

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908.

HODGINS RETRACTS.

Before the Special Committee of the House appointed to investigate his charges against the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners and Hon. S. N. Parent, Major Hodgins yesterday frankly admitted that he had made a mistake, that he had no evidence to offer as to improper interference by the Commissioners with the engineers of the road, or of Hon. Mr. Parent having attempted to influence Sir Wilfrid Laurier to refuse an investigation into the charges. All he had to say was that there was a difference of opinion among the engineers as to the classification of work on the road, and he had every confidence in the board of arbitrators appointed under the statute to settle such disputes, and to it he would give any evidence necessary. This ends in a miserable fizzle what the Tory newspapers gloated over as a huge scandal that would startle the whole Dominion. Visions of graft, of Commissioners dickered with engineers and contractors for their own benefit, and of efforts being made to hush up a great scandal vanish, the Commissioners are vindicated, and once again the "muck rakers" have been "stung." For months past the Tory newspapers have flouted the charges which were made by the Major before their readers as evidence of the crookedness of the Laurier Government and of its appointees, and protested to high Heaven that the time had come when the Liberal Government should be hurled from power, as too vile to live. Now that the charges have been withdrawn, that the Major has publicly admitted his mistake, will these papers do the fair thing—give Sir Wilfrid a square deal? Not much. They will still try to make the charge stick while they ply the muck rake in other directions. It is not often that charges of this nature have been so openly and completely shown to be false, and had the Major stuck to his guns the Opposition would have made the most of them, false though they were. Mr. Barker appears to have been sorely upset by Hodgins' withdrawal of the charges, and wanted the investigation to go on in any event, in the hope, no doubt, that he might find something to the discredit of the Government. Mr. Barker has our sympathies. The Major's frank avowal must have been a great disappointment to the scandal-hunting Barker.

PROTECT OUR WATER SUPPLY.

In an article in the Engineering and Building Record, Geo. M. Kober, professor of Hygiene, Washington, presents a series of graphic records showing the benefits of water filtration upon the health. Taking Washington for illustration, it is shown that there has been a wonderful improvement in the city's health coincident with the purification of the water supply. In 1890 the typhoid death rate per 100,000 stood at the startling figure of 104; in 1902 it had declined to 72. In that year sedimentation began to show its usefulness, and in the following year, 1903, the typhoid rate fell to 44. In 1905 the new system of sand filtration was put into commission, and in 1907 the typhoid rate fell below 35. Malarial diseases, which used to prevail in the city, showing a death rate of 49 per 100,000 in 1891, were reduced to 2 in 1907, while typho-malarial diseases no longer figure in the schedules.

Washington's experience shows that sedimentation itself is a great advantage to health, and that it tends to assist the filtering process. The use of the Decartia reservoir confirms Prof. Kober in the belief that the careful settlement effected removes 87 per cent. of the bacteria from the polluted water, and forestalls in part the work of the filters.

It is interesting to note the general effect of considering the source of the water supply of cities tabulated for purposes of analysis in the study of the mean typhoid death rate from 1892 to 1896 per 100,000 of population. It is found that the rates for cities using unpurified water vary from 33.1 at Minneapolis to 122.1 at Allegheny and 133.1 at Pittsburgh. The summary shows: 4 cities using ground water from large wells 18.1 18 cities using impounded and conserved rivers or streams 18.5 8 cities using water from small lakes 19.3 7 cities using water from the Great Lakes 32.8 5 cities using both surface and underground water 45.7 10 cities using polluted river water 61.1

This is an illuminating showing, and one that is well calculated to make men think of the waste of life consequent on neglect of water purity. Nor does the evil end with the death rate. Prof. Kober says that "according to the census of 1900 there were 35,279 deaths from typhoid fever during the census year throughout the United States; and based on an estimated mortality of 10 per cent, it is within reason to assume a yearly prevalence of 353,790 cases of this disease. Assuming the average cost for care, treatment and loss of work to be \$300 and the average value of a human life at \$5,000, a total loss in the United States, of \$283,032,000 occurs from one of the so-called preventable diseases." Mr. Geo. C. Whipple in a study of the subject estimates the decrease in the vital assets of a typhoid rate such as that to be \$10,000 for every actual death caused by the disease, or \$353,790,000. To reduce this even one-half by water purification would be a great achievement, even from the dollar and cents view. That such a result is attainable is proved by Prof. Kober's

tabulation of the experience of seven U. S. cities which shows that the combined average annual death rate from typhoid fever in cities with a contaminated supply was 69.4 and after the substitution of a pure supply it fell to 19.8 per 100,000; a reduction of 70.5 per cent. The Bulletin of the N. Y. State Department of Health, April, 1908, contains an interesting article showing that the death rate from typhoid fever in ten cities of that State has been reduced 53.4 per cent. by an improved water supply.

Purification of waters has everywhere been followed by decrease in disease. In 14 countries and cities studied by Dr. Wilbur the average reduction in the typhoid death rate has been from 42.3 to 18.1 per cent. The typhoid death rate in Berlin was in 1872 as high as 142 per 100,000; in recent years it has been brought as low as from 5 to 14. A fine example of the benefits of filtration was furnished in Hamburg in 1892. The cholera epidemic of that year which resulted in 17,020 cases, with 8,065 deaths, was caused by a band of gyp-sies camped on the banks of the river Elba, and the discharges of one of its members suffering from cholera were emptied into the river which at that time was served to the inhabitants of Hamburg without filtration. The epidemic spared the adjoining city of Altona, which derives its water from the same river after receiving the sewage of Hamburg with its 800,000 people, but Altona filtered its water and Hamburg at that time did not.

The experience of Washington has already convinced her people that the few million dollars spent in her new filtration plant is an excellent investment. The city's death rate of 28.08 in 1875 has been reduced to 19.25 in 1907. New York's, with an increasing density of population has been reduced from 38 per 1,000, in the middle of the last century, to 18.9 in 1906; and vital statisticians estimate that over 290,000 lives are annually saved to the Republic.

Let our city fathers not neglect their obvious duty in this regard. Get the sand-sucker set to work, clean out, and enlarge the capacity of our filters. And the time to do it is before we feel the effect of not doing it in time.

GERMANY TOO!

The Berlin Tageblatt appeals to the German people to put an end to the (to Germany) disastrous tariff war between that country and Canada, "while there is yet time." The Tageblatt sees reasons to think that Germany will not obtain as favorable terms from Canada by and by as might now be secured; and it acknowledges that Germany's stand, in the matter of the denouced treaties, was indefensible. It draws a striking picture of the wonderful growth and development of this great young country, and it regretfully remarks: "With this great land of the future, with this rising people of the twentieth century, Germany is still engaged in a tariff war. While our exports to other lands continue to increase, our exports to Canada have during the last five years gone down from \$1,950,000 to \$1,250,000. It is high time that we, after our experience with the South African tariff, took the initiative in coming to some understanding and gave up the standpoint of the 1890s, which may be theoretically justified, but which is politically damaging."

The Tageblatt specially refers to the "independent treaty" which Canada has made with France, and sees in it a precedent which Germany should promptly move to take advantage of, receding from her unjustifiable attitude toward the Dominion, and recognizing Canada's indisputable right to take the action which she did. Expressing the hope that Germany will arrange a commercial compact with Canada, it says: "Canada's good Government, her richness in natural products, her healthy population full of possibilities are bringing the country into line with the leading nations of the world. We must work together with them in peace. There is nothing separating us except the Atlantic Ocean, and that only at its narrowest part." Evidently the German press and statesmen are taking a better perspective view of Canada and things Canadian.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Business indications are looking better. Last month's banking report would appear to indicate that we have reached the turn in the road, and the general sentiment of Canadian business men is that things are picking up. The Montreal Trade Review points out that we possess four lines of defence, the financial, the mercantile, the industrial and the agricultural. The three first are making little, if any, advance, but the fourth indicates progress. The Review says: "The official reports go to show that there has been ceaseless activity during the winter in the discussion of improved methods, of systems of culture, and of various other problems that make for larger prosperity of labor and capital engaged in the cultivation of the soil. After a year of good prices for farm products and of liquidation of labor in occupations which compete with agriculture, farming has more abundant capital as well as a more liberal labor supply than probably in any earlier year in the current decade." The fourth line of defence is thus not only well entrenched against action, but will probably be the first to raise the signals for advance. The enlarging purchasing power of the rural population must find outlet for its resources in some direction. Much of it will go back into the properties they own. Some of it will be laid away for savings, but most of it will be turned into the channels of trade sooner or later to meet the current needs and satisfy the enlarging desires of what proves the most prosperous industry in the Dominion. In due time manufacturing, transportation, and finance will feel

the thrill of rising life in the blood of the business community. This is moderate and hopeful in tone, and there is reason to think that it is a fairly accurate estimate of the situation. In spite of all that has been, or may be, said, the prosperity of Canada is, and will continue to be, founded chiefly upon her agriculture. Agriculture does not always make the greatest bluster, or demand most favors from the Government, but it brings in the cash. When it prospers, all prosper. When the bins are empty, commerce contracts, and there is hunger in the industries. May the farmer have a fat year, for we all share his good things!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Justice Riddell's remark that the Ontario Legislature does not seem to be bound by the commitment: "Thou shalt not steal," applies with telling force to a Government of claim-jumpers.

It seems that the city cannot collect its water taxes because it cannot turn off the water from many houses whose occupants are in debt.—Montreal Star.

Why not do as is done up here? Tax the property for water? There would then be little difficulty in collecting the rates.

It is somewhat amusing to observe, now that the elections are over, the efforts being made by the jackal press to resume its boistered "independence," and again curry favor with their deluded Liberal patrons. How often can that bunco game be worked!

His Worship the Mayor, it is announced, is far from being satisfied with the Cataract power proposals. It is also announced that Ramesses II. is dead. Both statements may be quite true, but they are hardly news. Was it not Mayor Stewart who declared that he would be opposed to contracting for Cataract power even if it were got for nothing?

Mr. Borden's appeal to the Manitoba Government to extend the time so that the revision of the voters' list may be made something better than a farce, and help to excuse the Ottawa obstruction, goes to indicate that he is recognized as the nominal leader of the Opposition. But it is little more than nominal, else he would have controlled his party in the House, instead of being overridden by Foster.

Major Hodgins is in his own refutation. In his charges of over-classification on the La Tuque cutting, he said that 86 per cent. of the work was classified as rock, whereas 40 per cent. would have been liberal. The records of the Commission show that the classification, instead of being 86 per cent., was only 32 per cent., 20 per cent. less than Major Hodgins' estimate of what would have been proper in the case.

The New York Engineering and Building Record gives, in elaborate detail, particulars of a carefully made test of a 15 horse-power (rated) suction gas producer, under full load, a fuel consumption of 1.02 pounds of anthracite coal per hour; under 3-4 load, 1.25, developing an average horse power of 16.1. The Record concludes "that the results in regular operation were, on the whole, very satisfactory."

The Toronto Mail and Empire says Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, in his speech at the Toronto Board of Trade, referred to the fact that to Sir John A. Macdonald was due the completion of the plan for the development of Canada. "We are inclined to doubt that Sir Thomas made any such reference. He is not given to making such rash statements. The plan "for the development of Canada" is not yet completed. It is a progression, an evolution, and will not be completed so long as we produce great Canadians with ambitions for, and confidence in, their country."

We hear a great deal about the strenuous efforts put forth in the United States to stop railway rebating. Let us admit that railway rebating is unjust. But it is not more unjust than the actions of the elaborately organized combines which use, as an instrument of oppression and robbery of the public, the very tariff laws which they have obtained from a too trusting people, on the pretence that they are needed and will be used only to guard the home manufacturer against injustice, the home consumer against inferior goods, and the home laborer against pauper competition. But we hear little about protecting the people against tariff robbery.

Mayor Stewart affects to discover that the Cataract Company offer, forwarded to the council, is not in keeping with the company's promise—that it does not guarantee power 10 per cent. cheaper than the Hydro power would be to Hamilton, but only to cities and towns "west of Hamilton, or to the city of Toronto." His Worship is not easy to satisfy. Instead of stopping at the word "Toronto," if he had read on, he would have found the following: "Due and proper allowance being made for any difference in the cost of transmission." It would seem to be difficult, even for so ingenious an objector as the Mayor, to more particularly provide that the price of Hamilton power shall be 10 per cent. less than the Hydro power.

Major Hodgins has not shown up to very good advantage in the inquiry into the charges which he made in his letter to the Victoria Colonist, in which he alleged that the cost of the McArthur contract on the Transcontinental Railway had been increased \$4,000,000 by over-

classification. Under examination he admitted that he based his statement on what he saw in a newspaper interview with McArthur. Then followed: Q.—You had no other reason for that letter to the Colonist? A.—NO OTHER REASON. Q.—Did you take any steps to ascertain whether that interview with Mr. McArthur was correct or not? A.—NO. Q.—Did you make any inquiry at all about it? A.—NO. Q.—So that if it be proved that this interview with Mr. McArthur did not take place, or that the statements attributed to Mr. McArthur in the interview are not correct, THEN THERE WERE NO GROUNDS FOR YOUR LETTER? A.—NO GROUND FOR MY LETTER. I SHOULD NOT HAVE WRITTEN IT.

Our Exchanges

A Pertinent Question. (London Free Press.) The Hamilton Times has an editorial on the topic, "Who Lied?" The Times does not appear to have recovered from the effects of an incident of June 8.

A Risky Business. (Toronto News.) In revising the rates of the L. O. F., the officers should realize one for all that a risk which is worth \$10 a year cannot be carried safely for \$7.

A New One. (Detroit News.) The "silence cure" advocated for nervous women, should result beneficially—always supposing that the patients do not think the cure worse than the disease.

No Wonder. (Saskatoon Phoenix.) No wonder the Conservative can win elections in Manitoba when they take such pains to prevent their opponents from registering.

Face to Face. (Sarnia Observer.) It is the imperative duty of the Government to bring Mr. Pringle to book on a complaint with those whom he accuses of being accomplices in the scandalous doings he says are disgracing the government of the Yukon.

Why Not? (Peterboro Examiner.) Some dreaming optimists regard the large Conservative majority in the Legislature of Ontario as a mandate to Laurier to retire. Why not cite for the same purpose the result of the Quebec Provincial elections, in which the Liberals captured 60 seats, the Conservatives 12 and Independents 2?

London Recount. (London Advertiser.) Mr. Beck's friends may smile at the idea of a recount, but it has not been applied for with the hope that the election figures will be materially altered. Some of Mr. McEvoy's workers reported what they believed to be irregularities at the polls, and he consented to a recount for their satisfaction. No criminal charges are made against anyone.

Tory Corruption. (Belleville Ontario.) The Liberals' sole object is to show that the Conservative party, there is just as corrupt as it was in the old days when Sir John Macdonald was unseated for bribery on the part of his most enthusiastic workers. Bribery cases will be carefully enquired into and evidence got in shape for a protest petition. The matter is in the hands of the Liberal executive and a committee of active workers.

Niagara Camp opened with about five thousand five hundred men in quarters. The Ross rifle is being used for the first time in the history of the camp.

NOT A PARTICLE OF SKIN ON BODY

Worst Case of Eczema Doctor Had Seen in 40 Years—For Six Months Father Expected His Baby to Die—Blood Oozed Out All Over Her Body—Had to Be Wrapped in Silk and Carried on a Pillow—Now She is Perfectly Cured.

DOCTOR RECOMMENDED CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little girl was born two weeks before my wife and I were four hours after the birth of our child and I had to raise the baby on artificial foods. Six months after birth she broke out and I had two doctors in attendance. There was not a particle of skin left on her body, the blood oozed out just anywhere, and we had to wrap her in silk and carry her on a pillow for ten weeks. She was the most terrible sight I ever saw, and for six months I looked for her to die. Dr. — gave me up, and his agents, she is alive and well to-day and she will be three years old the seventh of December and has never had a sign of the dread trouble since. "I used every known remedy to alleviate her suffering, for it was terrible to witness. Dr. — gave me up and then I went to C. — and got Dr. B. — and he and Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment saved her. He recommended the Cuticura Remedies, or said we were right in making use of them. As nearly as I can remember, we used eight cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment; but you must take into consideration that hers was an exceptional case, for an old and good doctor said that it was the worst case that had come to him in forty years. I have always hinged on Cuticura Soap to keep her skin soft and to give her a pure complexion. James J. Smith, Wood and Metal Pattern Maker, Box 284, Buena Vista, Va., Oct. 14 and 22, 1906. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Honor of Infants, Children, and Adults. Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Soap to Purify the Blood. Sold Everywhere. Price Five Cents. Druggists, Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Complete Free Cuticura Book in Skin Disease.

Thursday, June 18, 1908

SHEA'S

Corsets worth 90c on sale for 50c

Our Summer Clearing Sale The Biggest and Best Yet

Sharp at 9 o'clock Thursday morning we will open this great annual sale with a Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Dress Goods, Linens, Sheetings, Cottons, Women's Cloth Suits, Women's Wash Suits, Skirts, Blouses, Underwear, etc., all reduced a third to a half less than their regular values. This sale has been for years one of the great annual merchandising events of this city. This season we have profited by past experience and will make it better than ever. Everything marked in plain figures on green sale tickets, showing regular value and sale price. Extra salespeople and extra parcelling staff will be on hand to wait on you quickly.

Women's Wash Suits Clearance

Hundreds of Women's Wash Suits, Muslins, Linens, Lawns, Organdies, etc., all new and up-to-date material and styles; "all white" and fancy colors. Every wash suit in stock at these cut prices means buying for less than half what they have been sold for up to now.

\$6 Wash Suits for \$2.95. \$7 to \$9 Wash Suits for \$3.95. \$8.50 to \$12 Wash Suits for \$4.95.

Women's Cloth Suits Sacrifice

Splendidly made and fashionably cut suits, all the new style touches on them, black and wanted colors, also some very stylish light worsteds, high class workmanship in every garment; half price and less.

\$10 and \$12 Suits for \$6.95. \$18 and \$20 Suits for \$9.95.

Lustre Shirtwaist Suits, black and colors; worth \$5 to \$7, to be cleared at \$1.99

A Rousing Clearance in Skirts

Thousands of Women's Dress Skirts, made of Tweeds, Worsteds, Voiles, Panamas, Venetian and Broad Cloths, not a garment here at the lowest price that is not perfectly cut and in the correct styles, sizes to fit everybody at same price.

Misses' Skirts at 98c \$4 Skirts for \$1.98 \$3 Skirts for \$1.39 \$5 and \$6 Skirts for \$3.39 \$7.50 and \$8 Skirts for \$4.95

Women's Wash Skirts On Sale to Clear

Made of Linens, Gingham, Ducks, etc., etc. both white and colored, many of them direct from New York, the most perfectly cut wash skirts in the world, all on sale at clearing reductions.

\$2 Skirts for \$1.39; \$3 Skirts for \$2.39; \$4 Skirts for \$2.69.



Women's Spring Coats to Clear

Black and Fawn Covert Cloth Coats, a great variety of styles and sizes, prices cut to the bone. \$5.00 Coat for \$2.95 \$7.50 Coat for \$3.95

Braided Coats on Sale

Women's stylish Battenburg Coats, made of silk Braid in skeleton style Jacket and Bolero shape, on sale at half price. \$7.50 value for \$3.95 \$6.00 value for \$2.95

Women's Rain Coats CUT PRICES

Rain Coats, made of splendid Cravenette cloth, in 3/4 and full length, made and cut in first class style, on sale as follows: \$5 Rain Coats for \$2.95 \$10 and \$12 Rain Coats at \$6.50

A Slaughter Amongst Blouse Prices

A vast collection of the best Lawn Blouses made in Canada, with many New York makes; all share in these cut and clearing prices; all perfect fitting and made of the most reliable materials.

LAWN AND PRINT BLOUSES, worth 50c, for 25c; and 75c, for 39c Mull Lawn and Sateen Blouses, worth \$1.25, on sale for 69c Lawn and Muslin Waists, worth \$1.50 and \$2.00, for 95c; and \$2.50 for \$1.39 Lawn and Muslin Waists, worth \$1.00, for 50c

Silk Waists on Sale

Beautifully made Silk and Net Waists, black, white, cream and colors, all well made and correct designs, on sale at sacrifice prices. \$5 and \$6 Waists for \$2.95 \$6.50 to \$8.00 Waists for \$3.95

Corset Covers on Sale

30 and 35c Corset Covers for 23c 50c Corset Covers for 29c

Women's Drawers—A Bargain

Drawers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with lace and insertion, full umbrella-style, full 65c value, for 40c Night Gowns at Cut Prices Made of beautiful cambric and nicely finished with lace and embroidery frill, \$1.50 value, on sale for, each 85c

A Startler in Underskirts at 59c

A quantity of Women's Black Moreen Underskirts, made in good full shape, with frills and ruffles, all sizes; worth \$1.25, on sale to clear at each 59c Moreen and Sateen Underskirts, worth \$1.50, on sale for 95c Black and Colored Sateen Underskirts, \$2.00, for \$1.50 White Underskirts, made with lace and insertions of fine cambric, \$1.50 value, for 95c Silk Underskirts, a quantity of samples, black and colored, worth \$5.00 to \$7.50, for \$2.99

A Clearance of Women's Parasols

Women's Fancy Silk and Satin Parasols, in stripes and plaids, all the best frames and newest handles, in a great range of colors; worth \$4.00 to \$5.00, all go on sale for each \$2.50 Women's Fancy Sateen and Gloria Cloth Parasols, a great range of colors and fancy border designs, best frames, worth \$1.50 to \$1.95, on sale for 98c Women's Knitted Vests A quantity of Women's Knitted Vests, with no sleeves and short sleeves; some of them with small imperfections, but not enough to hurt; worth 12 1/2 to 18c, all on sale for 3 for 25c

Wash Goods Half Price

Muslins and Dimities worth 15c to be cleared at, per yard 7c Mercerized Gingham, Chambray, Organdies and Ducks, 15 to 20c, for, per yard 10c Muslins, Cotton Delaines, Vestings, Gingham, 20 and 25c, for, per yard 12 1/2c Embroidered Linens, Striped Lawns, Organdies, Embroidered Gingham, 25 to 40c, for, per yard 17c

Women's Hats at Less Than Half

A sweeping clearance of all the Hats and Shapes in stock. Feathers and trimmings at equally low prices. Ready-to-Wear Hats, \$4.00 to \$5.00, for \$1.95; Ready-to-Wear Hats, \$3.00, for \$1.25 Trimmed Hats, \$6.00 to \$7.00 value, \$2.95; Trimmed Hats, \$7.00 to \$9, for \$3.95 Untrimmed Shapes, \$1.00, for 25c; Untrimmed Shapes, \$1.50, for 40c Untrimmed Shapes, \$2.00, for 75c; Untrimmed Shapes \$2.50, for \$1.00

Dress Goods Sale

A sweeping clearance of everything in Dress Goods and Silks, for this sale will see the last of piece dress goods in the Shea store. 40c Dress Goods for 19c 50c Dress Goods for 25c 75c Dress Goods for 35c \$1.00 Dress Goods for 50c \$1.25 Dress Goods for 75c \$1.50 Dress Goods for 95c \$1.75 Dress Goods for \$1.19 Black Chiffon Taffeta Silk, 75c, for 50c Black Peau de Sole Silk, worth 90c, for 69c, and 75c, for 45c

A Clearance of Table Linens

Bleached Table Linens in the best patterns in the trade, all widths from 60 to 72 inches. 30c Tabling for 25c 40c Tabling for 37 1/2c 50c Tabling for 47 1/2c 70c Tabling for 55c 80c Tabling for 65c 80c Tabling for 70c 80c Tabling for 75c 80c Tabling for 80c 80c Tabling for 85c 80c Tabling for 90c 80c Tabling for 95c A special Bleached Tabling, 70 inches wide, worth 70c, for 49c Cream Table Linen, and Three-quarter Bleached Tabling, best patterns, 62 to 72 inches wide: 35c Tabling for 22c 40c Tabling for 25c 50c Tabling for 37 1/2c Table Napkins, worth \$2.50, for \$1.50 Untrimmed Shapes, \$2.50, for \$1.00

Tapestry Table Covers

A clearing out of entire stock, all good colors and patterns and splendid qualities, every one worth a full half more than the reduced prices, at 75c to \$2.75

Towels Worth 17c for 15c

Good, large size Bedroom Towels, 75 per cent. linen, worth 17c, on sale for, each 10c 50c Towels for 35c 40c Towels for 30c 35c Towels for 25c 25c Towels for 17 1/2c

Sheetings on Sale

English and Domestic Sheetings, plain and twilled, all reduced, the best Sheetings in Canada at regular prices: 20c Sheetings for 15c 35c Sheetings for 25c 40c Sheetings for 35c 45c Sheetings for 39c