

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1907.

## A GREAT MAN GONE.

By the death of Rev. Dr. Potts in Toronto yesterday the Canadian pulpit loses one of its brightest ornaments and the Methodist Church one of its most valued leaders. Not only was he a powerful and eloquent preacher, but he was a capable organizer, a teacher and a personal force in the church, to whom Methodism owes a large debt. He was not the church's foremost Biblical scholar, and he did not concern himself overmuch about the niceties of criticism, but he was a preacher and a teacher who in his every act felt that he was engaged in the work of his life, and who did it with his whole heart and will. It was in this city under the ministrations of the late Charles Lavell, M. A., that Dr. Potts first felt the call to the field in which he was destined to become so prominent. At the age of 23 he assumed his first charge in London, and in 1869 he became the first pastor of Centenary Church. From Hamilton he went to Montreal, thence to Toronto, and from that time forward he stood in the front rank of Methodist progress. He was always prominent in the educational work of the church and in Sunday School work. For twelve years he was the church's treasurer. A study of his personality as a minister shows that with increasing years, while he became no less a Methodist, his mind continued to broaden so as to make him less of a denominationalist and more and more to include Christians of all denominations. The circle of his friends and those who will deplore his loss is not bounded by the limits of Methodism, and his place will not be easily filled.

## IMMIGRANT LABORERS.

The Times' correspondence from Grimsby yesterday expressed a rather widely felt dissatisfaction with the influx of immigrants into that region, it being feared that many are not situated so as to get along well during the winter, or not fitted to take up the work of the locality with success. The matter is not an easy one. It appears that they are needed very badly during fruit-picking season, when there is plenty of employment for all. That season over, the outlook for many of them is not bright. But the newcomers are not to be blamed for this entirely. Some of them may be slothful; some inefficient; some prodigal, but it is hard enough for the capable and industrious. The work is remunerative for only part of the year, and for the rest of the time it is not easy for them to find employment among the farmers. Perhaps the solution will yet be found in the farmers building houses for their help and hiring them by the year. That would be effective. Meanwhile it is to be expected that adjustments of new arrivals to unknown conditions—conditions that must be improved to be permanently satisfactory—is not likely to be easy, and some hardship will doubtless result. The man who goes into the settled districts, with more family cares than money, to make a living by farm labor, will have a strenuous time of it unless he can get steady employment the year through. And this without regard to whence he comes.

## AN EXPERT'S HINT.

"When compiling advertisement copy, the soundest plan is to get to the point as quickly as may be. My own practice is invariably to convey the information I desire to impart with the least possible trouble to the reader."

Such is the advice given newspaper advertisers by Mr. F. H. Le Queux, the advertising manager of Whiteley's mammoth London store, and known as the Universal Provider. Mr. Le Queux says that advertising is daily becoming more and more acknowledged as the royal road to success in business; but, that in carrying on an advertising campaign, it is not only necessary to issue telling copy, but also to place that copy in the right media. "What class of home does this newspaper or that newspaper enter?" is one of the first and most important questions he considers, as advertisements for different papers need different treatment. People take their paper, he says, because they like certain features, the general way in which it is written, and the whole tone of its pages. A careful study of the paper, therefore, gives an indication of what the readers like, and helps the advertiser to appeal most forcibly to the public he wishes to reach. Does the paper enter the homes of the people? Is it a family paper, passed from father to mother, to daughter and son? If it is, that is the paper, as a rule, in which to advertise. Finally he says: "Good value, up-to-date methods and honest dealing with customers, whether they be purchasers at the counters personally or send their orders from the most remote parts, is the only way to build up and retain a mammoth business—and, advertising is worse than useless if the advertiser does not lay himself out to fulfill every promise he makes." Times advertisers thoroughly understand that, and act upon it. There are many people who take no other daily than the Times, and to reach them advertisers must advertise in the Times. There is no substitute.

In spite of all the rumors diligently sent out from this city, Mr. Beck says that power announcement may not be made this week. Moreover, he has no knowledge of the cheapening of the rate local partisans of the Hydro scheme talk of. There has been no change made, and there is trouble over the length of time for which the contract should be made. Mr. Beck says many matters remain to be settled.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The yellow and black will rise again.

The Tigers were always good winners, and they can lose as sportsmen. But they'll lose as seldom as possible.

Hon. G. P. Graham has been made an L.L.D. by Queen's. That ought to be good for repairs to that sanctum chair, George.

Toronto wholesalers say butter is likely to go to 50 cents a pound this winter, and eggs to 45 cents. Pretty prospect that!

A. G. MacKay, M. P. P., the Ontario Liberal leader, will talk to the Liberal Club on November 2. Put down the date, and keep it open.

Another disappointment to some of the meaner Tory organs. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth is regaining his hearing, and there is no thought of his quitting the Cabinet.

Kipling has concluded that British Columbia needs men for its development and must have them, and the way to keep out yellow labor is to encourage white labor to come to the Province.

Somebody up in Galt sends the Times a printed announcement that "in a few short weeks Satan will be loosed from his prison, for a short time before the judgment day." Can it be possible that he broke loose before schedule time and played the mischief with last Saturday's game of football?

There is a quarter of a million dollars a year margin between the cost and the value of Toronto's liquor licenses. Where does the money go?—Toronto Globe.

Has it any connection with that other question, "Where does the money come from?"

It is estimated that one-third of the United States school children are suffering from remediable physical defects. In some of the larger cities much good is being done by methodical inspection by competent physicians. There is room for doing much along those lines in Canada too.

At 9.15 yesterday the Toronto seismograph showed a violent earth tremor and word was expected this morning of a great earthquake. It did not come. Probably the explanation is that that mighty Nimrod, Hon. Mr. Hanna, out in the north woods, had been thinking of Beattie Nesbitt's "twaddle" and was impelled to give brief expression to his feelings.

Kipling has seen something of public ownership in England; where it is at its best, and he is not enamored with it. Asked about what he thought of it yesterday, he said:

"Did you ever ride on a car where the conductor and motorman were both political appointees? It's lovely for everybody except the wretched public. The trouble is you're up against an administration every time when you want to kill a superintendent or have a roadmaster hung."

Canon Welch has toned down his statements as given by the press about Toronto women's bibulousness. Now it is in order for Rev. S. J. Farmer to make life endurable to Brantfordites by modifying his statements about that city being the drunkenest he has ever visited. It is perhaps unfortunate that some preachers should not have the advantages of a newspaper training. Words which sound so well from the platform or pulpit sometimes look so very different in cold type.

The Newcastle Chronicle publishes a letter from the British Postmaster-General giving the new rates for telephone service. A subscription of 25 covers 500 calls; extra calls 1d. each, or may be contracted for in advance. The flat rate is abolished. The rates are regarded as very high and the service is said to be inferior to that given by the exchanges in America. In Hamilton the allowance on measured circuits is according to the franchise agreement 100 calls a month—just two and two-fifths times as much as the British Government service gives.

France is to legislate against the absinthe habit, which has become a national curse. Little of the liquor comes to America, and it is well for our people that it is so. Its manufacture and sale are forbidden in Belgium and in some of the cantons of Switzerland. Canada can get along very well without the green poison, and Parliament might do worse than confine its handling to the drug stores. These preparations of wormwood have medicinal use, and it should be possible to have any good in the drug without putting it on the market as a beverage.

Canada is getting its share of Britain's emigration. Of a total of 104,671 emigrants who left the shores of Britain last year, 108,178, or 54 per cent, went to British possessions, and of these Canada received 91,263. The remainder were destined for other countries, 85,941 going to the United States, and 9,920 to Australia and New Zealand. In 1901 Canada's share of such emigration was only 7,121. Nor do we admit all comers. Britain had 570 sent back last year, a good many of whom were rejected by our immigration authorities. We shall more and more carefully select those we admit.

Because the Times said that in the Brockville by-election the Tory candidate got only 4 votes more than at the general election while the Liberal got 48 fewer, showing that "apathy" lost the constituency to the Liberals, the Brockville Tory organ regards us as in-

consistent in saying that in accounting for results it forgot to mention "the Asylum patronage and the Whitney promise of further expenditure. In one breath," says the organ, "the Hamilton Times alleges apathy and in the next breath bribery and corruption." And there is no inconsistency, no confusion of thought in the paragraphs. Apathy caused the falling off in the Liberal vote; the bribery and corruption held the Tory vote solid and added four recipients of Government patronage. That's simple.

And what is the Pugsley statement? It is that Mr. Borden received the sum of half a million dollars to assist him in the Nova Scotia campaign of 1904—London Free Press.

A pretty bad statement, isn't it? It won't do for the organ to say that "Mr. Borden is under no obligation to set up a defence" to it. That is a mere lying done before it. Is it true? If Mr. Borden does not make Hon. Mr. Pugsley take it back there is a probability that many people—most people—will have suspicions that there is something in it. It is Borden's turn to play, and only the big trump of an action for libel against the Minister will satisfy the public that he has anything to offer from his side of the table. Has Borden thrown up his hands?

Engineer Sothman's estimate for an electric light distribution plant is in many respects greatly lacking. This is so evident to all that partisans of the scheme to commit the city blindly to the Hydro venture are trying to offer excuses and explanations. One apologist admits that an allowance of \$1,800 for wages of operation is absurd, but ventures the opinion that an additional sum for salaries is included in the \$18,247 for "fixed charges." But he would be a very incompetent man who would add into "fixed charges on plant" part of the cost of help to operate it, and then put in the other part under the head of "wages." Moreover, \$18,247 is not a very large sum to represent fixed charges on a plant to cost well on to \$200,000, for the renewals, repairs and general upkeep of which only the trifling sum of \$1,500 is allowed, is it? One accident, one flash of lightning, would eat up all that.

## HERE AND THERE.

Toronto Star: Hon. A. R. Aylesworth is troubled with deafness, and no wonder after the unearthly din Hon. George E. Foster has been raising in his ears.

Montreal Herald: If working for others is Lord Methuen's conception of duty he has the satisfaction of knowing that a large percentage of his fellow beings live up to it, even against their will.

Montreal Star: A snake five feet long was killed in Toronto. The temperance movement is spreading. There was a time when Toronto could see a dozen snakes that long.

Ottawa Journal: Now we learn from the leader of the Japanese Opposition that it was all politics anyway. We thought as much all along, but did not anticipate so frank a confession.

Kingslow News: The Chicago preacher who declared that the man who led a girl or woman to drink should be branded as a debaucher and a devil gave utterance to a self-evident truth in language that was forcible if not elegant.

St. John Sun: Mr. Foster says that Dr. Pugsley's charge is a B.L.U.F.F. But nobody has displayed any keen anxiety to call it, so far.

Montreal Star: The Marcel wave was invented in England. Britannia rules the waves.

Brantford Examiner: In other words, the News' estimate of the doughty Doctor (Beattie Nesbitt) is that he is very much of a puff-bell.

London Advertiser: The report that the Minister of Justice is troubled with deafness is the subject of facetious comment by our local contemporary. Can a public man in this country expect no chivalry from opponents?

Toronto News: Any law which allows a man to beat his wife must be common law indeed, not to say vulgar.

Toronto Star: Just as if Adam Beck wasn't having enough trouble with Niagara power without Dr. Beattie Nesbitt throwing Standard Oil on the troubled waters!

## Our Exchanges

Go Slow.  
(Toronto Globe.)  
Auto operators have been warned by Chief Grasset that the speed law will be enforced. Here is a word to the wise.

A New Name for It.  
(Toronto Star.)  
Baptist minister declares Brantford is the most profane city he has ever been in. Has he been round, we wonder, when the editors of the Hamilton papers were holding a symposium?

Warning to Goggin.  
(Toronto News.)  
If Dr. Goggin dares to leave out of the new school readers "Curfew shall not ring to-night," or "Down by the Rio Grande," all his past successes will not save his reputation as an English scholar.

## Y. M. C. A. SONG SERVICE.

The Religious Work Committee of the Y. M. C. A. held another meeting last evening and completed arrangements for the Sunday afternoon meetings for the next four months. They decided to make a specialty of the Sunday 4.15 men's meeting, and have arranged a splendid programme.

It was also decided to open up the song service again on Sunday nights, beginning the first Sunday in November. A sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for the city choirs to assist in this song service. During the winter young people who are fond of singing can spend a pleasant and profitable hour after church services in the Association Hall.

The body of Albert Wilson was found in his room, 34 Baldwin street, Toronto, with the gas turned on.

## REV. DR. POTTS.

WAS CONVERTED WHILE A RESIDENT OF HAMILTON.

"Oh, isn't that nice?" Was the Way He Received News of Mr. Birge's Gift—Tributes to Deceased by Rev. Dr. Carman, Dr. Briggs and Chancellor Burwash.

Rev. Dr. Potts, who died in Toronto yesterday, had been an unwelcome man for many years. Seventeen years ago he went to England to consult an eminent specialist on diabetes, and for some time after he seemed to improve and make considerable headway against the disease. Early this year he lost his wife, and this blow brought on a recurrence of his former physical weakness. He reluctantly relinquished the idea of going to Rome to attend the World's Sunday School Convention in April last, but he never gave up his active work in connection with the educational fund of the church. On Thursday last he was roused from the condition of coma and informed of a gift of \$50,000 to Victoria University from Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton. "Oh, isn't that nice!" were the words that faintly came from the patient's lips, and from that time on he knew no more.

Some time previously reference was made to the gift, and the physician bent low to catch the words, uttered with a half consciousness: "I must go down to the office to-day and see about that \$50,000."

It was in Hamilton that he came under that influence which resulted in the changing the whole course of his life. As were his parents before him, he was a member of the Church of England, and in Hamilton he heard that great Methodist preacher, Charles Lavell. To use his own words: "I was converted under the preaching of the late Charles Lavell, M. A., of Hamilton. A very strong impression on my mind after conversion was that of the Methodist ministry. It was not the work of the pastorate I thought so much of then as working for Christ in whatever sphere He might call upon me to labor, but my ministerial and lay friends strongly urged me to enter the ministry."

Particularly strong was he in his Methodism. To again quote his own words: "Methodist theology is to me the most precious heritage I have. I glory in our interpretation of the Scriptures because it finds the inspiration of hope to every poor sinner out of hell. It is as bright as the sunshine of God and generous as the heart of Jesus Christ."

Several men prominent in Canadian Methodism had tributes to pay to Rev. Dr. Potts' life and work yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Briggs said: "While Dr. Potts was a man of the broadest sympathy with other churches, he was a loyal and devoted Methodist. As a member of the International Lesson Committee he rendered valuable service to the Sunday school cause and was for some years Chairman of the committee. I lament his death as a personal bereavement and share in the general sorrow that this strong, heroic figure has been cut down by the ruthless, irresistible hand of an insidious and incurable malady."

The Superintendent of the Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Carman, said: "Dr. Potts' influence has been restricted to the church of his love and labors. In his genuine charity and magnanimity he embraced the circuit of our empire, and indeed the nations of the earth. He gave the best of grand capabilities in his consecration to the interests of humanity and the glory of his God. Multitudes will mourn because of the death of this good and worthy man."

Referring to the office of Treasurer of Victoria University, which was filled by Dr. Potts, Rev. Chancellor Burwash said: "For twelve years prior to his appointment as General Secretary of Education I occupied that position. The income was \$11,900 a year. The last full year in which Dr. Potts performed his duties the income was \$34,830. In the twenty-one years during which he held this post the income was multiplied by three. When he commenced his work for Victoria College, now Victoria University, the equipment, buildings and endowments were approximately worth \$200,000. Now they are close to \$1,000,000. The late Dr. Potts was pre-eminently a man of the church universal. In all the great movements of the day he took an active part, and was recognized as leader. In the pulpit and on the platform he had few equals, and the secret of his power lay in the depth of his sympathy, and in the felicity with which he gave expression to the emotions of many hearts. He will be missed not only in Canada, but in the cause of Christianity both in Canada and the United States."

## DUFFIELD MISSION.

Pots of Jam are Wanted Just at This Time.

"I do not like to ask them for money, but if I refrain from doing so I feel I am doing them a grievous wrong." So spoke one who was collecting for religious work from those who were by no means rich in this world's goods. Perhaps the members of the Duffield Mission are in danger of doing the citizens of Hamilton a similar wrong in not asking their help more frequently for the good work they are trying to do at the City Hospital. The members of the mission visit the patients in the hospital every Tuesday afternoon, all the year round, giving out flowers and whatever fruit is in season, also passing around magazines and other good things in the library. The way in which the citizens could help just now is by sending a present of jam, any quantity will be thankfully received and highly appreciated by the patients, to whom it is given twice a week and to whose somewhat monotonous diet it makes a welcome change. Next Sunday, October 20th, the clergy and ministers of this city have consented to give out notices and a hearty response is looked for. In the majority of the churches the jam or canned fruit will be taken by the Sunday school children or to the school house on a day appointed by the minister. For the others the D. F. M. room in the Court House will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday next, October 22nd and 23rd. Those who wish their jars returned will please send their donation to the City Hospital on Tuesday afternoon, October 22nd.

Muggins—You mustn't mind my daughter's mistakes. You know the plays entirely by ear. Buggins—Unfortunately, that is also the way I listen.

## We Close Our Stores at 5.30 Every Night Except Saturday

Big quantities of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, bought under price, Friday you can purchase at at least one-third less than regular figures.

## Sale of Ladies' Underwear

25c to 40c Underwear 19c

Heavy Fleece Cotton Vests and Drawers, winter weight and regular value for 25 to 40c, sale price ... 19c

35c to 50c Children's Underwear 25c

Children's Vests and Drawers, all sizes, and value at from 35 to 50c, sale price ... 25c

50c Underwear 39c

Ladies' Fleece Underwear, some heavy, all cotton, others union, regular 50c value, sale price ... 39c

75c Fine Underwear 49c

Ladies' Fine Union Vests and Drawers, just enough cotton to keep from shrinking, regularly, 75c, for ... 49c

5000 yds. of Dress Goods bought much under price, regular \$1.00 values for 69c. This lot is composed of plain Cloths, Panamas, Tweeds, and Black and White Shepherd Checks, all new, this season's stylish garments.

## Great Bargains in Ladies' Hats

45 dozen Ladies' Felt Hat Shapes and Ready-to-Wear Hats, latest New York shapes, that sold up to \$4.00, we offer you the choice of the lot on Friday at 49 and 99c

\$20 Pattern Hats \$10

French Pattern Hats, sold in the regular way for \$20.00, Friday's special price ... \$10.00

Good Values from the Ready-to-Wear Section

All Day Friday

Night Gowns 50c

Ladies' Night Gowns, made of fancy striped flannelette, neat Mother Hubbard style, neck finished with lace, special Friday ... 50c

Night Gowns 69c

Ladies' Night Gowns, made of white flannelette, Mother Hubbard style, yoke, sleeves and cuffs edged with torchon lace, splendid value ... 69c

Black Sateen Underskirts 99c

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, made of highly mercerized sateen, deep flounce, edged with small ruffle and rows of stitching, very special ... 99c

Friday is the best day to buy Jackets, staff has plenty of time to fit you and show as big an assortment of high-class Jackets and at just a little better price than elsewhere.

## THE T. H. PRATT CO. LIMITED

## BEAUTIFUL, LEARNED, RICH.

The Coming Bride of Prince George of Greece.

Paris.—The marriage of Prince George of Greece and Princess Marie Bonaparte, which will take place here in October, interests Parisian society far more than the usual unions between persons of their rank. For, besides the position of Princess Marie's family, she has the additional advantages of large wealth and of personal beauty and charm. Her independent fortune of 35,000,000 francs makes her the greatest heiress in France.

For these reasons and because of her unusual upbringing she has always held a unique position in imperialist and royalist society. Since republican ideals have taken so firm a hold on the country that the prospect of a monarchy became hazier year by year, Orleansist and Bourbon princesses are being brought up in a much more democratic way than formerly, in fact, are enjoying to a certain degree the privileges of the lesser nobility.

Not so with Princess Marie. As her mother died in her infancy she was brought up by her grandmother, the Princess Pierre Bonaparte, who had exalted notions about the duties and responsibilities of an imperial highness, with or without a throne.

Unlike the girls of her age and generation, Princess Marie was never allowed to make visits or to receive her acquaintances informally. At certain set times these acquaintances—they could scarcely be called friends—were bidden, as by royal command, to come to the Bonaparte's palatial home in the Avenue d'Enfer.

They were ushered through a magnificent suite of reception halls to an in-

ner apartment, where their small hostess stood beside her stately grandmother. Each newcomer was greeted with an appropriate and gracious speech, generally about her family's health. Certainly this ceremonious atmosphere was not encouraging to childish confidences.

So Princess Marie grew up in the strict intimacy of the home circle, where petty gossip never found its way, for Princess Pierre was faithful to her rigid ideas of a princess' education and always turned the conversation adroitly when some indiscreet caller started scandalous hearing. During her girlhood Princess Marie got into the habit of devoting most of her time to scientific studies.

Her father, Prince Roland, who became a member of the institute because of certain exhaustive astronomical and geological works, undertook this branch of her education. So at the time when the average American girl is playing her first season's wardrobe, Princess Marie, in working apron, was spending hours in library and laboratory.

And she seemed thoroughly contented to substitute the quiet of the schoolroom for conventional gaieties. Her natural aptitude, coupled with constant study and intercourse with her father and his eminent friends have made her, beyond doubt, the most learned young woman of her age in France. It was to gratify her wish that Prince Roland converted the vast basement of his home into a laboratory.

There were long haired professors of the Sorbonne, world famous scientists, musicians, artists and authors with their wives and daughters. The Princess herself had made out the invitation list.

Beforehand she was coached as to the special hobby or latest achievement of each guest—like an American President

shook hands with them she had a timely greeting for all. To Massenet she told her appreciation of his latest opera, to Victorien Sardou she praised the construction of one of his dramas and so on.

Since her grandmother's death in 1906, when Princess Marie was 23, she has received her friends alone every Sunday afternoon. This is almost an unheard of thing for an unmarried Frenchwoman of the aristocracy to do.

But in her case there is no intention of braving conventionality. She merely considers that she is not bound by the etiquette of the day, and true to Princess Pierre's training, she patterns her code after that of an imperial highness.

She is the great granddaughter of Lucien, oldest brother of Napoleon I. Her father, Prince Roland, would be the head of the Imperialist party instead of Prince Victor if he and his father before him—Prince Pierre—had not married women not of royal rank.

Prince Roland's alliance with Mlle Blanc brought him enormous wealth, for her fortune was derived from Monte Carlo stock. This money enabled him to build his Paris home, which is considered the handsomest residence in the capital.

It contains the largest private library in France. Its 200,000 volumes line the walls of the hallway constructed around a quadrangular court, 100 feet long on each side. When Princess Pierre was describing her son's home she said:

"He seems to be building a few rooms around a library." Although the library is indeed the most important part of the palace, the "few rooms" include vast reception halls, private suites—the handsomest occupied by Princess Marie—and a monumental stairway, which has its equal only in the chateaux of former kings.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18TH,

1907

## SHEA'S

May Manton Patterns

The best paper pattern cut anywhere at any price. All 10c

## New English Sheetings

Thousands of yards of Sheetings, direct from the English mills. Unbleached in both plain and twilled 8-4 and 9-4, in a great variety of finishes; positively the best value in Sheetings it is possible for any store in Canada to show you. It comes in heavy and light qualities and is most reasonably priced to you, at per yard ... 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c

## New English and German Wrapperette and Kimona Cloth

Just cleared the customs, a large shipment of new and elegantly rich Kimona Cloths, in the most beautiful shadings and designs. All our own direct importations and most exceptional value at per yard ... 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c

## New English Flannelettes

Thousands of yards of beautiful English Flannelette in plain colors and stripes; good generous widths and splendid colorings; all our own direct importations and reasonably priced at per yard ... 10c, 12½c, 15c and 17c

## New Cretonnes and Drapery Muslins

A splendid showing of them in plain and reasonable, in many different widths; most beautiful designs; all direct imported; reasonably priced at per yard 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c to 40c

## New Tapestry Table Covers

Hundreds to choose from in a variety of sizes and a great range of designs and patterns, in most useful shadings, well fringed; all priced with the idea of quick sales at ... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.50 and \$2.95 to \$3.50

## A Sale of Mantle Cloths and Tweeds

We are clearing out our entire stock of Mantle cloths and Tweeds and Suitings for men's wear. These must be cleared out at once, so the prices have been made to make a quick work of it. \$3.00 Cloths for \$2.00; \$2.50 cloths for \$1.50; \$2 Cloths for \$1.25; \$1.50 Cloths for 95c; \$1.25 Cloths for ... 75c