

POOR DOCUMENT

JAN 23 1924

HAWAII HAS AGAIN BEEN GIVEN GOOD GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—In his second annual report for the year ending December, 1923, to the Secretary of War made public today, Charles E. Macdonald, Governor of the Provisional Administration of the Government of Cuba, which will come to an end with the inauguration of President Jose Miguel Gomez next Thursday, states that the Provisional Government of Cuba has proceeded satisfactorily during the past year. During the two and one-half years of its existence there has been a condition of peace and stability in the island that is creditable to the highest degree. All of the laws which the Peace Commission of 1906 deemed indispensable have been either enacted or are now so far advanced in process of enactment that they will become law before the termination of the present government. In addition many other laws essential to the welfare of Cuba have been enacted. During the past year two important elections have taken place, namely the municipal and provincial election and the national election, both of which were conducted without confusion or disorder. The national election marks an epoch in the history of Cuba. The registration for both elections was secured by a national census.

The provisional administration has been able to meet not only the usual and ordinary expenses of the government, but in addition thereto to discharge the cost of the insurance, including the obligations incurred by the government in attempting to provide for the national defense, and also the damage inflicted by the insurgent forces. It has also discharged a large amount of exterior indebtedness of the Cuban government, including the execution of the contract for the purchase of the church property entered into by the military government in 1901; it has maintained the rural guard at a force of 2,400 over the size of the Rural Guard prior to August 1923, succeeded in extinguishing an epidemic of yellow fever prevailing in the island at the time Provisional Government was established.

The Provisional Government has done much for the sanitation of the cities and towns of the island, and in addition entered upon and made substantial progress in the execution of a broad plan of public improvements, including road and bridge building, harbor improvements, water works, the execution of court houses, school houses, market houses, slaughter houses and other municipal works. Also the construction, repair and reconstruction of the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions; rebuilt and extended the government telegraph and telephone system; increased the number of post offices and improved the mail service; accomplished many reforms in the customs house and adopted methods to encourage and promote trade and commerce. Especial attention has been given to the improvement and increasing the efficiency of the public schools system of the island, instruction in English has been introduced and special attention devoted to instruction in the domestic sciences.

While on the establishment of Cuba there was apparently \$10,000,000 in the Cuban Treasury, yet of this amount the Cuban Congress has by special laws appropriated approximately \$2,000,000 for various public purposes. In addition to the regular Cuban Treasury there were numerous acknowledged and audited debts of the Cuban Republic remaining unpaid, and a number of national obligations incurred as a result of the insurrection and the resulting increase of the Rural Guard. It was also manifest that it would be necessary to pay large amounts because of damages due to the insurrection. An examination of the establishment of the Provisional Government showed an estimated deficiency of \$4,000,000 after meeting existing obligations. In making this appraisal it was necessary to estimate the cost to Cuba of the insurrection of 1906. Results have shown that this estimate was something over \$2,000,000 less than what proved to be the actual cost of this brief disturbance.

As a result of this condition of the Cuban treasury it was necessary for the Provisional Government to issue special acts of the Cuban Congress appropriating money, in order to apply these sums to liquidate obligations of the class heretofore indicated.

All indebtedness of the Provisional Government up to and including November 1, has been paid and discharged in full, and it is believed that the Provisional Government will close its administration without leaving a substantial balance in the treasury.

There have, however, been undertakings during the existence of the provisional government, after the fullest consideration of the subject by the president, the secretary of state and the secretary of war, two large projects affecting the sanitation of the island of Cuba, involving an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000. These works are the sewerage and paving of the city of Havana and the installation of a water and sewerage system in the city of Cienfuegos. The original contracts of these works had been let during our former occupation and the administration of President Palma respectively. To insure the ability of the Cuban Republic to meet these obligations, while at the same time, maintaining an efficient government, the provisional government, will probably by decree authorize the president of Cuba to issue bonds to the total of \$5,000,000 for each of the succeeding three years, the money to be devoted to the specific purpose referred to above.

The expenditure made by the United States for the intervention and the extra cost of the army of Cuban pacification maintained in the island during the existence of the provisional government amounted on June 30, 1923, to \$5,311,822, and this amount will be increased before the termination of the provisional government and will be further increased by the withdrawal and distribution of the troops now in Cuba. Climatic conditions in Cuba have

caused an industrial development which annually produces the labor crisis which is of great concern. During the six months of the dry season, Cuba is a hive of tremendous industrial activity. There are not enough resident laborers to supply the demand. The want is not met by laborers coming from the other islands of the West Indies, the Canary Islands, Spain, Italy and other European countries. A large majority of these transients return home at the close of the season, taking with them the money they have earned and saved. This annual drain is a serious disadvantage to Cuba. The advent of the rainy season terminates this industrial activity. The field hands are discharged and many thousands of men are out of work. Among such a large number there are many who are not only uneducated and unskilled, but of necessity breaks down what moral stamina they have and these are easily provoked or induced to violate the law. The industrial situation in Cuba is the same as it would be in manufacturing communities in the United States, where, each year, the mills were run to their full capacity, night and day, for six months and then closed down for six months.

The danger of this annual industrial inactivity in Cuba was increased during the last two years by reason of unfavorable climatic conditions at home and unfavorable market conditions abroad. The climatic conditions for the past tobacco growing and curing season has been ideal and the product is the best in every way for many years. The sugar industry suffered also during these two years, from climatic conditions and financial disturbances. The cattle industry, the third important industry of the island, has been in an unsatisfactory condition, but there is now fair prospect of substantial improvement. The serious difficulty with which the commerce and industries of the island are confronted is the lack of capital. The enforced liquidation of private indebtedness two things have been surprising—the fortitude and good nature with which the Cubans have borne this ill; and the small number of forced sales of property that has taken place.

The signs that this period of depression has come to an end are numerous and incontestable. Confidence is restored and business is reviving throughout the island. From the standpoint of political economy, two things are especially added in Cuba; first, to induce the foreign population to select a permanent abiding place, build habitations and make their home, second, to develop and expand industries so that a large proportion of the inhabitants may secure employment and income for 12 months in the year.

The crucial tests of the provisional government and of the preparedness of the Cuban people for self government was the elections and manner and spirit in which the results were received. The laws enacted by the provisional administration have served to bridge many chasms, which presented serious difficulties to the Cuban government. If the provisional administration had not been able to carry out its program, the results would have been disastrous. It gives me great pleasure to repeat my acknowledgment of the excellent record made by the Provisional Government in the discharge of its duties. The discipline and conduct of the army have been of the highest order. The highest praise is due to the entire army of Cuban pacification for its efficiency and its influence for peace and order and to an under special obligation to Major General Thomas H. Barry, commanding, for his every ready cordial cooperation.

MINISTERS MEET

At the Methodist Ministers meeting held this forenoon, Rev. S. Howard presided. Rev. T. A. Moore, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada was present, and addressed the meeting. He spoke of the work being done in Canada which was most satisfactory.

Rev. W. W. Andrews, of Mount Allison University, spoke of the rapid growth of the university, and of the need of more class rooms and more professors. Of the church institutional work he said there was great need of young men in the ministry.

BAPTIST MEETING.

The Baptist ministers met at 10:30 a. m. Among those present were Rev. J. H. McDonald, of Fredericton. The only business transacted was the arranging for the dinner on the second Sunday in February, which were as follows: German Street—Rev. J. W. Kierstead. Brussels Street—Rev. W. R. Robinson. Waterloo Street—Rev. D. Hutchinson. Tabernacle—Rev. F. E. Bishop. Main Street—Rev. M. E. Fletcher. Fairville—Rev. W. W. McMaster. Ludlow Street, West End—Rev. A. B. Collier. Charlotte Street, West End—Rev. G. Swain.

THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1929

PLANNING FOR A CITIZENS' TICKET

Promise of a Lively Time at Civic Elections.

Prominent Business Men Support Movement to Place Full Ticket in the Field—Labor Unions Promise Support

A movement is on foot to place a citizens' ticket in the field at the next civic election. So far no definite stand has been taken by those interested in the scheme, but considerable canvassing has been done with results that are fairly satisfactory to the promoters.

A number of prominent men who have been interviewed have expressed their willingness to run for the council, but most of them make the condition that a full ticket should be placed in the field.

While there are no definite objections to some of the present members of the board, it is felt that the new movement would have better chances of success with a complete ticket.

A gentleman who has been active in the canvass said this morning that he thought there would be no difficulty in electing a complete board, if they could place in the field a ticket composed entirely of such men as have already promised their support. An added element of strength to the movement is the promise of support which has been given by the Trades and Labor Council.

It is understood that for various reasons many of the members of the local trade unions would be willing to see the present aldermen ousted and would give their support to any plan which would promise such a result. If their aid is enlisted it is probable that the labor party would not represent on the ticket but so far this has been made a condition of their promise of support.

It is expected that the members of the Common Council will stand together pretty well in the coming election and with a strong citizens' ticket in the field there should be a lively contest.

SEWERAGE ASSESSMENT MAY NOT BE CHANGED

Change Would Add Seven Cents to General Rate—Council Deals With Problem This Afternoon.

At a special meeting of the Common Council which will be held this afternoon, two important matters will require consideration.

The first is the report of the Harbor Facilities Committee on the bill proposing for the harbor lots at West St. The committee and their report on the transfer of the harbor lots at West St.

The other matter is the report of the Water and Sewerage Board recommending that the sewerage assessment be included in the general tax assessment instead of being added to the water rates as was done last year. It is quite possible that this recommendation will not be carried as its adoption would mean an increase of seven cents per hundred in the general rate.

As the rate may be raised by an increase in the appropriation for street work and also by increase in the salaries of civic servants, this added increase would not be popular. There was some dissatisfaction last year over the increase of the water rates aroused by the addition of the sewerage assessment, but it is thought that there would not be such an objection to it this year and that the least objection would be to the sewerage rates to remain as they are.

It is not likely that the report of the salaries committee will be taken up this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton futures opened steady, Jan. 27, 97; Feb. 98; Mar. 98; May 98; June 98; July 98; Aug. 98; Sept. 98; Oct. 98; Nov. 98; Dec. 98.

WALL STREET—Only slight changes from Saturday's prices resulted from the opening dealings in stocks which were on a small scale. Gains were in the majority but there were enough to make the tone mixed.

Cotton Oil advanced 1/4 and U. S. Rubber 1st Pd 14, 2nd Pd 14, and Readings Brooklyn Transit and Central Leather large fractions.

The 90-ton Norwegian steamer "Tjomo" Captain Danneberg, arrived in port this morning from New York.

The C.P.R. steamer Monmouth, Capt. Kendall arrived in port this morning from Bristol.

At Hampton on Saturday the St. John's customs clerk was snatched by eight points, Skip Belys of the customs, was defeated by eight points while Skip Tilley led his opponent. The custom cutters wish to thank the Hamptons for the hospitality shown them.

Owing to the absence of the chairman from the city the reorganization committee will not be prepared to report at the meeting of the common council this afternoon. The committee will try to find time in what is already a busy week for another meeting in which to continue their consideration of plans for the adoption of the board of control scheme.

LATE SHIPPING.

Arrived Today: Stmr. Tjomo, 900, Danneberg, New York; bal. W. Thomson and Co., Stmr. Monmouth, Kendall, Bristol, C. P. R.

HAIR DRESSERS TRY NEW FAD FOR WOMEN

Hair Hanging Loose on Shoulders Is Their Most Recent Innovation.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Paris hairdressers are admittedly among the cleverest artists in their profession, but it is to be feared that their latest innovation is of too daring a character to win popular favor. It throws all tradition to the winds and inaugurates what is naively termed "the simple mode" or, in nature's way of wearing the hair.

Yesterday evening three mannequins, or young women employed to show the latest Parisian styles, appeared in the first-tier boxes of a boulevard theatre in delectable costumes with their hair hanging loosely down their backs. As they were young and handsome, the audacious young women were keenly but not unkindly scrutinized between the acts by every man with opera glasses. But the women in the audience were decidedly hostile to the new coiffure.

Inquiries among the leading hairdressers of the capital show that the innovation is regarded with little favor. "Nine women of ten," said the manager of a fashionable hairdressing salon in the Avenue de l'Opera, "would look ridiculous with their hair hanging loose on the shoulders. Besides many women have not enough hair to make the suggested fashion a success."

"But," persisted the interviewer, "you know that the present styles in hairdressing necessitate the employment of a considerable amount of artificial hair."

"Yes," admitted the hairdresser, "we sell a great number of the 'chignons,' 'tours,' 'crepons,' and other accessories to women, for no matter how generous nature may have been, the woman who despises artificial hair can never look so well as her sister who gives carte blanche to the coiffure."

"Chignon," explained the hairdresser, "are small curls of artificial hair sold by leading houses in bundles or separately at from a sovereign to twenty-four shillings each. Practically every woman in Paris wears them today and large quantities are exported to England. They work wonders in improving a woman's appearance and are very useful in correcting a forehead which is too high or too prominent. The hairdresser who knows his business will in an hour make a plain woman look decidedly attractive, and by his skill hard lines and homely features are transformed out of all recognition."

"But you do not think the 'simple mode' is likely to be a success?"

"No, not in Paris," was the answer.

GET LETTERS ONCE IN TWO YEARS' SPAN

Inhabitants of Tristan Island Scarcely Familiar With the Events of the Day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—The steamship "Panders" left Southampton yesterday for Tristan da Cunha with mails and various commodities. It is the only vessel since the last voyage which has been able to call at the island.

It is no more figure of speech to describe the solitary inhabitants of the island as the most isolated community in the world. The nearest inhabited place is St. Helena, distant 120 miles, and the nearest mainland is the Cape of Good Hope, 1500 miles away.

Tristan Island, the largest of the islands forming the group, which is of volcanic origin, is like a miniature peak of Tenerife. It rises 3238 feet above the sea level, and its shining, snow-capped summit is visible for sixty miles. The island is seven miles long, east and west, and six miles broad.

In 1818 the Julia, a sloopsy gale at this spot, and was wrecked, and the crew of the ship were killed. The wrecked ship was found in 1820, and the crew were rescued. The island is now a penal colony.

The islanders subsist upon the products of the land, which is fertile, and upon fish. The advent of a vessel is a rare event. When a ship is seen in the offing a great heap of brushwood, constantly kept in readiness, is fired so as to let the crew know the island is inhabited.

The colony was founded by Corporal Graham and two companions, who were left there at their own request in 1816.

VERDICT OF \$35,000 FOR INJURIES ON RAILROAD

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Brod, of New York today obtained a verdict of \$35,000 against the London and South Western Railway Company, for personal injuries sustained in the Salisbury train wreck of July 1, 1906, when 27 persons lost their lives. She testified that she still suffered from her injuries and that her nerves were so shattered that she had not been able to enter a train since the day of the disaster.

QUEEN'S FAVORITE ROSE.

It is said that Her Majesty's favorite rose is one of the old-time sorts known as Hermosa, a lovely, free-flowering pink rose which yields a rich harvest of beautiful fragrant blossoms. So fond is the Queen of this rose that she causes it to be grown by thousands in huge borders near her favorite dairy, as well as in the gardens surrounding her home.

A gunboat was entering the mouth of the estuary when she passed close to a small cutter. The officer in command halted the latter.

"Ahoy there! What have you got the black flag flying for?"

The reply came back: "You'd better not let the captain hear you! That's his best shirt hanging out to dry!"—London Express.

STR. BALTIC, WITH PASSENGERS FROM REPUBLIC AND FLORIDA REACHES NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

A WEIRD MIDNIGHT SCENE.

Mr. Hoyer, in response to queries through the megaphone gave a graphic account of the safe transfer of the passengers from the Republic and later of the same operation from the Florida. The transfer of frightened men and women from the Florida lasted twelve hours, beginning at 8 o'clock on Saturday night and ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. During the night the searchlights of the Baltic illuminated the sea, making a weird picture as boat load after boat load was safely gotten on board the Baltic. Two of the Republic's passengers tumbled into the sea while being placed in a boat, but were promptly rescued.

VERY LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

There was little or no panic aboard the Republic at the time of the collision, although after it was seen that the Florida was seriously disabled some of the Italian passengers were in great fear and prayed aloud for aid. TRANSFER TOOK TWELVE HOURS. Capt. Sealy had his own boat lowered in the second hour of the operation. Florida all of the passengers of the wounded liner were put aboard the Baltic. The operation took twelve hours in a placid sea. Among the wounded who were put on the Italian liner were Eugene Lynch, whose wife had been killed in their stationer on the Republic. Mr. Lynch's leg was broken in three places and he was otherwise injured. At it was considered unsafe to transfer him to the Baltic he was left in charge of the Florida's surgeon.

CREW'S DISCIPLINE PERFECT.

Mr. Hoyer added: "There was very little panic aboard the Republic, although many came on deck in their addresses. The discipline of the crew was perfect. Three of the compartments of the Republic were flooded. This is not going to keep my wife and me from making our auto trip. Telegram to Spokane that we are all right."

COLLISION CAME WHEN ALL WERE ASLEEP.

The crash of the Florida into the Republic came between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday morning when everyone was in bed, continued Mr. Hoyer's story. A great many passengers were thrown from their bunks by the impact and many rushed without key words in their bare feet, although the discipline of the crew and the conduct of the passengers prevented a panic. As the Florida disappeared in the fog almost immediately those on the disabled Republic began to think of their wives and children who were left in distress. They were relieved to see the Florida approach again to render assistance and immediately those who were lowered by the Florida and the Republic were transferred to the Florida again.

WOMEN WENT FIRST.

Carrying out the rigid rule of the sea, the women were placed in the boats first and the men followed. They were safely off and on board the Florida. Conditions were terribly crowded, however, and at a conference between the captains of the Florida and the Baltic it was decided that another transfer of passengers was necessary. Accordingly this second hazardous undertaking was begun. While the sea had been smooth during the transfer of passengers from the Republic to the Florida, the waters were now rough and the operation was necessarily more dangerous and of longer duration. Thinly dressed passengers crowded to the Baltic's rail and watched the work while those who remained on the Florida waited for the next boat load. Their companions felt safely to the new haven. It was during this that the two passengers fell overboard but were rescued little while for their experience.

The steamer Florida had not reached this port up to 8:45 a. m. today, but this caused no uneasiness as she was expected to proceed slowly owing to her injured bow and the dense fog. The Florida left the scene of the collision after her own passengers and those of the Republic had been transferred to the Baltic. She was conveyed on the way from Nantucket Lightship toward New York by the steamer Vinograd. Neither the Florida nor the New York has been sighted from any stations near this port, but this could hardly be expected owing to the fog.

The fog having lifted the Baltic started at 8:40 a. m. from her anchorage off Ambrose Channel Lightship to come up the bay to the quarantine station on Staten Island. At that hour the steamer New York, which conveyed Florida from Nantucket, was outside Sandy Hook but the Florida was not then in view.

Capt. Sealy was picked up from a grating but he and his crew were uninjured.

The Baltic reported the quarantine station at 10:29 a. m.

MENEMSHA LIGHT. Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Jan. 25.—Capt. Sealy and fifty members of the crew of the Republic were transferred to the derelict destroyer Seneca off Vineyard Sound Lightship at 8 a. m. today and an hour later the Seneca parted for New York.

The captain of the Gresham stated that the Republic sank last night nine miles south by east of Nantucket Lightship in about forty fathoms of water.

MENEMSHA LIGHT. Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Jan. 25.—During the early morning hours, when the weather was comparatively clear the life savers at Gau Head sighted the lights of a vessel rounding the Head and heading into Vineyard Sound. Some time after the vessel anchored in Menemsha Light. It was supposed that this vessel was the true cutter Gresham, fresh from the scene of the final sinking of the Republic and as the fog settled down two hours before dawn there was no means of identifying the steamer.

A representative of the Associated Press went from Vineyard Haven to Menemsha in the darkness of the early morning in an automobile and at dawn moved out to the vessel which proved to be the Mohawk.

Captain Landry of the Mohawk, stated that after leaving New Bedford this morning where the Bedford had come off the flats without injury to steamed directly for Nantucket Lightship and was within fifteen miles of that vessel last night when he received a wireless from the Seneca that the Republic had sunk nine miles south by east of the Lightship. The Mohawk was ordered to return to Menemsha Light and be in readiness to assist in taking off of the Gresham portion of the crew of the Republic in case their was not room enough on the Seneca for their accommodations.

The Seneca and the Gresham steamed up through comparatively calm water in the vicinity of the Vineyard Sound Lightship, ten miles to the northwest of Gau Head, and there the Republic and her crew of 50 men were transferred to the Seneca. The transfer was made about 8 a. m. today in a thick fog, and an hour later the two cutters parted company, the Seneca steaming in the direction of New York, while the Gresham began threading her way up past Vineyard Sound toward Wood's Hole.

It is believed the Seneca will reach New York some time early this evening. WOOD'S HOLE. Mass., Jan. 25.—The Gresham arrived here at 10:30 a. m. (Continued on Page 6.)

"MINTON" CHINA

Just Received—A complete stock of standard patterns in this celebrated English China.

O. H. WARWICK CO. LTD., 78 TO 82 KING ST.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Boston train was half an hour late this morning and the Atlantic express an hour late owing to the storm.

John B. Walters, the assistant purser on the C. P. R. steamer Empress of Britain, contracted pneumonia on the voyage out from Liverpool and died Friday night. The body was buried near the mouth of the bay. Deceased was a native of Liverpool and 33 years of age. One of the steamer passengers who had his leg severely scalded, was removed to the hospital yesterday.

Samuel Barker is an Englishman who was arrested for being drunk on Prince Wm. street Saturday night. As he had only been released from jail it looked as if he liked the warm quarters where as an inmate he would be well looked after. He was given the book and told that his chum was not wanted in the city.

Saturday night's drawing room held by their excellencies in the senate chamber, at Ottawa, was the most largely attended of which there is actual record, about 900 ladies and gentlemen being present. The number as first presented was 150. After the drawing room there were receptions by the speakers of both houses in their respective quarters.

Through the efforts of James Connolly, the City Cornet Band members have practically settled on a plan of life insurance among themselves. The plan is to insure each of the members for \$1,000 either twenty year, straight life or Tontine policy, that matter being optional with them. The policies will be placed with one of the companies doing business in this city. The committee will collect weekly assessments from the members.

Capt. C. W. McLean, attached to T. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, arrived in the city Saturday on the steamer Empress of Britain and is visiting his father, Col. H. H. McLean, M. P. Capt. McLean has for some time been stationed at Umballa, India, but is now transferred to Aldershot, Eng. He returns to England on Friday night.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1929.

Grand Sacred Concert, Calvin Church.

Programme.

Organ Selection. Mr. Bryden. Solo. Miss Seaton. Solo. Mr. Brown. Duets. Mr. Kingsmill, Miss Cuthbert. Solo. Miss Thompson. Solo. Mr. Cairns. Solo. Mrs. Turf. Quartette. Mr. Cooper, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harrison. Solo. Mr. McGowan. Flute Solo. Mr. Stokes. Solo. Mr. Kingsmill. Solo. Miss Drake.

HIS STRENUOUS JOB.

"I lately passed through a small town on a train. Say, but that station agent has a lot to do! When the train comes in he's got to sell tickets, attend to the mail, shift the express, check the baggage, get the signal lights, put the danger lantern at the worst crossing, point out the signal bulletin, operate the telegraph instruments and carry the messages."

Heaven! Was he doing all that?"

"No, he was asleep."

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, between North End and St. David's Church. Liberal reward if returned to Star Office. 25-2.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUALITY-FEATURE in Men's Clothes is THE CONSTRUCTION.

A few yards of cloth, cut and sewn together, is not all that is required to make good clothes. Expert designing and thorough construction are necessary to perfect the better class of garments.

PIDGEON'S Made-to-measure Clothes are made by experts, from the cutting of the cloth to the pressing of the finished garments.

PIDGEON'S January prices offer many splendid inducements to dress in the best-made and smartest-styled Suits, Overcoats or Trousers, at remarkable savings.

\$17.50 to \$25.00 Suits and Overcoats Now \$12.50 to \$19.50 4.50 to 7.50 Trousers. Now 3.50 to 5.75

C. B. PIDGEON, Corner Main and Bridge Streets,