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CANADA AND ONTARIO IN 1905.

Yesterday the first pentad of the twentieth century closed. Great events have marked its course, and not the least momentous of its years is that, the echoes of whose requiem are still sounding in our ears. Bound together as the nations of the world now are by those triumphs of modern invention, which all but annihilate space, nothing which befalls one can be indifferent to any. Never has there been keener interest taken in happenings everywhere which bade fair to direct the course of history, to alter the order of its coming or to sway the destinies of the peoples. Nor has this been accompanied by any lack of interest in the public affairs which immediately concern particular peoples. Cosmopolitanism does not destroy individualism—it only gives the wider vision necessary to view circumstances aright, to set them in a true perspective, and to find for besetting problems a more adequate solution.

Canada, during the year which has passed away, saw no faltering in her advance along the way Providence appears to have shaped for her. The Dominion from sea to sea is pulsing with that effervescence of buoyancy and exuberant enthusiasm which comes only in the youth of a nation, when it is concerned with the origins of all that is to make it great, distinctive and enduring. Errors and mistakes committed now cannot be easily retrieved, for nations as they only live in time must expiate their delinquencies on earth. And with all the striking developments in trade, industry and commerce which have come to Canada during 1905 not a little has been done to sow the seeds of future discord and trouble. In federal politics this is specially true. Early in the year Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced his famous—or rather infamous—bills, constituting the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. By them he proposed to deprive the provincial legislatures of the right to decide upon their own educational systems by making the establishment of separate schools a fundamental condition of their constitutions. As originally drawn, the legislatures would not even have possessed the right of efficient control, but this was too strong a pill for some members of the Liberal party to swallow, and the clauses were ultimately modified. But none the less the measures meant the abandonment of the old principles of the Liberal party and involved an apostacy unprecedented in Canadian history.

Intimately connected with the underground manipulation which resulted in the final passing of the autonomy bills was the scheme to weaken the opposition by voting, with the joint assent of the official benches on both sides, an augmentation of the sessional indemnity, and of the premier's salary, pensions to ex-ministers of five years' standing, and an allowance to the leader of the opposition. The true inwardness of this arrangement was not at first realized, but public attention once aroused became strongly hostile. As a result, promises of modification have been made, notably by the new postmaster-general, and the matter will no doubt be reconsidered at the ensuing session of parliament. Altogether this chapter of federal politics is one of an exceptionally humiliating character, and marks the surrender of the Laurier government to influences fraught with serious danger to the nation. Altho the reactionary element succeeded in gaining power in both the new provinces, recent disclosures make it plain that corrupt methods extensively prevailed, and that the government machine resorted to every description of improper device to compass the defeat of the upholders of provincial rights. In this it was aided by the large influx of foreign immigrants, who were naturally predisposed to support the existing government. The contest on this vital matter is, however, only beginning, and indications are not wanting that out of it will come an independent party standing for provincial freedom and for public rights.

Fortunately the cause of good and pure government, set back by the decadent Laurier administration regained its proper place in the Province of Ontario. On Jan. 25, 1905, the Hon. G. W. Ross and his colleagues were smitten hip and thigh by the indignant electorate, and with them fell one of the worst political machines that ever disgraced the Dominion. Long tottering to its fall, the late provincial government adopted the most desperate expedients to sustain itself in power. Its later career was marked also by wholesale sacrifices of the valuable power resources of Ontario to corporation and other private exploiters of public franchises. One of the worst of these, committed on the eve of defeat, was promptly quashed by the incoming government, and in the present temper of the people similar betrayals of provincial interests can scarcely be essayed. The citizens are commencing to realize something of the value attaching to the vast natural wealth of Ontario, and are becoming more determined to preserve them as a permanent and increasing source of revenue.

Not the least marked and certainly the most satisfactory movement of public opinion during 1905 has been the growing favor extended to the principle of public ownership. There is no question upon which so much substantial unanimity exists, and it is at the present moment of urgent practical importance. Equally applicable to the Dominion, to the provinces and to the municipalities, the preservation of franchise monopolies for the benefit of the people who create them, is a policy which commends itself. But powerful agencies are at work for the purpose of defeating the right of the citizens to control and operate the public utilities and franchises. Steady progress is, however, being made, and the outlook in this direction is brighter than ever before.

Another hopeful sign of increasing toleration and breadth of view was given in the closing month of the year by the formulation of a basis for organic union among the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada. In this endeavor to consolidate some of the independent Protestant organizations the Dominion is leading the van of progress with good prospects of ultimate success. This and the no less gratifying circumstance that Canada was the birthplace of that new conception of the imperial relationship which has commanded general assent among the British self-governing states, testify to the place Canadians are taking in the greater political, social and religious world. All these varied activities cannot but reflect beneficially on the growth of the nation, increase the sense of responsibility and heighten the conviction that a place second to none has been reserved for this people.

CANADA'S AFFAIRS ABROAD, 1905.

Tho there is at Ottawa no minister of external affairs, the interests of Canada beyond the seas are as great as those of the commonwealth. The empire belongs to us as much as it does to any other of the King's dominions. In sizing up the world movement from China to Peru, the doings of the Imperial Estates Unlimited are of first importance.

Japan has finally come into her own as a first-class power; Russia has weltered in blood, and a thoroly peaceful revolution has upset the political equilibrium of Scandanavia. None of these things has seriously moved the greatest imperial combination on earth. Canada beyond the seas has done very well. Her reputation in the old lands steadily heightens. She has utterly ceased to be regarded, even by the most ignorant, as a poor relation of John Bull.

Canadian securities have become better assets in the region of high finance, the latest proof of which was the easy flotation, a month ago, of $6,000,000 worth of Canadian Northern perpetual consolidated debenture stock at 99, as compared with a flotation of half that sum last February, at 92. Canadian Pacific shares are correspondingly more valuable. Hudson Bay Company shares become one of the most pleasing of modern investments, and the Grand Trunk Pacific line is obtaining all the money it needs from the United Kingdom without the slightest difficulty. Our progress is not merely an affair of dollars and cents and rising securities.

These things happen to be the most convenient measures by which to record the national improvement, but underneath and back of them all is the strong quality of an industrious, brainy, honorable people. Quite a galaxy of Canadian candidates is at this moment before British constituencies. One of the most notable figures in the world's metropolis is Lord Strathcona, the high commissioner of Canada. The manner and success with which the immigration policy of the Dominion is being carried out in the old lands, the stream of healthy immigrants which come to Canada, and the really splendid notice taken of the work by the British and continental press—these are nearly all that could be desired.

Destroys and Builds.

The event of the year in British politics has been the change of ministry, due to the disruption of the Unionist party thru Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Mr. Chamberlain's first great achievement as a statesman was as president of the Board of Trade, the simplification and strengthening of the bankruptcy law. Since then he has made in turn each of the great parties in state electorally bankrupt. To build up he has been compelled to destroy.

As Mayor of Birmingham he destroyed the old, old notion that public bodies should neither create nor control anything out of which private owners could make extensive profit. He caused the corporation of Birmingham to purchase and raze whole blocks of unsightly property, and to erect instead the finest street in the provinces, which in due time will become a wonderful revenue-earner for the city. He destroyed the old Whig influence in the Liberal party before he destroyed the party itself on the home rule issue. He maimed the power of the mere aristocracy in the Unionist party before his preferential policy made it impossible for the government which he had left to hold together. Still Mr. Chamberlain remains the most potent force in British politics.

All of which are good signs. In many respects the old country must needs be rejuvenated. Unless some things are stirred up and others are broken down there will not be that renewal of activity and creative force without which, as Mr. Chamberlain clearly sees, he cannot begin to hold her own with her own children, or with those more populous countries which have so seriously encroached upon what she regarded as her particular commercial preserves.

That is the real significance of the change of government in Britain. The Liberal party, which, in less than a month will certainly turn its parliamentary minority into a strong majority, is opposed to any attempt to readjust the fiscal relations of the empire. Many of its leaders, especially the veterans, revere the doctrine of free trade almost as much as they respect the decalog. They are afraid to touch the venerable fabric of British mercantile prosperity, lest the whole thing should tumble about their ears. But the Liberal party cannot always dwell in regions where fossils abound.

Wait Awhile.

The younger men see that the present condition of things cannot last very long. When the chief administrators of the government come directly against problems which they have only observed from the outside for the last ten years, they will be forced to estimate imperial prospects and necessities somewhat differently from what they now do.

Meantime, Canada can afford to wait the immediate registration of the British electors' views. Any amount of interference will not really affect the result of the pending general election, and our views will carry the weight in proportion as we let them be known in an uncontroversial way. The Dominion and the commonwealth are infinitely more democratic than the mother country, and on this account at least the advent of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to power is a hopeful sign. The greatest democrat in the British parliament is to-day at the head of the local government of the islands, John Burns is a workman who glories in his origin and his class, and who, thru 16 years' experience building up the municipal machinery of the County of London, has deepened and widened his natural qualifications for leadership. He is a socialist, but an intensely practical socialist. He is for the workmen all the time, but he never fails to score those who bring discredit on their calling thru vice, drunkenness or gambling. Here, indeed, is a star of hope for those who desire efficiency in public service and independence of character among those who happen to feed at the public crib.

Australia Copies.

Canadian influence has worked potently in Australia this year, the fruit whereof is seen in the announcement that the commonwealth will inaugurate a vigorous emigration campaign in the British islands. So long as the Australian officials in England do not attempt to win population by criticising Canada their effort will be regarded sympathetically here. There must inevitably be a larger and larger transference of population from the crowded districts of the United Kingdom to the broader lands across the sea. The colonies are bound to exert more and more influence in the councils of the empire. The sooner it is realized that the political weight of every intelligent man who emigrates is twice as much in the new country as it was in the old, and that his citizenship is more splendid away from the unlovelier influences of mere birth and tradition the sooner will the day of real imperial power come to the younger partners in the British confederation.

In Australia there have been changes of government in 1905. Population there has been for years almost at a standstill. The proportion of people living in large cities is altogether too large. The absence of a continuous policy appealing to the bulk of the citizens made the political situation unstable and at the mercy of quickly falling and rising tides of parliamentary opinion. But now that the energies of the government can centre around a blessedly healthy policy of immigration the country will have far better chances of development and of enlarging its influence in the imperial sphere.

Africa and India.

South Africa has a ruler in Lord Selborne who does not excite among the Dutch the bitter hostility which his greater predecessor had arrayed against him. The Dutch are unfeignedly glad that there is a Liberal ministry in London, but the the premier has announced a policy with regard to Chinese labor, which is consistent with the criticisms of his party when in opposition, and tho the promise of representative government will soon be redeemed, they cannot expect an era of weak concession to the prejudices of a minority among them; for, as one of the new cabinet ministers said privately not long ago, "A Liberal government cannot afford to give to the Dutch as much as those who carried on the war against them. We should be suspected of weakness."

Once more a governor-general of Canada reigns at Calcutta. In this country few minds associated Lord Minto with strenuous statesmanship. Canada is not run by her governors-general. In India the viceroy governs. He is checked, but not controlled, by the secretary of state. Lord Curzon resigned because Mr. Brodrick, the least efficient secretary for war for many years, who was promoted to the India office for no reason in particular, insisted that Lord Kitchener, the Indian commander-in-chief, should have his way. Thoro-going imperialists see with apprehension military dominance in the land where three hundred millions of dark-skinned people are managed with a quiet carefulness such as no subject race enjoyed since history began to be recorded. Lord Minto must get along with Lord Kitchener. In the seat of power in London sits John Morley, a fervent apostle of the subjection of the soldier to the civilian. From Canada we shall watch sympathetically Lord Minto's efforts to get along with a statesman whose general views he detests, and with a soldier whose overmastering ability he must envy, and, possibly, dreads.

Japan Arrives.

Canada is allied to Japan, and is therefore doubly interested in the success of Japanese arms on land and sea. At New Year's, Port Arthur capitulated; in March Mukden was taken from the Russians; in May Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet was destroyed in the Korean Straits; in August peace was signed on the New Haven coast; and in the first half of this winter Russians have been busy killing Russians at home, apparently with greater success than they slew their enemies in pitched battle abroad.

Not so long ago Britain was the greatest naval power in the Asiatic seas. Admiral Togo has become the modern Nelson exactly one hundred years after immortal Trafalgar. Ten years ago European statesmen drove the Japanese out of the Liaotung peninsula, refusing to allow them to reap the fruits of their victory over China and of their first capture of Port Arthur. The arrogance of Russia, her assumption that she was Autocrat of the East, and that none dare question or dispute her will has been overtaken by a terrible nemesis.

But the lesson of Japanese victories is not for her alone. After the Boxer rebellion and the seizure of Pekin by the allied troops, it was supposed that the dismemberment of the Celestial empire had begun. The partition of China by benevolent Westerners has passed into the voluminous catalog of vain ambitions. It is only a matter of time before the political watchword of the far Orient will be "Asia for the Asiatics." China under the tutelage of Japan will enter the international arena in a new garb, with a new spirit, and with a marvelous accession of muscular strength. The year has indeed brought a new balance of power among the peoples who gaze eastward over the Pacific, and for Canada, perhaps more than for England, the possibilities of commerce with enormous and thickly-peopled territories hitherto practically unknown to white traders are enough to produce a new race of enterprising missionaries of industry.

Poor Russia has everybody's sympathy. You cannot sum up the place of Russia in world-progress unless you realize that she must be judged by eastern rather than by western standards. The children of the Little Father are more heterogeneous even than those who show allegiance to our own sovereign lord. They are not segregated by stormy wastes of water; they are illiterate, and accustomed to the worst disadvantages of man's inferiority to man, and of a corrupt and incompetent system of government, and their czar is of all her leaders the least like a czar.

The issue of the hideous upheaval of which we only receive meagre accounts no man can foresee. Violent revolution under any circumstances has never been an immediate success. Russia is too big, too untutored, too short of men accustomed to govern honestly and in concert for the convulsion of to-day to produce an immediate overthrow of the ancient regime. When the smoke has cleared, and blood has ceased to flow, and the aftermath of revolution is out of the way, there must come an accession of democratic strength to Muscovy, and the internal development of a vast empire of vast resources will proceed on normal and unexciting lines.

Revolution by Plebiscite.

At midsummer King Edward witnessed a marriage at Windsor, which made his niece a future Queen of Norway. By November the King's niece had no chance of becoming Queen of Norway, for the King's daughter was on the ancient throne. The deposition of King Oscar, as noble a man who ever wore a crown, by the Norwegian Storthing, destroyed a political partnership which grew more irksome every year. The retirement of the Emperor of Brazil in favor of a president of a new republic, is the only event of modern times comparable to that which has upset Scandinavia. The emperor stepped down and out with the good wishes of those who dismissed him. So did King Oscar, and the Norwegians asked him to name one of his own house for their king. He declined, and the choice—confirmed by a practically unanimous plebiscite—fell on Prince Charles of Denmark, nephew and son-in-law of the King and Queen of England, and Haakon the Seventh, and Maud, his consort, reign over a people who are not behind the Swedes in domestic and political qualities which have made the Scandinavians the most welcome newcomers to Canadian and American shores.

Not Lying Down.

The attempt to delimit the spheres of European influence in Morocco, which seems likely to succeed, and which caused some soreness between France and Germany and led to the fall of Foreign Minister Delcasse, is worth passing notice. The kaiser did not make more than the average number of vainglorious speeches last year. There is not an excess of cordiality in Anglo-German relations just now, for which Canada has some honorable responsibility. Because we would not take Germany's commercial hostility lying down we are afresh exempted from the most favored nation clause in the latest international document announced from the foreign office at Berlin. Canada is still in no mood to lie down.

THE YEAR FINANCIALLY.

Fortunately the year 1905 was eminently satisfactory in Canada from a financial standpoint. A year ago opinions were much divided as to the prospects for the new year. The crop of 1904, particularly in our Northwest, was anything but satisfactory. The wheat output was severely curtailed, and is in other parts of the Dominion and the United States a poor sample. Optimists took cognizance of the large prospective increase in farming operations, and were not dismayed by the small grain yield of the immediate past. During the early months of the past year credit required considerable nursing on account of this agricultural set back, but no extreme measures had to be adopted by financial institutions, and as the crop season wore on the wiseness of these measures was amply rewarded in the growing prospects for a record harvest. History now stamps the year 1905 as a standard in agricultural production. That it may remain so only until the results of the present year are known, is the wish of everyone to-day who can greet his neighbor with the salutation of "A prosperous new year!" The increased demands made upon our banks by the commercial and agricultural expansion of the year were provided for without the monetary disturbances so often a factor with our republican neighbors. Whatever opinions may be held as to the composition of the Canadian banking system, its flexible currency has many commendible features, and without which the last few months of the year must have brought a money stringency with disastrous results. Canadian bankers have long been seized of the need for a wider field of credit in the Dominion, and an attempt to meet this has been made by increasing the capital of existing institutions, and by the establishment of new banks, three of which are at the moment in embryo form. The statement of the Canadian chartered banks at the end of November last shows an increase in capital of nearly $5,000,000 within a year. Circulation, based on the capital of the banks, reached a record both as to amount and percentage relation to capital during last fall's demands. If the country's progress is to be unimpeded, it is at once apparent that more banks will readily find openings for business. Under the conditions as now known the past year could not fail to be a prosperous one for the banks; the annual statements recently made public show how thoroly this was the case.

The Canadian stock markets cannot be said to have reflected in full measure the extent to which prosperity has been acknowledged in other ways. Two pertinent reasons are perhaps responsible for this; one a marked apathy on the part of investors, and the other a full use of all credit by the community for other purposes. In domestic stocks the best that can be said is that those have made a steady price improvement in the year, but in no list of shares has the appreciation been so pronounced and general as in bank stocks. An almost complete absence of new flotations is undoubtedly traceable to the same reasons assigned for lack of interest in the shares at present on the market. The increase in chartered bank deposits during the year just closed was close upon $65,000,000. With the small amount of new shares there is here a temptation to added interest on the stock markets during 1906.

Coatsworth or Spence?

Salute the youngster, 1906.

Now let the party pass the hat for the silent partner, the genial Cap. Sullivan.

Let us remember 1905 for the unmasking of the huge bluff, the Unconquerable Russ.

If it could go a week without breaking it, The Globe would to-day make a solemn resolution to be strictly truthful and impartial. But what's the use of it making the effort?

If it were not too busy at the polls to-day The Hamilton Spectator would drop around and eat a piece of cake with its bosom friend the capitalistic employing printer, Ald. Macleod.

Society note in this week's Algoma Conservator: R. R. Gamey paid his life-long admirer and spiritual adviser, Rev. J. A. Macdonald, a friendly call on New Year's Day.

"There must be no party in this municipal contest," shouts The Globe. "Hear, hear," applauds The Star. But will someone please take a good look at the candidates these papers recommend, and count the Tories they want to see elected?

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S FIRST PEERS.

Seven new peers have been created by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. All of them have experience as members of the house of commons.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice is the younger brother of Lord Lansdowne, and goes to the lords as under secretary for foreign affairs, a post he held twenty years ago in the penultimate Liberal government. He will be criticized by his brother from the other side of the table. Because he was left out of the first list of appointments he announced his retirement from politics. He spoke too soon, but has no difficulty in eating his words.

The Hon. Philip Stanhope is not, as cabled, the youngest son of Earl Stanhope. The description was true once, but two Earl Stanhopes have died since then—his father and brother. Philip is the only Radical in the family. He is a cousin of Lord Rosebery, and looks like it. His wife is Countess Tolstoi, a delightful Russian lady. Not long ago Philip wanted to end the house of lords. Now he thinks mending a better job. Sir Arthur Hayter is not a great politician, but is a capital entertainer. He has had his eye on a seat on the crimson benches for many years.

One of the last of the law sergeants is Mr. Hemphill, who was attorney-general of Ireland in the last two Liberal administrations. He is the only Irish M.P. who sits as a Liberal. Little is heard of him nowadays.

Money is represented by Sir James Joicey, Sir W. H. Wills and Mr. C. H. Wilson—Joicey is a coal mine owner, Wills a tobacco magnate, and Wilson a Hull steamship proprietor. Joicey ran a Liberal daily newspaper at a loss in Newcastle for years, and then sold it to a tariff reformer, not giving any Liberals a chance to buy it. Wilson was a doughty opponent of the Boer war, but subscribed £15,000 for a hospital ship. Wills combined the British tobacco wholesalers against the American Duke, who bought up Ogdens, and beat the Yankees out of the field.

Headache and Neuralgia from Colds
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c. 1

VICTIM OF COLLISION DIES IN HOSPITAL.

Edmund C. Passmore, formerly of Hamilton, died at St. Michael's Hospital Saturday morning. While wheeling a week ago he came into collision with a grocery wagon at Queen and Church streets. At the hospital it was found no bones were broken, but he was suffering from internal injuries, the exact nature of which it was impossible to ascertain. He became delirious on Tuesday.

He was 53 years of age, and for some years he was foreman of the paint gang on the G.T.R. between Niagara Falls and Windsor. For 20 years he was with John Stewart of Church street. He was a member of Barton Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., Hamilton, where he will be interred.

There will be an inquest.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE REPLIES TO THE CLERGY

Stigmatizes Their Letter as a Roorback—The Bishop Had the True Statistics Before Him, But Ignored Them.

His Lordship Bishop Sweatman and a number of the Anglican clergy of the city have published, over their signatures, a letter urging the citizens to vote for the license reduction bylaw. They say they are moved to this step by two reasons: (1) Because the observation of some of them—not all of them, be it noted—shows that drunkenness is increasing out of proportion to the increase of population. (2) Because the universal experience of temperance workers shows that reducing the number of places where liquor is sold will diminish drunkenness. Without any desire to be disrespectful we must take exception to this letter for two reasons.

An Unworthy Election Dodge.

(1) It is timed to appear so late in the campaign that effective reply is not possible, and, therefore, it comes under the category of that most unworthy of election dodges, a roorback.

Had Knowledge to the Contrary.

(2) Because his lordship the Bishop of Toronto at any rate was at the time of its publication in possession of the statistics of the police court, which demonstrated beyond the possibility of successful dispute that license reduction in the past has increased rather than lessened drunkenness, and therefore he, at least, knew that the "universal experience" is not in consonance with the facts.

Responsibility of Clergymen.

Clergymen have the same right as others to take part in the discussion of public questions, but they are under deeper obligation even than others to make certain that their statements are in harmony with the facts. Carelessness and want of accuracy may perhaps be excused in a layman; in a clergyman it is unpardonable. For him to accept without verification, and repeat as tho it were an authoritative statement, anything based upon something so nebulous as "the universal experience of those who are temperance workers" is to trifle with the responsibilities of his sacred calling.

The Story of the Figures.

This is the table of figures which was sent to the Bishop of Toronto when it was first stated in the press that such a letter as the one now published was in contemplation.

	No. of Licenses. Hotel.	Shop.	Arrests for Drunkenness.
—Four Years Before Last Reduction—			
1883	197	98	3407
1884	217	88	3644
1885	227	71	3864
1886	224	66	4285
Total arrests			15,198
Average			3,799
—Four Years After Reduction—			
1887	150	50	5209
1888	...	..	4882
1889	...	..	5441
1890	...	..	5023
Total arrests			20,535
Average			5,139

Increase of cases of drunkenness after reduction in four years, 5357.

Average yearly increase of cases of drunkenness after reduction, 1340.

With these official figures before him, it is difficult to understand how a gentleman occupying such an honorable, exalted and responsible position could accept and venture to advise the people upon such doubtful authority as "the universal experience" of any class. He could not help knowing, with these statistics in his hand, that THE BITTER EXPERIENCE OF TORONTO has been that the last reduction of licenses was followed by a frightful increase in drunkenness. How then can he, and his brother clergymen, knowing that like causes are sure to produce like effects, venture to advise the people to vote for such a drunkard-breeding measure?

A. W. Wright,
Associate Secretary,
Citizens' Committee.

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190 YONGE ST. TORONTO

HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Sale Prices on Men's Wear

Tuesday is the first day of that very important annual event, **EATON'S JANUARY SALE.** The men who give special attention to our announcements during this sale will find themselves handsomely rewarded by a well-supplied wardrobe, and at surprisingly small expense. Here's an impressive beginning to the great list of absolute economies:

24,000 Linen Collars—Men's and Boys'—Each 5c

We've made preparations for the greatest sale of Collars ever enjoyed by the store. Most of them have just made the ocean voyage from Old England, and many were taken from our regular stock. Not one collar in the lot that isn't worth, at least, twice the sale-price; all are popular, up-to-date styles, including high turn-down, straight band, turn points and plain turn-down; all heights from 1½ to 2½ inches—sizes 12 to 19. **Extra space and extra help provided**—but come early. Regular 12½c, 15c, 18c and 20c collars for, January

Sale price..... **5c**

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Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, **45c lb.**
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