

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
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LONDON MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Certainly the West Cares.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, of the Northwest Territories, came all the way from Calgary to tell London that the Northwest "cares" about the autonomy bills. London knew it before he came. The people of the Northwest for many years past have shown their complete ability to recognize their own wants and to express that recognition in very plain and forcible terms. When the Territories were under a dual school system—with clerical control of the separate schools—the people protested through their Legislature. Strong memorials were sent to Ottawa voicing the protest, and Parliament was urged to eliminate the separate school clause from the N. W. T. Act of 1875. Hon. Frank Oliver, Senator James H. Ross and Mr. J. G. Turriff, M. P. for East Assiniboia, together with Mr. Haultain, were the authors of these protests in 1888, 1889 and 1890. Parliament paid no heed. Then the Legislature resolutely determined to try to get rid of the inefficient separate schools without any change in the N. W. T. Act. They passed new ordinances in 1892, which took the separate school entirely out of church control and brought it under exactly the same management as prevailed in the public school. Since then, the Northwest has had a purely national system of schools, with one set of regulations, one set of inspectors, one set of text books, and the same permission as regards religious instruction prevailing in every school in the Territories. And since 1892 there has not been a single memorial or protest or complaint of any kind made by the Northwest Legislature on the subject of education.

The Northwest people protested when their school conditions were unsatisfactory, and if they were not satisfied today with the autonomy bills Mr. Bennett would not be required to come all the way from Calgary to make London acquainted with the fact. Against the original educational clause in the bills Northwest members did complain; they thought they saw in it danger of the revival of the clerical school. When the west has a complaint to make it is not meekly-mouthed. It did not depend upon Mr. Borden or Mr. Foster or Mr. Bennett. These men were then dumb. The bills had been introduced on Feb. 21, and until the 1st of March what had they said? Not one word. On the 1st of March the position of Mr. Sifton and the western Liberals was announced, and the fact that the Northwest was not satisfied with the bills was left in no kind of doubt. A new education clause was framed to this effect:

"In and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the provision that nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools, which any class of persons have (at present) under chapters 29 and 30 of the N. W. T. ordinances."

With this new clause, which beyond any peradventure or question merely perpetuates the right to 30 minutes religious instruction at the will of the school board at the end of the school day, and does not in the remotest way endanger the exclusive and absolute control of all schools and all educational matters by the province itself through its Legislature, as practiced since 1892 by the Territorial Legislature—with this new clause the west has emphatically expressed satisfaction. If there are any public men in Canada who have shown strong preference for the principle of national control, as against clerical control in education, these men are Mr. Sifton, Mr. Greenway and Mr. Oliver. When these men find ample protection in the present bills for the principle of national control, London may very well take it for granted that the principle is safeguarded. And when their position in the matter is approved and endorsed by such men as Dr. Bryce, Dr. Baird and scores of other men who are well known in the west not as politicians, but as earnest educators, London may well think twice before assenting to the appeals of Messrs. Borden, Foster and Bennett. The strong weight of evidence from the Northwest goes to show that as regards education the bills now provide just what the western people want, and it is singular, to say the least, to see men who in 1896 were trying to coerce Manitoba into restoring the clerical school today protesting against permitting Alberta and Saskatchewan to obtain satisfactory charters which safeguard the principle of national control of all schools.

Certainly the west cares. London did not require Mr. Bennett to impart this information. It is because of London's belief that the west knows its own wants, and because of London's knowledge that the Autonomy Bills provide exactly what the west wants and has asked for, that London is going to accept the honor conferred by Mr. Hyman's selection for one of the most important portfolios in the gift of the Canadian Government.

If the west cared in the way in which Mr. Bennett would have London believe, there are ways of establishing the fact. Why are these ways not made use of? Why does Mr. Bennett not get his friend Mr. Haultain to call a meeting of the Northwest Legislature, and have that body express an opinion upon the bills? There are seven local seats in the Northwest vacant, and these seats are well scattered over the area of the two new provinces. Why do not Mr. Haultain and Mr. Bennett bring on bye-elections in these vacant seats? An expression of Northwest opinion could thus be obtained. In March last this same Mr. Bennett announced his intention to hold indignation meetings throughout the Northwest, but contrary to his expectations,

a too speedy opportunity was afforded him in Edmonton, and his first indignation meeting is held in London, 2,500 miles distant from the places where he wants London to believe that the indignation exists. Why does Mr. Bennett come all the way to London to make his appeal, instead of making it in the Northwest? Is it not fair to assume that he thinks to humbug people who are not well acquainted with the Northwest school system, and because he knows that the Northwest people who understand and appreciate the excellent system they possess cannot be humbugged? He will fail in his attempt here, partly because he has failed to make the attempt in the Northwest. London is too intelligent to be humbugged. London is getting its eyes opened with regard to the misstatements which have been advanced in this autonomy question. People are now coming to wonder what all the clamor in this Province has been about, while the Northwest itself has refused to become agitated. Men who have been told that the Government was trying to force a system of separate schools upon unwilling people, now learn that all that is proposed to meet the request of the Northwest Legislature, as embodied in the Draft Bill (which, by the way, Mr. Bennett voted against in 1892), namely, to leave in force a purely nationally-controlled system of schools, which since the year 1892 has been operated with perfect harmony and efficiency. Men who are now learning the true facts are placing a proper estimate upon the unworthy elements which for three months past have striven to excite discord and strife, without just reason or cause.

London knows that the west cares, and recognizes that it is the Northwest which has the first right to care, and to obtain what it wants in the way of provincial constitution, within the scope of the Confederation Act.

Then and Now.

It is amusing to see men who voted for Tupper and the coercion of Manitoba in 1896, now shedding bitter tears over what they describe as Laurier's fall from grace. The fact is that the first principles of toleration or consideration for the rights of others have never found lodgment in their minds. They could not in 1896 understand the great Liberal leader's taking his political life in his hands and defying the ultramontanes in order to promote peace, harmony and good will amongst fellow-citizens. They did not understand when the people, recognizing their greatness and magnanimity, placed in power the man who had gained their confidence. No more do they now understand when the same man, with that same generous toleration and the same fastidious regard for peace and goodwill, chooses to fix in the constitution of the new provinces that school law which the west made for itself and of which it is justly proud.

These Tories (we are not speaking of moderate Conservatives, who deprecate this unseemly campaign against peace) cannot understand why Laurier should bring in, as he has brought in, the very bill which the Territories through their Legislature and their Premier Haultain have asked for, or why he has stated his proposed law in plain terms. But they can understand Mr. Borden's amendment. Isn't that strange when Mr. Borden himself professes not to know what it means? They understand, not what this amendment might be held by the courts to mean—they care nothing for that—but they know it was meant to be obscure so that it might be explained one way to Ontario and another way to Quebec. This is the class of politics which appeals to these people, and this is the basis on which they are trying to catch honest Liberals with the hollow and insincere cry of provincial rights.

Toleration and Education.

Did you hear Sheridan's immortal play "The Rivals" given last winter by the students of the Western University? Many of us are like Sir Anthony Absolute in this charming drama. You know I am compliance itself," says Sir Anthony—"when I'm not thwarted; no one more easily led—when I have my own way." We are very tolerant of other people's opinions—when they agree with ours; no one more ready to allow perfect freedom to others—to do what we wish to have done.

That is not the spirit of true Liberalism. English Puritans were at home denied religious freedom and they emigrated to America in search of it. In New England they were the dominant party and in turn persecuted the Quakers. They were in an age which knew not toleration. Sixty years ago the Liberals were in a seemingly hopeless minority in this Province. They were willing to compromise differences with the arrogant party in power, but were not permitted. In that school of the minority they learned the lesson of toleration too thoroughly to forget it when in the majority. They learned, and no true Liberal will ever forget it, that all government, even all social intercourse, is based on some yielding of each man's rights as he believes them, and of the law of his opinions as he holds them, to what others' rights demand and to what others' opinions call for.

Now, in this country, most of us profess one or the other of two religions. Many Protestants prefer that there should be no separate schools, but that all should be non-sectarian schools, where the youth of all creeds shall grow up together in mutual esteem because of mutual acquaintance. That is a matter of political expediency, as this section of the community views it. Other Protestants believe that religion should be taught in the schools. The use of the Bible as a school text book was contended for very bitterly a few years ago in a campaign against Oliver Mowat's Administration. Such use is one of the Protestant ways of teaching Protestant religion. Scarce a synod passes but some clergyman deplors the irreligion of the country's young and lays the blame on what he calls, unjustly we think, "godless schools."

Most Catholics believe that religion should be taught in the schools. To them the regular instruction of the young in the principles of their religion is a matter of conscience. And if they choose, without neglecting the secular education which we are all desirous they should have, to have their religion also taught on a week day instead of on in addition to Sundays, who should protest against it? If they choose to use a public school building after hours for that purpose, surely it would be only good neighborhood to let them do so. Everyone knows that in many of the country public schools in this Province Protestant preaching services or Protestant Sunday schools are held week after week and year after year. In many of these cases there are Catholic ratepayers who have helped build the school houses. In not a few cases even the fuel is taken without payment, and by common consent from the school woodpile. Every man who has lived in a country district knows this, and we all think it very right. And who has ever heard one of those Catholic ratepayers protest?

In the Northwest Territories a school system has been evolved which meets one objection which is sometimes raised against denominational schools, namely, that educational efficiency is subordinated to the inculcation of religious dogma. In the Northwest the children in ninety schools receive the same tuition as the children of the public schools. Their teachers receive the same training as the public school teachers; the same course of studies is prescribed for both classes of schools; and the children have the same examinations. After 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the pupils may be given religious instruction if their parents so desire, but not between 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. A Protestant child may attend a Catholic separate school, and if any religious doctrine is taught in prohibited hours the parents of the child may register a complaint, and the department of education will investigate the matter. Similarly a Catholic child may attend a Protestant separate school and is protected by law against any proselytizing influences. From 1875 to 1892 the Catholic minority schools were controlled by the clergy, but in 1892 the Legislature placed all schools under its own control, and there they will remain.

Mr. Borden is Haultain between two opinions on the school question.

Mr. Gray's careworn appearance is said to be due to sitting up nights with the B. N. A. Act.

Mr. Borden entered Parliament in 1896 as a supporter of Sir Charles Tupper and the coercion of Manitoba.

Says the Toronto Globe: "The anti-Government papers are stating with great care the number of circumstances that favor Mr. Hyman's return. They are preparing a soft place to fall on."

"Toronto seems to want to do the voting in the London election," says the Montreal Herald. Toronto is certainly making most of the racket.

The Free Press today still speaks of "the reduction in London's militia" when there is no reduction, and the Free Press knows it. What are we to say of such tactics?

Mr. Bennett essayed no reply to any one of the series of questions put to him in Saturday's Advertiser. Why? Because they stated facts which he cannot dispute.

Mr. Fielding will make his first appearance in London tonight. Nova Scotia has given the Dominion some great men, and Mr. Fielding is among them. He is the successor of Howe in the affections of the people of that province.

Mr. Bennett makes the statement that not a separate school has been established in the Northwest since 1901. This is probably true. There is not much inducement under the present school laws in the Territories for minorities to separate from public schools. The Roman Catholic clergy are far from satisfied with the system provided for in the autonomy bills.

The Sailing of Rojstevsky.

[Sam Kiser.]
We polished our guns and we scrubbed our decks.
And we sailed;
We climbed the masts and we craned our necks,
Oh, we heaved a sigh and we shied,
At the fishermen there, when they failed to flee,
And we sailed.

We fooled a while on the shores of Spain,
And we sailed;
The Japs were far over the main,
And we sailed;
We hovered long by the black man's coast,
And we sailed;
We clinked our glasses in many a toast
When the sun was busy enough to roast,
And we sailed.

We loitered 'round in the Frenchman's bays,
And we sailed;
We thought of home and of happier days,
And we sailed;
We kept the vodka a-bowling free
As we rounded up in the Yellow Sea,
A wonderin' where the Japs could be,
And we sailed.

We cleared the decks and our prayers were said,
And we sailed;
A little old strut lay straight ahead,
And we sailed;
Oh, we met the Japs where they lay in wait,
And they hammered some, and we found, too late,
No way to sail but to sail down straight,
And we sailed.

"So Long."

[New York Sun.]
"You may have wondered, perhaps, how the slang expression 'So Long' came to be so generally used," said a Columbia College lecturer the other day. "It is usually used in closing a conversation, and is simply a form of goodbye. The Norwegians brought it to this country. In that land of the midnight sun, 'sa laeng' is a common form of farewell. It means the same as the 'auf wiedersehen' of the German or the 'au revoir' of the French. Among the early settlers in America

were many Norwegians and the phrase was picked up from them. They pronounced it with the 'r' softened and accompanying it by a wave of the hand."

Thought It Could Be Borrowed.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
"Mother," said the daughter of the House of Nurich, "you shouldn't have tried to give a dinner party to those English swells. Just look at the arrangement of this table. It's all out of vogue."

"Is it dear?" cried the distressed mother. "I wish you'd let me know about it sooner. But never mind. We can send right over next door and borrow some. They're awful nice about lending things."

A Remarkable Baby.

[Harper's Weekly.]
A schoolteacher who was giving a lesson on "Food" was interrupted by one of his pupils.
"Please, sir," he said, "Jimmy says he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained 10 pounds in weight every day."
"James ought not to tell you such rubbish," the teacher said. "James, whose baby was it that was brought up on elephant's milk?"
"Please, sir," answered Jimmy, "it was the elephant's."

His Idea of It.

[Philadelphia Press.]
"You ought to know something about horticulture," remarked a Chinaman. "Tell me what a 'forget-me-not' is."
"Why," replied Sublubs, "it's a piece of string your wife ties around your neck when you go in town on an errand."

To Prevent Meningitis.

[Chicago News.]
A mixture of fresh air and sunshine taken any time before or after meals is the best preventative against the meningitis germ.

A Man of Experience.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
"And this is your first offense, my poor man?"
"Yes, sir."
"And if you got out of jail you'd take good care to keep out of it, wouldn't you?"
"I'd take precious good care to keep out of it here one. It's the worst I ever wuz in!"

Requirements.

[Puck.]
Pausing uncertainly before a desk in the big insurance office, the Hibernian visitor said to the clerk: "O! want to take out a policy?"
"Life, fire or marine?" drawled the dapper clerk, with infinite sarcasm.
"All three, O!m thinkin'," retorted the applicant. "O!m goin' fer a stoker in th' navy."

To Duty.

[Thomas Wentworth Higginson.]
Light at dim mornings, shield from heat and cold.
Balm for all ailments; substitute for Comrade of those who plod in lonely ways.
(Ways that grow lonelier as the years wax old.)
Tonic for fears; check to the over-bold; Nurture for the weak; hand his strong restriction lays.
Kind but resistless, on our wayward ways,
Mart, where high wisdom at vast price is sold.
Gardener, whose touch bids the rose-petals fall;
The thorn's endure; surgeon, who human Searchest with probes, though the Spell that knits friends, and yearning lovers parts;
Tyrant relentless o'er our blisses all—Oh, can it be, thine other name is Heaven?

Not Excused.

[Town and Country.]
Miss Withers—You are blushing, Cora! What was that clumsy partner of yours saying?
Miss Kinsley—Oh, nothing; only that before he met me life seemed a desert to him.

Miss Withers—That is no reason why he should waltz like a dromedary, is it?
[Town and Country.]
Miss Withers—You are blushing, Cora! What was that clumsy partner of yours saying?
Miss Kinsley—Oh, nothing; only that before he met me life seemed a desert to him.

Miss Withers—That is no reason why he should waltz like a dromedary, is it?

G. T. P. TO BEGIN ON A BRANCH

Will Start Near Kakabeka Station and Run to Port Arthur and Lakes.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, June 5.—The first construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific will begin at Kakabeka station, on a branch which will connect the National Transcontinental line with Port Arthur, Port William, and the Great Lakes.

Kakabeka is nineteen miles west of Port William. The Canadian Pacific will run alongside the G. T. P. at this point, and in this way supplies can be secured easily for the new road.

The location plan was approved by the railway commission, which gives the authority to build three or four miles east and west of Kakabeka. The railway commission has also approved of a route map showing the general direction of the whole branch from Port William northward, over 200 miles, to a point where it will connect with the main line, some 50 miles north of the village of Wabagoneg.

Lowther at Fez.
Fez, Morocco, Wednesday, May 31.—General Sir Lowther, the British minister to Morocco, arrived here today at the head of a special British mission and was accorded an imposing reception, troops lining the route for a mile outside the city gates. The Sultan will receive Mr. Lowther in audience on June 2.

WHEN ALL OTHER corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No matter how long it has been known, it is using it.

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Striking New Millinery



Exclusive new styles in artistic millinery for ladies and children. Every hat illustrates the newest, most becoming fashions, as interpreted by our own thoroughly competent designers. A wide selection for every age at comparatively low prices.

Dainty White and Black Chiffon Hats.

New Hats for children. They are not simply called children's hats, but they are designed for children. The shapes, styles, colors, etc., are adapted to suit the sweet young faces. They are the "Newest of New"—a style to suit every taste.

Newest Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Newest creations in Ready-to-Wear Hats are the Vincent, Edgewood, Kathleen, Madison, Maratana and Cromwell. There is a great variety for a variety of tastes in all the newest shades of fancy straws, chips and lace Milan.

Special in Children's Sailor Hats.

New Fancy Parasols.

Light Fancy Parasols in black moire, black polka dot, black with white stripe, black and gray fancies, navy (solid figure), navy with white stripes, navy with white spots, solid browns, black and white checks, white with black stripes, white fancies, white and blue, white and green, all the newest styles, at prices that make it worth your while to "look them over."

Children's Parasols.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, in fancy cotton at 25c; frilled satin at 50c; frilled silk at \$1 00

Your New Umbrella.

BLACK UMBRELLAS, 22-inch paragon frames, steel shanks, gloria tops, large assortment of stylish handles in natural wood, grape wood, pearl, oxidized silver and gold mounted. Prices \$1 00 to \$4 00
MOURNING UMBRELLAS, newest styles, in French carved handles, silk tops, with selvedge edge. All at economical prices.
CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, 21-inch frames durable covering, natural wood and metal handles, prices 50c and 75c

"If You Come and See You Will Buy."

KINGSMILL'S
DAY GOODS STORES.
130 DUNDAS AND 130 CARLINGTON STREETS.
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA.
CARPETS, MOHAWKS, LUGS AND 130 CARLINGTON STREET.

6:50 p.m. to New York Via Grand Trunk.

Convenient hour, and popular train, with through Pullman sleeper. Dining-car attached, serving breakfast before arrival in New York. Secure tickets and make reservations at Grand Trunk City Office, Corner Richmond and Dundas streets. 30h

The Convenient New York Service.

At 6:50 p.m., daily, fast express leaves London with through Pullman sleeper. Dining-car is attached, serving breakfast before arrival in New York. Secure tickets and make reservations at Grand Trunk City Office, Corner Richmond and Dundas streets. 30h

Homeseekers' Excursion to the Northwest.

On June 13 and 27 and July 15 the Canadian Pacific Railway will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets to western Canada and the Canadian Northwest. The rates from Ontario points to Winnipeg and return will be \$30, Deloraine \$33, Yorkton \$33, Prince Albert \$36, Regina \$37, Moose Jaw \$34, Calgary \$38, and Strathcona \$40.50. Proportionate rates to many other places. These tickets sold on June 13, will be good to return until Aug. 14, and on June 27 until Aug. 28, and on July 15 until Sept. 16. Excursionists can take advantage of our tourist car accommodation. Early application for reservations should be made to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent. Berths rates in tourist cars are as follows: Winnipeg \$4, Calgary \$5. For further particulars call on W. Fulton, C. P. A., 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, or write C. B. Foster, district passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, 71 Yonge street, Toronto, 24vzx

Quick Service to New York.

Leave London 6:50 p.m., and arrive New York 10 a.m. next day via Grand Trunk and New York Central. The way to travel for speed and comfort. Write L. Drago, Canadian passenger agent, New York Central, 63½ Yonge street, Toronto, for information. 26h

Wedding breakfasts are our specialty. Get our prices, Pawkes' confectionery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized, also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. P. Hunt & Sons, 553 Richmond street. Phone 897.

A GENERAL FAVORITE.—In every place where introduced Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has not failed to establish a reputation, showing that the sterling qualities which it possesses are valued everywhere. It is in general use in Canada and other countries as a household medicine, and the demand for it each year shows that it is a favorite wherever used.

Michigan Central
The Niagara Falls Route
NEW FAST TRAIN.

"The Wolverine"
Arrives 8:00 second New York,
8:00 a.m.

Close connection, leaving London 5:35 p.m. Tickets and all information at city ticket office, 385 Richmond street. Phone 295. THOMAS EVANS, agent, London. O. W. RUGGLES, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

Are You Going to New York?

There are fifteen fast trains daily between Buffalo and New York by the six-track New York Central. Splendid service from London, affording trip through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and down the scenic Hudson River, landing passengers in Grand Central Station, in the heart of the city, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-second street. 25b

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
COMMENCING JUNE 4, 1905.
THE
OCEAN LIMITED

Will leave daily, except Saturday, Montreal 19:30.
Arrive daily, except Sunday, St. John, 17:15; Halifax, 20:15.

Only One Night on the Road

Between Western Ontario and St. John, Halifax, etc., saving hours of time. Grand Trunk express, leaving Toronto 9 a.m., makes connection.

Through sleeping cars between Montreal, St. John and Halifax. Dining car service unequalled. Daylight views of the Matapedia and Westworth Valleys. Direct connection with Prince Edward Island.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to TORONTO TICKET OFFICE, 51 KING STREET EAST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

\$66.75

On sale daily until Sept. 30th. Limit 90 days

and return from London.

Stopovers at various points. Optional routes.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific agent, W. FULTON, London, or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

VANCOUVER VICTORIA TACOMA SEATTLE PORTLAND

and return from London.

Stopovers at various points. Optional routes.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific agent, W. FULTON, London, or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

The Northern Navigation Company

TO ALL PORTS ON Georgian Bay, Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

For Sault Ste. Marie and North Channel via ports—Steamers leave Collingwood, 1:30 p.m.; Meaford, 4 p.m.; Owen Sound, 11 p.m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NORTH SHORE DIVISION. For Barry Sound, Byng Inlet and French River—Steamers leave Collingwood, 10:30 p.m.; Mondays and Fridays.

For Sault Ste. Marie and French River—Steamers leave Sarnia, 8:30 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through tickets and lowest freight rates. Information and tickets from all G. T. R. agents. E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger agent. E. RUSE, depot ticket agent.

H. H. GILDERSLIEVE, Manager, Collingwood.

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A special line of Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, seamless and double soles, for 25c

Ladies' Tan Cotton Hosiery, embroidered fronts, selling at, a pair .. 30c

Ladies' Tan Lisle Thread Hosiery, with lace ankles, extra good value at, a pair, 50c and 65c

Children's Lisle Thread Hosiery, in both black and white, with lace ankles, prices, a pair, 30c to 45c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hosiery, with natural wool soles, very elastic, prices, 27c, 30c and 45c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hosiery, special at two pairs for 25c

Specials in Children's Millinery.

For tickets apply to E. De La Hooke, G. T. R., or W. Fulton, C. P. R., Hamilton and Montreal Lines.

Steamers leave Hamilton, 12 noon; Toronto, 7:30 p.m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Bay of Quinte ports, Thousand Island, Montreal, intermediate ports. L. J. RAYNES, ABOVE L.B.

Toronto and Montreal Line. Steamers leave Toronto, 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays; from July 1, daily; Rochester, Thousand Islands, running all the rapids to Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadoussac, Saguenay River and intermediate ports. H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Every Daily to Hamilton, and Comfort Buffalo, New York, Toronto and Eastern Points. Luxury

3:25 a.m.—Daily express for Buffalo and New York, with through sleeper.

11:20 a.m.—Daily express for Hamilton, Buffalo, Toronto, connecting at Toronto with all points north. Dining car to Toronto.

4:17 p.m.—Daily express for Woodstock, Hamilton, Toronto, with cafe parlor car. 5:50 p.m.—"Eastern Flyer" for Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and eastern points. Through Pullman sleepers to New York and Montreal. Dining car, serving breakfast before arrival in New York. Cafe parlor car to Toronto.

For tickets, reservations and full information call at city ticket office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or at depot ticket office, E. DE LA HOOKE, city agent; E. RUSE,