

QUEBEC CHRONOLOGY

List of Important Happenings at Old Quebec from the arrival of Jacques Cartier to the Present Time.

1535—Jacques Cartier enters the St. Charles River and winters beside the Indian village of Stadacona, the site of which is now included in the city of Quebec.

1540—Francis I. makes Roberval his Viceroy in New France.

1541—Cartier sent out by Roberval builds a fort at Cap Rouge, a few miles above Quebec, winters there.

1542—Roberval arrives and winters at Cartier's Fort.

1543—1607—Basque and French fishermen frequent the Lower St. Lawrence, and a few small trading posts are established in different parts of the country, but no settlement of any kind has had a continuous life from that time to this.

1608—Champlain founds Canada by building his Abitibi on the banks of the Saguenay, a soldier, sailor, statesman and pioneer, equally at home in an Indian wigwam or at the court of Henry IV. of France, and his stanch and pious character is worthy of a Father of his Country.

1625—French missionaries arrive. Many suffer death by torture, but others always take their place.

1629—The Kirks take Quebec, in the name of Charles I. of England, who holds it three years in pledge for the dowry of his queen, Henrietta Maria of France, and who grants his friend, Sir William Alexander, "The County and Lordship of Canada."

1632—Quebec restored to the Crown of France.

1635—Champlain died on Christmas day, just a century after the landing of Jacques Cartier. Quebec contains hardly a hundred souls, and only three small public buildings, the company of the Cent. Associes, Fort St. Louis, on the site of the present Chateau Frontenac Hotel, and the parish church of Notre Dame de Recouvrance on the site of the present Basilica.

1646—On New Year's eve the first play ever performed in Canada, Corneille's Le Cid, was given before the governor and the Jesuite Fathers.

1648—The governor in council appoints Jacques Boisdon first and sole inn-keeper of Canada, on condition that "the said Jacques Boisdon settles in the square in front of the church, so that people may go there to warm themselves; and that he keeps nobody in his house during the High Mass, sermons, the catechism, or Vespers."

1656—Great Iroquois Raid and massacre of the Hurons in sight of Quebec.

1660—3—Canada threatened with extermination by Indians, by famine, by the complete downfall of the whole colony, and by the most terrible earthquakes in her history. Laval, the first bishop, and La Mere de l'Incarnation, first superior of the Ursuline nuns, persuade Canadians that their country is at the beginning of a great career and not at the end of a dismal failure. Laval founded his seminary during the seven months continual earthquakes. The present Ursuline convent went under four sieges in 85 years, and never lacked nuns to risk their lives in trying to safeguard it under fire, or to join the Hospitalieres in nursing the sick and wounded of both sides.

1683—The "Chartered company of the Cent. Associes Impies, and Quebec is declared the Capital of the Royal Province of New France.

1685—The new Royal Governor arrives, de Courelles, his lieutenant and commander in chief, the Marquis de Tracy, the great intendant, Jean Talon, 212 persons of title or fortune 12 companies of French regulars, and many settlers who become known as habitants.

1670—700 births are reported in colony during this year.

1672—Frontenac arrives and governs Canada ten years.

1688—Laval, the first Canadian Bishop, founds a church, called Notre Dame des Victoires, after the saving of Quebec in 1690 and 1711. Talon, the first Canadian Cardinal, celebrated the bi-centenary in 1888.

1689—Frontenac returns for nine years.

1690—Frontenac repulses Phips and his New England armada.

1692—Frontenac builds the first walls around Quebec.

1711—Sir Hovenden Walker wrecked on his way to attack Quebec.

1755-60—Complete inefficiency under Gov. Gen. Vaudreuil, and corruption under Intendant Bigot.

1759—Siege of Quebec and battle of the Plains of Abraham. (Inscription over Wolfe's death-place)

HERE DIED WOLFE VICTORIOUS (Inscription over grave of Montcalm)

HONNEUR A MONTCALM
Le Destin
En Lui Derohant la Victorie
L'a recompense
Par une Mort glorieuse.

(Inscription on monument to Wolfe and Montcalm together)

MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM
FAMAM HISTORIA
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS
DEDIT

Montcalm was buried in the Ursuline Chapel, where an Anglican service was held a few days later in

memory of Wolfe. The Highland Chaplain conducted the Presbyterian memorial service in the Jesuit Barracks.

1760—Levis defeats Murray in the second battle of the plains, and in 1800 a monument was erected AUX BRAVES who redressed the balance of Victory in favor of France.

1763—Just 100 years after declaring Canada the royal province of New France, the French Crown cedes the sovereignty to George III.

1759-74—Canada under the generous military rule of Murray and Carleton at Quebec.

1774—The Quebec Act passed by the Imperial Parliament.

1775—French and English under Carleton, defeat the American invaders under Montgomery and Arnold. (Inscription where Arnold was repulsed):

Here Stood
HER OLD AND NEW DEFENDERS
Uniting, Guarding, Saving
CANADA
Defeating Arnold
At the Sault-au-Matelot Barricade
on the last day of
1775
GUY CARLETON
Commanding at
QUEBEC.

(Inscription where Montgomery was repulsed):

Here Stood
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY
Safeguarding
CANADA
Defeating Montgomery
At the Prairie-Ville Barricade
on the last day of
1775
GUY CARLETON
Commanding at
QUEBEC.

1775-90—Coming of the United Empire Loyalists, some of whom settled in Quebec and have descendants there at the present day.

1782—Nelson at Quebec in H. M. S. Albemarle.

1783—The first British fortification at Quebec.

1787—His Majesty King William IV then a naval officer in H.M.S. Pegasus, is the first member of the Royal Family to visit Quebec.

1791—H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, spends three years in Quebec with his regiment, the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

1792—The first parliament in Greater Britain, under the direct authority of a governor general, opens at Quebec.

1799—Monsieur Plessis, vicar-general, preaches a sermon in the Basilica to celebrate Nelson's victory at the Nile, and the Bishop's Mandement ordains a general thanksgiving for the blessings, insured to Canada by the just laws and protecting arms of the British crown.

1799-1804—H.M. King George III. takes great interest in the building of the Anglican Cathedral, as H.M. King Louis XIV. had done in the welfare of the Basilica.

1812—Quebec sends her full quota to repel the American invasion of Canada.

1823—The present citadel and walls built after a plan approved by Wellington.

1824—The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec founded under royal charter. This is the senior learned society in Greater Britain.

1833—In August the Royal William built in, and sailed from, Quebec, makes the first of all trans-Atlantic voyages entirely under steam.

1837—Differences of opinion on national housekeeping cause a Canadian rebellion.

1838—Lord Durham's administration.

1839—The Durham report.

1840—The Union Act and responsible government.

1852—The first French-Canadian university founded, and called after Laval.

1854—Seigniorial Tenure abolished.

1858—Raising of the 100th Regiment, the Royal Canadians.

1860—His Majesty King Edward arrives at Quebec on August 13.

1861—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Quebec.

1864—The Fathers of Confederation meet at Quebec.

1866—The first Fenian raid. Quebec under arms.

1867—The Dominion of Canada proclaimed at Quebec.

1869—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Quebec with his regiment.

1870—Second Fenian raid. Quebec again under arms.

1870—The Red River Expedition under Viscount Wolsely has a contingent from Quebec.

1871—The Royal Canadian Artillery, the first regulars under the Canadian government, has its first parade at Quebec.

1872-3—Lord Dufferin plans many improvements to commemorate Canadian history at Quebec.

1875—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the saving of Canada by Carleton at Quebec.

1878-89—H.R.H. the Princess Louise often visits Quebec with H.E. the Marquis of Lorne.

1879—H.M. Queen Victoria takes a great interest in, and contributes to

the cost of building Kent Gate, as a memorial of her father's stay at Quebec, 1791-4.

1880—H.R.H. the Duke of Albany visits Quebec.

1883—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visits Quebec for the first time, and revisits it again in 1890.

1884—Canadian Voyageurs for the Nile Expedition rendezvous at Quebec.

1885—The Royal Canadian Artillery and 9th Regiment, Voltigeurs de Quebec, leave for the front during the North West Rebellion.

1886—"The Last of the Hurons" dies.

1889—The Ursulines and Hospitalieres celebrate the 250th anniversary of their foundation in Quebec.

1890—T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Camaragua visit Quebec.

1897—Lord Aberdeen unveils the statue of the Queen in Victoria park in honor of her diamond jubilee, and the representative Canadian contingent sent to England for this occasion parades on the Esplanade.

1899—The first Canadian contingent for the South African war embarks at Quebec.

1901—T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales visit Quebec on their Imperial tour.

1902—The Canadian Coronation contingent parades to embark at Quebec. (France sends the Montcalm to the Coronation naval review in England.)

1905—H.E. Lord Grey unveils the statue to those Quebecers who died in South Africa.

FOR EMPIRE, CANADA, QUEBEC
Not by the power of commerce, art, or pen
Shall our great Empire stand; nor
has it stood;
But by the noble deeds of noble men,
Heroes lives, and Heroes' outpoured
blood.

1906—H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, returning from King Edward's Garter Mission to the Mikado, is the 11th member of the Royal Family to visit Quebec.

1908—Tercentenary of the foundation of Canada by Champlain at Quebec.

1908—The national foundation of BATTLEFIELD PARK

SIMPLE HOME RECIPE.

Mix This Simple, Helpful Recipe at Home and Try It, Anyway.

Get from any prescription pharmacist the following:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce
Compound Kargon, one ounce
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by an eminent authority, who writes in a New York daily paper, as the finest prescription ever written to relieve backache, kidney trouble, weak bladder and all forms of urinary difficulties. This mixture acts promptly on the eliminative tissues of the kidneys enabling them to filter and strain the uric acid and other waste matter from the blood which causes Rheumatism.

Some people who suffer with the afflictions may not feel inclined to place much confidence in this simple mixture, yet those who have tried it say the results are simply surprising, the relief being affected without the slightest injury to the stomach or other organs.

Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended, it is the prescription of an eminent authority, whose entire reputation, it is said, was established by it.

A druggist here at home, when asked said that he could either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription for our readers, also recommends it as harmless.

THEFTS AT YORKTON

Yorkton, March 28.—John Booleczuk, a nineteen year old Galician was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary for the theft of a team of horses, harness and sleighs from the Snow-Shamel Farming Co., near Saltcoats on Feb. 19th last. The case was heard in the district criminal court before Judge Gordon. It will be remembered that for a few weeks after the theft great mystery surrounded the case until March 9 the thief was caught in Shebo by R. Denovan, who became suspicious of him because of the way he was handling the horses. It then transpired that he had been a former employee of the company.

The trial of William Torrent came up for hearing immediately after. Torrent is accused of stealing \$96 from one Phillips while both were drinking in a Canora hotel last week. This case is still in progress.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

CANADIAN NAVY

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Maple Creek, March 29.—Councillor McNeally has resigned his position on the council and it is likely that Councillors Pollock and Downie will also resign. This necessitates another election which will probably take place next month.

As a result of a visit of the president and manager last week, the Citizens' Lumber Company of St. Paul, Minn. will open up in business here as soon as can be arranged. The representatives of the firms selected ground and made final arrangements for commencing operations.

A number of local financiers are talking of erecting a large elevator here for the convenience of the farmers.

Tommy Scott, a son of residents who live five miles southeast of Moose Jaw, was killed while crossing the C.P.R. tracks on Saturday evening about eight o'clock.

A man named Hasson, 33 years of age, son of Farm Instructor Hasson, of the Assiniboine Indian Reserve, south of Stadacona, was found yesterday afternoon wandering about the premises of Wm. Johnston, about two miles west of the town. He was apparently ill, and unable to give any information about himself. Mr. Johnston harnessed a team and brought him to Indian Head where he was placed in the fire hall and

died several hours later. The young men who left here for the homestead near Moose Jaw with a load of winter effects, are supposed to have had a sudden attack of heart failure, with which he was for several years afflicted. Leading the team he was only able to reach the home of Mr. Johnston when he became unconscious.—Indian Head Weekly.

CANORA TO BE A TOWN.

Canora, Saskatchewan, 30 miles north of Yorkton on the main line of the C.N.R. is to become an incorporated town. Voting took place on the question yesterday, March 25, and a majority of the ratepayers voted in favor of incorporation. The vote stood 89 to 8.

At the same time a bylaw to exempt the mill from taxation for 20 years was voted on by the ratepayers and was carried by a majority of 6. The vote stood 15 to 9.

It is understood that one of the hotels will lose its license as a result of the incorporation and the well wishers of the town expect a general cleaning up when the wheels of municipal government get in motion.—Yorkton Enterprise.

A rich gold strike is reported from a point 80 miles east of Herschell Island. This island is Canadian territory, lying about one hundred miles west of the most westerly mouth of the Mackenzie. The find is therefore forty miles west of that great river. It is by no means inaccessible in summer, but can easily be reached by steamer by way of the river. In winter the isolation would be no insurmountable difficulty in maintaining a winter road down the Mackenzie valley if it were found to be necessary. In this connection it is interesting to note that mails forwarded from Edmonton made the distance between that city and Fort Macpherson in eighty one days. Fort Macpherson is a little below the delta of the Mackenzie and distant from the reported strike about one hundred and fifty miles.

During the past few months stealing on an extensive scale has been carried on in what is known as the North Elbow district, west of Davidson. In some cases during the absence of the owners shacks were broken open and contents taken, and in others quantities of meat, live poultry, hogs and beef animals have been missed, as also have many hundreds of bushels of various kinds of grain. Last Saturday Sergt. Thos. C. Goldsmith, of the Mounted police, arrested a young man named Chas. E. Arntson for the theft of oats from Arnt. The officer, after placing his man at the lock-up at Davidson left for the West, and will it is expected make other arrests.

NOT A SINGLE APPLICANT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER POVERTY

FORWARD STEP
IN THE INTERESTS OF
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

The National Sanitarium Association of Canada has undertaken to publish a monthly magazine devoted to the Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis, and the inculcation of Hygienic Methods of Living for the people generally. The first number was issued in November, 1906.

All profits from this magazine— from subscriptions and advertising—will go to the maintenance of patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Any one contributing one dollar a year, or more, to the funds of the Hospital will become a subscriber to CANADIAN OUT-DOOR LIFE for one year.

Facsimile Cover Page (reduced in size) new Monthly Magazine of The National Sanitarium Association. Full size of page 10 x 7.

No Father, No Mother, No Home— Worse than a Prisoner

GARFIELD BRACEY, BERLIN, Ont.: Enclosed please find doctor's certificate and examination papers. Hope you will secure me a place in your Sanatorium. You will notice that my circumstances is a hard one; no father, no mother, no home—worse than a prisoner. Nobody wants me on account of my disease. Hoping you will have the charity and consider my position, and give me a position at once in your Sanatorium, I ever pray.

An Orphan, without Home or Means

DR. A. E. HANNA, PERTH: I have a patient here, a young fellow in whom I am greatly interested. He has tuberculosis. He is a poor young fellow, an orphan, out of home, without any means. If we sent him up would you take him in and do the best you can for him? I know how difficult it is to accommodate all who require treatment, but this is a special case.

It is always encouraging to have a letter from friends who kindly contribute. For the convenience of those who have not time to write, the following blank may be used:

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in enclosing the sum of.....

(\$.....), as a contribution to the maintenance of the MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Name.....

Address.....

CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SENT TO
HON. SIR W. R. WERREDDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Vice-President Nat. San. Association, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, Toronto.

All Subscriptions received will be acknowledged in the Toronto "Globe" and "News." Anyone subscribing one dollar or more becomes a subscriber to the "Canadian Outdoor Life" for one year.

"I WAS SPECIALLY PLEASSED WITH THE ATTENTION PAID TO CONDUCT THE INSTITUTION CAREFULLY AND ECONOMICALLY."—Dr. R. W. Bruce-Smith, Government Inspector Hospitals and Charities.

known in the history of the land and settlement movement in the United States.

The only difficulty regarding Canadian lands is that there are not as many people engaged in the work of promoting settlement and investment to Canada as formerly, but this is hardly to be expected as there are very large areas of irrigated lands now being brought to the attention of settlers and investors. The movement to the south still keeps up. Mr. Haslam is convinced that all that is required to bring the land demand in Canada back to its former proportions is to get energetically and seriously after the people. The railway rates from all points in the territories are practically on a parity both to the north and south. This was not true last year, when lower rates were given to Texas and Colorado than to the Canadian Northwest.

Mr. Haslam was asked regarding the proposed change in the Dominion Lands Act, whereby it is contemplated to again bring into operation the old pre-emption law, giving the homesteader the right to purchase an additional 160 acres of land at \$3 an acre and to give the privilege of second homesteads to the original homesteaders in Manitoba and elsewhere. Mr. Haslam is very much opposed to the pre-emption law, and thinks it would work very much against the land movement. His idea is to set apart out of the odd numbered sections in each township which are available at the present time, four sections which can be used later on for the building of the Hudson's Bay railroad and if necessary the Georgian Bay canal. This would leave available some eight millions of acres for the purpose, and it is more than likely that these lands would bring, if sold on the same terms as the school lands, at least \$10 an acre.

Mr. Sifton's plan of opening up a great share of the odd numbered sections to homesteaders is the best method.

The Hudson Bay railway will be a great factor in the development of the large portions of the Canadian Northwest, particularly in the northern part, but a large proportion of the country will still have to depend on the lake route via the St. Lawrence river. If it were possible to bring ocean-going steamers during the period of navigation into Fort William and Port Arthur it would go a great way to solve the problem of cheap transportation to the markets of Europe.

The great problem of western Canada is cheap transportation, so that the farmers of western Canada in competition with Argentine shall be able to get their products into the markets of Europe at a cost that will net them larger returns than at present.

The Georgian Bay canal will also have a tendency to enhance the importance of the Canadian route and anything that will tend towards a

promotion of that trade will be popular in Eastern Canada and will help to build up trade of that part of the country.

There is also a great need in western Canada for more and cheaper money, as in the development of that great district there is a great deal of money required for other purposes than those of railway building. The cities and municipalities will require in the near future immense sums for their purposes and the farmers likewise. This money will have to be procured largely from Great Britain, and Mr. Haslam suggests that the field for investment of money in Western Canada should be brought very forcibly before the British investor.

It is estimated by competent authorities that there are now \$1,800,000,000 of British money invested in Canada in all classes of securities. And while this may be an exaggerated amount, it is no doubt true that while some of the money invested in Canada in the past may have brought very meagre returns, and some of it may have been lost altogether as was the case with some of the money invested in British Columbia mines and in the early railway building in Canada, this has been more than made up by the increased value of such securities as the Hudson Bay company, the Canadian Northwest Land Company and the different other land companies, the Canadian Pacific railway securities and the different other Canadian investments which have increased in value.

Mr. Haslam, asked about the Asiatic question on the Pacific coast, and how the trouble with the Japanese and other Asiatic peoples were going to effect the future of the country, said: "This question can only be decided one way, and that is in the theory that the Pacific coast is a white man's country, and while there has been an undoubted scarcity of labor in the past this will gradually right itself through European immigration. The present great activity in railway building cannot continue at its present intensity for many years and eventually there will be a large number of men who are now employed in the construction of the trunk lines of railway which will be available for ordinary labor."

But with the great growth and development of Canada, both in wealth and population, Mr. Haslam thinks there should be some provision made for the protection of the country in case of stress. Canada at the present time is making some feeble attempts toward the creation of a land force, but nothing has been done towards augmenting the ability of the British nation to defend Canada in case of an attack by sea, and as Canada by virtue of its immense coast line on the Pacific and Atlantic coast is one of the greatest maritime countries of the world, the time has surely arrived when she should consider the advis-

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\$6.00 and \$6.50 TROU
New Stripes and
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3.50 WELL MADE
Beautiful line of

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Till 9.30

ability of building at least one battleship. This—not for the purpose of aggression at all—but to demonstrate to the world at large that Great Britain can depend on her aggressive young offspring for assistance. Nothing that Canada can do at the present time, in view of the immense rivalry of European countries in the creation of immense navies, could bring her so thoroughly before the attention of the British investor.

It is not thought that the very cordial feelings that exist between Great Britain and France at the present time that there could be any serious objection to a proposal of this kind by French-Canadian citizens. And it is rather too much to expect that the whole burden of defence of the far flung British Empire should rest on the British people, when there is building up a great young Britain on the American continent.

Canada could, without any great hardship to itself, build during the next three years at least one "Dreadnaught," and the sentimental effect of this would be inestimable, as Germany and other countries would soon realize that it would be impossible to compete with Great Britain in ship building, for, when her resources were tried to the utmost there still would be the great self-governing young Britain who would be willing to assist.

Minards Liniment for sale everywhere.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY
EIGHT HOURS Are Saved BY USING THE
Canadian Northern RAILWAY BETWEEN REGINA AND EDMONTON

Lv. Regina daily (ex. Sunday) 7 45k.
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The Busy Business Man Appreciates a Saving of Time.

\$16.30 ONE-WAY FARE \$16.30
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