LEGISLATURE OPENED AND MADE RECORD IN FIRST DAY

Continued from page one.

and envious eyes of the whole world. In the framing of the national policy in 1878 the late Sir Leonard Tilley had taken a prominent part, and he was sure that all would hope the career of the mover of the address would be productive of as much brilliancy as that of his distinguished father.

He also wished to congratulate the seconder of the address upon his excellent speech. He was sure all would admit that in the legislature there was a need for business men such as Mr. Hachey, who could look at matters from a business standpoint and who, at the same time were able to express themselves as eloquently as the member for Gloucester had done.

The Noble Two.

Regarding the members for Madawaska, they might as well capitulate at once for they were surrounded on all sides by supporters of the government and had no opportunity even for a flank movement. As a result of the elections in June last the government found themselves supported by practically all the members of the house. He was not so concerned as to who should occupy the position which he did but he was pleased to find himself surrounded by such a large number of supporters because therein was the answer of the people to the men who went out into the province after the last house had been dissolved to make a campaign of misrepresentation against the government. The answer showed that there is a sense of fairness in the people of the province and that there was an appreciation of the efforts of the government to carry out a programme which, it was felt, was in the best interest of the future of the province.

It was fitting that reference should be made in the speech of his honor to the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and party to this province during the past year. Their royal highnesses had received a cordial reception from the people of New Brunswick who had been glad of an opportunity to pay honor to the members of the royal family.

The Agricultural Programme.

Probably the most important paragraph in the speech was that relating to agriculture, which, as has been aptly stated, was the backbone of this country. A speaker had said that New Brunswick's farm products last year had amounted to between $19,000,000 and $20,000,000 and that this province might have produced double that amount. This would give an idea of the opportunities for increasing the production from land in New Brunswick, for, if the present production was increased by only 50 per cent., it would mean that $10,000,000 more annually would go into the pockets of the farmers and there would be that much more prosperity enjoyed by the people of the country.

It must be gratifying to the people of the province to know that the government was actively taking up the question of agricultural education. Scientific knowledge was as necessary in agriculture as in anything else if a full measure of success was to be met with, it is with the object of bringing agricultural education close to the people on the farms that the agricultural schools referred to in the speech from the throne are to be established in this province. It is the intention not to have these schools operated all the year, but, rather, that they should be essentially winter schools, providing short courses which farmers can attend and thereby acquire the knowledge which will make it possible for them to obtain greater results from their work. Ultimately these schools will be opened probably from the month of November until the month of April, so the young men can attend the courses without losing any of the time when it is necessary that they should be at home to look after their duties upon their farms. In the past the trouble had been that agricultural education had been too far away from the people, only about one out of five hundred of the young men of this province who need knowledge are able to attend the agricultural colleges at Truro and elsewhere, and the government's plan is to do something for the other four hundred and ninety-nine.

Maritime Representation.

Regarding the matter of representation it had already been decided by the courts that the Maritime Provinces had no legal claim, but nevertheless the government felt, and he believed that the people of the province generally concurred, that they had a right to go to Ottawa and make their case and that they should receive the attention of the federal authorities. He believed it was a reasonable contention of the Maritime Provinces. They had abandoned the project for a maritime union to take the larger project of confederation, and he did not believe that the representatives who attended that conference could have agreed to the passing of a resolution which brought about confederation had they believed that the representation of the Maritime Provinces was to be reduced to the present number and then might, possibly, be again further reduced. Therefore he felt that it was the understanding, rather than the letter of the law, that should prevail. During the recess conferences had been held and the government is determined to do everything possible to prevent the influence and representation of the Maritime Provinces in the federal parliament being lost.

Land Compensation.

During recess the Maritime Provinces had also presented their case at Ottawa for compensation in connection with the public lands of the Dominion, and he felt justified in using a term which had previously been used in this house and saying that an absolutely unanswerable case had been presented. The lands of the Hudson Bay Company had been purchased by the confederation, and had been paid for out of the revenue of the Dominion of Canada. There had been a provision made under which two sections of each township, as surveyed, were set apart as an endowment for educational purposes in the provinces in which they were situate. This took over 20,000,000 acres of land. For school purposes, up to 1912, 1,823,197 acres had been sold and the amount received was $20,664,230.79, and there were over 17,000,000 acres yet to be disposed of. These moneys all went to assist the western provinces in education. It was a reasonable contention that if the province of New Brunswick, together with all the other provinces of the Dominion had a proprieary interest in these lands, which had been paid for from the general revenue of the Dominion, they should also have received their share of returns from their sale.

Next there had been additions of 93,000,000 acres to the province of Ontario, and 227,000,000 acres to the province of Quebec. These lands, it might be said, may not be of very great value, but nobody knows what their real value is. Twenty years ago the same was true of the Cobalt country, which has since returned millions of dollars of revenue to the province of Ontario, and who could tell but what the same would not be true of this great area of land in the north country which had been handed over to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec from the public lands of Canada. The Maritime Provinces' claim is that in all the public lands of Canada, whether obtained by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company, or by a direct transfer from the British government, the Maritime Provinces have a partnership interest. He believed that in the following section of the amended British North America Act it was clear that the province should get compensation in the event of these lands being sold.

An Important Provision.

The section reads as follows:

"The parliament of Canada may from time to time with the consent of the legislature of any province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such province upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said legislature, and may with like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of the territory in relation to any province affected thereby."

This paragraph, he felt, was intensely important in the case of a province such as New Brunswick, whose boundaries could not be increased. New Brunswick was affected when a vast area was taken from lands in Canda and given to another province. The United States of America afforded a precedent. There the proceeds of public lands went to the federal treasury, and where gifts of lands were made to states organized out of the purchased territory, equivalent gifts were made to all the other states amounting to 30,000 acres of land for each representative and senator in congress, it being recognized that all states had a partnership interest in federal lands. It was also provided that when there was not sufficient land to meet the required grant, land script was issued to make up the deficiency and it was further provided that the proceeds of the sale of script was to be invested in a safe stock yielding 5 per cent., and the income used for schools and colleges. This was a direct recognition of the right of states to share in the proceeds from the disposal of public lands.

The government believed that if justice is done the Maritime Provinces will get compensation which they have urged in their claims, so ably placed before the federal cabinet recently by his honorable friend the Attorney General.

The Fishery Claims.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that the old claim of the province in regard to the fisheries remained unsettled despite the efforts of the government to secure its adjustment with the federal administration. He did not propose to censure the federal government, but it did seem to him that there had not been fair consideration given by either party in federal politics to the claims of the province of New Brunswick relative to the fishery matters. The claim of the province was a very old one, and had been presented to the federal government on many different occasions. For years his honorable friends of the Liberal party were in power, and when the matter was brought to their attention they always promised consideration, but nothing had ever resulted in the way of a settlement. Since the other party had been returned to power by the people of Canada the question had been brought to their notice, and they, too, had promised consideration. Probably the matter had been considered by the federal government, but no action in the way of its adjustment had as yet been taken.

No question can ever be settled until it is settled right. No just claim of the Province of New Brunswick will ever be allowed to die by this government, which will continue to press in the most vigorous and forcible manner possible for a settlement of what are believed to be just claims. He then summarized the history of the fishery claims.

He desired to tell the honorable members of this House and the people of New Brunswick generally that this government was bringing to bear the best of its ability to present the claim of New Brunswick in this matter, and he felt that the government was doing everything that could be done by an administration watching carefully and working honestly in the interests of the people of New Brunswick.

The Address Adopted.

The address was adopted without division.

Mr. Tilley, Mr. Hachey and Hon. Mr. Murray were appointed a committee to present the address to his honor the lieutenant governor.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented the returns of the bonded indebtedness of the municipalities of Victoria, Kings, Kent, Restigouche and Northumberland and the towns of Chatham and Dalhousie.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented the returns of the provincial elections also the annual report of the chancellor of the University of New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Flemming submitted a copy of the agreement with J. Douglas Black for reporting the debates of the legislative assembly. The agreement was concurred in by the House and the official reporter was assigned a seat on the floors of the House.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that Rev. W. H. Smith be elected chaplain of the legislative assembly.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that the committee to nominate standing committees consist of Hon. Messrs. Flemming, Grimmer and McLeod and Messrs. Mahoney and Dugal.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to consolidate the act regarding rates and taxes.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the act creating a Public Utilities Commission. He explained that the bill provided that the board of Public Utilities Commissioners shall have their powers enlarged so that they may act in conjunction with the Dominion railway commission in matters affecting railways with provincial charters.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that Mr. Dickson (Albert) be deputy Speaker and the chairman of the committee on supply.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT CARRIES NAVAL BILL IN HOUSE

Continued from page 1.

"She lay there in safety while she was there," Mr. Law said, trying again; again the house laughed.

Mr. Warnock of MacLeod made the standard liberal speech, as current outside of Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid Heard.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose unexpectedly at 9.30 o'clock. A new element had been introduced. The Verville amendment applied alike to his amendment and to the Borden resolution. That was Mr. Verville's viw. The government could not refuse to pass the Verville amendment; it was bound by its pledges.

The navy question had been foreshadowed in the first militia act passed in 1868. In 1902, he, and his colleagues at the Imperial Conference had expressed their intention of creating a naval service. He then referred to the resolution of 1909. He had not thought that an idea which had been before the Canadian people so long needed consultation. Mr. Borden had declared that any such measure should be submitted to the people. In November, 1910, Mr. Monk had moved an amendment to the address demanding a plebescite on the whole question of armaments, and Mr. Borden moved an amendment to the amendment approving the demand for a consultation of the people to the question of the navy. In the end Mr. Borden had voted with Mr. Monk. The election had followed; Mr. Borden had been pledged to a consultation of the people. That was the policy which the Canadian people had approved. How could the government refuse Mr. Verville's amendment? He accepted his defeat, there was nothing to do but carry out the wishes of the people.

Cheers for Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden rose amid tremendous cheering from his followers. He thanked Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his lecture on the extreme desirability of public men fulfilling their pledges. They appreciated such a lecture more from Sir Wilfrid Laurier than from any other source. Mr. Borden made some further reference to the review of the leader of the opposition in this respect, and noted that he had accepted the leadership of Mr. Verville, and admitted that his own resolution should have had some such clause in it.

In the speech from which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had quoted, Mr. Borden went on, he had declared that he would carry out the very policy which he had adopted. He had said that if in power he would consult the admiralty, and if that consultation established need he would come to parliament and ask for it to take action. Sir Wilfrid Laurier when forming a permanent policy through parliament had refused to consult the people.

On February 3rd, 1910, he had moved a resolution, Mr. Borden went on, which declared that such a resolution as that before the house need not be referred to a plebiscite. It had demanded the admission of any permanent policy to the people, but had called for an instant gift of two dreadnoughts. The course the government was proposing was exactly in accordance with his resolution of Feb., 1910, and Nov., 1910.

A Forward Step.

"So far as we are concerned we believe that the expenditure of this sum of money in accordance with the resolution is a step which the people of Canada are called upon to take as a token of their self-respect and is proof that they are determined that the ties which unite them to the British empire shall not be broken."

Mr. Borden then turned to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment. It was a proposal to spend $35,000,000 on a Canadian navy, to be built in this country. Later, in the consultation of the proposals of the government, he would be able to lay before the house some information as to building in Canada which would show what such a proposition would mean in delay. Those who talked so glibly of building up shipyards and a naval organization were not speaking by the book.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal would mean the indefinite postponement of effective aid. Other countries, with more in the way of naval organization than Canada, had found the building up of fleets a tedious and difficult operation.

Mr. Borden next dealt with the manning question. No one could deny that the Canadian people possessed as true a courage and desire to fight for the empire as the people of the British Isles; but they knew that in a new country of rapid development they could not expect men to be attracted to the naval service as in the older countries. It was no discredit to the people of Canada that under Sir Wilfrid Laurier there had been so few enlistments.

Laurier's Do Nothing Policy.

The Laurier policy was to do nothing till they could build the ships; to do nothing till they had trained enough men. In putting it forward Sir Wilfrid Laurier had shown that he had no adequate conception of the situation; that he was not inspired by a sincere desire to do something.

The two proposals were one, that $35,000,000 should be spent; the other that $35,000,000 should be spent, plus a large addition in upbuilding a naval organization and in maintaining ships at higher cost.

The proposal of the government, the prime minister said, was not to hand $35,000,000 over to the Admiralty to spend. The money would be spent by the government of Canada. It would be the part of wisdom to seek for expert assistance and that could be found in the Admiralty.

The ships would not pass out of the ownership of Canada; those ships would be owned by Canada but would be used for the common defence of the Empire of which Canada formed a part. If the Canadian people desired to create a naval organization of their own the ships would be subject to recall on reasonable notice.

"We do not believe that the people of Canada desire this question to be submitted," the premier said in conclusion. "Everything that is in this measure has been submitted to them. They have declared for it with no uncertain sound."

The Vote Taken.

The vote then was taken. During the wait for the members to assemble there was a good deal of singing and chaffing.

"Sing Rule Britannia, Rainville," called out a Liberal.

"Sing God Save the King, Oliver," shouted the Conservatives in reply.

Just before the vote Mr. Oliver walked in and took his seat. The Conservatives greeted him with ironical cheers, and some of them raised the National Anthem.

The house took it up, though laughingly, and all rose. After a moment's hesitation Mr. Oliver, blushing violently, came to his feet.

The vote stood: Yeas, 75; Nays, 122; Majority for the government, 47.

Col. Hugh McLean voted with the government; all the rest of the Liberals followed Mr. Verville. The cheering for the leaders was hearty. The Liberals jeered at the Nationalists as they cast their votes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment was then voted down without further incident, the vote being identical.

The question being now on the main motion Mr. Mondou moved in amendment that the house, while prepared to adopt effective measures for the protection of the territory of Canada, declined to concur in the resolution because it contained provisions imposing on Canada who had no voice in Imperial affairs, a share in the defence of the Empire outside of Canadian territory.

Mr. Mondou described this as substantially the same amendment as the one which he had offered in the debate on the address, and made much the same speech as he delivered then.

Mr. Mondou discussed Canadian constitutional development in regard to defence, contending that so far the principle had been followed of Canada defending her own territory alone. He next recalled the history of the naval question in recent years. "There can be no separation when there is satisfaction," he said in repelling charges of disloyalty.

Mr. Mondou finished at 12.10 a. m. Sir Wilfrid Laurier submitted that the motion was not an amendment and was out of order.

The Speaker agreed that the amendment was out of order and ruled it out.

Mr. Guilbault's Offering.

Mr. Guilbault then moved that the House do not concur in the resolution but that it be referred back to committee of the whole with instructions to add (1) a clause repealing the naval service act of 1911; (2) a stipulation that it come into effect only after being passed by a plebiscite.

The Speaker ruled both parts of the amendment out of order, the first as an attempt to repeal a law, the second as substantially the same as Mr. Verville's amendment.

The division on the main resolution then took place at 12.30 o'clock. The motion was carried by 115 yeas to 83 nays, a majority of 32. The announcement was received with loud cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. Borden then introduced the bill which is founded on the resolution just passed.

"When will the second reading come," asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Today," said the Premier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier complained that this was too soon, and asked for Tuesday.

Mr. Borden consented, and the House adjourned at 12.50.

Seven Nationalists voted against the government and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They were Messrs. Achim, Boulay, Barrette, Bellmare, Guilbaut, Lamarche and Mondou.

Colonel McLean was not present at this division, having been obliged to catch a train. He had already voted twice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

DIED.

LORD—Henry, son of the late John Lord died in General Public Hospital at 2.30 p. m. yesterday, age 43, leaving a wife and six children. Funeral Friday afternoon at 2.30 from his late residence 141 Rodney street, West End.

THOMAS—At Yarmouth, on the 13th inst., Abbie, eldest daughter of the late George Thomas. Funeral, private, from the residence of G. F. Sancton, 139 Sydney street.

Royal Blend Scotch

Quality in Every Drop

GERMAN EMPEROR AS FARM EXPERT

Kaiser Might Make Living as Agriculturist if he Lost His Job Bossing the Teutons.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Emperor William gave a most interesting account of his experience as a farmer in an informal speech delivered today before the German Agricultural Council. He went into details in regard to the improvements he had made on his estate at Kadinen. Since 1907 he had increased the arable land there from 503 to 632 acres, besides reclaiming 306 acres of meadow land which previously produced practically nothing. It gave 225 tons of hay besides pasturing 70 to 80 head of cattle in 1910. In 1911 it yielded 450 tons of hay and pastured 120 cattle and 90 horses.

The emperor further explained that he hoped to develop a faster breed of oxen "which will get home the harvest wagon in quicker time than the kinds now used." I have doubt, however, whether I shall be able successfully to challenge the imperial stud farm at Trakhenen to a race with zebra calves."

The emperor concluded: "After my experience it is beyond all doubt that the German farmers are able to supply Germany's entire food, more particularly bread, meats and potatoes, not only now but when we have an increased population in the future."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SHELVED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—When a vote was taken in the Manitoba legislature on a resolution favoring the extension of the franchise to women a motion to adjourn the debate carried by 21 to 14. This means that the matter is shelved for the present session of the house.

U. S. WARSHIP ON REEF.

Caimainera, Cuba, Feb. 13.—The United States battleship Arkansas, ran on a coral reef 400 yards west of Ceibar reef, at 6 o'clock this morning. Later the warship slipped off the reef and anchored.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS

Furnished by F. B. McCurdy and Co., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.

	Asked.	Bid.
Adventure	3½	3
Allouez	37⅛	36½
Arcadian	2½	2¼
Arizona Commu	3¼	3
Boston Corbin	6½	6
Cal. and Ariz	62¼	62
Cal. and Hecla	465	460
Centennial	16	....
Copper Range	44½	44¼
Daly West	4	3⅝
Franklin	7½	7
Granby	63	62¾
Greene Canaea	8	7¾
Giroux	3 1-16	3
Hancock	20	19
Helvetia	75	....
Indiana	13⅞	13½
Inspiration	16½	16
Isle Royale	26⅛	26
LaSalle Copper	5⅛	4½
Lake Copper	17⅞	17½
Michigan	2	1¼
Miami	22¾	22¼
Mass Gas Cos	92	91
Mass Gas Cos, Pfd	94⅝	94½
Mass Elec Cos	18	16
Mass Elec Cos, Pfd	78½	77½
Mohawk	50¼	50
Nipissing	9	8⅞
..orth Butte	27	26¾
Old Dominion	49	46½
Quincy	72	71
Shannon	11¼	11
Sup and Boston	3⅝	3¼
Shoe Machy	50¼	50
Shoe Machy, Pfd	28	27¾
Superior Copper	30	29½
Swift	106	....
Tamarack	30	29
Trinity	5	4½
Utah Cons	10¼	9¾
U. S. M. and Smelt	40¼	40
U. S. M and S., Pfd	48½	48¼
U. Utah Apex	2⅛	1⅞
United Fruit	174	173½
Winona	3	2⅞
Wolverine	65½	65
Alacka	15⅛	15

BOSTON CURB STOCKS.

Bay State Gas	21	20
Boston Ely	85	76
Butte Cent	8½	8¼
Chief	1¾	1⅝
Calaveras	3	2 15-16
Castus	9	6
First National	2⅛	2 1-16
LaRose	3⅛	2 15-16
Ohio	80	77

Rheumatism, Crippled Arms

So stiffened up by rheumatism that he could not dress himself without help was the condition of Mr. Clarke, who tells in this letter how he was entirely cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The kidneys must be got right before rheumatism can be really cured, and hence the success of this great medicine.

Mr. James Clarke, Maidstone, Sask., writes:—"I can honestly say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have done me a world of good, and cured me of rheumatism. For two years I suffered from rheumatism in the shoulders, and could not raise my arms above the head. I could not dress or undress myself without help and was obliged to hire help to do my work. No medicines that I could find did me any good.

"A friend wrote from England and begged me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This treatment soon brought relief, and in six months I was entirely free of rheumatism. That was four years ago. I am now 60 years of age, and can do a day's work with any man."

What Followed a Cut.

A Magistrate's Wonderful Experience With Zam-Buk.

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., has had a wonderful proof of the healing power of Zam-Buk. He says

"Four years ago I had an accident. I slipped in the station and fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer and later into a form of eczema, which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lay up.

"After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better results. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse.

"This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did.

It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema or any trace of it."

Such is the nature of the great cures which Zam-Buk is daily effecting. Purely herbal in composition, this great balm is a sure cure for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, ulcers, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, cuts, burns, and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh southwesterly winds; fair and a little milder.

	Min.	Mx.
Edmonton	22	44
Calgary	30	44
Battleford	24	42
Moosejaw	13	41
Winnipeg	4	24
Port Arthur	*8	18
Parry Sound	*4	18
London	0	19
Toronto	7	23
Ottawa	*6	18
Montreal	*6	18
Quebec	*18	2
Halifax	*6	6

*Below zero.

WINNING OUT With Pleasing Performances

Satisfied Patrons Our Best Advt.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY—Saturday

MATS. - 3 to 4.30
EVGS. - 8 to 10.00
MATS. 10 and 15c
EVGS. 10 and 20c

MARCUS MUSICAL MAIDS

10—PEOPLE (Mostly Girls)—10
10—New Musical Specialties—10
2—HOURS OF LAUGHTER—2
Farce Comedy With Music.

EXTRA ELEANOR LOUISE SCHWORER Solo Violinist Hungarian Rhapsody: "DER SOHN DER" —Haidn

"THE 2 JOLLY COUNTS"

MONDAY—"THE MAID IN THE MOON"

NICKEL—"Father Puts One Over" Vitagraph's Comedy of a Henpecked Hubby

"A DAY IN 'FRISCO" Whole-Reel Visit to Golden Gate City.

"HOW IT HAPPENED" A Tangled Cowboy Drama.

IN HER TWO FAREWELL SONG HITS LUCY TONGE AND JOE ELLIS FINE LYRIC TENOR

AND THE ORCHESTRA

EXTRA REEL SAT. MATINEE

MON. 17 THE HARMONIA DUO—Harp and Violin Selections. ADELE HARNEY—St. John Girl's Professional Debut. THE CHAINS OF AN OATH—Vitagraph 2-Reel Drama.

More Cold Weather

And You Will Need Warm Footwear

Come to Our FEBRUARY REDUCTION SALE to Supply Your Needs and Save Money

Overshoes, Skating Boots, Felt Boots, Rubber Boots, Working Boots, Waterproof Boots, Fine Boots, Woolen Slippers, Cosey Slippers, House Slippers, Dress Slippers, Gaiters and Leggins.

Our whole stock has been put in at Reduced Prices—Reductions that are worth your while taking advantage of, not a few odds and ends, but all the present season's goods in our spacious store and warehouse.

Sale Goods Cash

Men's and Women's McPherson's Lightning Hitch $3.00 and $3.50 Skating Boots, your choice, $2.50

Men's Jersey, storm front, $1.50 Overshoes, - - - $1.00

Women's Kid, one-strap House Slippers, - - - 65c

No Approbation

Ladies' Patent Colt, cloth top, $4.00 and $4.50 Button Boots, $3.50

Ladies' Dull Calf $3.50 Button and Laced Boots, - - $2.60

Ladies' High Cut, black or tan, $6.00 and $6.50 Boots, - $5.00

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