

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1909.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, leaves Montreal this morning on a tour of inspection of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific. He will go via Stratford, Battle Creek, Chicago and Seattle, and return over the G. T. P. line. To a reporter Sir Charles was quite communicative, and very optimistic. He took occasion to set at rest the stories which at various times were published for party effect, representing the G. T. P. to be a doubtful enterprise and to be meeting with serious difficulty. Far from that being the case, Sir Charles said the credit of the road was never better. All the capital necessary for a considerable time ahead had been secured, and the most difficult division of the road—that part through the Rocky Mountains—had now been started upon. The road would cost more than the first estimate, owing to the increased price of labor and material; but no more convincing proof of the confidence of the financial world in the venture could have been required than the avidity with which the recent loans were taken up. The success of the Grand Trunk Pacific is amply assured.

Sir Charles saw no objection to Canadian representatives on the Grand Trunk board in England, or to a small board of Canadians here; but he was emphatic in expressing the opinion that the full financial control must remain in England, where the capital is owned. Mr. Hays has a free hand, and there is no chance of differences arising between him and the Board in London. The President's frank statements will set at rest much of the speculation indulged in in certain circles in Canada. It indicates satisfaction with Canadian railway conditions and the utmost confidence in the success of the great new transcontinental line.

TOM JOHNSON DEFEATED.

Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, who has for something like seven years been pursuing a war for 3-cent street railway fares, met with a decided rebuff yesterday, when the referendum vote on the Schmidt ordinance was voted down by a majority of about 4,000. The struggle has been exceedingly bitter, and the unsettledness caused by Johnson's determined efforts to force his policy has for some years been very injurious to the city of Cleveland. Experiments already made have shown that Johnson's policy was impracticable. In spite of the demonstrations, however, Johnson and his municipal office holders held hundreds of tent meetings and put forth every effort possible to secure a majority. A committee of one hundred of the leading business men of the city undertook to curb Johnson and bring about a settlement of the street railway matter on business principles.

The result of Johnson's defeat will probably be the granting of a street railway franchise on terms that will enable the giving of a good service at as reasonable a cost as possible, that cost to be borne by the actual users of the cars. Fares will probably be fixed so as to yield a 6 per cent. dividend on the investment, the city to have a voice in the adjustment. Johnson's defeat makes it almost certain that he will have to quit the mayoralty contest, as his strongest friends have freely admitted that his failure at this time would mean his withdrawal from the fight for renomination.

THE HUDSON BAY ROAD.

A Canadian accomplishment of the near future will be the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway which has long been eagerly looked forward to by the people of the Northwest. The two surveying parties which have been working along the alternate routes from the Pas to Hudson Bay have returned enthusiastic over the project. Mr. R. D. Fry, who was in charge of the Nelson River party, returned last week to Winnipeg. He has been in the field since October, and had charge of the party which ran a line from Split Lake to the Nelson River. As far as can be gleaned from the surveys in advance of their official reports, the country through which the railway will pass is a particularly favorable one for railway construction, being free from muskegs, large lakes, great rock ridges or streams, which would entail expensive bridges. There is considerable timber along the line; and the snowfall of the winter is light. Mr. Fry reports that when he arrived at the mouth of the Nelson River in March it was clear of ice, and there was nothing to prevent steamships from entering.

It will not be decided which of the two routes will be selected for the railway beyond Split Lake until careful study has been given to the reports of the surveying parties. The Nelson River party reports that the drainage area of that stream is almost as large as that of the St. Lawrence. The fall from Lake Winnipeg to tide-water is 710 feet. There are numbers of falls along the river, some as high as 25 feet or more, and the tremendous flow of water makes them available for the production of an almost incalculable amount of electric energy. The mouth of the river is said to be particularly well adapted for harbor and defense purposes. The Winnipeg Free Press quotes one who has studied the railway project as saying that it would be of greater benefit to the Empire than the gift of half a dozen Dreadnoughts and would furnish us with an alternate route across the continent, so that in case of the St. Lawrence route being interrupted, supplies could still be

handed from the Atlantic to the Pacific by Canadian vessels and cars.

The arrangement whereby the Government has secured the construction of this line is a particularly favorable one, and will not entail a huge burden upon the people. Its influence upon the development of Canada would be greater far than most of our people to-day realize. The Canadians of future generations will look back and marvel at the confidence and enterprise of the people of this first decade of the twentieth century who "rolled back the map" of Canada by such vast national undertakings as the system of railways and canals which are to serve the greater Canada.

NARROWING THE ISSUE.

A few months ago Canadian Tories rejoiced in the expectation of the early defeat of the British Liberal Government. A decline in national revenue coming at a time when extraordinary demands were made for expenditure for old age pensions, the navy, etc., seemed to indicate a Liberal extremity that might prove the opportunity of the Opposition. With the help of the Lords and the Chamberlainites and the prestige of a noisy false patriotism, the Opposition hoped to march into power. That hope has been recently somewhat dashed, the war scare has petered out, the revenue is improving and the business barometer is rising. The men who wished to pile Titanic burdens upon the British toilers for enormous military expansion hesitate to denounce the Government for the comparatively small sums spent in pensioning the aged. Col. Denison, who has just returned from England, endeavors to put a brave face on it, yet it is but all too obvious, to those who read between the lines, that the warlike Colonel does not look forward hopefully to the chances of Balfour and Chamberlainism; and that the triumph of the Lords in a struggle with the popular House is not a scene which is readily called for by his mind.

The immediate issue in Great Britain promises to be merely a variation of a very old one, pressed to the front by eager but unwise advocates of Chamberlainism, alias protectionism. Increased expenditure has already been decided upon by the people with the assent of all parties. What shall the taxes be—taxes on land values, on huge inherited fortunes, or taxes on bread? That is an issue which Hodge can understand. And it will probably remain the outstanding issue. There will probably be other important ones connected with church, education, and if the Lords force the issue, with the constitution of the Upper House; but it is becoming more and more evident that the budget will be the principal bone of contention. The Lords have challenged the Government on that issue, and the Government shows a perfect willingness to accept the challenge. One can hardly but conclude that if the contest should hinge upon such a question of the rights of the masses against the privileges of the classes, the result will not be in doubt.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No mutineers on the sandusker this year; not even a row about including an orange or a slice of bacon in the captain's "mittles."

Three fewer liquor licenses in the city. Would you have guessed it? Have you experienced any difficulty in obtaining the wherewithal to slake your robust thirst?

In June, 33 branches of chartered banks were opened in Canada, 24 of them in the western half of the country. That is an index of the growth and development of the country.

A Chicago official estimates that that city will have five million population by 1940. When Toronto hears this, it will probably telegraph the offer of a situation in the City Hall, with a generous salary, to that imaginative Chicago man.

The United States agricultural department is experimenting with an electrical milking machine, but says it is not in favor with the cows. So sorry; we had hoped the Toronto World might use it to glorify Adam Beck and boom the Hydro scheme.

The Manitoba Government estimates that 13,000 men will be required to assist in taking off the provincial harvest, which will be a good average one. The moving of such an army of men for a few weeks' work presents a task of no small difficulty.

The Mayor suggests that a conference be held with the Street Railway Company with a view to obtaining increased car service at busy times. On days when large crowds are to be moved a few extra cars would greatly tend to public comfort and convenience.

While Col. Denison sees sure defeat ahead for the British Liberals T. P. O'Connor, who is perhaps as trustworthy an observer, says the budget has been "the most invigorating tonic the Liberal party has received for many years," and he avers that after four years of office "the Liberal Ministry is stronger than ever."

Two thousand persons in County Fermagh, Ireland, are holding a continuous prayer meeting in the belief that the millennium may be ushered in at any moment. The holding of a prayer meeting will probably do them no harm; but it is a pity that the useful labor of so many able-bodied men should go to waste.

A United States financial firm which has large investments in Canada writes to the Financial Post urging that its series of articles on the great danger of excessive borrowing by municipalities

should be printed in pamphlet form and circulated for the information of municipalities and members of the Provincial Parliament. There is a danger that municipal borrowing may be overdue.

The deficit in the United States treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, was \$94,000,000. It is worth noting that in the last two years the expenses of the United States Government have increased over \$122,000,000. In the year before the Spanish-American war, 1898-97, the expenditures amounted to \$365,774,139; in 1898-99 they were \$630,382,976. That is taking up the white man's burden with a vengeance.

Says the Victoria Colonist, speaking of the talk of us having a tariff war with the United States: "If we do it will be a case of two fools meet. Let us keep our senses if our neighbors lose theirs." Canada wants no foolish tariff wars. Her tariff will be regulated with an eye to Canada's interests. Let those who are willing to cut off their noses to spite their faces pursue that sort of folly.

The Toronto World expresses alarm at the course of the Electric Light Company in canvassing that city for long-term contracts. The World sees danger to the success of the Hydro scheme, and pitilessly appeals to the public not to commit itself to the city company. Why the scare? If the Hydro power is to be so cheap, the World should have no misgivings.

It would, of course, be a pity to have road work on Barton street delayed now by proceedings to compel the abatement of the nuisance maintained by the city at the asphalt plant, but the blame for any inconvenience caused must be on the council. The nuisance has been grievous, and it has long existed. The city is very harsh in its dealings with private offenders; it should live up to its own standard.

The population of Germany appears to have increased by 14.6 per cent. between 1882 and 1895, while between 1895 and 1907 it increased as much as 19.22 per cent., or by 9,930,245 persons; that is, an average annual increase of about 830,000. The official figures are thus given:

	Males.	Females.
Census of 1882	22,190,749	23,971,354
Census of 1895	25,499,161	26,381,123
Census of 1907	30,461,100	31,259,429

The London Lancet is of the opinion that the improving facilities for transit which are making walking an almost lost accomplishment are not in the interest of the vigor of the race. How few denizens of the cities are good for a brisk walk of four or five miles? How a brief stair climb makes them puff? If we would retain capacity to walk and climb stairs we must exercise our powers. Nature maintains no unused organs or capacities.

We hear little these days about the British Liberal party going down the toboggan slide to the demitison bow-wows. There is a general feeling, in spite of distorted news furnished by the Tory ring which is so largely in control of British journals and press associations, that Liberal party stock is on the up grade. It is becoming more and more realized in Great Britain that the struggle between the classes and the masses cannot be long delayed; and that when it does come, the money power of the classes will not be able to prevent the masses from claiming rights too long withheld.

It was the high Canadian tariff of the Conservative party that forced the International Harvester Company—an American implement trust which practically dominates the American field—to come into Canada and locate. Spectator.

Child, child! Take thought of the facts! For many years Canada maintained a protective tariff of 35 to 50 per cent. on agricultural implements and machinery, with the object of shutting out Yankee goods and compelling the big United States concerns to come here; but in vain. Then Foster began to see the folly of that course and reduced the duty to 20 per cent., and later the Liberals made it 17½ per cent., and we got the big United States concerns! The Liberal readjustment of the tariff and the commercial conventions which placed Canadian manufacturers in a vastly more favorable position to enter the best of the world's markets and compete, did what long years of extreme high protection failed to do.

The peach-basket or clothes-basket hats are to be succeeded by the Russian toque, described as the latest monstrosity of the old-world milliners' art. The Kronprinz Wilhelm is said to have brought over 200 to New York, by way of feeling how much the American woman will stand at the hands of Autocrat Fashion. They are the skyscrapers of millinery; made of fur; high-priced enough to suit the richest, and look like a cross between a second cousin to the bearskin of the old guards and the top-dressing of a kiltishumpian chief of a generation ago. Some of them, it is said, cost as much as \$1,000; but even at that price they may be cheap if they save the girls from turning their heads into umbrellas. High doorways will naturally be a feature of house architecture when they are in vogue, some of them—the hats, of course—rising to about three times the height of a duly important alderman's plug, from the ball of hair which holds it on the crown of midday's head to the tip of the aigrette which finishes it aloft. But the length of the confection is no indication of the price.

TOO FLY.

(Galt Reformer.)

As an early morning waker one peaky fly can beat all the factory whistles in town.

Our Exchanges

THE INNOCENT CAUSE.
(Judge.)

"The preacher that married you says you only gave him a dollar."
"He ought to be glad I didn't sue him for damages."

MORE COMING.
(Toronto Star.)

Cheer up! This is only the third time around the course for the Thaw case. There's a divorce trial or two coming yet if Evelyn knows her business, and she generally does.

MISJUDGING THE COLONEL.
(Toronto News.)

One would think from the attitude of many Liberal newspapers towards Col. Denison that loyalty to the Empire was treason to Canada and offensive to the Canadian people.

FORGOT AND FORGAVE.
(London Telegraph.)

"I tell you, sir, kissing the hand that smites you is nothing to what I saw in the hotel this morning."
"What was that?"
"The porter blacking the boots that had kicked him last night."

A SPECIALIST.
(London Opinion.)

"Hello, mate, 'ow is it you ain't workin'?"
"Well, it's like this: I works in a domino factory, and I puts on the spots, and they're making double blanks to-day."

EASY TO ANSWER.
(Exchange.)

"Say," queried the city chap, "can you tell me how to make a slow horse fast?"
"Sure I kin," replied the old farmer. "Don't feed him."
And it was nearly six hours before the innocent c. c. saw the joke.

HE KNEW.
(Philadelphia Record.)

"Please, sir," said the office boy, "me gran-mudder's dead, an' I want de afternoon off."
"Johnny," exclaimed his employer, severely, "do you know where little boys go who tell lies?"
"Yes, sir; to de ball game," replied Johnny, unblushingly.

MORE PUZZLED THAN EVER.
(Chicago News.)

"Pardon my ignorance," said the lady passenger to the captain of the big ship, "but how do you manage to find your way across the trackless ocean?"
"By means of the compass, madam," answered the captain. "The needle invariably points to the north."
"But," queried the l. p., "suppose you wish to go south?"

LEAVE THEM BEHIND.
(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

What the traveller finds depends largely on what he carries with him, not in his trunk or in his pocket, but in his mind and his heart. If he insists on carrying the worries and cares of his home or his business along with him wherever he goes, it may not matter much where he goes; he will find neither rest nor recreation.

HON. MR. KING'S COURSE.

(Kingston Standard, Conservative.)

Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, is doing well to keep his hands off the Glace Bay strike. This is a conflict not so much between capital and labor as between a home and a foreign labor union, and it were better that it should be fought to a finish. Canadian workmen should be allowed to handle their own unions and manage their own affairs.

THE MOTH.

The Civic Improvement Committee Endorses Park Superintendent.

The Civic Improvement committee held a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon. The following resolution was passed:

"That we were pleased to read the letter of Mr. Harry Marshall, Parks Superintendent, published in the papers a few nights ago re Tussock Moths, and we would call upon every citizen to do his share in an effort to get rid of the tree destroyer."
One of the Civic Improvement members told that he had destroyed all of them from his trees by taking the handle of a rake, placing a cloth in the end of it saturated with coal oil and then, lighting the rag, passed it over the limbs of the tree.
It is the wish of the Improvement Committee that every householder should carry out the suggestion at once.

QUIET WEDDING

Louis W. Pratt Marries a Brantford Young Lady.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

Brantford, Aug. 4.—Louis W. Pratt, agent of the lighting department of the Cataract Power Co., Hamilton, and Miss Margaret Scott, daughter of the late James Scott, well known in Brantford society, were quietly married here this afternoon. Rev. W. A. J. Martin performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt will reside in Hamilton.

SMELTING ORE.

Dr. Haanel to Publish Another Report on Subject.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 4.—Another report favoring the smelting of iron ores by electricity will shortly be issued by Dr. Haanel, Director of Mines. He has recently investigated the electric smelting process of the world, and has found that sixty electric furnaces have been established during the last four years. In Sweden the cost of smelting is \$12.40 a ton, but in his report Dr. Haanel will say that with the abundance of water powers in Ontario and Quebec the cost in Canada should be much lower.

ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA.

Nairobi, Brit. E. Africa, Aug. 4.—Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit left here today for Kijabe, on the railroad line. The former will lay the foundation stone of a new mission church. From Kijabe they will go to Nairobi.

SHOOK HANDS WITH NEGRO

For That an Ohio Minister Just Escaped Being Mobbed

And the Citizens Don't Believe "In Educating Niggers."

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 3.—Because he shook hands with the negro presiding elder of a negro Methodist Episcopal Conference at the town of Ethel, Miss., Rev. Frank N. English says he had a narrow escape with his life from the town. He has returned to the pastorate of Finley Church, this city, and the Presidency of the Cincinnati Missionary Training School. Mr. English had gone South to look after the field with which the Presidency of the Rust University would bring him in touch. He was asked to deliver an address on education at the negro conference, and went to Ethel, Miss., on Saturday, July 24, expecting to make the speech the next day. On Saturday morning, however, a representative citizen of the town called on him to tell him the address must not be delivered.

"We don't believe in the education of niggers down here," said the representative citizen.

Mr. English, however, went to the conference. As he mounted the rostrum he shook hands with the negro presiding elder. It was decided that his address should be made part of the afternoon programme. When he returned to the little hotel, a delegation of furious citizens met him and made threats as to what they were going to do to him. They would not let the hotelkeeper serve him any dinner.

Mr. English, dinnerless, took a hasty retreat to the home of the Illinois Central station agent. He appealed to the agent as an official of the road to shelter and protect him. He was allowed to come inside, but was not given anything to eat, as the station agent was fearful of violence. Meanwhile the mob was gathering around with clubs. As the train pulled up he made a quick dash for the cars and gained them in safety.

"I have decided not to accept the Presidency of Rust University," said Mr. English to-day. "That mob certainly meant harm to me. For several hours I did not know if I would get away alive."

CROWD WELL PLEASED.

This week's offering at Mountain Theatre, East End Incline, is pleasing large crowds. "Pygmalion and Galatea" is one of those enchanting productions, rebounding with new wit, good dialogue and an unlimited amount of naturalness, contrary to the usual run of such plays, it holds the closest attention until the final curtain. Large crowds will no doubt be the rule during the entire week.

HARD PUNISHMENT.

Sebastopol, Russia, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Aquilino, who was in command of the Russian submarine Kambala when this vessel was sunk off Sebastopol last June by collision with the battleship Rostislav, with the loss of 20 members of her crew, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, the loss of all his rights, and degradation from his rank on a charge of embezzling naval funds.

SENT TO SIBERIA.

Novorossysk, Russia, Aug. 4.—Sentences were imposed to-day on eighteen men concerned in the attempt to establish a republic in Southern Russia in 1908. Three were exiled to Siberia, two sent to hard labor for life and thirteen sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for six years.

GIVEN UP CLAIMS.

Weimar, Germany, Aug. 4.—Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the heir presumptive to the Grand Duchy of Weimar, has renounced the succession of himself or his heirs to the throne of the Grand Duchy or its property.

ITCHING ECZEMA FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

Suffered Torments from Birth—Boils Formed as Big as Walnuts—In Frightful Condition and Could Hardly Work—Tried All Kinds of Remedies to No Avail—At Last

WHOLLY CURED IN 8 MONTHS BY CUTICURA

"I had an itching, tormenting eczema ever since I came into the world, and I am now a man fifty-five years old. I tried all kinds of medicines I heard of, but found no relief. I was truly in a frightful condition. At last my blood was so bad that I broke out all over with red and white boils, which kept growing until they were as big as walnuts, causing great pain and misery. I thought they would take the skin off my whole body, but I kept on scratching as well as I could. I was so run down that I could hardly do my work. Mr. Nelson R. Burnett recommended the use of Cuticura Remedies, telling me he was confident they would benefit me, in time, cure me. I used the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, and Pills for about eight months, and I can truthfully say I am cured. I cordially recommend Cuticura Remedies to all who are afflicted the same as I was, believing that, if they will use them according to directions, they will find them all they are represented to be. Any one doubting the truth of the above can write to Mr. Burnett, who will cheerfully vouch for my statements."

"Hale Bordwell, R. F. D. 3, Cedar Corners, Tipton, Ia., Aug. 17, 1907."

"I cheerfully endorse the above testimonial. It is the truth. I know Mr. Bordwell and know the condition he was in. He never tires of praising the Cuticura Remedies."

"Nelson R. Burnett, Tipton, Ia."

Gentle anointments with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, preceded by warm baths with Cuticura Soap, followed by the severe forms, with mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczema, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills to Purify the Blood. Sold everywhere or by mail from the Cuticura Remedies Co., 501 North Third St., St. Paul, Minn. Free Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Thursday, Aug 5, '09

SHEA'S

The best paper pattern cut anywhere at any price is May Manton, All 10c.

OUR MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE

Never has a sale organized by the Shea store or any other store been so successful as the one now in progress. For the next three weeks you will get bargains better than ever before offered to the buying public of this good city of Hamilton. Don't overlook your premium tickets—it will pay you.

Wash Goods Sale—Everything to be Cleared

Thousands of yards of splendid Muslins and other Wash Goods, dark and light colors, in splendid patterns. A special Thursday sale, 9, 15, 20 and 25c goods, to be cleared at, per yard . . . 7½c

40c Cotton Voiles, per yard 15c; 30c Wash Goods, per yard 12½c

Misses' and Children's Dresses—A Sale

Misses' Sailor Suits, made of a splendid quality of fast colored navy percale and print, in stripe and dot, 8 to 16-year sizes, \$2.50 to \$2.75, to be cleared on Thursday for, each . . . \$1.75

White Lawn Dresses, lace trimmed, for ages 10 and 12 years, nicely finished and well made, full \$2.00 values, to clear on Thursday for, each . . . \$1.19

Children's Gingham and Print Slips, 3 to 5 years, regular 50c values, to clear at, each . . . 25c

Misses' White Underskirts, embroidery trimmed, 32, 34 and 36-inch lengths, to be cleared at, each . . . 39c

A collection of neat and pretty Lawn Pinifores, and Gingham Feeders, to be cleared very cheaply at, each . . . 19 to 65c

See to-morrow's paper for Friday 2 o'clock sale announcement.

White Quilts at 99c

White Honeycomb Quilts, 72x90, the size of a sheet, hemmed at the ends, splendid patterns, full value now on sale at clearing prices, for \$1.50, Thursday each . . . 99c

Linen Table Cloths \$1.29

60x84 size, absolutely pure flax, in the best damask designs, cloths that \$2.00 or \$2.50 is the regular value, Shea's price Thursday each . . . \$1.29

Lace Jackets—A Clearance

Women's Lace Coats and Boleros, 50 only Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Petticoats, good full width and nicely made, perfectly cut; Jackets worth \$5.00 for . . . \$1.69

Boleros worth \$4.00, for . . . \$1.29 we will clear them at . . . \$2.95

Women's Waists—Clearance

Elegant Lawn and Mull Waists, the very best made in Canada, are ends, splendid patterns, full value now on sale at clearing prices, for \$1.50, Thursday each . . . 99c

Waists that are wonderful value at our usual prices, at these cut prices they are the best buying you will get in many a day. . . 75c

\$1.50 Waists for . . . 75c

\$1.75 and \$2.00 Waists for . . . 99c

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Waists for . . . \$1.49

\$3.50 Waists for . . . \$1.95

Silk Petticoats \$2.95

50 only Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Petticoats, good full width and nicely made, perfectly cut; Jackets worth \$5.00 for . . . \$1.69

Boleros worth \$4.00, for . . . \$1.29 we will clear them at . . . \$2.95

Children's Dresses to Go At About Half Price

The season is advancing. Inventory has shown that we ought to sell out the dresses, so to-morrow you get them about half price just when you want them most.

These pretty Summer Dresses for children are of Gingham, Cambridge, Chambray, Mulls and Lawns in neat stripes, checks and plaids, in light and dark colors; Mother Hubbard and French styles with fine lace embroidery and self trimmings in various effects. Sizes are here for children 6 months to 12 years. These reductions should interest you greatly:

39c, regular price to 75c

49c, regular price to \$1.00

79c, regular price to \$1.50

\$1.19, regular price to \$2.25

\$1.29, regular price to \$2.75

\$1.49, regular price to \$3.00

Children's Night Dresses Half Price

A clearing lot of Children's Night Dresses in fine cambric and nainsook, in low or high neck and long or half sleeves, various trimmings. On sale half price at 49c, 59c, 69c, 79c and 89c.

Children's White Outing Coats

Babies' and Children's White Pique Coats, in long and short sleeves, sailor collar with guipure insertion trimmings. Sizes to 4 years.

\$1.50, reduced to 79c

\$2.75, reduced to \$1.69

65c and 75c Children's Straw Sailors 35c

A limited quantity of fine Children's Sailors, rolling brim style with navy emblem ribbon bands; holiday vacation kinds for hot weather. Better get one to clear at 35c.

August Sale of Useful Staples