

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909.

LORD MILNER APPROVES.

There is an unfortunate lack of agreement among the alarmists on the British navy question. A good many of our fellow-Canadians who have persuaded themselves that they are a superior brand of patriots to the ordinary field variety insist that nothing that we can hope to do in the way of building up our own part of the empire and contributing to its defence can be worth anything, and that the one way of averting the change of gross ingratitude and actual "sponging" is to contribute directly toward the British fleet either in cash or warships, the gift of one or two "Dreadnoughts" being spoken of as a sort of trifle to begin with. This might be done, of course, at a cost of \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000; but, sad to say, another wing of the war scare party strongly objects. It is pointed out that Great Britain is not in need of them—that she can get all the Dreadnoughts she wants, and even now has an option on the Spanish vessels now under way. Moreover, they point out, and with reason, that such a donation would not have that deep and lasting effect that a policy of "everyone for himself and each for all" would have. Speaking at Nottingham recently Lord Milner said:

This is not the first time that they [the over-seas British] have given practical proof of their sense of the solidarity of the Empire. We had very substantial proofs of it during the South African war. But there is this new element in the present case, and it is an element of supreme importance that this is not merely an impulse to give help in a particular emergency. The dominant idea of the Dominion, if I interpret it aright, is to prepare themselves to fill a permanent place and undertake definite responsibilities in a general scheme. It is an idea which has germinated in their own minds, but they are looking to us for guidance and counsel in carrying it out, and these we are bound to give. It is a great opportunity, but we must not expect too much to come of it at first, or underestimate the intricacies of the problem. The question is how to direct this previous spirit of imperial co-operation into the right channels. And the true principle, I cannot doubt, is to encourage each Dominion to provide in the first place for the defence of its own soil and its own shores, and of all imperial interests there or thereabouts, by its own native forces. That is the first thing, local self-dependence; after that and springing out of that, mutual help.

Speaking specifically of the demand made by some of these windy chaps who have come to regard all who object to presenting to the Admiralty ten or twenty or thirty millions in cash or warships, without-Canadians having voice or vote in their disposition, as a poor sort of Britons, Lord Milner says:

There may appear at first sight to be great waste of power in the multiplication of separate defensive forces. But, in the first place, this is inherent in the present constitution of the Empire, and in the next place it will lead to the maximum of collective strength in the end. Mere contributions from the Dominions to the British army or navy, valuable as they are under existing conditions, invaluable as they are as an evidence of loyalty and expression of imperial patriotism, will never take us very far. It is a real Imperial army and navy, constituted by the combination of the forces of the several self-governing states, forces organized from the outset on a common pattern, and controlled ultimately, as I hope, by a common authority, that is the goal towards which we should continuously strive.

Even the London Standard accepts Lord Milner's view as the most desirable one, if not the only one, open to serious consideration, and remarks that "Lord Milner observed that if the principle of autonomy were adopted, a scheme whereby the several centres of naval and military force could be combined for any given purpose might readily be designed. Canada and Australia have, in fact, virtually declared for autonomy first, combination afterwards. Nor does it appear that any other solution of the problem would be either possible or advisable." But we have in Canada occasionally a politician apparently more "imperial"—or is it that he is more ill-informed?—than Lord Milner or the Standard.

GET THE PERSPECTIVE.

The St. John, N. B., Sun has been taken to task by a Chamberlainite for its lack of interest in the cause of "mutual" preferential trade with Great Britain. It is stigmatized as lacking in patriotism because it does not demand that Great Britain tax her people—who already admit all our goods free—to give us further advantages. The Sun states its attitude very clearly:

Mutual preference, as generally understood, means that Britain must tax the products of other countries in order to give the overseas dominions an advantage in the British market. In no other way can that advantage be given, for the British market is now open to all the world. And as the bulk of Canada's exports to Britain are food products, it follows that in order to give a preference Britain must tax similar products when they come from foreign countries. Now it is obvious that such preference would be of no value to Canada unless it enabled us to get a higher price for our products. And if we get a higher price it is equally obvious that the British consumer must pay the higher price. So that in advocating the preferential tariff we are simply urging that the British consumer should voluntarily pay more for his bread and butter and cheese and meat in order to give a greater profit to our wheat growers and stockmen.

It is ready to admit that if Great Britain could be induced to tax her people's food for our grain, it would be a good thing for Canada. But it does not so clearly see wherein it would be a good thing for Great Britain. Nor does

it see why diligent advocacy of insisting upon such a sacrifice by Great Britain should lead any Canadian to regard himself as more patriotic and more British than his fellows. It even goes so far as to ask what right Canada has to demand that the British masses make further sacrifices in our behalf.

The Sun's position is an honorable and defensible one. What the Chamberlainites of Canada appear to be oblivious to is the fact that the question of preference by Great Britain is one for the British people, whom we have not spared or considered too much in our tariff dealings. To give us preference, further burdens must be placed upon them, else no good to us can result therefrom. Who is the boastfully patriotic Canadian that seeks to show his Imperialism by thus increasing the burdens of the toilers of the homeland?

NEW ZEALAND CONDITIONS.

New Zealand's grain export in 1900 amounted to £9,529,847. For the year just closed it was £229,593. Considerable wheat is now imported from Australia. In the nine years something like £20,000,000 has been added to the various public debts of the Island. Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian Trade Commissioner, reports that the number of unemployed in New Zealand cities has greatly increased, and the coming of spring was looked forward to in the hope of obtaining relief from the consequent distress. He comments upon the increase in the amount paid in old age pensions—from £211,965 to £233,340—and points out that "the New Zealand supplies only about one-half of the proportion of criminals to the population. The Australian States and other British possessions supply a larger proportion of criminals than their proportion warrants, due undoubtedly to the fact that criminals from Australia make New Zealand their refuge when liable to be apprehended at home." The Canadian Commissioner is hopeful of building up an important trade with our antipodean fellow citizens.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President Taft wants to see the United States military estimates for next year reduced by \$36,000,000.

Toronto will proceed with her filtration scheme, the Council, by a vote of 12 to 6, having determined to keep faith with the people.

Andrew Carnegie is said to be about to establish a "hero fund" in France. And Mr. Carnegie's idea of heroism is not limited to bravery in war.

The reporter for La Patrie who struck Hon. Mr. Taschereau has been sentenced to 15 days in jail. Politics down in Quebec appears to be somewhat strenuous.

Michigan has now a law which limits the number of liquor licenses to one for every 500 of the population, and denies the right to sell to those who repeatedly violate the law.

Turkey actually makes progress. The new Government is paying its servants, and has forbidden them to levy "back-sheesh" on the travellers. It is almost too good to believe.

The effort of the Toronto hotelkeepers to get the Council to compensate them for the loss of their licenses has failed. Only nine votes could be secured to consider the matter.

The reports presented at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society yesterday were most encouraging. The organization is doing a work the beneficial influence of which is widely felt, and which stretches away into the future.

There is naturally world-wide ridicule of those terrorized Englishmen who mistook a lot of cigar-shaped advertising balloons for a fleet of German airships come to conquer the "tight little island." The joke is on the nervous "patriots" and their newspaper organs.

Our share of the liquor license fund is decreasing, being about \$1,200 less than for the last six months. We shall probably have to count on further reductions—unless the license fee is largely increased. The tendency of the times is to lessening the number of licenses.

It is gratifying to learn that applications for Government annuities continue to increase, those in hand totalling about a quarter of a million dollars. The annuity scheme is one of those provident ones that should succeed. It will prove a great boon to a self-respecting people.

Frohman contemplates a "Poor Man's Theatre," which is to be the antithesis of the New York millionaires' theatre, but situated near by and at which 2,000 plays and players may be enjoyed at modest prices. Frohman declares that the overpowering attraction which London has for him is a mystery.

The Toronto News now editorially admits that the National Transcontinental Railway may "serve high national purposes." It is even constrained to allow that "the chances are that the country through which it runs eventually will yield a considerable traffic. It is likely that, according to all experience on the American continent, the country either for farming or mining will support a numerous and prosperous population." But of one thing the News is very sure; that no matter how great a benefit it may be to the country, the Government must be condemned for carrying it out, because, forsooth, didn't

the Tory Opposition resist to its utmost the great enterprise for the opening up of our north country?

Admiral Sigsbee, who was in command of the United States battleship Maine when she was sunk, strongly opposes allowing Spain to raise her under United States supervision, which she is anxious to do to demonstrate that the vessel was destroyed by explosion from within. Sigsbee weakly bases his opposition on the plea that the work "would stir up the mud of the harbor and cause sickness in Havana."

The Toronto draft schedule of the prices to be charged by the city for electric light has been sent back to the Board of Control for reconsideration. There was much dissatisfaction with the proposed flat rate for room, and Ald. Graham stated that the cost would be higher than the price charged by the Toronto Electric Light Company at present. He is satisfied that "all ten-roomed houses will stay with the Toronto Electric Light Company."

The Canadian farmer has been emancipated from the Binder Twine Combine, which, under protection, used to levy toll upon him. The Canadian mills last year turned out 14,029 tons of binder twine. The Government inspection has resulted in the farmers getting the length of twine for which they pay. Formerly fraudulent measurement was common. Mr. Haycock's report shows that years ago twine marked 600 feet was found to measure only 376. For two years past no twine was found to measure below the length stamped.

According to the judgment of the Essex County Court in the John H. Patton case, estates of persons dying in Ontario are liable for succession duties to the Province, although the property may be situated in the United States. It is highly improbable that such a judgment will be allowed to stand until it has been passed upon by the highest court in the land. About one hundred similar cases depend upon the result; and, whatever may be the legal view of the matter, the injustice of such a ruling is manifest.

Our gentlemanly and courteous contemporary apparently wishes to deny that it seeks to tie the city and its people up to Beck's Hydro-Electric scheme at the cost of penalizing them in at least 10 per cent. higher prices for power for public and private use for 30 years to come. We accepted its own statement that it preferred the Beck scheme, and it makes the crushing retort, borrowed from a journalistic blackguard in the British Columbia, that "the Times is the most incorrigible newspaper liar in Canada." We are not concerned about the abuse; we allow for whence it comes; but has the Herald really quit the war on the local electric industry?

The Civic Improvement Committee of the Greater Hamilton Association will hold a meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms to-night, at which it is hoped there will be a large attendance. The general public is cordially invited to be present. Especially is the young men's co-operation asked. Every man who is founding a home, or who looks forward to doing so, should have an active personal interest in forwarding the committee's efforts. The "City Beautiful"—a place of healthy, happy, comfortable, attractive homes—is a worthy ideal to set up and work toward. Go, young man, and give your help to the cause!

The closing of the deal with the Grand Rapids Hardware Company is another illustration of what may be effected by well-directed, quiet work. The blowing method of attracting attention to the city's advantages has its good points, and it is not to be neglected; but much may be done by searching out the right concerns and going after them direct. We have a lot of shrewd business men in the Greater Hamilton Association who are well qualified to interest any wide-awake capitalist, or proprietor of an industry seeking the most advantageous location, in the claims of Hamilton. If any of our readers happen to know of any industry on the look-out to improve its situation, let them give a hint to Mr. C. A. Merton, and the matter will be attended to.

OUR EXCHANGES

POLITICAL AND PARTY.

(London Free Press.)

Four or eight Dreadnoughts remains the burning political issue in England. At least, it seems more political than national.

STOLE THE HYMN BOOKS.

(Toronto Star.)

Sinners have appropriated several hundred of the Gipsy Smith hymn books. The excuse is that they contained appropriate music.

DETECTIVES.

(Kingston Whig.)

Detectives are men who detect something, and if the same man had the Tomlinson (St. Thomas), Kinrade (Hamilton), and Laurey (Rodney) cases it cannot be said that they have made a success of the business.

PROF. KENNEDY.

(Toronto Globe.)

The announcement that Prof. Kennedy, professor of New Testament literature and exegesis in Knox College, will return to Scotland will be learned with regret by everyone who is interested in Knox, or, indeed, in the Presbyterian Church in the Province. Prof. Kennedy as an authority in his subject now stands almost alone. His quiet and unassuming character endeared him to all who made his acquaintance. He preached frequently, and his discourses were intended for the average church-goer.

rather than for scholars. He carried his learning lightly. Scotland has received her own saint. There was one other feeling that Prof. Kennedy was only a loan which would have to be repaid. He has sown some good seed, however, and his visit has not been in vain.

SUNDAY IN DETROIT.

(Windsor Record.)

The only thing left for this man is to move to Windsor, where the Sunday Observance act secures a reasonable measure of repose and respect for the Sabbath. With stores open and public and other works proceeding seven days a week, Detroit certainly is not a desirable place of residence.

SEEING THE POINT.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Hayes wins the Olympic Marathon over Dorando. Longboat, then Dorando defeats Hayes and Longboat defeats Dorando. Next, Shrubbs defeats Dorando and loses to Longboat, and St. Yves beats Longboat and Shrubbs, and Shrubbs defeats Longboat. Then Shrubbs beats St. Yves. And still the public can't see the point.

HORSE RACING.

(Guelph Mercury.)

Horse racing in itself is grand sport, when the noble horse, and not the gambler, is predominant. If the game is fair, and it is to be hoped that it is the American's love of the horse and his speed, not the American's passion for gambling—a passion which, of course, is by no means peculiar to the American—that will be the saving life line, and that the control of the book-maker is forever killed.

CANADA AND THE STATES.

(Boston Christian Science Monitor.)

Canada concedes to the United States the right to frame its tariff laws to suit itself, and it is glad to be able to say that we are now conceding a similar right to her. There never was a time when a better understanding existed between the two countries, and all signs seem to point to the continuance and improvement of this understanding. In time we shall be on a basis of fair trade with each other.

MRS. FESSENDEN.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

It was Mrs. Clementina Fessenden who suggested and founded Empire Day. To this Canadian lady we owe the fact that throughout the British Dominions the day is celebrated with zeal, and the people are thus enabled to reflect upon the importance of the Empire. The circumstance that 18,000 schools in Great Britain joined in the observance of the day shows that the setting apart of the day was an inspiration. Mrs. Fessenden deserves to be congratulated upon her valuable contribution to the work of Empire building.

A Child's Rebuke.

(Brookville Times.)

In discussing the harsh treatment of witnesses in the box by lawyers who cross-examine them, the Hon. W. J. Bryan tells a story in his paper, the Commonwealth, about the rebuke given a lawyer by a child. It happened in New York, where Sadie Levine, a bright little girl of thirteen years, started Justice Foote and a jury in the Supreme Court by leaving a lawyer who sought to prove that she had testified falsely in behalf of her father, Frank Levine. He was suing the New York City Railway Company for \$35,000, alleging that by reason of an accident he had lost the power of speech. The little girl testified about an attack he had suffered four weeks after he was injured. Then Frederick Moses, counsel for the company, took her in hand. Moses tried to get her tangled up in her testimony. When he had finished, Sadie was told she could leave the stand. "Before I go, your Honor," she began, standing up and looking at Justice Foote, "I want to tell this lawyer something. He acted as if everything I said was a lie. He sneered at me all through my testimony. If your Honor will permit me, I will take an oath again before the court that every word I said before the court is true. I would not tell a lie for my father or any one else."

"It is not necessary for you to take an oath, my child," Justice Foote replied; "you took the oath when you took the stand."

"Yes, your Honor, but Mr. Moses sneered at me and acted as if I was telling fibs. I want to tell Mr. Moses right now that he might have seen little girls who would tell fibs in court, but I want him to understand that I am not that kind."

"He may have doubted your testimony, my little girl," the Justice replied, but I did not, and I do not think these men in the jury thought you were fibbing. You are excused."

The story is good enough to be true. Now and then there arises a witness who is aware of his right to proper treatment in the witness box and who is also possessed of the courage to fight boldly for his rights. But as a rule the witness is scared by his surroundings into a state of nervous submission, and he or she will tolerate almost any amount of bullying or brow-beating. The abuse, in our opinion, should long ago have been checked sharply by the presiding judges of the courts wherever it made its appearance. It must be admitted, however, that there is not so much of it as there used to be. There should be still less.

FRIEND OF THE LONG AGO.

When the resplendent orb's bright, Gorgonian, golden gleams of light Arise to flush the firmament waiting And the sunset's beaming fringe Doth the heights, with glory fringe (While Day, its cup of light is draining) Ever the shadows shall advance, Ever the shadows shall advance, Love's passion doth ever pine For loved ones, then, when waning In their glory they expired, And his heart is freed from malice To be with them where Peace is reigning

And while the stars are beaming, The mind is sadly dreaming Of the Past; friends of the Long Ago Out of the gloom Of Bidding thee the agonizing Spectre of Life; the dry and woe! Clasp the warm, welcoming hands Of thy friends, as in the Long Ago!

So while to Life's toils attending, The fond heart is ever ascending His way to his home, ever ascending To that Eternal Palace, His heart is freed from malice Against the pursuer, Woe!—Stephen Chandler Warren, 9 James street north, Ont.

BABIES CURED

(Toronto Globe.)

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless remedy for the skin and blood. Infantile eruptions, scalded head, eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently, and economically cured, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies suitable for children fail. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure under the U. S. Food and Drugs Act.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infancy, Childhood, and Adulthood consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Soothe and Heal, and Cuticura Resolvent (or in the form of Chocolate Cuticura Pills, in case of 60 to 90 days) to Purify the Blood, and to cleanse the system. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Puter Drug & Chem. Co., Boston, U.S.A.

Mail Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Week-End Trips.

After your week's work and worry is over there is nothing more refreshing to both mind and body than a little pleasure trip. The Grand Trunk Railway System will issue return tickets to a great many points in Ontario at single fare, with ten cents added, good going Saturday or Sunday, returning any train Monday. For tickets and further information call at city or depot ticket office.

OBITUARY.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Atkins
Suffer Sad Bereavement.

Much sympathy will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Atkins in the death of their little son, David Earl, aged 8 months, who died last evening after a short illness at the parents' residence, 370 Mary street. The funeral will take place on Friday at 3 p. m. from the parents' residence to St. Luke's Church, where a service will be conducted by Rev. E. R. N. Burns. Interment will be at Hamilton Cemetery.

The remains of Mrs. James Fellows were laid at rest yesterday in the Hamilton cemetery, the funeral being from her late residence, 107 Birge street, Rev. J. H. Brown, Toronto, formerly pastor of Barton Street Baptist Church, of which deceased was a member, conducted the services, and the pall-bearers were James Fellows, John T. Fellows, James P. Fellows, Alex. C. Fellows, Alex. Christie and Don. Cormick. The floral tributes were numerous, and included a wreath from the Barton Street Baptist Church Evangelistic Band.

The funeral of Ethel Walker took place from her late residence, 69 Park street north. The services were conducted by Rev. R. Whiting.

DOWN WITH IT.

Doctors and Nurses Suffering From
Diphtheria in Insane Asylum.

Boston, May 26.—An epidemic of diphtheria has spread through the female section of Austin farm, an institution for the insane at Mattapan, in the result that three nurses are in the city hospital, ten nurses and two doctors are under medical treatment, and 50 patients, and attendants have been found to be carrying the germs. The entire female section has been under quarantine. There are 200 patients in the department, and all, it is believed, have been exposed to the germs.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of
Dr. J. C. Ayer

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Boston, May 26.—The question of adopting the methods employed by the suffragists in England was discussed by the representatives of the movement from the six New England States at the annual meeting of the New England Suffragist Association in this city to-day. Miss Alice Blackwell presided.

SLUGGISH MARKET.

New York, May 26.—Wall Street.—There was a sluggish and irregular movement of prices of stocks in the opening dealing, which were very light. Some of the industrials made a show of strength. U. S. Steel opened $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than last night and $\frac{1}{2}$ better than its previous record price.

GOT THREE MONTHS.

London, May 26.—The discharged valet of Alfred Vanderbilt, who was arrested lately charged with the theft from Mr. Vanderbilt's residence, in Park Lane last April of a number of valuable pearls, was today sentenced to three months imprisonment.

PEASANTS RESTLESS.

Madrid, May 26.—An uprising of the peasants similar to that which occurred a few years ago in Andalusia is now threatened in Galicia, where the country people are reported to be burning the crops and the forests.

ARTIST HONORED.

Paris, May 26.—Martha Baker, an artist of Chicago, has received honorable mention at the hands of the Salon jury.

COULD HARDLY STOP SCRATCHING
Severe Itching Humor on Joints
Made Movement Difficult—Suffered for a Year and a Half—Many Treatments Failed to Cure.

USED CUTICURA AND ECZEMA DISAPPEARED
"I was suffering with eczema for a year and a half and had tried all kinds of medical treatment without any results. All the joints of my body were affected in such a way that I had difficulty in walking and moving about. It itched so at times that I could hardly keep from scratching it all the time. I had suffered for about a year and four months before I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. After using Cuticura for two months regularly, not missing a day, all signs of eczema disappeared and now you could not tell that I ever had eczema. I cannot find words sufficient to do the Cuticura Remedies justice. Daniel Fisher, Jr., 1940 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1907."

BABIES CURED
Torturing, Disfiguring
Humors Speedily
Yield to Cuticura.

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SHEA'S

Thursday, May
27th, 1909

Royal Worcester Cor-
sets Being Cleared

Another Sale of Dress Skirts \$5.00 for \$2.49

Another big purchase of Dress Skirts goes on sale to-morrow at 8.30 sharp—Panamas, Lustras, Venetians, Worsteds, etc. Over 200 in all. Every one perfect fitting and in correct style. Blacks, navys, greys, greens, browns, etc. Skirts worth from \$4.00 to \$5.00, all go at once price, each \$2.49

Women's Spring Coats \$3.95

Stylish, jaunty garments, made of Cheviot and Covert Cloths, plain and striped; black, fawns and greys; Coats that are full \$6.00 to \$7.50 value, on sale Thursday for each \$3.95

Children's Coats \$3.48

Made of serges and plain cloths in neat reefer styles; navy, brown, grey, etc., worth \$5.00, on sale for \$3.48

Women's Skirts \$4.95

Elegantly made garments of Panama, Poplins, Lustras, Voiles, etc., etc., blacks and colors, worth \$7.50, Thursday for \$4.95

Smart Cloth Suits worth \$30, for \$15

This sounds a big reduction, but it's genuine. Some of them are real \$35 values, all the new shades, strictly man tailored; \$15 Coats, silk lined and elegantly cut all go at one price, each \$15

Stylish Suits worth \$15, for \$7.50

Made of all wool materials, in all the good colors, strictly man tailored. Correctly cut Coats, full \$15.00, on sale for, each \$7.50

New and Stylish Wash Suits at 6.95, worth more

Made of plain and striped Linen Wash Goods, in white and all the good colors; Suits that are \$9 garments, on sale for \$6.95

Unbleached Sheet 19c

Plain only, full 72 inches wide, good, clean weave, worth 25c, for per yard \$19c

Bleached Sheet 25c

72-inch width, worth 35c, splendid, heavy quality, on sale for, per yard \$25c

Huck Towels 15c

Pure White Huck Bedroom Towels, hemmed ends, 42 x 22, full 20c value \$15c

Bleached Table 15c

All this week Table Damask will go at special prices, reductions that mean savings to you:

\$1.75 Table for \$1.48
\$1.40 Table for \$1.10
\$1.25 Table for \$1.00
\$1.00 Table for 75c

Table Napkins at \$1.00

Pure Linen Table Napkins, 34 size, special for restaurants, worth \$1.50, on sale for, each \$1.00

Women's Waists at 69c--\$1.50 value

Mulls and lawns, beautifully embroidered, new long sleeves, full \$1.25 and \$1.50 values, on sale for each 69c

Women's Waists at \$1.00, worth \$2

Made of fine Victoria lawns and Persian lawns, embroidery and lace trimmed, worth \$1.50 to \$2.00, on sale for \$1.00

Women's Waists at \$1.50, worth \$2.25

Made of fine lawns, all over embroidered fronts, new sleeves, lace trimmed, worth \$2.25, on sale for each \$1.50

Women's Waists \$1.95, worth \$3.50

A quantity of sample Waists, fine mull, embroidered and lace trimmed, worth \$3.00 and \$3.50, to clear for each \$1.95

Women's House Dresses \$1.50

Blouse and skirts, made of good heavy percale and duck, worth \$2.50, on sale for each \$1.50

White Undershirts at 75c, worth \$1