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LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Thursday, May 30.

Condemn Expenditures, Yet Urge That Millions More Shall Be Spent.

In the closing hours of the late session of the Dominion Parliament there was an interesting passage-at-arms between Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, and Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Finance Minister, on the question of the public expenditure. The leader of the Opposition took the ground that the Conservatives have ever taken—when not in power—that the expenditures are abnormally high, and that they ought to be cut down. Hon. Mr. Fielding, in reply, made a speech of great force and reasonableness. He pointed out that every business man engaged in large business is today doing a larger trade than formerly, and the fact that he has so augmented his business, and incidentally increased the expenditure necessary to run his business, is regarded by no one as an evidence of extravagance. Thus when a public man, or journalist, undertakes to measure the expenditure of today with the expenditure of 1896, he should take into account the vast strides that Canada has made in the last few years. The Government has been carrying on vast enterprises; it has been developing the country in many ways; it has not only vastly added to the number of producers by its spirited immigration policy, but it has given aid to many deserving public improvements, calculated to add our people to make more out of their industrial pursuits, to secure a wider range of employment for many thousands, and thus to lower the burdens on the people by increasing the number of those who share them. This is sound business principle. They are best illustrated by the results of the Government policy with regard to the Yukon. To open up that rich territory, the Government has spent millions of dollars. The Opposition say to the country: "See those large expenditures; see how the taxes are increased." They do not show what is the fact, that the receipts are larger than the expenditure, and that not a cent of taxation has been added to the burdens of the people by the opening up of this great territory, and the preservation of law and order within its bounds. The same explanation may be made with regard to the Intercolonial. An outcry has been made by the Opposition because the working expenses on this Government line have been increased. The critics are not very fair, however, or they would admit that the receipts have also largely increased, and the line has been made of very much greater service to the public by being extended, from a little way station to Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Fielding put the case for the Government in a nutshell:

"Now, we are increasing business in many ways. The merchant has his own method of developing his business, and we have our method of developing our trade. At one point it is by the construction of a line of Government railway; at another point it is by the subsidizing of a line of railway; at another point it is by the construction of a telegraph line; at another point it is by the construction of a breakwater to enable the poor fishermen to carry on their business without danger of it being destroyed; at another point it is by the construction of a public wharf; at another point it is by the construction of a canal. The different sections of the Dominion have their different interests, their different industries, their different needs; and it has been the policy of the Government to adapt itself to those different conditions and needs; and if this has involved a very considerable expenditure, I deny that that is any evidence of extravagance or of an extravagant government. On the contrary, it may be the best evidence that a government is alive to the needs of the situation and is meeting the demands of it."

The Finance Minister admitted that the customs receipts were somewhat smaller than last year. But the importance of the decrease ought not to be magnified. "It is well," said Mr. Fielding, "that the rate of duty imposed on goods is lower today than it was at the corresponding date a year ago, and that the reduced customs receipts are to some extent but the evidence of our reduced taxation. If the customs receipts are somewhat smaller today than they were at this date a year ago, other receipts are making up for them, and, on the whole, our financial statement for the current year up to the present is very satisfactory. The domestic exports of Canada for the period of ten months to the end of April last year were \$127,461,000, while in the same period of the current year they have been \$144,520,000." Despite the increased expenditure, too, there will this year be one of the largest surpluses in the history of the country.

Considering the growth of the country the Finance Minister claimed that the expenditure had not been, as charged, abnormally great. They had extraordinary expenditures in paying off a large claim of Manitoba, and they had the late Government for sending contingents to South Africa. These special expenditures matched the abnormal expenditures of the last Government in 1894, 1895 and 1896, only the expendi-

ture per head last year was much smaller than it was in the years named. In the last four years, too, our public debt has only increased at the rate of \$1,700,000 a year, whereas the increase of the public debt during the whole eighteen years that the Conservatives were in power was at the rate of \$3,500,000 a year. But neither Mr. Borden nor any other Conservative leader grew alarmed at, or in any manner objected to, the expenditures in or increase of debt in those days of stagnation and exodus to other countries. How slim the foundation which these Opposition critics have for criticism of the course pursued by the Government was ably set forth by the Finance Minister when he pointed out that though they assailed the expenditure as a whole, when it came to individual items they did not have the courage to denounce that which it was well known was capable of ample justification. Mr. Fielding's exposure is worthy of quotation in full:

"Assuming that we on this side are disposed to be extravagant, are honorable gentlemen opposite the right ones to pass the resolution? I will not speak much of the past, though I think that anyone who would accuse the Conservative party of extravagance would be a party to a party which would render himself liable to an action for libel by any Conservative in the country. But I would like to deal with the living present. What do these honorable gentlemen deal simply with the total figures? You have increased the expenditure, and therefore you have increased the amount of \$67,000,000 which is put before the country to spare it, we have had honorable gentlemen opposite proposing to cut the expenditure by \$10,000,000. I have never heard of a proposal for economy come from the other side this session. But I have heard of a proposal for a large expenditure. 'Economy!' cries the honorable member for West York (Mr. Wallace), echoed by the honorable member for East York (Mr. Sproule), who sits beside him. They are going to vote for this resolution in favor of economy, and declaring that we are extravagant. But the strongest charge these honorable gentlemen have made against us this session is that we will not spend more money by giving a bonus for the public service, root and sugar. My honorable friend from South Westworth (Mr. Smith), who takes an intelligent interest in agriculture, has moved a resolution. But the most severe arraignment that he has made of the Government this session is in the form of a demand to know why we do not spend more money in developing the cold storage system. My honorable friend from Picton (Mr. Bell), whom I do not see in his place, will vote for this declaration that we are extravagant. But only a few days ago the honorable gentleman actually increased the value in real estate in Ottawa, I believe, by demanding that the Government should buy a lot of land for public buildings. My honorable friend, the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Borden, Halifax), is going to vote for this resolution which he has moved, but he did not seem overly anxious for economy when he advocated that we should put up new buildings for the public service, and add enormously to the expenditure. I am not condemning these things at all, but I am pointing out that these honorable gentlemen are not advocates of economy, but of more lavish expenditure than that in which we engage. And all over the House we find the same thing. The honorable member for Toronto harbor (Mr. McKinnon) is going to vote for this resolution, in the name of economy he is going to condemn us for spending so much money. But, only the other day, he led a deputation to the Government, asking that we should spend about \$1,000,000 more in improving the St. Lawrence River."

"Mr. Monk—we are in favor of judicious expenditure." The Minister of Finance—My honorable friend from East York (Mr. Maclean), who is not in his seat, is going to vote for this resolution. I presume, which declares that we are extravagant too much money; but the greatest crime he has laid to our charge this session has been that we should not appropriate a few hundred millions more in the name of economy. My honorable friend from South Lanark (Mr. Haggart), who is enjoying this thing so much, is going to vote for this resolution to condemn us for extravagance; and about the most important speech, and a very good one it was, that my honorable friend made this session was a demand that we should take up the Georgian Bay Canal, with its obligations of \$75,000,000. My honorable friend from Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk)—My honorable friend is going to vote for this resolution condemning us for spending too much money, but his latest arraignment of the Government is that we are extravagant. He is going to provide money to go and hunt up the north pole.

The conclusion which a reasonable man has to come to is that the opponents of the Government assert, in one breath, that the Administration fall short of their duty to the people because they do not spend many more millions than they do now, while in the next they declare that the expenditure now indorsed by Parliament is too great! Is it too much to ask these critics to be in some degree logical, and have respect for the sober judgment of those who are called on to examine their most untenable position? They cannot fairly condemn as a whole what, by their silence, their failure to challenge, or their votes they support in detail. Mr. Fielding makes that point clear. He also, in these concluding remarks, emphasizes the strong position of the Government:

"I say that the idea that these expenditures have been extravagant, have been thoughtless, is not justified. Throughout the whole policy of the Government there has been an effort, not to be too economical, but to translate the word 'economy' to mean parsimony or niggardliness; but we understood economy to mean a wise expenditure of public money upon necessary works for the development of the country. We have been able to carry out that policy, we have provided liberally for every great need of the country; and we are able to point to the fact that the finances of the Dominion were never in a better condition than they are today. During the last few years, that the public credit of Canada never stood higher; and that all these works have been accomplished with a reduction in the public taxation, which means that during the past four years, comparing the old tariff with the new, \$38,000,000 have been left in the pockets of the people, which would have been taken out of their pockets had the policy of

honorable gentlemen opposite remained in force." The friends of the courageous and progressive Administration which is now at the helm of affairs in Canada, will be ready to thank the Opposition leader for affording the talented statesman from down by the sea so favorable an opportunity to vindicate the policy of the Government and expose the illogical and untenable position of their political opponents.

Twentieth Century—Political and Social Forecasts.

Among the numerous forecasts that have been made of the present century, is one of the political and social life of the twentieth century by Sidney Webb. Mr. Webb has for some time been identified with the Fabian Socialist movement in England, a movement which had its beginning among the students of Oxford University, and has been chiefly confined to that class of followers. Mr. Webb, it will be seen, belongs to a class of social reformers of an academic type, a class more likely to be ruled by the head than, as is frequently the case, by the irrational impulses of the heart. He is impressed with the belief that twentieth century politics will be dominated by the idea of the compulsory maintenance of the standard of life. The first object of the state is, that its people should live, and live well. "The most important national campaign," says Mr. Webb, "will be those against disease, demoralization and premature death." Nor is this all. In addition to such ideal sanitary arrangements as the writer predicts, will also be a corresponding advance in education. Every District will be required to possess not only elementary schools vastly superior to those of the present day, but also to make provision for trade schools, domestic economy schools, and universities. The aim in these institutions will not be the production of infant prodigies, but efforts will be put forth to provide each child with all the education it is capable of utilizing.

Mr. Webb predicts a national minimum of recreation and leisure, which will be the legal right of each citizen. Sixteen hours out of the twenty-four shall be devoted to sleep, recreation, exercise of mind and body, and the duties of citizenship and family life. A national minimum wage limit is also predicted; that is, such a wage shall be paid as will not harmfully affect the efficiency of the employee. Such, in brief, are Mr. Webb's views. It will be seen that the writer draws his conclusions from English data. The tendency in Great Britain has for nearly a century been towards greater freedom on the part of the individual, and any active measures on the part of the state have been towards securing of those rights which it has taken so much time to define. Factory acts have been passed protecting the employe, and nearly all legislation of this nature has been for the benefit of the private citizen, while at the same time allowing him the greatest degree of economic freedom.

Possibilities of the Shamrock Accident.

"The curious in constitutional problems," says Mr. Goldwin Smith in the Toronto Sun, "have been asking what would have happened if the mast of Shamrock II. had fallen up Edward VII., his heir being absent in Australia? At the death of Henry III., his heir, Edward I., was absent in the Holy Land. The Council proclaimed the new King, and put the Great Seal into the hands of the Archbishop of York as the first Lord of the Council, the Archbishopric of Canterbury being vacant, who, assisted by a baron and a royal clerk, acted as regent till the King came home. The arrangement was confirmed, and the oath of allegiance to the new King was taken by an assembly of prelates, barons, knights from each shire, and burgesses from each city. But in the time of Edward I. there was no Act of Succession. He came to the throne not by Act of Parliament, but by hereditary right, and election. No inaugural oath had to be taken. Could the oath have been administered in Australia? Supposing it could not, could the royal powers have been exercised by a regency in the King's name? These, happily, are speculative questions, but their occurrence reminds us that the dynasty is parliamentary, and does not reign by divine right."

Labor Gazette for May.

The May issue is the ninth number of the Labor Gazette, and a retrospect of its eight numbers is all that is needed to convince any one that it is filling an important place in the social and industrial literature of the day. Its pages have chronicled the labor situation all over Canada, and with its able staff of local correspondents in every important industrial center in the Dominion, it is the only reliable source of information pertaining to labor questions in Canada. Editorially it is strongly on the side of conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling difficulties that may arise from time to time between employer and employe.

The consensus of opinion of the local correspondents to the May Gazette is, that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the labor market during the past month. Business operations are in full progress in all parts of the Dominion, and there are few centers in which competent mechanics are not fully employed and in many places the demand exceeds

the supply. There is also full employment in those branches of trade which have to do with the preparation of material for use in the work of construction, as, for example, foundries, machine shops, engine shops, and planing mills.

Important United States Decision In Favor of "Imperialism."

The Supreme Court of the United States has this week given, on a point of constitutional law, a decision that has important and far-reaching applications. The technical question on which the great decision was rendered, was the Porto Rican Tariff Act. The Supreme Court upholds the act.

The contest was really between those of our neighbors called "Imperialists" and those who are known as "Anti-Imperialists."

The Imperialists held that Congress had the power to legislate for Porto Rico (and therefore for all other recently acquired possessions) regardless of such limitations of the constitution as are applicable to the regular states of the union.

As the New York Sun sums up the finding, territory may be part of the United States in the geographical sense, without being a part of the United States in the constitutional sense.

The view of the opponents of United States "Imperialism" has been that the constitution extended itself by its own force into all territory held or from time to time acquired by the United States Government, thus giving the inhabitants of the newly-acquired possessions all the privileges now held by any of the regular states like Ohio or Pennsylvania.

Not so, says the Supreme Court. There is nothing in the constitution, whatever there may be in the traditions of the republic, to prevent the United States holding conquered peoples or territories in tutelage until it is thought they are fitted to become full citizens or full states.

In this constitutional and very practical struggle, then, between United States "Imperialists" and those of the opposite view—involving the constitutional right of the United States to hold "colonies"—the Supreme Court at Washington gives decision in favor of the "Imperialist" view.

Getting Mail Matter to the Farms.

Notwithstanding the great advances the new world has made in nearly every department of human industry, European countries are still ahead of us in the matter of rural mail delivery. Great Britain has what is substantially a house-to-house delivery, as has also France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium. Considering the amplitude of territory on this side of the Atlantic, with its consequent distances, there is perhaps little or no reason for fault-finding here. In many states of the neighboring republics mail is delivered to the homes of those living in the country, and everything in connection with the service works so satisfactorily that, as regards this particular convenience, the rural population have advantages equal to those possessed by the people in a town or city. The development of the system to its present efficiency has practically taken place within the past six years. Six years ago it was declared impracticable. Today, in the United States there are about 3,800 routes in operation, supplying over four million residents, and there is an increasing demand for its service. Of course, it is evident that this means increased expenditure. It has been found, however, that nearly every route results in almost doubling the postal receipts, which makes up, to a large extent, for the augmented expenditure. The New York Weekly Post enforces the advantage of rural mail delivery in the matter of roads. It says:

"In addition to almost paying its cost, rural free mail delivery, by compelling the maintenance of good roads, brings about a result more than commensurate with the entire cost of the system. Good roads are a condition precedent to the establishing of a route. Creeks and streams must be bridged. The highways must be kept in permanent repair. A community denied mail delivery for the reason that its roads are unfit and its bridges insecure will at once set about to place its thoroughfares in good repair and keep them so. The great problem of good roads is thus happily solved with one stroke of the postmaster-general's pen, when he authorizes the establishment of routes."

Quite a sandwich: Mr. Poy and Mr. Clancey, with Clark Wallace between.

Eternal Vigilance.

[Hannah More.]

When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in family, our tempers; and in society, our tongues.

Life.

[Mrs. Humphrey Ward.]

Life goes from test to test; it is like any other business—the more you know the more is put upon you.

Hope for Some of Us.

[Max O'Rell.]

Balzac, the greatest author on love and women, and the most wonderful dissector of the human heart who ever lived, says that the best and most artistic effort of a clever and refined man is at 52, and that a woman

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO.

SPECIMENS OF THE DEPENDABLE STORE'S PRICING

For Barcain Friday

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

Special Remnant Announcement.

After a heavy season's selling we find ourselves stocked with a large lot of remnants. These are in the way and must be cleared. They consist of Prints, Gingham, Shirtings, Flannels, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Cretonnes, Table Linens, Towelings, Sheetings, etc., and are in lengths of from 1 to 8 yards. These will be measured and marked in plain figures and offered at one-quarter and in many cases one-half OFF THE REGULAR PRICE.

On Sale Friday Morning.

Staples

320 yards Best American Fancy Foulards, particularly fine designs, in blue, royal, pink, old rose, navy, blue, violet and turquoise, regular price 20c, Friday only, per yard 15c
150 yards Mercerized Satens and Marlines, in navy, black, violet, pink and blue, with fancy sprays, figures and stripes, regular price 25c, Friday, per yard 15c
200 yards Black Mercerized Satens, fine bright finish, good width, sold regularly at 25c, Friday only, per yard 18c

Gloves

Fine French Kid Gloves, with two-dome fasteners, in shades of tan, brown, green and blue, regular price \$1 and \$1.25 pair, Friday, special at 75c

Hosiery

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, full fashioned, worth 40c and 50c, very special at 35c pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.00
Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, spliced heel, regular 25c pair, very special, at 15c
Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, sizes 5 1/2 to 9 1/2, very special at, per pair 10c
Children's Elastic Hose, regular sizes 4 1/2 to 8, very special at, per pair 10c

Wrappers

20 Ladies' Wrappers, pretty, light prints, assorted colors and patterns, all sizes, special, Friday 60c

Great Bargains in Men's Shirts

120 Men's Madras Shirts, with soft bodies, cuffs attached, specially attractive patterns and fast colors, sizes 14 to 18 1/2, extraordinary cheap, at 50c

Men's and Boys' Caps at Half Price

Fancy Check Tweed, Clay Worsted, Navy Serge Caps, in golf or chieftain style, regular 20c and 25c, Friday 12 1/2c

Pant Bargains

Men's Heavy-Weight Grey and Brown Herringbone Trousers, all sizes, \$2 to 40 waist, regular \$1 and \$1.50, on sale Friday, at 60c

Shoe Bargains

We never go in for big profits on shoes. When we advertise a line at reduced prices it means a big saving from ordinary shoe prices. An assorted lot of Women's \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.90 Oxford Shoes, for, on Friday \$1.19
\$2.00 Ladies' Bicycle Boots, russet Dongola, with welt soles, \$3.00 regular, sizes 4 to 6 1/2, on sale Friday, at, pair \$1.75

is perfect only at 35. There is hope for some of us.

Which Did He Mean?

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]
Ritter—Have you read my last poem? Reader—I hope so.

Theory and Practice.

[Town and Country.]
"What did Gobang do with the money he earned by writing articles showing how to get rich raising chickens?"
He lost it running a chicken farm in New Jersey."

Tariff Advantages.

[Hamilton Times.]
From steel rails to woolen cloth is a far cry, but Mr. Brock, of Toronto, took advantage of a discussion on the Clergue contract to tell a story of slaughter prices in the woolen business, which, he said, had cut off the profits of six woolen mills in which he is interested. Hon. Mr. Fielding pointed out that the mills have free raw material (wool), and a protective tariff of 25 per cent on British goods and 55 per cent on goods from other countries, and Mr. Brock failed to explain why the Canadian consumer should be asked to pay more than \$1.25 for each \$1 worth of wools, for the sake of buying from him. Does he own the people of Canada, or has he only a big mortgage on them?

The Kidneys and the Skin.

In the spring the kidneys have much to do. If they are weak or torpid they will rot to it, and the skin will be plummy and blotchy. That is telling the story in a few words.
Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, cures and prevents pimples, blotches and all cutaneous eruptions.

All the 35 Turkish Consuls in Italy

Have been abolished. They have not been paid for a very long time past, and one after the other has resigned. For whooping cough and croup, Vapo-Cresol is a simple and perfect remedy.

Silk Department

50c TAFFETA SILKS FOR 50c—Colored Taffeta Silks, a special lot, regular 65c to 75c. In shades of cerise, cherry, pink, marine blue, mauve, gray, cornflower, Nile and yellow, all pure taffeta silks, good value at 75c and 85c, but the lot must be cleared at, per yard 50c
50c SURAH SILKS FOR 35c—30 pieces Colored Surah Silk, regular 50c, in shades of purple, mauve, garnet, tawny, yellow, peacock, cerise, sky, pink and pastel green; good value at regular price, 50c, but must be cleared at, per yard 35c
See our Black Serges and Homespuns.

Corsets

Ladies' Corsets, long waist, double side steels, made in strong gray Jean, sizes 18 to 30, price pair 50c
Ladies' Corsets, short on hip, French model, sizes 18 to 26, price 50c
Ladies' Corsets, short hip, steel filled, sizes 18 to 30, price 75c

Whitewear

Assorted lot of Ladies' Chemises, lace and embroidery trimmed, different styles, prices from 40c to \$1.25. To clear at half price.

Ladies' Corset Covers

Ladies' Corset Covers, fine quality cambric, trimmed with narrow lace, sizes 22 to 40, special 19c
Ladies' White Skirt and Blouse, deep muslin flounce, trimmed with tulle lace and insertion, lengths 38, 40 and 42, special at \$1.19
Ladies' Gowns, Empire style, revers of fine nainsook, good width skirt, price 75c

Laces

65 yards All-Over Lace, in white and cream, patterns suitable for short waists; regular price 25c, 35c and 40c yard, special price until sold 18c

Collars

New Muslin Stock Collars and Ties, white with colored hemstitched edge, very dainty; special price. 50c

Ties

Children's Gingham Windsor Ties, light and dark plaids, special price 15c

Ribbons

15 pieces of Fancy Gauze Ribbon, white and colored stripes, 4 inches wide; regular price 25c, 35c yard, special 15c

Umbrellas

Ladies' Black Umbrellas, Gloria cover, steel rod, Paragon frame, fancy handles; regular price \$1 and \$1.25, special, Friday only 85c

The Price of Vice.

Among other assets of the anti-vice committee of fifteen, of New York city, is a nice little table of statistics, showing how police officials can climb the ladder of success, shows that it costs \$18,000 to be a police captain. The estimated profits of such an official in the Tenderloin is placed as follows: Thirty gambling places at \$2,500 a year, 64 pool rooms at \$900, 150 disorderly houses at \$60, and other "perquisites" \$5,000; gross receipts, \$175,000; less 65 per cent for the police, \$113,750, making gross receipts, \$61,250. The committee of fifteen declares the town is closed, so far as gambling is concerned, and the police officials concede this point. Out-of-town visitors are waxing indignant almost nightly at the big hotels, because they cannot get into any of their favorite roulette establishments. The stagnation in professional circles has resulted in a surprising increase in private poker sessions. Hotel clerks are telling their friends interesting stories of nightly winnings and losses in the expensive houses.

Handsome, Regular Features.

Do not constitute a beautiful face, if the skin be covered with those unsightly pimples. By removing all impurities from the blood and regulating the digestive functions, Celery King produces a clear, healthy complexion. One month's treatment, 25 cents.

The cable between Ascension and Sierra Leone is now completed.

IT RETAINS OLD AND MAKES NEW FRIENDS. The cable between Ascension and Sierra Leone is now completed. Electric Oil had but a small field of distribution, but now its territory is widespread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and while it retains its old friends it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever once uses it will not be without it.

Pomades are made of the best and purest fat of the ox, impregnated with any perfume which may be desirable. ONE OF THE GREATEST blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvelous manner to the little one.

Housefurnishings

4 pairs only Bobbinet Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, frilled with lace, regular price \$3.50, Friday, per pair \$2.65
2 pairs only Bobbinet Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, frilled with lace, regular price \$3.50, Friday, per pair \$2.65
We continue on Friday our Special Sale of Brussels Carpets, worth in the regular way \$60, \$80 and \$1.15, for, per yard 63c
Special Line of Best Make English Tapestry carpet, regular price 90c, 65c and 50c, for, per yard 45c

Smallwares

7 dozen Ladies' Jet Elastic Belts, diamond-shaped buckle, regular price 35c, Friday each 25c
Black Satin Belts, corded, in black or white, with ribbon ties, regular 65c, Friday, each 50c
60 boxes Butterbilk and Vaseline Soap, 3 cakes to a box, not more than 2 boxes to a customer, Friday only, per box 15c
24 Ladies' Jet Elastic Belts, Friday only, each 30c

Ladies' Costumes

8 Ladies' Costumes, this season's styles, in serges, homespuns and Venetians, gray, brown, navy and black, prices were \$20, \$25 to \$30, Friday, your choice \$15.00

Millinery

48 Children's Untrimmed Hats, this season's goods, assorted styles, worth in regular way, from 50c to 50c each, Friday for 15c

Grocery Department

20 pounds of Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1.00
8-pound tins of Choice Apples, each 3c, or this for 25c
6 1/2 pounds of Choice Dried Apples for 25c
The same Heavy 4-string Broom as last week for 20c
5 pounds of Whiteing and 3 pounds of Washing Soda for 10c
1 dozen Choice Sweet Oranges and 1 dozen of Bright Lemons for 25c
1 pound of our Imperial Blend Black or mixed 40c Tea for 25c

Crockery Department

97 and 110-Piece Dinner Sets, in pale blue and green, per set \$5.50
10-Piece Toilet Sets, in pale blue and green, per set \$2.00
Fancy China Bread and Butter plates, decorated and gilt designs, for, each 10c and 10c
150 Brown and Red Printed Delf Teapots and Sugar Bowls, regular 25c and 35c goods, your choice Friday for 15c
See our in our Basement Window.
See our Table of Glassware, Fancy Jardinieres and Ferns from 15c to 25c

A Doctor's Advantage.

[Harper's Weekly.]
Physicians, like clergymen, are concerned in trying to make their fellow-men better, but they have a great advantage over the clerical brethren in being able to shape their lives according to their whims and necessities without undue criticism from their fellows. We prefer that our doctors should be good men. We insist that they should have a high degree of professional honor. We expect them not to be unmercenary, and not to grudge a fair measure of their time to the purses of their patients. We don't insist that they shall practice what they preach, or how they choose to have their share of fun. We don't even insist that they shall practice what they preach, and we should be disappointed if we did, for though doctors spend their lives in efforts to induce people to take care of their health, it is unusual for a busy doctor to take even ordinary care of himself. His sleep is broken, his meals are irregular, he overworks himself, very likely he smokes too much. But as long as our confidence in his skill is unimpaired we don't criticize him.

Doctors are supposed to know what is good for themselves, and in their hands we leave the responsibility for their own cases as well as for ours. To be sure, we scoff a great deal at the medical profession, as at its contradictions and remark upon its limitations, but in the long run the good doctors get the credit that is their due, even though its arrears may not come in until they are dead.

Special From Kingston, Ontario.

Please announce to the readers of The Advertiser that we have just placed in the hands of the drug trade a great deal of this now famous remedy, Catarrh-ozone. This will be welcome news to a great many, as it will save them the trouble of sending to Kingston for it. If your druggist hasn't it he can get it.

Spain now boasts of possessing more convents, more monasteries, and more Jesuit colleges, seminaries and establishments of all kinds than at any other time under the houses of Bourbon and Austria.