

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909.

## WHERE CANADA STANDS.

The debate precipitated in the House of Commons last night by Hon. Mr. Foster's motion declaring that "Canada should no longer delay in assuming her proper share of the responsibility and financial burden incident to the suitable protection of her exposed coast-line and great seaports," was sufficient to indicate two things: that Canada will not be stumped into any foolish plunge into military or naval expenditure, and that Canada will do her whole duty in the matter of defence, and will do it along lines which have been well considered and which have the approval of the Imperial authorities.

Mr. Foster's speech, like his motion, was marked by great indefiniteness, and it contained the assumption that Canada was doing less than her duty and hinted at the propriety of our making contributions, in money or vessels, to the Imperial navy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at length, and with great frankness. He regretted that Mr. Foster's resolution was not crystal-clear, and that he was less explicit than he might have been in defining what policy he would favor. He took issue with Mr. Foster because of the assumption conveyed in the words of his resolution that Canada had been remiss in her duty to the Empire. Canada, he said, was not conscious of being remiss; he denied the impeachment, and he refused to be carried away or stampeded from a settled course of policy which had the approval of the British Government, and rushed into any hasty, feverish action, no matter how spectacular it might be. The Premier pointed out that the policy laid down at the Imperial conference of 1902, and which had never been seriously challenged, certainly not in the Canadian Parliament, has been adopted since that time by the Commonwealth of Australia, the resolution being introduced by Mr. Deakin. That policy respected the principle of autonomy. He quoted from Lord Milner to show that that ardent Imperialist did not think well of the acceptance of contributions to the Imperial army and navy by the self-governing British States. Sir Charles Tupper shared his views.

Sir Wilfrid denied that Canada was not living up to the policy thus approved by the home Government. Canada had taken up the work of providing for her own defence by land, and had, to some extent, relieved the home Government of expense. Such naval defence as we need, Canada will provide for on the lines of a settled policy which was fully accepted by the British Admiralty, and whatever is done by Canada will be done with the Imperial approval. He did not regard the present scare as being justified, and the well-informed know that Great Britain is in no danger. He hoped the day would never come when Canada would be drawn into the vortex of European militarism, but he had no hesitation in saying that if the day ever came when British supremacy on the sea was challenged, the daughter-nations of Britain would rally to her defence. Sir Wilfrid concluded by moving the amended resolution which appears elsewhere, and which sets forth defining that Canada has been doing its duty and that it is determined to give the Imperial authorities its loyal and hearty support in maintaining British prestige.

This resolution is a clear and reasonable one. It avoids the folly of jingoism on one hand, and of indefiniteness and vacillation on the other. It asserts and declares for adhesion to a settled pro-British policy, and is, in tone and language, a dignified notice to the world that Canada is a factor to be reckoned with by any nation that would attack Great Britain.

## WESTERN WOMEN'S DEMAND.

In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia there is at present a movement among the women something like that which prevails among those of England, who wish the suffrage, only on a much more reasonable scale, to secure dower rights before the law. The Canadian women do not care to wrangle over the right to vote, but they do think that in doing away with their ancient right of dower the Western Provinces have not treated them well. A deputation recently waited upon the Saskatchewan Premier and laid the matter before him, and the force of their contention was admitted and a promise was given that the matter would receive attention.

It does smack of hardship that the wife, who has probably contributed very largely to the making of the property which stands in the husband's name, should have no proprietary interest in it that is recognizable in law, and that an unwise or unjust husband might dispose of it as he pleased without her consent and leave her and her children without a home, penniless. One of the objections raised in the West to protecting wives by dower in the real property of the husband is that to provide legislation for that purpose would necessitate material changes in the Torrens Title system in force in some Provinces, which might lead to difficulties in the transfer of property. Some lawyers do not view that as a serious obstacle, however, and when the Legislatures really determine that something should be done in behalf of the women it is probable that it will be easily overcome.

Dower is a very ancient institution in British countries. By a law of King Edmund, whose brief reign extended

from 941 to 946, a widow was assured of "a moiety" of her husband's lands and tenements during her lifetime; and the rights of a wife to share in her husband's estates have since that time found place in British law. Some of the laws passed in Great Britain have been very liberal, and have been not a little abused. These abuses led to the passage of an act, in 1833, considerably diminishing the power of the wife over her dower. In Ontario there have been many changes in the law affecting dower, but the rights of the wife have always been recognized.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The jingoes are quite "up in the air." They found their terror on an airship invasion.

"Enquirer."—The population of Washington, D. C., according to the census of 1900, was 278,718.

It is now said that there is a probability of a large reduction in the price of anthracite coal next month. The cut is expected to be at least 20c a ton.

The British navy estimates for 1909-10 call for an expenditure of about \$176,000,000. The personnel of this force numbers 128,000 officers and men, the pay list alone approximating \$40,000,000.

When the Spectator wishes to say something mean of the Times it should talk "straight," not masquerade under the nom de plume "Old Liberal," as in its issue about the Tory Club speech report.

This is the season when the lawns and boulevards are much damaged by thoughtless children, delivery men, newsboys and others walking over them, instead of keeping to the walks. Give the grass a chance.

A lieutenant in the British Grenadiers is suing for \$375,000 damages for wrongful dismissal. A lieutenant must be a snap. Think of what might have been claimed had the plaintiff been a captain or something higher up!

Although the Unionists were victorious in the three-cornered fight in Croydon, yesterday, the Liberals polled 800 more votes than they did at the general election. The Unionists profited by the falling-off in the Labor vote from 4,112 to 886.

The 1909 aldermen persisted in assuming to fix the policy of the Council of 1910 and all future years by declaring against granting aid to the Art School. Of course, the Beck bill does not contain any provision against such attempt at legislating for future Councils.

Some of the York Loan shareholders are not very thankful to the then Mayor and aldermen who put them up to object to a plan of early realizing on their claims without costly process. Many of them have not sent in their books, and those who have are weary with hope deferred.

The Herald war lord is so utterly disgusted with Mayor McLaren, because he did not declare for Canada ordering a fleet forthwith or for begging the British Admiralty to accept from us a half dozen Dreadnoughts, that he's had to incline to borrow a butler's clever and go out and wreak vengeance on the first representatives of the German nation that he meets. Lee and Epsom salts would seem to be in order.

The situation in France, which has been brought about by its stateownership of telephones and telegraphs in connection with the post office, amount to what is practically a government of the Republic by strike committees in defiance of the will of the people. The situation created is not without danger. It is a beautiful illustration of the practical result of state "ownership" and "operation" on a large scale.

In appointing a committee to look into the matter of a new hospital site, the council has taken a step of considerable importance. The matter is one not to be hastily disposed of. It will involve the expenditure of much money, not only in providing an establishment in the first place, but a large permanent expense for operation and maintenance. It is one of the questions in which there will be profit in exercising caution and foresight before acting, and in which "the best is the cheapest."

The Toronto Mail and Empire is suggesting some tariff amendments to the Liberals. It wants to see a duty imposed upon anthracite coal and 10c a pound upon tea, and declares that "the possibility is that the free list will be materially reduced." Fortunately, the Mail and Empire's friends are not in a position to carry out its ideas, and "possibilities" are exceedingly numerous. It may even be possible for the Mail and Empire chap to sprout wings and join the angels, but a great change must take place first.

Gordon Wilson, M. P. P., has introduced a bill dealing with amendments to the Health Act which contains a number of revolutionary provisions. One of these is that by the substitution of the word "shall" for "may," municipal councils are compelled to vote whatever amount a board of health may care to ask. It also broadens the powers of the board of health so that, instead of being empowered to deal with certain specified diseases, it extends health boards' powers to any infectious or contagious disease, and invests medical practitioners of all regulatory or executive authority. The rather peculiar statement is made that the measure has been discussed with the Provincial Board of Health in private, as it was not desired "to have opposition develop to the bill before its

provisions were understood by the House." And how is the bill to be understood by the House while it is kept a dark secret? The promoter's course is, at least, very peculiar.

Let the aldermen not think that anybody is deceived by their declining to offer a reward for the capture of the burglar who shot Constable Smith, giving as their excuse that it would be holding out a reward for officials to do their duty. That is mere baby talk. It applies with equal force to the reward offered for Miss Kinrade's murderer. In the case of Smith's assailant there is indeed more chance that a reward would lead some crook to "sneak," and the case is one, which otherwise offers little chance for the capture of the miscreant. The reward should have been offered immediately after the offence. The Council's action in the matter is a practical intimation that because the person shot was a policeman in the discharge of his duty it does not care to co-operate in catching and punishing the criminal.

The British defence discussion is being prostituted in the most unpatriotic manner, to petty party purposes. In the British Parliament yesterday, a Tory member introduced a resolution that "in the opinion of this House, the declared policy of His Majesty's Government respecting immediate provision of battleships of the newest type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the nation." In the debate which followed it was made amply clear that the only object to be served by the nation was one of party abuse. Mr. Asquith described the agitation as "manufactured and artificial" and Sir Edward Grey declared that "there was as little reason to apprehend that Germany would attempt to isolate us, as that we should attempt to isolate Germany." The bumble resolution was rejected on a vote of 333 to 133.

## OUR EXCHANGES

PURSUED BY STUDHOLME.

Mr. Studholme relentlessly pursues what he calls the policy of taxing the unemployed to bring immigrants here to compete with them.

A BIG JOB.  
(Buffalo Express.)

The Canadian Government now thinks of aiding experiments with aeroplanes. Between railroads, battleships and aviation Canada is finding the twentieth century expensive.

WAR TALK.  
(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

It must be admitted that some of those who are talking about war being inevitable are doing their share to make war inevitable.

HINT TO LOVERS.  
(Toronto News.)

Now that the joyous springtime has arrived it might be well for the ardent lover to make a slight change in his habits. Instead of sending her a bunch of violets he might make himself strong by a few bunches of spinach.

WHEN WAS THAT?  
(Brantford Courier.)

Hamilton, which used to boast that it was too proud to approach Mr. Carnegie on behalf of a library, has now ducked with him to the extent of a promise of \$75,000, providing a \$100,000 building is erected.

## "THE COMING TERROR."

Tremble, ye Dreadnoughts of power, Guard your steel, Prestige of future bomb hours, Heavenward wheels; Up where the skyward sing, Pierce as eagles on wing, Might's terror wheels.

Armies, but strengthen the hills, Navies the shores, Many the airships at will, Let our rule be, Safe as the hawk at play, Fearless 'till strike its prey, Where'er it soars.

Who shall be king of the air, May be of all; Britain, of airships beware, They may enthrall; Be not handicapped far, Co-opt with the powers that are— They may enthrall.

—W. M. J.

## CORNISHMEN AT BANQUET.

Successful Event Held by the Local Association.

Delicacies of the Native Land on the Festive Board

And Good Speeches by Members and Outside Friends.

The attendance at the second annual banquet of the Cornishmen's Association in Orange Hall last night was so large that the society's greatest expectations were fully realized. The hall was brightly decorated, the Cornish emblem being most prominently displayed, and the walls and ceilings were covered with British flags and bunting, showing the loyal spirit of the Cornishmen. Caterer Knappan attended to the arrangements on the supper table, which was loaded with the most tempting delicacies, all in Cornish style, which did not fail to tempt the most delicate appetite.

A number of members of outside associations were present, and helped with the speech-making and programme. After the good things had been partaken of, the president, Mr. J. B. Gumm, made a short speech of welcome. He said that he would extend a welcome, but would outline what the Cornishmen's Association stands for. They were glad to have the Mayor with them, as he was such a strong temperance advocate, and temperance was one of the rules of the society. He then handed the programme to the toast master, Mr. H. Treblelock.

The toast "The King" was responded to by singing the national anthem. The Mayor, in responding to the toast, "Hamilton," said that he had very much pleasure in attending such a representative gathering. Not knowing much about Cornwall and its people, he had gone to the trouble of reading about them, and found only references to show that they were an industrious, intelligent, independent people, mostly miners, and for intricate problems in mining work the Cornish miner is generally best. He was glad to welcome any Cornishman to Hamilton, and the city cannot but be benefited by the kind of immigrant, but it can be filled up too fast with the poorer element of other countries. What Hamilton wants is more of these industrious men, who, while not rich, are able to support themselves without being a burden on the city. With such an independent body of people the city is bound to advance. The Cornishman has a reputation that can't be beaten in any part of the world.

Mr. J. W. Chesworth, Toronto, responded to the toast "Cornwall," and said he was glad to see such a representative gathering. He told of the ambition of the Cornishman and of conditions in Cornwall, which is one of the greatest mining centres in the world. There are schools for the teaching of mining, and the miners educated in these schools go to all parts of the world and are largely responsible for the development of this industry in Canada. Mr. Chesworth hoped in the near future to see some of the officers or members of the Hamilton association visit the Toronto society.

The next toast on the programme was "Our Guests," responded to by W. C. Hawkey, of Toronto. He spoke mostly of the growth of the association in Toronto. It was largely due to the efforts of one young man that the Toronto organization was formed. During the four years the society has been in existence the membership has increased to over 200, of which 90 per cent. were born in Cornwall. The society has made it a point to help their fellow country men who may be in distress, and have distributed altogether \$290. Another attraction the Cornishmen have is the Cornish choir, who go out singing at Christmas.

In responding to the toast "The Ladies," Rev. R. Whiting said he expected to have an opportunity of saying a word, but did not think it would come under that heading. He was glad to have the opportunity of responding to such a toast, as during his life as a preacher he had found that the ladies were very diligent workers and a very important asset of the church. Although there had not been long in Cornwall, his father had, and he had kept in touch with anything undertaken by the Cornishmen.

Other numbers which help make a most enjoyable programme were: Solo, Miss Lilian Jackson; recitation, Miss Lila Rusey; vocal solo, Madame Annie Bell; comic songs, Ross McP. Heard; Highland fling, Alma Rusey; piano solo, Miss Gladys Gallagher; vocal solo, Florence Rusey; recitation, Ross McP. Heard; vocal solo, Miss May Clark; violin selection, Miss Ethel Gallagher; vocal

solo, Mrs. W. C. Dawe; vocal solo, Mr. Jack Pett; vocal solo, Miss L. Shirett, and piano solo, Miss R. Cox. Dancing was then indulged in.

## MR. PHILPOT'S SERMON.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—As a reader of the series, was pleased to read report of Rev. Mr. Philpott's address in the Tabernacle Sunday morning. Although not having the privilege but once some time ago of hearing Mr. Philpott in his own church, have always admired the true spirit of the man; have in some measure observed his charitable work outside of church and pulpit, and believe he possesses the spirit of the Great Teacher who went about doing good. Was pleased to note in his address his defence of the Bible, expressed with good, common sense, and wish that every person intrusted in the promotion of good, and remembering the faith of childhood taught at their mothers' knee, would get a copy of Monday evening's Times and note carefully Mr. Philpott's address. Only a short time ago, at lunch in this city, a gentleman sat next me who is at the head of one of the large institutions in Canada, and our conversation drifted for a short time to the recent religious controversy in Toronto, and in summing it up, said: "Those things have a tendency to weaken the faith of the young and make unstable sacred things. The faith of my childhood days I wish to retain." Here was the expression of a business man who, in his work, is brought in contact with all classes of people of religious and social standing.

Citizen.

Hamilton, March 30, 1909.

## HIGHER CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—I have just read with interest and surprise the purported remarks of a gentleman on the subject of criticism, which remarks appear in to-night's issue of your paper.

I shall be obliged if you will publish this in to-morrow's issue so that it may be rectified.

I feel satisfied that some discourse has been substituted for that actually delivered, in which case a serious wrong has been done the gentleman named, who, indeed, can scarcely have uttered the words attributed to him.

For no informed person would deny that reason has its rights, or that the Bible should be subjected to the scrutiny of reason, truth has nothing to fear from the closest examination; the scripture bids us "prove all things," and "all things" includes scripture itself. So that criticism has scriptural warrant.

And who cannot see the logical fallacy in this sort of representation? Some critics are unorthodox, therefore, all critics are unorthodox, yea, are atheists! "The critics," he is made to say, "are not in agreement with themselves, they plant a seed to-day and dig it up to-morrow." The inference intended to be drawn is not clearly stated, but a rebuke or condemnation seems to be implied. But are theologians at agreement among themselves; is not their theological science changing and progressive? Or is disagreement, advance, bad in critics, but tolerable and harmless in theologians? This was partially with a vengeance.

Now, with regard to the first chapter of Genesis, let us confine our examination to a single point. In verse 12, fruit-trees and fruit are mentioned as being in existence on the third day, while the sun was not made until the fourth day. We are obliged to take this as scientifically or historically correct? And who shall limit us to one method of interpretation? What school has infallible warrant here to dictate how we must interpret under pain of heresy, or worse? When in the much-abused middle ages, it was not so. And certainly not in the beginning—since Origen allegorized the Creation narrative. At this distance it might be permitted to us to do likewise and regard it as neither science nor history, but as a sublime poem, which indeed it appears to be to a few sober minds.

Again, with regard to Darwin, whose greatest book was published not "a few years ago," but fifty years ago, and whose epoch-making work was "The Origin of Species," in which he sought to show that species are not immutable, but mutable I have nothing to assert but two plain simple questions to ask. (1) Where does Darwin teach spontaneous generation? (which is charged to him in the reported remarks). And (2) In our Canadian or American universities, is there a professor of biology, or of anatomy, or embryology, who denies the truth of Darwin's theory that vertebrates (e.g.) have been slowly evolved from invertebrates, that man has had an animal ancestry? Again, I ask, who is that professor, and at what university does he teach? He will be a rare avist.

In a word, sir, evolution is to-day accepted as a working hypothesis, because it explains and falls in with divers facts of existence, and facts are stubborn things. Fact and truth are about identical, and have equal claim on our reverence.

## These Prices Are Good Wednesday and Thursday Unless the Quantities on Sale Are Previously Sold Out

## 25c Cotton Hose 12½c

Those who remember the crush of last week during our Corset Sale will know by experience that it is wise to be early when this store puts on a half-price sale. These Cotton Stockings are not damaged, the cotton is excellent and the dye perfect.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE—One and one, elastic rib, fine quality, also plain Cotton Hose, perfect last dyes, one of the best bargains of the season; regular 20c and 25c ..... 12½c

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE—Small sizes, plain and ribbed, also some Children's Black Cashmere Hose, perfect goods, no flaws; regular 15c, 20c and 25c ..... 10c

A Bargain From the Men's Store  
BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Shirts or Drawers with saten bindings, close fitting ankles and cuffs, in natural cream shades; early but you should lay in a season's supply; 50c value ..... 25c

Two Good Ones in Shoes

MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHERS—Splendid strong shoe, suitable for hard service, standard screw soles, just the thing for working men who desire a neat appearing shoe while at the same time is good enough to stand rough usage; all sizes, \$2.00 and \$2.25 value ..... \$1.69

MISSIE'S DONGOLA BLUCHERS—Fine jet black glossy kid, in full fitting widths, neat and stylish, extension soles, patent tips; all sizes; from 11 to 2; regular \$1.50 ..... \$1.19

## A Basement Collection of Granitware for Less

GRANITWARE—In this collection there will be found any number of kitchen utensils at nearly half price. For instance, 15c Sauce Pans, 9c; 25c Kettles, 14c; 15c Stew Pans, 10c; 20c Wash Basins, 11c; 18c Frying Pans, 12c.

## Guaranteed Nickel Silverware, Half Price

We have put these goods to every known test and can guarantee them to be the same metal all the way through. They are beautifully finished and possess wearing qualities equal to solid silver. There is absolutely no plating to wear off. Supply your needs now.

Teaspoons, regular 85c dozen, each ..... 4c  
Dessert Spoons, regular \$1.50 dozen, each ..... 9c  
Dessert Forks, regular \$1.50 dozen, each ..... 9c  
Butter Knives, regular 30c, each ..... 14c  
Sugar Shells, regular 20c, each ..... 9c

The CO-OPERATIVE Concern Ltd.  
51-53 KING STREET WEST

## The Calendar Says, "Time to Choose Your Spring Garments Now"

April is on us and Easter is almost here. We suggest you taking to-morrow as choosing day, as each day from now on till the holiday is sure to be busier than its predecessor. The cloak department will be prepared to furnish you with anything you ask for in the way of fashionable outer attire.

Stylish Easter Suits Many new arrivals since opening time, direct from Berlin. Handsome suits in black taffeta, Bengaline, Beau de Soie, and Silk Applique. Loose and semi-high styles, in the 1 and long lengths, with various trimmings, all sizes, prices range, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$18.50, \$20 to ..... \$35

Tailored Dress Skirts We pride ourselves in our stock of children's costumes. Every new style in every new color for spring wear. Made from broadcloths and serges, in military and refer style in scarlet, cardinal, navy, cadet and fawn, sizes, 2 to 16 years. Prices \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 to ..... \$7.50

In the Men's Section New Kid Gloves at \$1.00  
At the beginning of the season we opened a Men's Furnishing Department and have stocked it with the best and latest styles in everything in men's wear. Of course, prices are much lower than regular men's stores, and qualities much better. Visit this section at the front of the store.

## The New Silks Here in Variety

The new soft satin shimmering Silks are called for by fashion for the new style gowns. Our stock will correctly portray this fashion "eraze" by the large stock we show. A few are:

SATIN PRINCESSE—A new style silk for dressy gowns, plain and self stripes in grey, Bosphore, blue, olive, rose, tawny, navy, brown, reds and black; special, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

NOTE—Also see our large displays of Satin Foulards, Persian Shantung, Foulard Shantung, Tussor and Pongee Silk. A great variety in all colors. Prices range at ..... 50c to \$1.25

## FINCH BROS., 29 and 31 King St. W.

We are wiser when we shape theory according to fact, than when we find fact and theory at variance, virtually declare, "so much the worse for the facts."

What a great many men are trying to do is to hold to certified established scientific fact and not let go of religious belief. They desire earnestly to do justice to both faith and knowledge, which is not very wicked in them, one might hope.

The writer hopes to have some information in consequence of this letter; unless, indeed, as he surmised, the gentleman who is credited with the address has been done grievous wrong; in which case there is nothing to be said.

Yours truly,  
John A. Brown.

Hamilton, March 29, 1909.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir—Recently there appeared in your paper a Vancouver despatch regarding the suicide of Mr. J. J. Harrison, while in a state of depression, which he claimed was the result of Christian Science treatment by Mr. C. A. Vary.

Harrison told the police that Mr. Vary had tried to get him to sign over all his property to the church, and stated further: "Vary brought me up to a state of mental treatment where it would seem that I had to renounce all my connection with any society or party, either political or religious, also cancel all insurance policies, wills and other unnecessary encumbrances," etc.

In a letter just received from Mr.

Recently a medical bill was introduced in the British Columbia Legislature, and through the activity of the Christian Scientists was amended, and the clause tending to restrict their practice cut out. Possibly this furnishes the motive for the present attempt to discredit Christian Science in Vancouver. Yours respectfully,  
C. R. Munro.  
Toronto, March 27, 1909.

The woman found drugged in a shed in the outskirts of St. Thomas has been identified as Mrs. Anna Cole, wife of a farmer near London.

In New Hamburg the by-law to purchase \$20,000 worth of preferred stock in the People's Railway Company was carried by a majority of 99 votes. There were 36 votes against and 133 votes for the by-law.

Considering how small some men are, it is wonderful how they can contain such big opinions of themselves.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1909 SHEA'S May Manton Patterns All 10c

New Table Linens A Table Linen Sale c. Wednesday at most reasonable prices, some of them cut to less than wholesale; also a quantity of Mill Ends that go to you at about ½ price or less. Below we give you some specials.

72-inch full bleached double Damask, worth \$1.75, on sale at ..... 1.39  
72-inch full bleached double Damask, elegant designs, \$1.40, for ..... 12½c  
72-inch full bleached Damask, pure flax, beautifully fine, \$1.25, for ..... 99c  
72-inch cream Union Damask, splendid patterns, 50c value for ..... 37½c  
Mill Ends of Table Damask, 60 to 68 inches wide, useful lengths; worth 50c to 65c, per yard ..... 25c

New Oxford Shirts Every yard our own direct importing; all the very best patterns, both 12½c, 15c to 25c.

## Wholesale Bankrupt Stock Sale

Still a good choice left of the Burton-Spence & Co., Wrappertees, Dress Skirts, Blouses, Underskirts, etc.

Fine White Vestings, elegant patterns and quality, worth 17c, for ..... 12½c  
Fine Vesting, worth 23c, for ..... 15c  
Fine Vesting, worth 15c, for ..... 10c  
Lawn Waists, worth \$2.25, for ..... \$1.50

## New Wash Goods

White and Colored Indian H. Cotton, full yard wide, greens, browns, char-ene, Sexe blue and white, very special value at ..... 19c  
New Mercerized Linens in plain and stripes, all the good shades, very special value at ..... 25c  
Prints, 32-inch, 10c and 12½c, for ..... 7½c

## New White Goods

Fine White Muslins, in stripes, checks and plaids, special values, ..... 19c and 25c  
Fine Irish Dimities, in elegant plaid and stripe designs, special at ..... 19c and 25c  
Black Dress Muslins, in fancy patterns, stripes and crossbars ..... 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c  
Cotton Delaines, very special values, in dark blues and blacks ..... 20c