are frequently violated, but we do not find him, on that account, advocating their repeal, or finding fault with the majority rule of Parliament as to their enactment.

Bishop Williams declared for compensation to license holders whenever a liquor license is cut off, holding that the community is under a moral obligation to compensate the liquor dealer "when limiting or suppressing what is by its own laws a legitimate business." He illustrates by referring to Great Britain's compensation of slave owners when slavery was abolished. The illustration is peculiarly unfortunate for the Bishop's argument. No liquor license is granted for more than a year, and no license-holder has the right to assume that he, any more than any other citizen, is entitled to a renewal thereof. In a community of, say, 2,000, one man may be allowed, by the consent of the people, on paying a stipulated sum of money, and observing certain regulations, to obtain a license to deal in intoxicating liquors for one year only. If the community observes its part of the contract for 365 days, its obligation is discharged, and it has a perfect right either to decline to renew the license at all, or to sell the privilege to another member of the community if it sees fit. No man has any right to assume that the holding of a license from year to year shall be a privilege reserved to him and denied to his neighbors. If, having sold to a particular person a license for a year, the community were to unjustly deprive him of it before the expiry of the period named, there would be reason in this talk of compensation; but if the purchaser of the license has enjoyed the fruits of his purchase for the time agreed upon and paid for, the community and he are quits. The man who rents a house for one year only would be regarded as very unreasonable if, at the end of the term, he set up a claim for compensation because he was not permitted to hold it in perpetuity. The case of remunerating the slave-holders when their slave "property" was taken from them is not at all analogous to that of remunerating a license-holder who has ceased to have any "property" in the license by a fusion of time. Had Bishop Williams stopped to consider the absurdity of a man pulling all the wires possible to obtain for one year the eagerly sought after special privilege as against the entire community of selling liquor for one year, and then, at the end of that time, denying to the community the right to decline to continue the privilege—unless it pays him a large sum of money as compensation (?)—it is very probable that he would not have put forward such an argument.

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

The report made by Mrs. Hoodless to the Minister of Education upon this subject, has been published in pamphlet form by the Education Department, and occupies about fifteen pages of print, in which are given the results of her observations in various parts of the United States, and the conclusions at which she has arrived. Mrs. Hoodless introduces the matter by remarking that in the equipment of our Public and High School manual training departments the work has been planned and carried on in the interests of the boys, and little if any attention has been given to the claims of the girls. We fear that there is too much reason for this complaint. And yet, as Mrs. Hoodless reminds us, about half of the pupils are girls, most of whom must eventually become wage-earners. The entry of so many untrained workers naturally contributes to lowered efficiency and remuneration, with all the consequent evils implied. No further argument is needed in justification for efforts to improve matters for the girls by better qualifying them for the positions in life which they must fill.

Nor is it strange that the provision

as yet made for the industrial education of the girls is not all that could be desired. Without pausing to consider the social and industrial position of women in the past, and the great change therein in the last generation, we have to bear in mind that it has been very much a man's world. Woman has by stress of circumstances been forced to enter it as a wage-earner, handicapped to no small extent. She appeared as a competitor, not always welcome. Even when society essayed to improve her opportunities, it did not always proceed wisely. As Mrs. Hoodless remarks, men and women do not think alike; and the educational institutions founded, designed and controlled by men were on one side, and it may even be said, often ill-adapted to secure for women the best results. They were always inadequate. And misdirection has led to social tragedies. "What," asks Mrs. Hoodless, "becomes of all the girls released from school at 14 or 15 years of age?" It is a critical period. The girl who is well qualified to support herself, whose education has been adapted to her conditions and environment, has a vastly better situation than the untrained or the product of misdirected training. The difference may mean more than a matter of easier work, or a dollar or two more a week; it may mean the difference between moral strength and moral shipwreck. The formative years hold the future, and the training that makes a girl useful, productive, independent, has also a most beneficial effect on individual character.

But if we are content to look no further than dollars and cents, the argument for the better training of the girls as money-making machines, as wealth-producers, is in itself overwhelming. Where we scrap costly machinery and install in its place others, the capacity of which is greater because of its embodying some new invention, we need but to decide that the trained girl worker is more productive than the untrained, to resolve the question before us into one of mere methods and means. Mrs. Hoodless contends that the trade schools which she studied while engaged in this investigation promise reasonable hope for bringing about a great and beneficial change in the status of the wage-earning girls. She is pleased with the changed attitude of educationists toward the industrial training of the sex. The schools should, in her opinion, be controlled by the education department, and they should not be confounded with technical schools or manual training schools.

Canada, like most other countries, feels the want of something to take the place of the apprentice system, now obsolete. It is not improbable that trade schools may supply the need. But with the girls the case is even worse. Mrs. Hoodless strongly urges that something should be done to fill the gap between the elementary school and wage-earning capacity. That is indeed an important matter—more important than it may appear at first thought, because it involves to a large extent the question of industrial direction, always a difficult one. But we have to deal with actual conditions, with real men and women, and with the object of guarding against evils in the future. It is not left to us to elect not to grapple with the matter; we can shrink acting, it is true, but we cannot avert the consequences of such dereliction of duty; and costly as acting may be, not to act will prove infinitely more costly in the long run. The problem is one to interest the educationist, the economist and all who have at heart the welfare of their country and the happiness of the race.

JAPAN'S EXPERIENCE.

management as a Government enterprise. It might have been supposed that in Japan, if anywhere, Government efficiency would demonstrate itself. But such has not thus far been the experience. Instead, complaints of irregular trains, dirty cars, poor service and numerous accidents continue to increase. A Kobe letter in the New York Times says there has come to light, since the transference of the management to Government officials, a wholesale system of theft on the part of employees, resulting in extensive loss of goods in transit. This means simply that when the employees found themselves free from the close scrutiny to which they were subject under the private companies, they took advantage to relieve their present economic depression by preying on the public. The corrupting effect of public ownership and operation appears thus early to have made itself felt even in Japan.

Nor have the financial results proved more satisfactory. For the appropriation of the seventeen private lines now under control, the Japanese Government had to pay bonds to the extent of some 480 millions yen, which at 5 per cent. interest, means an annual outlay of 24 million yen. But the net profit on the railway lines last year was only about eight million yen more than the interest, which profit, after deducting some half a million yen for a reserve fund, was devoted to extension and improvement of the lines. In addition to this the Government has to face the fact that the budget for this year requires for railway extension and improvement a total amount of not less than 29,000,000 yen, which means that at least 21,600,000 yen will have to be obtained by loans. As the prospect of further borrowing is wholly inconsistent with the financial programme of the present Cabinet, the Government's difficulty is not one easily obviated.

In the last twelve months the Japanese public had been making loud demands for some improvement, and the Government has been obliged to concede something to public opinion. It has now

completely separated the railway finances from those of the State, with the object of placing the railway system on an independent basis, similar to that of a private company. If the principle be thoroughly applied and good men be placed in control Japan will probably get the best that Government ownership and operation can yield it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Is Stewart's fine Italian hand visible in that attack on the street-lighting contract?

Here's the Herald worrying lest the Cataract Company street-lighting contract should not be carried out, and speaking of its quashing as a misfortune to the city! Why not call off your Hydro dogs?

Even the anti-Hamilton power monopoly organ gives expression to the opinion that "nothing substantial will be lost" by excluding Ald. Wright and Ellis from the committee to get information on the power matter! That is cruel!

Senor Soles, the Spanish Minister to Cuba, says Cuba's share of the Spanish national debt at the time of the treaty of Paris, was not \$400,000, but only \$300,000. This latter amount will probably be demanded from Cuba. Collecting it, however, is quite another matter.

New York State hopes to take a leaf out of Canada's book, and deport alien convicts. Investigation shows that there are now 990 alien convicts in New York State prisons. Of these, 319 were convicted within three years after entering the State, and are held to be liable to deportation. Eight of these convicts are said to be from Canada.

Boston has a Good Government Association, and it has recently been wading through a sea of trouble, but may now be said to have reached land. It had been accused of libelling Judge Dewey to the extent of \$75,450,000, but the court has acquitted it. Conviction would probably have sacrificed most of its assets!

The power monopoly organ now pretends to think that the action to attack the street lighting by-law, notice of which was served by S. F. Washington, must be the work—the "underhand work"—of the Cataract Company. Great head! And the echoes of the Hydro gang's boasts that it would be quashed still linger!

How many of the ratepayers would have voted as they did on the power question had they been frankly told that the result would be to take only power for the pumps from the commission—and that at least 10 per cent. dearer than under the Cataract Company—incurring a large liability for transmission line to do so? Yet that is as the Hydro advocates now present it!

The courts have held that the limitations of the Canada Temperance Act do not apply to a Government railway, the transportation by the Intercolonial of liquor into Scott Act counties cannot be prohibited. Canada has no "Inter-state Commerce Act," but decisions such as this place almost as much difficulty in the way of the enforcement of prohibition laws as many of the rulings of that United States body.

According to a recent bulletin of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association the one-cent paper is rapidly giving place to the higher-priced publication. Increased cost of production is yearly forcing more publishers to increase the price of their papers, which to a very large degree have been living on their advertising patronage alone, the receipts on subscriptions not sufficing to pay for paper, ink, accounting and delivery. The bulletin thus gives the statement of United States newspapers:

One-cent papers 235
Two-cent papers 343
Three-cent papers 73
Five-cent papers 211

Ignorance of the etiquette of flag-flying is the cause of much misunderstanding and hard feeling. At the Seattle Exposition some bungling official raised the Japanese flag below the United States flag. When a Japanese officer came along he ordered the removal of his country's flag entirely. If a foreign flag is to be flown as a mark of respect or courtesy it should be at the same level as that of the home flag. Military and naval officers pay much heed to the symbolism of flag-flying. Often, however, persons little acquainted with flag etiquette make sad blunders while acting with the best of intentions.

OUR EXCHANGES

THE CANTEN.

The success of the anti-liquor experiment in the London canteen will insure the abolition of liquor-selling in all the training camps. Conditions are not specially favorable in London.

IS IT FUNNY?

Mark Twain's advice to the girls "not to get married to excess," is hailed as humor by the press at large. But would it be funny if some person other than Mark had offered it?

THE FUTURE FARMER.

The foremost agriculturists of the future will be trained business or scientific men, in fact they are so already to a greater or lesser extent. The young man of brains who has a love of farming need not be afraid of wast-

ing himself by choosing agriculture as an occupation.

UNMASKED.

(Toronto Star.)
The claim of the Toronto News to be an independent journal is now finally abandoned. Without a blush it proclaims that "the News is the official organ of the National Council of Women of Canada."

A BACKWARD MONTH.

(Guelph Mercury.)
Is June losing its popularity as a month for weddings? Certainly, the present month has not been marked by the tying of many happy knots and the train-carrying few happy couples leaving Guelph for the trip of trips. Waken up, Cupid!

A SELF-RESPECTING CANADIAN.

(St. Thomas Journal.)

The oft-repeated statement that Canada has not done its share for the empire is getting tiresome. It is regrettable that Canadian newspapers, which ought to know better, are for the paltry reason of pretending to be more loyal than others, giving expression to nonsense.

Mr. Brierley did well to combat the idea that Canada had done nothing when he spoke at the Imperial Peace Conference. There is no doubt, but that he succeeded in doing so, although some of those jingoistic imperialists who apparently would like nothing better than bloodshed with Germany.

As Mr. Darrach pointed out at the banquet tendered to Mr. Pocock last evening, Canada's duty to the empire isn't to try to raise the empire from this country. "Canada's duty is to build a strong nation here."

Canada's work in solving the great problems of this great country and in developing this country to its maximum of possibility will be the most magnificent contribution we can make to the empire.

THE WICKED INVENTORS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Our late fellow-townsmen, Mr. Carey, wished that the Atlantic were a sea of fire. Our surviving fellow-townsmen, Dr. Thompson, says that the application of steam to navigation has been of no service to the world, except to reduce the number of persons who have to earn their living on the sea, and it is notorious that it has not accomplished this; it has enormously increased the number of persons employed in maritime transportation, so that, in his opinion, the invention of the marine steam engine was a calamity.

Because these misguided inventors have gone on cheapening production and transportation, the protectionists have been obliged to raise duties from time to time. Alexander Hamilton thought 5 and 10 per cent. duties were protective. Later 20 and 30 per cent. duties were demanded. In recent years higher rates of these duties were stigmatized as free trade, and when steamers are carrying grain out of New York for the cost of handling it Mr. Aldrich is engaged in adding to the Dingley duties, which were an increase on the McKinley duties, and these were an increase on the rates of 1883, which were higher than the original Morrill rates of something more than twenty years earlier. If the protectionists are right, the inventors are our worst enemies.

"FULL MANY A FLOWER."

Two down in the heart of the city,
On a side street—up a stair—
That found a woman's soul
Which a woman was waiting there.

She had neither pen nor paper
But that scant and hunger-swept place,
But the poem her life was writing
Could be traced on her angel face.

With fingers worn, as the verses grew,
She kept dipping her pen in love,
Our God will interpret her poem
When she reaches His home above.

THE COMPLIMENTS WHICH TELL.

Suggest to the girl of stature low,
That she seems to be growing taller,
Say to another who is new to friends,
She is seldom without a caller.

Speak to the girl with the flaming hair
Of the beautiful, golden brown;
Assure the woman of temper quick,
That you never have seen her frown.

Whisper the woman who has no style
That people should fashion by her—
In short, tell Pussy Cat she can bark,
And the doggle that he can purr!

This is the praise that will tell, my friend,
Not the calling a beauty queen;
Tell her instead she sings like a bird,
(But don't let her sing you a ditty.)

When conversing with one who is dull,
Slyly hint she's a ray of coquetry,
And in spite of the lapse of the years,
You are one she will never forget.

The thing that we long to hear always
Is the praise we know is not true;
What a strange life the feast of nature
Which is never in me—but in you!

PLEA FOR THE BOYS.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—Kindly allow me to state a few facts regarding the working of the boys' department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

First, allow me to say that we have at present about 400 boys crowded into a space that 150 or 200 ought to occupy. Boys have been knocking at our door for admission, and with the present facilities it is impossible to take them in. Just here rests a great responsibility upon the citizens of Hamilton. What will it mean to a boy if he is rejected and does not get the influence that the Young Men's Christian Association is able to exert? No one can tell. If Hamilton is ever to become truly great it must be through her boys and girls; then let us do our part in giving them the development they stand in need of. The critical time of a boy's life is when he is passing through his teens, and it is imperative that the impressions he receives should be genuine. In this plastic age it is of the utmost importance that he be placed in proper environment and with the same supervision and effort that is now expended on the 400 boys in our congested quarters, easily twice that number could be influenced.

Some have said that boys are not susceptible to religious instruction. This is not so, as is proven by the fact that out of 430 boys, 358 were enrolled in Bible study last season, and 133 international Bible examinations taken, over 100 passing with a high percentage.

Space will not permit me to go into detail, but I wish the citizens of Hamilton could follow the workings of the boys' department for one week, and see what is accomplished under most trying circumstances, and I am very sure that the \$50,000 asked for would be forthcoming to erect an up-to-date boys' building and put the present men's building in shape. Yours truly,
Alfred Poyis,
Hamilton, Canada, June 16, 1909.

Shur-on Eye-Glasses

Emphasize their superiority at the critical moment. A sudden gust of wind or a severe shaking up will not cause them to slip, tilt or fall off.

As we fit them to stay on. Pleased to show them.

GLOBE OPTIC CO.,
111 King East,
L. B. ROUSE, Proprietor.

Y. M. C. A. AND EMPLOYERS.

Mill Town Manufacturers Subscribe Very Liberally.

As Hamilton is an industrial centre, the progress of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in similar cities will be of interest to the people of this community. The following letter, received by State Secretary I. E. Munger from Thomas P. Parker, president of the Monaghan mills at Greenville, N. C., where print, cloth, fancy dress goods and sheetings are manufactured and where the first Y. M. C. A. building was erected in the cotton section, indicative of the importance of the association work and how it is appreciated.

"The Young Men's Christian Association has been established at the Monaghan mills for five years. Our Board of Directors attaches yearly importance to its beneficial influence in our mill village, increasing the company's appropriations to meet its enlarged work."

"After noting the results here several other mills in this State have started associations. The influence for good in this mill has been far reaching and has marked improvement in the efficiency of our operatives."

The following additional testimony was given recently by Mr. Parker in a letter to a business man who was making inquiries about the association:

"A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in our village in December, 1904. Owing to the good results obtained, our mill directors this year made a substantial increase in the annual appropriation made by this company to ward its expenses."

"The operatives, because they are pleased with the Y. M. C. A., have also recently increased their annual membership dues. Its activities have steadily grown."

"Last year we had an attendance at the Y. M. C. A. building of over 25,000 visits out of a village with a population of 1,800, including women and children. The moral tone of our mill village and the efficiency of our operatives have steadily improved since the establishment of our Y. M. C. A. The religious views of our people have become broader and more practical."

Hamilton will soon be in a vigorous Y. M. C. A. building fund campaign, and it should interest every manufacturer and every employer to know that other places find the Y. M. C. A. a benefit to them.

NEW COMPANY

Some Collagers Will Try to Buy Grimsby Park.

On Wednesday, July 7th, Grimsby Park property will be offered for sale by public auction.

Some few weeks ago the cottagers held a meeting and requested the liquidators to open the park this year, and to arrange for water, lighting and garbage collection service. The liquidators, however, did not consider that the cottagers offered a sufficient guarantee to warrant them doing so.

Some of the cottagers hope to organize a company to take over and conduct the park, but it is doubtful they will succeed. It is thought that if a company takes over the park it will run it altogether independent of the Methodist Church.

HEMORRHOIDS SORES AND ECZEMA

Accompanied by Terrible Itching—A Complicated and Most Distressing Case—Well-known Remedies Failed to Cure—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary—Then

CUTICURA PROVED ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"I am now eighty years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken with a hard pain in my right side. In two days I had an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor gave me some medicine and an ointment for them which helped me some but I had to keep using them all the time. Then I changed to the Cuticura remedy, but if I did not use it every day, I would get worse. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. At this time, about a year ago, I went to using the S—remedies. I tried them for four or five months but did not get much help for my piles. During this time some would come on a fleshy part of my body. They bothered me all the time. I would get one healed and another would come. These sores changed to eczema, accompanied by a terrible itching. It seemed as if I could not keep my hands from tearing my flesh. This and the pile trouble brought on an inflamed condition. When I got the Cuticura Remedies, I washed the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and warm water in the morning, at noon, and at night, then used Cuticura Ointment on the irritated surfaces and injected a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. I also took Cuticura Resolvent Pills three times a day. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. It is fortunate that I used Cuticura. The treatments I had tried took a lot of money that I would have saved by using Cuticura Remedies sooner, but I am wiser now, and I would not feel safe without them. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., U. S. A., April 26, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

THE Gurney-Oxford Gas Range

The Best from Every Standpoint

LOOK FOR THE TRADE MARK OF HIGHEST QUALITY

A Safety Lighter to Oven Burner

A radical improvement over the old method of using a pilot light. With the Gurney-Oxford Range you have less trouble and no uncertainty.

The small plate on side of oven reads thus—"Open Oven Door to Light." This plate closes up against small, round hole—when light is applied—after turning on gas valve at the side. The burners are thus lit without complicated pilot—the flame can be viewed through slot in bottom of oven. When you buy a Gurney-Oxford you get the most modern—the most economical—the most satisfactory Gas Range ever produced.

GURNEY-OXFORD STOVE STORES
16 and 18 MacNab North 'Phone 2,100

RADIUM IN MEDICINE.

Its Use Experimental—Where It Has Cured or Given Relief.

One of the most curious methods introduced in recent times in the treatment of disease is that known as "radiotherapy."

It includes treatment by sunlight and electric light, treatment by the Röntgen or X-rays and treatment by radium and other radioactive bodies. Radium is a substance, probably one of the chemical elements, occurring in very minute quantity in pitchblende, and is one of the queerest substances known. It is constantly giving off inconceivably minute particles which travel with tremendous rapidity and pass through glass and many solid bodies apparently as readily as through air.

In addition to these rays, which are of three kinds, there is a peculiar gas or vapor, the so-called emanation, given off by radium which may so affect neighboring objects as to make them for the time being radioactive.

The action of radium is similar in many ways to the X-rays and will produce a burn when a vial containing a very small quantity of it is held to the skin.

It has been employed in medicine in the treatment of the same diseases that have been found to be benefited by the X-rays. These are chiefly diseases seated in the skin or mucous membranes, such as eczema, moles, ulcers and superficial cancer. But radium, but sometimes the marks have been replaced by disfiguring scars even worse than the original trouble. The itching of eczema is frequently relieved quickly by a brief application of radium. Its most striking effect is in causing superficial cancers to disappear, and even those beneath the surface and in parts inaccessible to the X-rays have apparently been cured by

inserting a glass tube containing radium into the tissues.

Lupus, a disease of the skin for the relief of which the Finsen light treatment has been much employed, has also been cured by radium.

In addition to the rays use has been made experimentally of the emanation. It has been collected on a suitable surface and then dissolved in water and the solution injected into a mouse has apparently cured a cancerous tumor of the intestine.

Other wonderful effects have been obtained by radium, but it also often fails, and until it is known why it cures in one case and fails to cure or even does harm in another apparently similar case its employment must be experimental.

The X-rays have been found less curative than they were at first thought to be, and in order that disappointment may be prevented too much must not be expected from radium. — From the Youth's Companion.

Fly Withstands Electric Current.

A West Chester young man who is interested in electrical study has made some curious experiments. He tried a strong current, killing roaches, and they succumbed at the first shock when placed in water as a conductor. Other bugs went just as easily, but he met with a surprise when he tried it on a common house fly.

Placed in a pool of water charged with all the power from an electric light wire the fly gave no sign of being even troubled by the current, and the experimenter is endeavoring to figure out the reason. The fly took a current which would have killed a dog, cat or horse.—Baltimore News.

Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren is going to the old country in search of men for the Presbyterian missions in the west still unprovided for.

SHEA'S

Thursday, June 17, 1909

May Manton Patterns All 10c

Our Wash Goods Sale

50c Voiles for 19c 30c Muslins 12½ and 15c

The biggest offering of Wash Goods ever seen in Hamilton. Elegant Cotton Voiles in swell patterns and correct colorings, goods that sell regularly for 40, 50 and 60c. Absolutely perfect in every way. All you want of it at per yard 19c

Organdies, Muslins and French Muslins in every wanted shade, and an immense range of patterns; Muslins that 25 and 35c is the regular selling price of; on sale for per yard 15c

Rousing Bargains in Blouses

\$1.00 and \$1.50 Waists for 69c—8.30 sharp

About 120 Women's Waists, made of fine lawns, vestings, chambrays, etc., some with lustrous collars, others elegantly trimmed, and worth \$1.00 to \$1.50; all go at one price sharp at 8.30 for each 59c

Sample White Underskirts, \$1 and \$1.50, for 50c

About 90 only White Underskirts, samples, all splendidly made, some a little mused, nothing to hurt; lace trimmed and embroidered trimmed; worth \$1.00 and \$1.50, all go on sale sharp at 8.30 for each 50c

Sample Night Gowns \$1 for 50c

A quantity of sample Night Gowns, made of fine quality of Cambrie and Cotton, lace and embroidery trimmed, being used as samples. They are a little soiled from handling, nothing to hurt, full \$1 value, all go at our price, each 50c

White Wash Skirts on Sale, \$2.50 for \$1.00

A quantity of Women's White Wash Skirts, made of Lawn, P. K. and Duck, trimmed and tucked, all perfect fitting, and well made, a manufacturer's clearance, worth \$1.95, \$2.50 and \$3.00, will go on sale at one price, each \$1.00

Women's Waists at 98c

Women's Fine Lawn Waists, lace and embroidery trimmed, newest styles; worth \$1.50, all sizes, for silk strapped and buttoned trimmed, worth \$3.00 to \$3.25, on sale for \$1.48

Muslin Suits \$4.50

Made of muslin and gingham in every shade, nicely trimmed, suits that \$7.50 would be fair value for, the newest shades, worth \$4.50, on sale for each \$4.18

Big Bargain in Table Cloths

100 only Pure Linen White Table Cloths, border all around, good large size and best reversible patterns, worth \$2.50, on sale for each \$1.48