

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1907.

REPAIR HERKIMER STREET.

The action of the City Council last night will probably end the Herkimer street fiasco and permit the portion of that highway between Queen and Locke to be put in proper condition. The Street Railway Company in relaying its tracks on this portion of the street made the devil strip five feet wide, without obtaining the specific consent of the city, and the civic officials testified that they were laid according to profiles prepared for a four-foot devil strip, the result being damaging to the street. On this evidence the Railway Board ordered that the devil strip be restored to four feet, the city to furnish the material, and the by-law directs, and the company to do the work. As we have said before, that judgment establishes a good principle—that no rights in the streets are alienated from the city, save as specifically set forth in the agreement.

But the five-foot devil strip is desirable from all points of view, and the aldermen appreciate that fact. It means safety and capacity to use wide continental cars. Some aldermen suggested that the company might retain the narrow strip and build top-sided cars—cars wider on one side than the other—turning at the end of each run; but the fantastic notion was not entertained. Almost unanimously it was conceded that the wider strip was best. The Board of Works, however, sought to make the company pay a big cash price for its consent to retain the five-foot strip, and some delay has thus been caused, the company alleging "blackmail," and refusing its conditions. Last night the Council took the matter up itself and dealt with it. Its proposal is that the company be allowed to retain the five-foot devil strip; that in lieu of the work it would have to do in macadamizing that part of the street, were the order of the Board to be obeyed and the strip narrowed, the company pay the estimated cost of its part of the work, \$650, and the city undertake to put the street in good shape, being thus free to pave with what material it chooses, and that wherever the special work ordered by the Railway Board is put down, the company be permitted to widen the devil strip, at no expense to the city.

In brief it is a case of "as you were," save that the wider devil strip is permitted on that part of Herkimer street, and where the special work is put in; and the city, instead of the company, will do the Herkimer street paving, the company paying toward it the sum it would have to pay for its share of the work as per by-law. If the company accepts that arrangement, as it probably will, there will be an end of one cause of belligerence and peace with honor may be declared. And the recognition in the settlement that the city streets should be paved by the city, the company paying its share, instead of dividing up the duty, is less important only than the establishing of the city's control of the streets.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Henry E. Simpson has an open letter in the October Century entitled, "The Des Moines Plan," in which he tells how that city, the capital of Iowa, sought relief from the careless and corrupt management of her municipal affairs. The first step was to secure a centralization of power and the definite fixing of responsibility. That was accomplished by placing the administration of the city's affairs in a governing body, consisting of a Mayor and four Councilmen. This board, which organized itself with the Mayor as chairman, is empowered to appoint all subordinate officials and employees of the city, conduct all departments, levy and collect taxes, make all contracts and direct all expenditures. As a further means of fixing responsibility the business of the city is divided into five large departments—the department of Public Affairs, Accounts, and Finance, Public Safety, Streets and Public Improvements and Parks, and Public Property, and to each of these departments is assigned a member of the Board who acts as superintendent and assumes responsibility for all matters coming within the jurisdiction of his department. This feature of board management in municipal affairs we are told, is not entirely untried. Galveston, Texas, has operated successfully under a charter of this kind. In less than five years the credit of that bankrupt city has been raised to par, its running expenses decreased one-third, and over a million of dollars saved to its taxpayers. A strict civil service has been made an important feature of its character, all employees of the city are selected by a competitive and impartial test of their fitness for the work to be accomplished. Publicity is made an important provision of the charter. Ordinances must be on file for public inspection a certain number of days before going into effect. Monthly statements must be furnished to the newspapers and public libraries, showing all receipts and expenditures of funds and the general transactions of the administration. These requirements are made for the purpose of placing within the reach of every taxpayer complete information regarding the management of the city's affairs. As in inducement to men of character and ability, an adequate salary has been provided and a position on the board made one of honor. The position has not only been made more attractive to competent men, but their election has also been made easier and more certain. The Mayor and four councilmen are elected by the at-large system. Partisan politics, Mr. Simpson says, has lost its influence in city affairs, because all city officials are selected at a non-partisan primary elected on a non-partisan ticket. In

order that this centralization of power may not be abused, under the initiative, the power of direct legislation is given to the electors, and any law desired by a majority may be secured, though opposed by the governing board. By the referendum any unwise expenditure or any other act of the Board which does not meet with popular favor may be blocked. As a further protection against incompetent or dishonest officials they have the recall. This provision was designed for the purpose of placing all city officers directly under the control of those who elected them, and is said to be the most important of the three safeguards. While public officers are elected for a definite term, yet by exercising the recall any one may be removed from office at any time a majority of the electors feel that he is incompetent or dishonest. The right conferred by these three provisions may be exercised by filing a petition, bearing the signatures of twenty-five per cent. of the voters of the city, with the city clerk, whereupon the matter must be referred to the voters for their approval or rejection.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

Mr. MacKay, the new leader of the Ontario Opposition is criticised adversely by some Tory organs for his stand in favor of the open door at meetings of the Governors of the University of Toronto. They say that the managing editor of the Globe is one of the Governors, and they assume that he is for the secrecy of the close corporation. Mr. Macdonald has not, so far as we are aware, expressed that view; but if he holds it, he is wrong. The Governors dispose of a very large sum of the people's money every year, and it is proper that the people should know all about how and why it is spent, and who favors and opposes any particular course. Mr. MacKay stands for publicity. They are undoubtedly serving the public interest by so doing, and will have public support in holding out for publicity. That is no reflection on the Governors; rather would Mr. MacKay reflect upon them if he sought to prevent the people from closely following them in their management of the great educational institution which costs the Province so much money and in which all are deeply interested.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Are the aldermen noticing the growth of the overdraft? The cold weather does not seem to have chilled it.

The section of the G. T. P. between Portage la Prairie and Minota, 130 miles, is to be opened next week. That looks hopeful for grain-moving.

The total foreign trade of China is about \$100,000,000 less than Canada's. Canada's trade with China and Japan last year was \$3,684,769. China's purchases from Great Britain and her colonies aggregated about \$180,000,000. As a trade field China and Japan are just opening to us.

The fight is on in Brockville, Mr. W. A. Lewis, Liberal, and Mr. A. E. Donovan, Conservative, being nominated yesterday. Mr. Donovan's plea was "I'm in the Government's favor," while Mr. Lewis scored the license, educational, prison labor, and spoils policies of the Whitney Government. The temperature is rising down there.

The Kingston News thinks Mr. Borden made a huge mistake in framing a platform and putting it forth as that of the Conservative party without first submitting it to a convention and having it approved, and it advocates calling a convention and submitting it even yet. Are the Tories of the rank and file going to dare to have a say in matters which the machine settled?

The Military Gazette wants the 60,000 acres of the Petawawa camp grounds made a game preserve for the militia! That in itself is somewhat invidious for a democratic people, but it does not end there. It wants the preserve to be kept for "officers of the militia only." Doesn't that sort of discrimination favor of a snobbery that should have no place among our citizen soldiery?

First Sir Hilbert said he would take off his coat and fight if the people wanted him to. Now he says he can't help it, he just has to take off his coat and fight. From all of which we gather that Sir Hilbert wants to take off his coat and fight. Who can be stopping the poor chap?—Montreal Herald.

Can it be that his offer to plunge into the fray receives no acceptance at the hands of his own party managers in the constituencies? Are there no takers?

Mr. Borden has never contended that the Conservative party is perfect. Any party desires to win, and there are elements which are not scrupulous as to the methods they employ to make victory possible.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Was Mr. Borden included in these "elements" when he urged "Zandry" Graham not to let the hood be handled by "men in public life in the party," but made no objection to the thousands being sent out to the various districts in the Provinces?

The growth of commerce and travel between the east and west threatens America with something more to be dreaded than the bogey of the yellow peril. It is the bubonic plague, which Uncle Sam's possession of the Philippines has brought to San Francisco. Forty-three cases with 26 deaths are reported,

indicating that the dreaded disease has broken out with malignity. That looks like taking up the brown man's burden indeed.

At the Normal schools of the Province there are in training 446 girls and only 23 men, and there is an outcry that the male public-school teacher will soon become extinct. But after all, may it not be that we have overrated the advantages of putting men in charge of the small boys and girls?

Mr. Macpherson, M. P., denies that he ever made that fool statement that British Columbia might hold "a Boston tea party" over the Japanese immigration. He should have denied it earlier. There seems to have been some slight flaring out about this British Columbia row, and the Japanese question generally.

There are means already provided by the Dominion Government for delaying and if possible averting industrial conflicts in mining, railway operating, and similar industries.—Toronto Globe.

Evidently the Globe shares the Times' opinion that the purpose of the Lemieux Act is to prevent strikes and lockouts in the industries to which it applies until resort has been made to it in the effort to avert them. The Hamilton Herald reads it to mean that the Act does not offer any objection to strikes and lockouts till one or other of the parties applies to the department for its good offices.

There will be naval manoeuvres in the North Sea off the coast of Scotland next month, in which the Channel, Atlantic and Home Fleets, with their attendant cruiser squadron and destroyer flotillas, in all about sixty-seven large and about fifty small craft, will take part. Lord Charles Bessborough will be in command. These exercises will partake of the nature of a test of the arrangements for home defence, and accustom the officers to the handling of large numbers of vessels. Outside the fleets the Scottish coast has very little protection from attacks by an enemy.

Toronto may sooner or later be driven to throw civic affairs in the hands of the prominent citizens who are always clamoring on behalf of their ideal government of business men by business men for the city.—Toronto Telegram.

And if it were possible to do so Toronto would doubtless gain. As a rule, municipal business, is not conducted on business principles, and no man who closely observes the work of municipal councils would care to leave the management of his own business to the men into whose hands the affairs of our towns and cities are often placed. If good business men could be secured the people would have cause to rejoice.

The Toronto World pleads with Whitney to deal hardly with the Toronto & Niagara Power Company, because, it says, "they are the people who kept the Conservatives out of office in Ontario for eight years by their improper alliances with the Ross administration." Then in the next breath it declares that "the most dangerous men up in the Parliament buildings to-day are the Conservatives who are importuning Mr. Whitney to do something for our friends in the power business." But, thanks be, Mr. Maclean is still a "rock in the weary land," a "shelter in the time of storm."

But it was not as a private work that this (Quebec) bridge was being put up. It was a Government work, and yet the Government, which was to pay for it with our money, never inspected it, and in fact would not consent to the exercise of any sort of supervision over the work.—Mail and Empire.

That paragraph is about as far from the truth as Mail and Empire ingenuity could frame statements. What is the object of such falsehoods? And only a few days ago the organ was attacking the Government for aiding the Quebec Bridge Company in its enterprise!

At Toronto yesterday the Rational Sunday League passed resolutions condemning the Lord's Day Act and the Alliance, favoring the opening of museums, public libraries, etc., on Sunday, the removal of all restrictions on transportation on that day, in favor of Sunday street cars and the repeal of all clauses of the Act forbidding the charging of a fee to Sunday entertainments.

There is just a danger that resentment of restraint of "blue laws" may lead the League to "slop over" and ask for the total abolition of laws to protect the Rest Day. Why not avoid extremes?

Judging from the figures in the weekly report of the trade and commerce of Canada, the day when Canada's exports will at least balance her imports is not far distant. An impetus is being given to her trade and commerce that will eventually induce manufacturers from the old country to come over and establish factories and workshops, and manufacture all that is required for use and consumption on the spot.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Oh, yes, indeed! Canada is doing famously under the Grit rule and her trade and commerce prosper amazingly. Manufacture also is enjoying wonderful growth and expansion. Please tell R. L. Borden that Canada's welfare does not demand any more taxation on her people. All that is needed is that Canadians should buckle in and attend to the business at hand—utilize their opportunities. No country ever had a better chance.

The Man Behind.

We stand behind what we say, or money refunded. Fall underwear, sweaters, mitts, shoes, shirts, pants, overalls, are what you want at the price you want. M. Kennedy, 240 James north, 148 John south.

New York Trains by the T. H. & B.

At 10.30 a. m., 5.00, 6.20 and 8.15 p. m. All run to Grand Central Station, reached only by the New York Central Lines.

AUTUMN EXCURSION

New York

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

THURSDAY, October 10th

\$10.00

ROUND TRIP

from Niagara Falls or Buffalo. TICKETS good returning until October 24th, and will be accepted on HUDSON RIVER STEAMERS between ALBANY and NEW YORK in either direction without additional charge.

For detailed information and space in Pullman Cars, call on WEST SHORE TICKET AGENTS.

Our Exchanges

Sir Wilfrid is Right.

(Toronto News.)

There is no other attitude open to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject of the treaty of Japan than that which he declared at the manufacturers' banquet. He would discredit both himself and the country if he gave way to panic and summarily denounced a treaty into which this country entered after full consideration of its bearings, its dangers and its advantages. We are bound also by imperial as well as by domestic considerations, and while in the end we shall no doubt assert the right to determine the character of immigration which shall enter Canada, we shall not do this in any reckless or intolerant spirit, nor carelessly prejudice imperial interests.

The Concrete Age Here.

(Monetary Times.)

An hotel company in Atlantic City desired a new structure, four hundred feet long, one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, and one hundred and sixty-four feet high. It was to have accommodation for twelve hundred guests, and was to be the largest hotel in the world. It was to be built in an elaborate manner. Bids were obtained for a steel building. But a glance at the tenders showed that there would be much delay in obtaining the large girders and many other parts of the structure, and that it would be two years before the hotel could receive the first guest.

Two years in the twentieth century is an important consideration, and time which the proprietors felt they could ill afford to lose. Consequently, tenders were asked for a building in reinforced concrete with the result that in just over eight months the handsome hotel adorned the streets of the city, and the proprietors had in hand one year and four months, which would otherwise have been literally wasted, from their point of view. Edison is said to have gone over the building, and to have stated that it was the finest piece of work he had ever seen, and one built of a material destined to be the great staple of the future.

Taxation in Winnipeg.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

The business of landlording belongs pre-eminently in the first category. It is the business that pockets the community—value of the land. Should not that business be checked? An effective way to check that business is to tax it. The more it is taxed the better for all useful and productive business. For not only will the landlording cease pocketing values created by the community, but it will be made to turn these values over to the community—but the taxes now paid by useful and productive business will then be removed and such business therefore encouraged to the highest degree.

How do we accomplish this in Winnipeg? Landlords as such pay no business tax. But they pay a real estate tax.

The real estate tax is 16 mills and the business tax is 83.33 mills on the annual rental.

Who would wonder it that difficulty is experienced in inducing industries to locate here? What wonder that we have a large crop of grafters and land sharks? Is it a wonder that rents are high; that wages and business profits are small?

British Columbia Socialists.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

At the recent Congress, Messrs. Leheny and Pettipiece placed themselves on record as to what they would do in the case of Japanese invasion, and it is instructive in the light of their landing demands that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should forthwith exclude all Orientals, irrespective of the consequences. There was a debate on a resolution that trade unionists should be induced not to join the militia, and Vice-President Simpson expressed his aversion to militarism and his adherence to a form of citizen soldiery. Mr. Leheny asked: "Do you wish to convey that the militia as now organized is organized along the lines of a citizen soldiery, as advocated by socialists?" Vice-President Simpson: "Not by any means. I would not do the capitalist's garb of uniform murder."

Mr. Leheny: "The logical position for us to take up is first to get possession of the State, and then, if we can get a lot of silly lobs to fight for us, let them do it. We will teach the young idea how to shoot." Secretary Draper: "Supposing the Dominion Government said no Chinese nor Japanese were to come into British Columbia, and you were a resident there, and the Japanese said they would come in, they would force an entry—would you shoot?" Mr. Pettipiece: "I would let the uniformed man go first, and let the gun." The tone left a doubt in the mind of the listener as to whether the socialist would fight at all, even in defence of a position he had urged the

Great Purchase of Ladies' Underwear

We have purchased 2,000 dozens seconds in Ladies' Underwear with the intention of selling them at our odd sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday, but Wednesday we put on sale 200 dozen of this lot to relieve the rush of the odd sale.

25c and 35c Ladies' Vests and Drawers for 19c
35c and 50c Ladies' Vests and Drawers for 29c
75c and 85c Ladies' Vests and Drawers for 49c
\$1 and \$1.25 Ladies' Vests and Drawers for 75c

Our Odd Sale---19, 49 and 99c

Look out for Wednesday night's paper. See our windows to-night. This sale will be a record breaker in the City of Hamilton. Many offerings during this sale will be a good deal less than manufacturers' prices.

The John Knox Co. Samples

The following samples, still big quantities in stock—Samples of Men's Underwear—Samples of Men's Sweaters—Samples of Men's Working and Dress Shirts—Samples of Men's Cardigan Jackets—Samples of Ladies' Honeycomb Shawls—Samples of Heavy Wool Wraps—Samples of Wrappers—Samples of Flannelette Underwear—Samples of Curtain Ends—Samples of Chenille Table Covers and Curtains—Samples of Children's Bibs.

Successful Selling in Our Big Cloak Dept.

Over 1,000 up-to-date Jackets here for your inspection, including the best products of England, Germany and Canada. All new jackets this season are long with large kimono or Dolman sleeves; cloths plain beavers; colors, black, brown, navy, green and fawn; everything in stylish garments will be in plain cloths, no tweeds or fancy cloths like last season. Make a point of seeing this unusually large stock of jackets before buying.

A Complete Change in the Working Staff of Our Millinery Dept.

In order to keep up with the pace in ladies' headwear we have engaged an entirely new staff of milliners, whose work this season is so superior to any of our previous seasons that we wonder how we ever done the big business we did. Our milliners have instructions to make up the very best styles at popular prices.

Great Sale of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Untrimmed Hats

50 dozen in all Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Untrimmed Hats. These hats sold regular up to \$4; special sale price 49c to 99c; any color, any new shape in this lot.

THE T. H. PRATT CO. LIMITED

Dominion Government to take up. But, coming down from the lofty pedestal of socialistic philosophy, would that not be, to unsophisticated mortals, the basest kind of treachery; and can anything savouring of such bring about a happy state of society?

The Shameful Confession.

(Halifax Recorder.)

Hon. Dr. Pugsley said in St. John the other day he was prepared to prove the Tory fund amounted to \$500,000 in the election of 1904.

The Herald on Saturday used the above heading spread over two columns to tell Dr. Pugsley he should go ahead. We say it is also up to the Tory organ which asserted that it knew the simple and damnable truth that Conservative heeled were armed with corruptive funds.

Where did they carry on their machinations? The Tory organ says of Mr. Pugsley's charge: "He does not say that the fund was used corruptly."

If he does not, the Herald has supplied that link—for it said last May that these were corruptive funds the Tory heeled used.

Shall the Tory organ's charge and innuendoes stand without investigation? The people cannot suffer that.

Now, then, where do the people stand? The clean, honest, men of the country. They demand that corruption be stopped.

They demand that corruption in both political parties be exposed and banished. The Halifax Herald makes that demand for the people.

And if the Tory organ is in earnest, why in the name of the honesty and purity it professes to seek, does it not out with the evidence of the corruption it admits took place in the Tory ranks?

THE FOLLY OF JOHNSTON.

His Remarkable Theory as to Increase of Crime.

(Toronto Star.)

Mr. George Johnston, formerly Dominion statistician, has advanced a theory which ought to satisfy the most exacting of Tory partisans. He has come to the conclusion that the Laurier Government is responsible not only for its own crimes, but for all the crimes in the country. In 1896 there were 37,

378 convictions for indictable offences, in 1905 the convictions numbered 62,450, or 25,000 more than in the earlier year. In 1896 one individual out of every 136 was a convicted criminal. In 1905 one out of every 92 persons was a criminal. Forgery, murder, and dishonesty have all become more common. The main cause is the increased practice of graft, "as encouraged and protected by the elected representatives of the political party now in power."

This seems clear enough. Under the baneful influence of the Laurier Government, the honest man steals, the kindly man murders his father, and the temperate man drowns in the flowing bowl the sorrow caused by administrative wickedness. The repentant burglar will henceforth date his fall not from the time when he robbed an orchard or went fishing on Sunday, but from the reading of an article in the Mail and Empire showing how the wicked prosper at Ottawa. The small boy will find temptation in the campaign speeches instead of in the Nickel Library. We are all glad that Mr. Johnston got away in time. Everybody would have regretted to learn that the example and influence of the Government had started him out on a career of crime, and we hope that he may later be spared to demonstrate the extraordinary uses to which statistics may be put.

From Natural to Spiritual.

(Written for the Times.)

As soon as the distinction between the natural man, (Adam), and the spiritual man, (Christ), is made, the world's history is being steadily worked out, and that despite all the blindness and sin of Adam's family, God has not given them up. Confusion, doubt and fear give way to order, certainty and reverence. Despair and terror are swallowed up in hope and love. God created us as Adam had predestined us to redemption as sons through Jesus Christ unto Himself. Eph. 1, 5; Rom. 8, 29. It is now evident why Christ applies to Himself the title—"The Only Begotten Son of God," and "The Beginning of the Creation of God."

John 3, 16; Rev. 3, 15; Why God can be just and yet justify the ungodly, for when Adam's child is regenerated in Christ Jesus, he is indeed a new creature, 2nd Cor. 5, 17. God's design to make us in His own image finds completion in Christ, who, as the spiritual man, is "the image of God." Col. 1, 15; Heb. 1, 3; and who proved it by a sinless life, which Adam did not.

It is now quite clear why no child of Adam can obtain salvation by good works, even though he bestow all his goods to feed the poor and give his body to be burned, 1 Cor. 13. If we take John's statement, "God is love," and read "God" for "love" in this chapter we see at once that "without God we are nothing,"—we have not yet attained to God-likeness or His image. In the chap-

ter "Conformity to type" Prof. Drummond points out that every kind of life reproduces but one image, that of itself, and therefore nothing but a life like our own would the human being to the image of the Divine. ("God was in Christ," 2nd Cor. 5, 19; and this indicating of the Father save Christ, the "God" or character) that proved Him to be the "only begotten of the Father," John 1, 14. This life, Christ imports to all who will receive it. This is the life that has already passed triumphantly through death; this is the life in the Christian that "cannot not," 1 John 2, 5; that cries Abba (father) and ever turns Godward, Rom. 8, 15; that makes us "free from the law of sin and of death," 8, 2. This purpose of God, to reconcile all to Himself in and through Christ Jesus, is the mystery of His will according to His good pleasure," Eph. 1, 9; Rev. 10, 7. Paul says all these things are foolishness to the natural man, and those who have experienced regeneration by Christ know how true this is. Speaking of this ignorance of the natural, or Adam, mind, Paul says: "Howbeit we speak wisdom among the perfect (man full-grown) yet a wisdom not of this world (age) nor of the rulers of this world (age) which are coming to nought; but we speak God's wisdom in a mystery, (1) which hath been hidden, (2) which God fore-ordained before the world's unto glory, (3) which none of the rulers of this world knoweth, for had they known they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory," 1 Cor. 2, 6, 8. Peter says the same Acts 3, 14-17. Our Lord also, John 16, 23-17, 25, 8, 43. "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," by Prof. Henry Drummond.

Labour Disputes.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The Department of Labor has been advised that the Rossmore Woolen Mills Company of Almonte have declined the proposal of the employees that the wages dispute be referred to a board of investigation and conciliation under the Lemieux Act. All three disputes in the woolen districts are now in process of investigation, Judge Peter Wilson, of Cranbrook, B. C., having accepted the Chairmanship of the Board in connection with the difficulty at the Pacific Coal Company's mine at Hosmer.

Rev. Alexander Campbell, of 396 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, who was suddenly seized with an attack of appendicitis yesterday afternoon while visiting Mr. H. B. Robinson, 394 Palmerston street, was operated on at the General Hospital yesterday. The case was at first thought to be much more serious than it proved to be, and good hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Justice Mulock reserved judgment in a motion to quash the local option by-law at Midland. The applicants say there was no time allowed for scrutiny. Even the victim of insomnia is occasionally caught napping.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2ND, 1907

SHEA'S

MAY MANTON PATTERNS
Worth a Dollar, Only 10c

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

An immense stock to choose from in all the best Canadian makes, Watson's Puritan, Hygeian, etc., etc. All perfectly shaped and the best values at the prices marked to be had in Canada; all sizes, per garment 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

In all wool and part wool, both vests and drawers, every wanted size, from infants' to misses', all Watson's and Puritan makes, better value you cannot find at these prices. 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 65c.

LADIES' MANTLES, SKIRTS AND SUITS

A most complete showing of everything you may need in Ready-to-Wear Garments no matter what price you want to go it will be here at a good saving; less than you will be asked elsewhere for it.

MANTLES AT \$8.95

Ladies' Mantles, made of splendid quality of double texture cloths in the fashionable shadow plaid, velvet piped, prettily trimmed braids, extra long length, loose back, newest sleeves, black and fashionable shades, worth \$12.00, for \$8.95

A SHOWING OF SKIRTS AT \$4.95

Newest tans, browns, navies, greens, blacks and tweeds. Every one made of the best quality of cloth, prettily flared, self bias folds, cluster pleated; some braid trimmed; Skirts that any store would be proud to show you at \$6.00, our price each \$4.95

AUTUMN MILLINERY—HATS AT \$4.95

At this price they are a decided bargain. Stylish Dress Hats, made on handsome felt shapes, trimmed with silks and handsome mounts, all wanted shades, worth at least \$7.00, our price each \$4.95

CHILDREN'S HATS AT \$3.50

Newest Felt Shapes, handsomely trimmed with fancy ribbons and velvets; every new shade; most becoming shapes and priced less than you will expect, at each \$3.50

MANTLES AT \$10.00

Ladies' Mantles, full seven-eighth length, body and sleeve lined, loose and fitted back, made with broad shoulder, Gibson effect, prettily braided, black cloths, tweeds and stylish plaids, newest sleeves, plenty of cloth in them, a most stylish coat, for \$10.00

A DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S COATS AT \$3.75

This is a special price with us this season. No effort has been spared to get the best, brightest and newest. Values are unquestionable. Tweed mixtures and all the fashionable plain shades, prettily trimmed and braided, sizes 24 to 38, worth \$5.00, but all are one price, each \$3.75

CLOTH SALE STILL GOING ON

During the past week we have sold hundreds of yards of splendid cloths and tweeds, and saved our customers many dollars. Still plenty left.

Mantle Cloths, worth \$2.50 to \$3.00, for \$1.75
Tweeds for men's wear, worth \$1.50, for 75c
Cloths for Girls' coats, worth \$2.00, for \$1.25

A large quantity of manufacturers' ends of Tweeds and Cloths, useful lengths, worth \$1.00 to \$2.00, all go at one price, per yard 50c