

THE HAMILTON TIMES

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1908.

CONSIDER THE PEOPLE.

Every citizen will approve of the exercise of the greatest care by the aldermen to secure for the city the best results in the agreement for the extension and improvement of the street railway. But the people will not approve of making such extreme demands as will make agreement impossible. It should be fully understood that the extensions and improvements proposed are more for the benefit of the city than for the company. In a few years the present street railway, without further large investment, will doubtless become a revenue producer. If the conditions insisted upon by the aldermen are too onerous, it is hardly to be expected that the company will involve itself in another half million of investment, and a large operating expense which cannot be expected to return it greatly increased earnings for some years to come. To insist upon the company putting on fifty cars of a size and elegance to cost \$12,000 apiece—\$600,000, or \$100,000 more than the entire amount of the company's proposed bond issue—hardly appears to be in the interest of arriving at a reasonable settlement. Cars of large capacity are required on the routes of heavy traffic, but it is neither in the interest of public accommodation nor operating economy to haul huge cars, almost empty, on routes on which the traffic is light. Insistence upon conditions which are obviously unnecessary to a good service, and which seem to serve no other purpose than to prevent an agreement, does not seem to be wise, from the ratepayers' point of view. It is their interests the aldermen should study.

HOW TO PROVE A CASE.

The cleverest thing of the season is a little paragraph, over a column in length, in the senior Tory organ, by which, in a long tabulation of prices of articles in common use in the years 1860 and 1906, it is shown—to the satisfaction of the writer—that the cheapness of the latter date proves that protection is the great cheater, and that, without it, "there would be hardly a wheel whirling." Such a statement is somewhat startling. But let us restrain our astonishment and examine the evidence offered of "what protection has done." We gather from this delicious production that Hamilton's "300 factories and the army of 12,000 employed at good wages" were—well, somewhere else, "50 years ago." Because, we are told, it had "less than 70 workshops and factories" at that time, mechanics earning \$10 or \$12 a week, and workmen \$8. Passing over the not unimportant fact that a large number of these factories, and a strikingly large proportion of their employees, were won to Hamilton since the organ claims that tariff revision in the direction of lower duties "greatly injured" (1) Canadian industries, and that the winning was very much a matter of Canadian enterprise, power development (unprotected by tariff), and wise readjustment in the direction of lower duties, one feels inclined to question the evidence upon which the organ builds its theory. The humor of the writer is unconscious and almost execrable. As an example of the irresistible logic which he mixes with it, we have the statement that in 1860 fruit cans sold at \$3 a dozen, while to-day they are turned out at 18c a dozen. In 1860 sugar was much higher than it is to-day. Cotton knit goods (kind not stated, but no matter) cost 98c, and to-day, 40c. Crowbars costing 12c a pound are now only half that amount. Carpet cost as much as \$1.31 a yard in 1860, and can now be bought for 50c. Sheet-iron cost 13c, and can now be bought for 6c (1) Sugar bowls cost as much as 61c, and can now be bought for 32c. The poor fellow needing a hand saw was charged \$2.44; he of to-day but \$1.39. A mowing machine cost \$121.15; today it can be bought for \$45. Even the overalls worn by the driver are said to have cost \$1.20, and are now sold at 71c. Reaper and binder, we are told, cost \$247.85 then, and \$116 now, and so on, and so on. Forty-eight years ago—things were dearer than to-day; to-day we have protection; ergo, protection must have caused the cheapening.

Shade of Bishop Whately! What a pity you were not privileged to have this Tory writer coach you before you sat down to write your primer of logic! How much simpler your "lessons" might have been made had you but laid down the rule that when it is asserted that an economical, or commercial, or industrial condition exists at the same time or following a political, or meteorological, or religious, or—any other kind of a condition, therefore, it is invariably to be assumed that the former is due to the latter. To illustrate: If, 500 years ago, watches were mighty scarce and dear, and to-day are plenty and cheap—if people burned rushlights and candles, and to-day luxuriate in gas and electric light, the advance must, beyond doubt, be due to tariff taxation. Because, don't you see, they did not appreciate the advantages of taxing themselves highly in those days—they did not enjoy protection; we had more sense; we laid on a whopping big tariff tax on ourselves, and see how cheap and good are our watches and our light! Now if those dullards had only known enough to raise the tariff a few notches, what electric comforts they might have enjoyed! How much cheaper their watches, and crowbars, and overalls, and sugar bowls, and hand-saws, and fruit cans might have been! But, alas! the writer of the brilliant article omitted a trifling point which may with some matter-of-fact, unimagin-

ative people, somewhat mar it. He entirely neglected to explain the why of the even greater cheapening of goods—good things—which have taken place in countries which have no protection. Of course he could easily show that the cheapening of goods—like "Dr. Quack's" paregorical, curiorical, nerve cordial, which, shaken one way, removed annoying hairs from maiden faces, and, shaken another way, grew moustaches on boyish lips—was an excellent thing in protectionist countries, but a dire and terrible calamity in a free country; we don't doubt it. But an oversight like that is so apt to tempt churlish critics to fault-finding, you know.

FOR BETTER TAX LAWS.

The meeting of the International Tax Association, to be held in Toronto, Oct. 6 to 8, might be made exceedingly useful if it lent impetus to a study of taxation upon scientific principles. The taxing power too frequently falls into the hands of the unscientific, and the administration thereof is frequently entrusted to men whose views thereupon are limited by the notion that the best tax laws are those which bring in the largest amount of money with the least squealing on the part of the taxed. A careful study of the late Hon. David A. Wells' work on the subject would do much for the enlightenment of our legislators and the officials who have to deal with the subject. Our Ontario assessment and tax systems are fearfully and wonderfully made, and every amendment by which anomalies are sought to be rectified but seems to render the confusion greater. The crying need in taxation is to get rid of the idea that the first object to be served is to "get taxes" without regard to their incidence, and to acknowledge the principle that the first object to be served is to justify apportionment among its individuals the burden of the state, province, or municipality, as the case may be. It should be realized that no system of taxation which is not founded upon the broad principle of taking from the individual for the uses of the community according to the benefits which the community confers upon him has any right to be styled a just or equitable one. The extent of the average municipal official's idea of taxation is to take from those who have, and without any regard to how they may have attained the wealth taxed, or to what uses they put it. It was this spirit, championed largely by Hamilton and Kingston officials, which, a few years ago, led to the production of the freak assessment law now in force in Ontario, after a Commission had studied the question at length and presented a series of recommendations which embodied many excellent points. If the framing of the tax laws were made the duty of intelligent statesmen dissociated entirely from those who deal with their administration, there would be hope of obtaining measures founded upon scientific principles of justice rather than upon temporary expediency. If this tax association serves to impress that idea upon our lawmakers and the public, its organization will be justified.

BRITISH OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The old-age pension scheme of the Asquith Government cannot be one that has in it the element of permanency. It satisfies nobody. The Socialistic element accepts it simply as the entering wedge of a programme which looks to the State for the support of the individual, no matter how idle, shiftless or underserving generally he has been, while cautious Liberalism wonders whether it is being led, and stolid Conservatism looks for a reaction that will deny to those who have not been sowers the right to reap.

There has long been a feeling in Great Britain that an old-age pension scheme to which the beneficiaries-to-be would be contributors was one that offered great difficulties. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman regarded the difficulties of such a scheme as practically insuperable, involving "inquisitorial machinery altogether inconsistent with the best traditions of the country and the thoughts of the people." The proposal presented restricts the pension grant strictly to British subjects who have never been in jail, who are not in receipt of \$130 a year, and who are not provided for under the poor law or other form of relief. An estimate of the cost of the scheme thus restricted is that a pension of five shillings a week to all the old people in the United Kingdom not already in receipt of some tangible income would cost, for those over sixty-five, some \$53,000,000; for those over seventy, \$30,500,000, and for those over seventy-five \$15,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Asquith has adopted the age limit of 70 in his scheme, and he estimates that the number of those who will qualify for pensions under it will be nearly 5,000,000, costing somewhat in excess of \$30,000,000, a sum large enough, it may be supposed, to be noticeable in the budget. Such a scheme falls far short of meeting the views of the Socialist Labor party, who claim the right to live at the expense of the State, demanding pensions for all over 50 years of age, with-out regard to deserts, and State support of widows, orphans, the sick and disabled. Under that scheme, placing the age limit even as high as 65 years, a 5-shilling-a-week pension would cost the United Kingdom \$137,500,000 a year, the equivalent of a tax of \$2.66 for every man, woman and child. And the sum would increase. Even that is not the worst of such a pauperizing scheme. There would, it is to be feared, be an inevitable reflex damaging to industry and destructive to self-respect. It is but a part of the war on the individual, which is waged to extinguish him as a

factor in progress; to put an end to his ambitions and responsibilities; to deprive the world of the achievements of his initiative, and to make him but a soulless, sponge-like organism whose life-purpose is to suck sustenance from the State. How the State is to be sustained is a question too remote for the consideration of those concerned in the advocacy of schemes of this kind.

Germany has, it seems to us, been more fortunate thus far in avoiding the quagmires into which Great Britain is in danger of floundering if she goes on with this pension invitation to pauperization. Germany adopted a "deferred annuities" system in 1891. Under it the recipients are contributors to the fund along with the employers, the State adding its share. The right to a pension begins at seventy, when the old man or woman receives an annuity based upon the amount insured, plus an imperial grant of \$12.50 a year. There are four classes of insured ranging according to wages, and with an insurance payment amounting to from four to eight cents a week. The employers are responsible to the State for payment, but are permitted to subtract half, being the workmen's share, from wages. The payments are made through the post office and are recorded by means of special stamps on special cards. Repayments are made to the widows and children of men who have died. Pensions must be claimed; and by the law of 1897 there is now an imperial fund tending to equalize the burden between manufacturing and agricultural districts, the latter of which have been found by experience to have by far the larger number of old age pensions.

That the German system requiring those who are to benefit by the pension to contribute does not prevent working-men from availing themselves of it is proven by the fact that 13,000,000 of the 50,000,000 Germans are thus insured against accident, sickness or old age. Of every 1,000 working people 920 are enrolled. But the German system is not the British, nor has it any friends among the British Socialists.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The loss caused by the Quebec Bridge collapse, to whoever has to bear it, will, it is said, not be over \$1,900,000. That is a large sum, but it is much less than the \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 that some have placed it at.

Well, the Shah has silenced one disturbance—by perching on the safety-valve. How long his roost will be a safe one depends a good deal on the quantity and quality of the fuel under the popular boilers.

The Opposition seems to be quite at a loss to find excuse for carping at the Government's scheme to finance the Hudson Bay Railway, even Mr. R. L. Borden giving it somewhat ungracious approval. But give it time; the Opposition will surely discover that it is a huge scheme of graft and a plot to plunge Canada into ruin.

The Hamilton Times has made the wonderful discovery that the inquiry into the marine department was "demanded" by Hon. Mr. Brodeur. This is rich. Mr. Brodeur's "demand" came after an occupancy of the office for several years and only after the rottenness and inefficiency of the department had been shown up by the Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate the department.—Kingston Standard, Tory.

You see, Hon. Mr. Brodeur's action in arranging for that Royal Commission was amply justified by its discoveries, and we doubt not Judge Cassels' finds will equally warrant the Minister's course.

Now that the Toronto News has no more dirty party work to do by way of excusing Whitney's betrayal of the people to the spoilsmen it is again preaching civil service reform. One of its quotations from Carl Schurz would very fittingly apply to the leader for whom the News so recently sacrificed all its notions of high political principle:

The general, or even an extensive, use of the public offices and employments as party spoils cannot fail to make our party contests, which should be only struggles for the prevalence of different principles and policies, in great measure scrambles for public plunder; it is almost certain in the long run to make the most selfish and unscrupulous element in the party organization, which is usually the most alert and active, the most influential one, and then that leader of the party who succeeds in becoming the general distributor of the spoil will, as paymaster, easily develop into the boss, with a well-organized machine of spoils-fed henchmen behind him.

The Hodgins' charges against the Transcontinental commission have apparently fallen through, his counsel having withdrawn from the case and Major Hodgins stating that after all the question of classification is one to be settled by arbitration.—Ottawa Citizen, Tory.

It is a sad business, this climbing down and admitting that there was nothing in such a tidbit of scandal such as the slanderous and its organs hoped Major Hodgins might furnish them, and which they gave out with so much fierce joy. They will come to it after a while, however, although some of them are yet trying to make it appear that the investigation has been suppressed. The Vancouver Province even tries to brace up Hodgins to begin de novo and thus defeat the alleged effort at suppression! It says:

The investigation was brought to a sudden termination just when it became evident that the true [!] facts were on the point of being brought to light. What Major Hodgins ought to do, what we think he will have to do for his own sake, should the inquiry be concluded, as it is feared it will, without the facts being brought out, is to repeat them in full in the press, under his own signature. Some such action as that by which he due to his own reputation for veracity.

Our Exchanges

For the Herald.
(London Free Press.)
That newspaper which is truly independent needs not to herald the fact from the house-tops.

Wants a Gift.
(Toronto News.)
The Cataract Power Co. will agree to sell power to Hamilton, the city to which the price. Will some one please sell a pair of shoes to us on that principle?

Thou Shalt Not Steal.
(Goldwin Smith.)
A judge who regards a Provincial Legislature as "sovereign" surely is pretty far astray. This is a vital matter. Where is the Ontario Bar?

Cool Wave Wanted.
(Toronto Star.)
We would really like to mention with the very best intention that this hot wave we are getting doesn't gladden us a bit. If the Weather Man is willing, we would have some air more chilling. If he's got a cool wave handy, it with us will make a hit.

Chamberlain Again.
(Goldwin Smith.)
It seems to be taken as certain that the Pudey election, in which the British Government has once more suffered defeat, turned upon the question between free trade and protection, though it can hardly be doubted that pensions and female suffrage would have their influence. Sixty-two years have passed since the people of England hailed the repeal of the corn laws, and few are now left who remember the condition of the artisan classes in England under the corn law era. Of these few it would be surprising to learn that any had voted for the revival of protection. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has welcomed this agitation; if he did not get it up, as a cloak for the results of his Boer war, which he had just been surveying on the spot. Supposing, what we can hardly think possible, that protectionism should prevail in England, it would have to assume the form of an imperial Zollverein, and in that form we know it would fail.

HANNA PRESIDENT.

Canadian Northern Dominates Navigation Company.

The predominance of the Mackenzie & Mann interests in the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Navigation Company became evident yesterday, when it was announced that D. P. Hanna, Vice-President of the Canadian Northern Railway, had become president of the marine enterprise. J. G. Morton becomes vice-president, and A. J. Mitchell secretary-treasurer. The other directors are Frederic Nicholls, the former president; Z. A. Lash, E. R. Wood, H. G. Nicholls and Amelius-Jarvis.

The effect is to bring the steamers Lakeside and Garden City and the trolley line from Port Dalhousie under one management.

The development is simply the outgrowth of a move made in January, 1905, when Canadians purchased the United States' holdings in the company, which was formerly an international affair.

MINISTER MARRIED.

Rev. Arthur Foreman Takes a Bride in Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Louise Salome Sherlock, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Sherlock, and the Rev. Arthur Owen Wellington Foreman was solemnized in the Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. M. Mathers, of Thorold, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. Mrs. Grove presided at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a traveling suit of dark blue cloth, with Tuscany hat, and held a bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Cavers was bridesmaid, wearing natural Rajah silk, piped with blue, and a Leghorn hat, trimmed with lilacs, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. There was no reception, and Mr. and Mrs. Foreman left later to spend their honeymoon at the Kawartha Lakes.

The groom is a Hamilton man, whose parents reside on Murray street. He has just completed his university course at Victoria, and has accepted the pastorate of St. Paul's Lake, in the Warton district. For one year he had charge of the Methodist Church at Crown Point.

WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Ninth Biennial Convention of the General Federation.

Boston, June 25.—With to-day's sessions of the ninth biennial convention of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in Symphony Hall, the extent of which, the aims and ideas of the federation in its efforts to aid in uplifting and contributing to the welfare of humanity, was shown in addresses by club women and others who have made the various problems of women of special study. After two or three days of such addresses the delegates believe it will be possible to outline the general policy to be pursued by the federation and its workers during the two years which must elapse before the next convention with all the next opportunity to judge of the success of the federation's efforts.

Women Correspondents at Chicago. Three women writers from Europe joined the immense newspaper throng gathered in Chicago to report the Republican National Convention. They were Miss Louise Ginsky, of Dublin, Ireland; Miss Latham, of London, and Miss Stude, of Liverpool, England. They declared that "American politics most certainly is an interesting study; nothing like it whatever, don't you know, in Europe, and at times very exciting and so droll."

You can't say of a drink and a clove that they are not to be considered in the same breath.

LITTLE IRELAND

Mr. John Dineen is improving the front of his place by building a wire fence.

Mr. Wallace Finlay has moved to Haywood to his farm and is improving the house by closing the doors and windows in the west and putting new ones in the east and south. Wallace will be greatly missed around Little Ireland as he had a great host of friends.

Wat. Fisher, of Glenwood, spent Sunday at Thos. Stenhouse's.

Will McGroddin, of Dundas, is visiting at Frank Bailey's.

William Hatchin, of Dundas, is visiting at John George's.

George Porter has been laid up with the mumps.

James Fisher has been engaged as overseer of the Dingle Farm.

William Pegy has his new driveway about completed.

ALBERTON

Miss Emily Wall, Tranquility, and Miss Nellie Hawley, Brantford, spent the week end with friends here.

Mrs. A. Baker has returned from a visit to Hamilton.

Bert and Mrs. Mott, of Stoney Creek, are still guests of V. Nott and family.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson spent part of last week in Hamilton.

The next meeting of Trinity Ladies' Aid Society is to be held on the afternoon of June 30th inst., at the home of Mrs. F. Fulkerson.

The Alberton Ladies' Aid Society met on Thursday, the 25th inst., at Mrs. A. Sagar's.

H. and Mrs. Barton visited A. Parker's, Trinity, recently.

J. and Mrs. Vanderlip were guests last Sunday of T. Thompson's, Orkney.

Mrs. Zeno Deagle and children, Middleport, were Sunday visitors at T. Lane's.

Mrs. Alfred Newman, Elmville, has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. Morwick.

Mrs. London visited Mrs. Arthur Barton, Onondago, recently.

WOODBURN

Miss Ella Patton, of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. B. Thomson, of this place.

The Merritt basketball football team beat the Caistorville team on Saturday evening by a score of 1 to 0. This makes a game each and the third will be played at Caistorville on Saturday, July 4.

John Flock spent Sunday with his parents at Burlington.

Three pupils from this place are attending the entrance examinations at Blinbrook, this week.

Wm. Ptolemy is on the sick list. A Jarvis had a wood bee on Tuesday.

A HORSE'S WEIGHT.

Many Find it a Difficult Matter to Determine.

Many people, even among those who frequently make use of horses, have little idea as to what an ordinary horse weighs, and would have much difficulty to guess whether a given animal, standing before their eyes, weighs five hundred or fifteen hundred pounds. Yet they would have no such difficulty with a man, and probably be able to guess, especially if they were good Yankees, within ten or twenty pounds of his weight.

The Governments of Europe have long been purchasing and weighing horses for the military service, and transferring them from carriage or draught employment to the various branches of the cavalry and artillery. The animals are ordinarily assigned according to weight.

The French military authorities find that an ordinary light carriage or riding horse, such as in the United States would be called "a good little buggy horse," weighs from 300 to 400 kilograms—say from 800 to 900 pounds.

Such horses as these are assigned to the light cavalry corps.

The next grade above, which, in civil life, passes as a "coupe horse," or carriage horse of medium weight, ranges in weight up to 480 kilograms, about 1,050 pounds. This horse goes to help mount the cavalry of the line.

Next comes the fashionable "coach horse" of persons of luxury, which weighs from 500 to 580 kilograms, or from 1,100 to nearly 1,300 pounds. These horses go to serve the purposes of drill for the cavalry belonging to the reserve military forces.

About these there are still two grades of heavy horses. The first are those used for ordinary draught purposes and are commonly found drawing the omni-

4 Pounds Select Raisins 25c

There are just 25 boxes of them, and they are the finest select Valencia Raisins, the kind we sell regularly at 3 lbs for 25c, and they go this week at 4 lbs. 25c, which is less than they are worth, less, in fact, than most grocers pay for same quality goods. Nonpareil Seeded Raisins, 1-lb. pkg., regularly 15c, going for 10c. Finest Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Sugar

The all-important question now is Sugar, and you cannot afford to take any risks on quality. Buy at our stores and you take no risks. 100-lb. bags best Granulated Sugar for \$5.05; 19 lbs. best Granulated Sugar \$1.00, and 9½ lbs. 50c. 20 lbs. Bright Yellow Sugar \$1.00; 10 lbs. for 50c; 5 lbs. 25c. 3½ lbs. Berry Sugar 25c.

Butter and Eggs

Both of them scarce this week, but we offer you 1,000 lbs. choicest Fresh Creamery Butter at 25c per lb., also some medium quality Dairy Butter at 20c per lb. Strictly Fresh Eggs, 600 dozen of them, going this week at 20c per dozen.

Pickles Special

Forty-ounce bottles Oval Brand Pickles, regular value at 30c per bottle, going this week at 10c per lb. Keystone Pickles, mixed or chow, 3 bottles for 25c. Sweet Pickles, in bottles, value at 20c, going 15c. Bulk Sweet Pickles, very fine, 20c per quart.

4 Cans Corn 25c

Just 50 cases of farmers' corn to go at this price this week. We guarantee every tin good; 7c tin, 4 tins 25c; tomatoes, 3 tins 25c; Quaker early June peas, 3 tins 25c; Quaker sugar peas, 2 tins 15c; Quaker refugee beans, 3 tins 25c; pumpkin, 4 tins 25c; Lombard plums, per tin 10c; sliced pine apple, 2 tins 25c; peaches, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, per tin 15c; blueberries, 3 tins 25c.

Finest Messina lemons, 1c each, per doz. 12c
Messina oranges, part blood, value 30c doz., going 12c
Ripe tomatoes, sound and firm, per lb. 10c
Cucumbers, fine green stock, each 5c
Bermuda onions, 7c lb., 4 lbs. 25c
Swiss Food, 60 packages, regular 10c, going each 5c
Diamond Maple Syrup, regular 25c quart tin, going each 15c
Parisian Blue, regular 4 squares 5c, going 7 for 25c

Magie Baking Powder, tin 10c
Alliance Baking Powder, lb. tin 10c
St. George Baking Powder, tin 10c
Ocean Wave Baking Powder, lb. 20c
Featherstrip Coconut, lb. 20c
California Prunes, largest, 2 lbs. 25c
California Prunes, smaller, 4 lbs. 25c
Dates, 7c lb., 4 lbs. 25c
Tillson's Rolled Oats, 7 lbs. 25c
Tillson's Premium Oats, package 25c
Quaker Oats, large package 25c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 3 packages 25c
Tillson's Cornmeal, 10 pounds 25c
Toothpicks, 10c package for 5c
Cottolene Bird Seed, package 10c
Bath Brick, each 5c
French Mustard, btl. 5 and 10c
Batter's Lime Juice Cordial, pints 20c; quart bottle 35c
Lyle's Raspberry Vinegar, bottle 15c
Sovereign Raspberry Vinegar, large bottle 25c
Codon's Macaroni, finest made, 13c, 2 packages 25c
Bamboo Handle Brooms, each 25c
Tanglefoot Sticky Paper, 2 double sheets 5c

Teas and Coffee

Carroll's Own Blend Tea at 25c and 40c per lb. leads all others for satisfaction-giving qualities. Pyramid Tea, regular 50c lb., for 40c; Lipton's Coffee, 40c lb.; Barrington Hall Coffee, per lb. 40c; Carroll's Own Java and Mocha, 40c lb.; Special Blends at 30c, 25c and 15c lb.; Golden Ro, 15c lb.

Flour

Gold Medal, per bag \$2.45; per ¼ bag \$1.23; per ½ bag 62c; Lily White, per bag \$2.35; ¼ bag \$1.18; ½ bag, 59c.

Hams

A shipment just to hand of specially nice, small, lean Hams, going at 14½c lb. whole; 15c lb. for half Ham.

CARROLL'S FIVE STORES

115 John Street South.
Cor. Emerald and Wilson,
Cor. James and Macaulay,
Cor. Queen and Hunter,
Cor. York and Caroline.

buses of Paris, where such vehicles are still in use. These weigh from 1,100 to nearly 1,500 pounds.

The heaviest horses are the Clydesdales and Percherons, which are open in size and strength, and which weigh from 600 to 800, and sometimes even up to 900 kilograms, that is, from 1,300 up to nearly 2,000 pounds.

None of these Percherons of the heaviest weight are used in the military service, but some of the lighter ones are employed for draught and artillery purposes.

Privileges of Monarchs.

Scarlet liveries in England, are the King's exclusive privilege. In Abyssinia royalties alone may wear an earring in the left ear. In Persia none but the Shah is

privileged to drive white horses with scarlet-dyed tail tips.

Only the German Emperor is permitted to smoke a certain very fine Havana cigar with a green and gold band. In Russia no one but the Czar may drive at full gallop on the public roads.

The King of Siam chooses, once a year, the best stones taken from the splendid Siamese sapphires mines. For these he pays nothing.

In Madagascar, where kite-flying is a national sport, it is unlawful for any one to fly a kite as high as those of the royal family ascend.

The best China tea is grown on the Seven Tea Mountains, a plantation on the Tonquin borders. Under penalty of death no Chinaman save one of royal birth may drink this tea.

Friday, June 26 1908

SHEA'S

Don't Overlook Our Corset Sale 75c Value For 59c

Our Summer Clearing Sale

This great sale now going on with a swing that means that people are getting bargains every time and coming back for more—Don't forget that besides everything in hot weather goods on sale, there is our clearing-out sale of Dress Goods. All kinds of Dress Goods and Silks at sacrifice prices.

Wash Suits at a Sacrifice

Beautifully made garments that are the perfection of cut and style, on sale at these prices:
\$5.00 Suits for \$1.95 \$6.50 Suits for \$2.95
\$7.00 Suits for \$3.95 \$10.00 Suits for \$4.95

Women's Dress Skirts \$6 for \$3.39

Made of Panamas and Worsted in brown, navy, green and black, all made in the very newest styles; worth \$5.00 to \$6.00, on sale for each \$3.39

Embroideries on Sale

Splendid Corset Cover Embroideries, full width and full 25c and 29c value, on sale for 15c
Embroideries worth 40c, for 25c; 35c, for 20c
Embroideries, 25c, for 15c; 15c, for 7½c

Notion Department Clearances

Vellings worth 25c, for 15c
Bibs worth 20c, for 10c
Collars worth 25c, for 15c
Hose Supporters worth 25c, for 10c
Handkerchiefs worth 10c, for 5c
Wash Belts worth 25c, for 15c
Wash Belts worth 35c, for 19c

Bargains in Blouses