

PATRIOTIC, WISE, HONORABLE

Finding itself in a rather awkward place in attacking the Liberal Government because of its refusal to join in the hysterical outcry about presenting Dreadnoughts to the British navy, and confronted by the fact that the House unanimously approved Sir Wilfrid's declaration of Canada's policy—a policy adopted with British approval—the Herald represents that our view of the effect of the Commons resolution is "that Canada should not make any contribution to the general naval defence of the empire, but should adopt the policy of attending to its own needs only." That, we may be permitted to say, does not fairly represent the purpose of the resolution. Canada, in a sense, will "go it alone," it is true; but she acts in concert with the home authorities, and her scheme fits into theirs. While she pays and controls, what she does is as truly for the strength of the Empire as—probably more so than—if she had contributed in cash the cost of what she does to the British army or navy. It was doubtless the appreciation of this fact, and the knowledge that it avoided vast difficulties and complications, that commended this course to Parliament. It is not new. The British and Canadian defence authorities have canvassed the situation and thoroughly understood each other. The only notes of discord come from the ignorant and ill-balanced, and from disgruntled politicians out in the cold, who hope, by exalting it, to create ill-feeling and distrust and make a little paltry political capital. Canadians can afford to pity the poor egoists who in their ignorance, spleen or self-conceit affect to think that our people are humiliated by their course.

BRIBING INDUSTRIES.

The Chatham Board of Trade has emphatically placed the seal of its disapproval upon the practice of one city or municipality endeavoring to win industries from others by way of special inducements in the nature of bonuses, open or concealed.

The action of the Chatham Board of Trade is an eminently sensible one. The country, as a whole, never profits by such piracy; indeed, it is to be doubted whether the municipality thus "playing sharp" ever profits. In order to pursue the policy it is obliged to place an additional burden upon its taxpayers to furnish the "inducements," and experience has fully demonstrated that an industry which cannot live without this bonus is not likely to have a very prosperous existence with it. Usually such "induced" concerns remain parasites upon the community.

There can be no doubt that there are many Ontario municipalities which studiously ignore and violate the law as to the granting of such inducements. The law itself is far too lax, and the honest ratepayers suffer through the rapacity of promoters, and the greed of unscrupulous councils. The law is in need of amendment. There is a legitimate enterprise to be shown by the cities and towns of the country. That can be done by a businesslike utilization of their special advantages by each. If they place fully before the public these advantages the industries will seek the locations best adapted to their success. Economy and efficiency will be served, and there will be an end to wily promoters bleeding the devoted ratepayers of communities represented by men who are quite unfit to be trusted out at night among subsidy and inducement hunters unless accompanied by a guardian.

THE SHOE INVASION SCARE.

We have heard so much of the "American invasion" of Europe, especially with regard to the shoe trade, that a good many people have conceived the idea that Great Britain has not only been obliged to take a secondary position at home, but has been quite driven out of the competitive markets of the world. As a matter of fact, nothing could be further from the truth. The "American invasion" of Great Britain, about which so much talk was once heard, has become almost ludicrous in the light of the actual facts. The United States competition in the United Kingdom no longer creates alarm; the American shoe, although pushed with great vigor, and sold at prices much below those charged to the United States people, has not been able to hold its own. The British people have learned that it cannot maintain its position of a few years ago. Britain's shoe export continues to gain, that of the United States does not maintain its position of a few years ago. Consul-General Julius G. Lay writes from South Africa that "American shoes are not holding their own in this market." In former years the United States enjoyed a much larger percentage of the shoe trade in South Africa than at present. He finds that British styles have been improved, and good features of American lasts have been copied. He points out that a very important disadvantage to the sale of American shoes "is the high prices at which American shoes retail in this country. The price of a pair of shoes that can be purchased in the United States for \$5 cost \$10.50 here." Moreover, Australian leathers are cheaper, and "the high class leathers" such as are used for the best work, come from England. It is when competition becomes keen in neutral markets that so many of the disadvantages of protection tell against the trade of the protected country.

Windsor is to get natural gas at 35¢ a thousand for five years. A franchise has been granted to the Volcanic Oil & Gas Co.

LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

In the Canadian Magazine for April there appears a study of "Labor and Socialism," by Prof. Goldwin Smith, an article marked by much moderation of statement and breadth of view. The writer expresses pleasure at the growth of intelligent interest in public affairs which continues to be noted in labor circles, and declares: "I believe I never failed in England or here to support a good labor candidate, one who I thought would be loyal to the community as well as to his class." But he has no sympathy whatever with the foolish cry that "we should dispense altogether with the capitalist." He thinks that the words do not convey the real sentiment of those who utter them, as the proposition seems to be "insane." He takes the intention of the proposer to be that "the capital should be transferred from the present possessors to the laboring class." And in that form it is more intelligible, even if less ethically attractive.

Prof. Smith does not entertain the fallacy that the laboring population of England, with whose history he is familiar, has derived no advantage from the progress of legislation, invention and discovery, and he points out at length and particularly many ways in which they have been benefited. In respect of greater freedom, education, sanitation, political power, shorter hours, better pay, and in many other respects advancing civilization has brought to labor its full share of improvement. And much of the amelioration of the condition of labor could not have come but for the accumulation of the capital so much relied against. He points out that not only has the rate of money wages of laboring men increased during the last generation, but the purchasing power of the wages has also increased. In spite of all the outcry about the lot of labor in the old land, the lot of the laborer of to-day is happier than it has been in generations past.

It is not contended that landowners and employers have not to bear a share of blame for evils endured, but all landlords and all employers are not culpable. Some have tried to do their duty. And not always have the masses been true to their own interests. "They have shouted and voted for war, regarding it apparently as a spree." Nor can we shut our eyes, he thinks, to the gigantic evils of drink, and "the total disregard of Malthus' rigorous but incontrovertible law of population. Had not offspring been blindly multiplied, competition would be less severe." Perhaps this reference may set some people by the ears, but it should also awaken thought.

Looking back over the last eighty years, the professor concludes that "this world of ours is still as it was eighty years ago." But in one respect the change has not been to his liking. The social severance of employer from employed has increased. They have less in common; they have drifted apart. That tendency, unfortunately, in the present condition of the organization of labor unions on one side and combinations of capital on the other, seems likely to continue. It would be well for both, if there were a change. Perhaps we set up false ideals these days. Socialism prattles, as did the sansculottes of the French Revolution, of "equality and fraternity." Prof. Smith sees the benefit of fraternity, and its partial realization in any well-ordered and contented community; but "equality" is another thing. He cannot conceive of it being attained "without a radical change in the Provincial Government of the world." In spite of the authors of the American Declaration of Independence, who held it to be a "self-evident truth" that all men were created equal, Prof. Smith finds it hard to present a more "self-evident fallacy." Indeed any one who pauses to think how men are sent into life with "every conceivable variety of endowment, physical, moral and mental, and with infinite variety of circumstance, and not less various openings and chances in life," will not be likely to challenge his dictum. Nor is it probable that if we could bring about absolute equality, we could maintain it twenty-four hours, or be pleased with it, if we could. In one respect only all men are and should be equal; they should all have a right to equal justice. We shall probably always have richer and poorer, just as we shall always have degrees of productivity; just as we shall always have some that are more diligent, more frugal, more skillful and talented than others. When men talk of making all equal, they fight against nature; when they propose that there shall not be great rewards for great successes, they seek to destroy the incentives of endeavor.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nineteen more Michigan counties have gone "dry" as the result of yesterday's vote. In 30 of the 83 counties in Michigan no licenses will be issued.

Now, there is no need for mad hurry to sacrifice that Public Library building and site for a fraction of its value. It is a good property, and we need the money—all it will bring.

The Opposition has not yet been able to agree on any policy as to the G. T. P. loan. The only thing it is agreed upon is that the Government policy must be found fault with.

Tory papers which try to make much of the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the Cobalt Lake case, holding the Ontario Government legislation practically confiscating the property to be intra vires, take great care to avoid discussion of the character of the legisla-

tion, and why it should have been thought necessary.

The Ontario Government is to float a loan for \$3,500,000 for the Hydro-Electric transmission line. That money will, of course, have to be paid by the municipalities going into the scheme.

The extent to which "hot air" enters into the war talk in Great Britain is indicated by the proposal to adopt a two-power standard in the matter of airship fleets. Sanitary returns but slowly after one of these attacks.

Fortune-telling fairs have notice in the sentence of nine months on "Prof." D'Arville, that Hamilton is a good town to omit from their itinerary. Why, oh, why, did not the seer foresee that evil was about to befall him here?

On the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. G. MacKay, the age limit fixed in Hon. Dr. Pyne's Education Act, at which school inspectors' must retire, was struck out entirely. The retiring of old inspectors is left entirely with the Department.

Mr. Dallyn's reply to the gentlemen of the Trades and Labor Council, who demanded his resignation because the Library Board accepted \$75,000 offered as a gift to the institution by Mr. Carnegie, is very much what we expected. Now what citizen cavils at it?

French Government ownership employees are organizing to prevent the Government from effectively controlling the public services. This development of public ownership and operation will probably not tend to popularize it with Canadians who retain their senses.

There are indications that a big strike of lake mariners is likely soon to be declared. The vessel men are requiring pledges of undivided allegiance on the part of their employees; and the unions will not probably permit the signing of such without a struggle.

The "Strand Magazine" for April, containing the first issue of an "Overseas empire supplement," has just come to hand. This supplement, it is announced, will henceforth form part of and be a permanent addition to the magazine. In this supplement Canadian interests will be dealt with fully and attractively.

But there does not really seem to be any reason for frantic haste about that Board of Control bill. The only certain loss likely to be caused by the delay will be a year's salary to four men ambitious to be controllers. And there is some compensation in the fact that the ratepayers will be spared that expense. All the same, Hamilton members appear to have been grossly careless.

The city might well use its influence before the Railway Commission to strengthen the hands of the people who object to sacrificing more of the summer resort than is absolutely necessary to the purposes of the T. & W. R. Fortunately it is no longer a question of wearing out the private interests in law costs. The Dominion Railway Commission is a cheap and expeditious court.

The City is trying to unload upon the city as much as it can of the care of the insane. It is not a good plan. It is unjust, for financial reasons; the Government collecting the revenue for the purpose. And it is unsafe, because the "harmless" lunatic of to-day may be a very different person next month or next week. The work is the Government's; it should not try to shirk the duty.

The death of Lieut.-Col. Charles Clarke, formerly clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, removes a man who for 35 years was a prominent figure in the political life of the Province. He represented Centre Wellington from 1871 until 1877, being Speaker of the Legislature from 1889 to 1886. He was chairman of the Public Accounts Committee from that year until 1891. In 1891 he was appointed Clerk of the House, which position he held until his retirement to private life in 1907. Lieut.-Col. Clarke came to Canada in 1844, and for two years, 1849-50, he was editor of the Hamilton Journal and Express. He was in his 83rd year when he died.

Some of the discussions on the Payne tariff bill are little short of amusing. The professed dread of injury to the country by lowering tariff rates and the illustrations offered lead the New York Sun to indulge in this bit of railery:

Observe that the Wilson bill of 1894 produced the panic of 1895, the tariff bill of 1897 produced the panic of 1898, the Walker tariff bill of 1897, and apparently the Speaker of the House, representative in Congress of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district. He has the true accent and fervor of those vanished trumpeters of the straitest sect of protectionism, Pig Iron Kelley and Roswell G. Horr. But outside of Pennsylvania and the professional protectionists, how funny this talk seems now. Notably in New England and the North-west the Republicans have found out that there is no certain protectionist abode of prosperity, and that cheapness may be forgiven in articles that you have to buy.

DENISON'S NEW BOOK.

(Toronto Globe.) Its ringing title is "The Struggle for Imperial Unity." It contains 241 pages. One of the pages is put to good use in presenting an excellent portrait of the gallant author. Many of the other pages are devoted to what some readers may regard as caricatures of everybody who did not share his opinions. But every page is interesting. There is something doing all the time, and usually Colonel Denison is doing it. The real thing is the saving of the Empire. And the colonel saved it—the colonel and four other Georges.

The deserving poor must be those who don't deserve to be poor.

OUR EXCHANGES

DOWN ON THEM.
(Brantford Courier.) These Marathon races should be legally prohibited everywhere.

QUESTION OF WINGS.
(Toronto Star.) The airship of the future will have wings, and, as for the passengers, it depends on what kind of a life they led.

THE SAXON.
(London Advertiser.) A Frenchman won the Marathon race, with an Italian second and Irish-American third and fourth. What's the matter with the good old Saxon?

CHAMP, ONE DAY CHUMP. NEXT.
(Guelph Herald.) Longboat, once the pride of the athletic world, has proven himself an idol with clay feet. After Saturday's derby, Longboat wouldn't do for a cigar store Indian.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.
(Toronto News.) Now that the Mission Congress is over, everything depends upon the individual efforts of those who attended it and of those who catch its inspiration from afar.

BRITAIN NOT HARD UP.
(Canadian Gazette, London, Eng.) None the less it is necessary to remember the fundamental fact that there is no question of money at the present crisis. The British Government can get all the money it needs for all the Dreadnoughts it can possibly want to build, and it can get it on better terms than are obtainable by Germany or any other power. The immediate difficulty is one of shipbuilding capacity.

WHAT FREE TRADE HAS DONE.
(Montreal Herald.) The short case for free trade Mr. Asquith put very cogently indeed: "What is it that free trade has done, and continues to do for us here in this United Kingdom?" It has given us a higher standard in regard to wages and hours of labor than is to be found anywhere else. It has enabled us to develop from these islands the fabric and resources of the British Empire. It has made our marine the carriers of the world's traffic, and our capital the clearing house of the world's commercial and financial transactions, and last, but not least, by excluding from our politics the sinister and illegitimate pressure of selfish forces and of artificially fostered and manipulated interest, it has maintained the purity of our public life. That is what free trade has done for us. That is what tariff reform threatens to put in jeopardy.

Society

The marriage of Lord Bury, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, and granddaughter of the late Sir Allan MacNab, Dundurn, Hamilton, Ont., to Lady Mayne Carrington, daughter of Lord and Lady Carrington, will take place in June. Lord Bury was on the staff of His Excellency Lord Grey the first year of his term in Canada.

Mrs. Frederick Green, 187 James street south, will not receive until next fall.

Mrs. George H. Richmond, 74 Alanson street, will receive on Thursday, April 22nd, and not again this season.

Miss Nellie Howells, Howard street, Detroit, is visiting at the residence of Mr. W. T. James, West avenue north.

Mrs. Walter Anderson and Miss Anderson, 32 Stinson street, will receive on Wednesday, the 7th inst., and not again this season.

Mrs. P. M. Yeates, 192 Herkimer street, will receive to-morrow for the last time this season.

Mrs. Sydney Morgan will not receive again this season.

Mrs. William Mulvey and Mrs. Brock Green, Wentworth street south, will receive on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week, and not again this season.

Cures Catarrh

Stomach dosing was found ineffective, and the principle of inhalation was finally perfected. Even the Romans and Ancient Greeks used it, but not in the scientific manner that the physician prescribes to-day. The most wonderful results have been secured with a new treatment known as "Catarrhazone," which sends germ-destroying vapors directly into the air passages of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. Rich, Pure Essences are Breathed Right to the Spots That Are Sick. Cure Follows.

Catarrhazone proves especially good in those chronic cases where mucus drops down the throat, sickens the stomach, and pollutes the breath. When the nostrils are stuffed, only a few breaths through the inhaler are needed to clear the passages, and where there is coughing and sore bronchial tubes, the soothing, healing properties of Catarrhazone act almost as magic.

Once you stop taking medicine in the stomach and get the healing and pure balsams of Catarrhazone in your work you can be sure of quick and lasting cure for nose colds, catarrh, weak lungs, bronchitis, and speaker's sore throat.

Catarrhazone

Beware of imitations. Three sizes, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1, the latter being guaranteed. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or by mail from the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont.

BROKER'S FAILURE.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed to-day against John Dickinson, the broker, the failure of whose firm, John Dickinson Co., was announced here and in Chicago on Saturday last. Edward T. Thomas was appointed receiver.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Thursday Afternoon
April 15
GERMAINE SCHNITZER
THE BRILLIANT VIENNESE
Pianist
This will, without doubt, be the greatest musical event Hamilton have ever known, and it was only after a great deal of persuasion that the organization consented to play in Hamilton.
SCALE OF PRICES--\$1.50, \$1, 75c and 50c
Regular seat sale opens at the Grand Tuesday, April 13th, at 9 o'clock.
Subscription lists can now be found at the Conservatory of Music.
Mail orders received now from both in and out of town.
HOW TO ORDER SEATS IN ADVANCE—Address all letters and make out Post-office orders and cheques payable to BRUCE A. CAREY, Conservatory of Music.
"NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO USED."

DRESDEN PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Touring By Royal Leave of Absence
OF DRESDEN, GERMANY
HERR WILLY OLSEN
Conductor
VICTOR ILA CLARK
Associate Conductor
MME. MACONDA
PRIMA DONNA
Soprano
Metropolitan Opera House
Tour Direction R. E. Johnston

MORE ONE CENT PIECES USED.

THE WEST TAKING TO A COIN IT LONG HELD IN CONTEMPT.

More Than 1,000,000 Cents Coined Last Year for Use on the Pacific Coast—Coppers Also to be Struck at Denver—Profitable for Uncle Sam.

The striking of more than a million cent pieces at the San Francisco mint in 1908 made a new record in the history of the United States mint and its branches, for never before since the coinage of pieces of this denomination was begun, in 1793, had such coins been struck anywhere but at the parent establishment at Philadelphia.

As a matter of fact, no need for the making of coins of this denomination in the west presented itself until within recent years, as the demand for cent pieces was confined almost exclusively to the Atlantic and middle western States. In the west and southwest this minor coin has had no purchasing value, was not recognized and was seldom seen in circulation. Indeed, even at the present time there are many western localities in which cent pieces are not accepted.

In Colorado, for example, if a person tenders a five cent piece to a postmaster for two two cent stamps he receives in exchange, together with his stamps, not a one cent piece, but a one cent postage stamp. There are no cent pieces in the money drawer of the postmaster, and he doesn't desire any.

In a Denver store a certain commodity is quoted at, say, 15 cents a pound. The purchaser must take either 15 or 20 cents worth. Nothing less than 5 cents worth is sold. Apples may be four for 5 cents, but one apple is also 5 cents, just the same.

Now the people of the Centennial State are going to have a chance of becoming acquainted with the little bronze cent, for it is the intention of the Government to strike cent pieces at the new Denver mint in 1909.

California has had as little use for the cent as other parts of the west. For many years no coin of less denomination than 10 cents had a purchasing value there, and in the gold days nothing less than 25 cents would buy anything, miners frequently throwing a handful of small silver pieces out into the street as useless weight.

Times have changed and the people along the Pacific coast have been quick to adopt the cent than those in the Rocky Mountain district. Now the coin is used in such quantities that it has been found advisable to manufacture cents on the ground and thus save the expense of shipment across the continent from Philadelphia. For the calendar year of 1908 the United States mint report shows that \$11,150 worth of cents were struck at the San Francisco mint and \$233,279.87 worth at Philadelphia.

Following the custom of placing a distinguishing mark upon the coins struck at the different mints the new cent pieces made at the San Francisco and Denver mints will respectively bear the mint letters S and D.

The cent piece is the most profitable coin Uncle Sam turns out at his mints.

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CASTRO BLOCKED.

British Won't Permit Him to Land at Trinidad.

Is Returning to Venezuela to Get Back Presidency.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 6.—At the urgent request of the State Department, which Washington communicated to the London Foreign Office, the British Government has decided not to permit Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, to land at Trinidad.

Cipriano Castro is returning to the West Indies from Europe with the avowed purpose of recovering the Presidency of Venezuela. He left France March 26, on board the steamer Guadeloupe, where he purposed to land in the West Indies, is not definitely known. His original intention was to leave the steamer at Laguaira, the Port of Caracas, but the Venezuelan Government at first refused its permission.

Subsequently this refusal was withdrawn, and it was intimated that Castro could land on Venezuelan soil, but at his own peril. It was then said that Castro would leave the Guadeloupe at Trinidad to await developments, and watch his opportunity from that port. It was also said that he might continue on to Colon for the same purpose.

The Guadeloupe is due at Trinidad on April 10 and at Colon on April 15. The latest advice from Caracas intimated that Juan Vicente Gomez, the present President of Venezuela, contemplated resigning in favor of one of the Vice-Presidents of the republic.

FOR A DIVORCE.

Husband Woke His Second at Night to Tell of First Wife's Suicide.

Cleveland, O., April 5.—"He used to wake me up in the night to tell me how his first wife committed suicide," said Mrs. John C. Hemmeter, testifying against her husband in a divorce action here to-day.

Mrs. Hemmeter said the story was "creaky," and that at its conclusion her husband would twirl a revolver about his finger and say: "One wife is dead, another is on her way, but the old general lives."

This was not all, she swore, nor was she upset by the cross-examination of Hemmeter, who acted as his own attorney.

"I wanted my parrot, and when we separated, asked him to send it to me. He mailed it dead," she said. The divorce was granted.

Surprised Choir.

London, April 6.—The introduction of a surprised choir into the First Presbyterian Church will come as quite an innovation in London, where heretofore the custom has only been in vogue in the American churches.

Next Sunday the First Presbyterian Church choir will don their gowns for the first time. Besides the black gowns which all will wear, the ladies of the choir will add the classic mortarboard.

Prussia is introducing special cars for dog travellers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909
SHEA'S
Newest Long Back Corsets, in Canada and best values at \$1.00 to \$4.00.
Easter Millinery at Reasonable Prices
Easter week has always been the millinery week of the year. Most stores know that people have to have a new hat and make them "pay for it." The past 3 seasons the Shea store has adopted the plan of selling millinery at ordinary dry goods profits—you pay just the same price Easter week as any other time and save dollars by it at this busy store, besides getting the most stylish and becoming headwear in Canada. No freaks, but every hat practical and wearable.
New York tailored Hat, made of mohair, usual \$6.00, for \$3.95.
Pattern Hats, about 50 of them, new, fresh and elegant, \$10 to \$12, for \$7.50.
All the new shapes, ready to trim, from 65c to \$3.00.
Exceptional Values in Coats, Suits and Skirts for Women
SPRING MANTLES—Tan, brown, navy, semi, loose and fitted backs, lined or unlined coats that \$5 to \$6.50 is the regular value of; on sale for each \$2.95.
SPRING MANTLES—Extra length new button trimming, semi-fitted, both tan and black, very special at \$5.95.
WOMEN'S SKIRTS—Black, brown and green, also navy, beautiful new cloths, braided and trimmed with buttons; worth \$4.50, on sale at \$2.95.
Splendid Bargains in Other Easter Necessities
Best Kid Gloves in Canada at \$1.00.
All the new shades of Easter Kid Gloves, at per pair \$1.25 and \$1.50.
New Lisle Gloves, tan, brown, black, white mouseline, 25c to 50c.
Men's Hose, all wool, Black Cashmere, the best in Canada, per pair 25c.
Women's Fancy Polka Dot and Stripe Hose, black and colored 25c and 50c.
Women's Fine Lisle Thread Hose, very special, at per pair 25c.
New Lasee Yorks and Front, 75c, for 49c.
Women's Elastic Belts, every wanted shade 50c.
Women's Elastic Belts, very 40c, for 25c.
New embroidered Belts, very special 25c.
Best White Lawn Blouses in Canada \$1.00.
Persian Lawn Waists, worth \$2.25 for \$1.50.
Women's fine Lawn Waists, embroidered sleeves back and front, new collar, each \$2.25.
New Net Waists, cream and black lace, silk slips, all the new sleeves, special value over shown \$2.95.
Elegant Net Waists, black, cream and white, best value ever shown \$3.49.
New Spring Undervests, special 25c.
New Wash Stock Collars, in assorted colors 25c.
New Embroidered Linen Collars, 2 for 49c.
New Hand Bags, \$1.25, on sale at 25c.
New Back Combs, 20c, for 10c.