

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONTRACT.

Now that after long delay some information has been given out as to the nature of the contract which municipalities entering into the Hydro-electric power scheme must sign, the Times may be excused for calling the attention of its readers to the extent to which the document bears out its views as to what would be required by the Commission. It will be remembered that a local contemporary persistently denied our assertion that the municipalities would, in conformity with the statute, be required to undertake to pay to the Commission the cost of the power under the Commission's contract with the power company as delivered at the high-tension bus-bars at Niagara Falls, plus the cost of transmission and all other incidental expenses incurred, with interest at 4 per cent. on the Commission's investment, the share of each to be annually apportioned. It contended, on the strength of an alleged promise by Adam Beck, that we should be given the current at a stated price per horse power, and it undertook to torture to the support of its view, the section of the statute empowering the Commission to sell power to railways, etc. Now that the form of the contract is made known, there remains no doubt that the Times' contention was correct, and there is no hint in it of evading or altering to the advantage of the municipalities the provisions of the Hydro-electric power act. Municipalities must pay all the cost, whatever it may amount to, and bear all the risks attendant. They will know what their power costs them when the apportionment of the expenses is made at the end of the year, as the statute provides; they will not know before. In that view the Times has been justified.

It is disclosed by the agreement shown to the representatives of the municipalities that the much talked of reduction from \$10.40 and \$10.00 at the bus-bars at Niagara Falls is rather deceptive. That price was mentioned for 60,000 volt power. The \$9.40 and \$9.00 proposition does not refer to current at that pressure, but to current at 12,000 volts, and only for 12,000 horse-power. No person interested in electricity requires to be told that that is a very different proposition. It is provided that if power be furnished at a voltage higher than 60,000 the price is to be fixed by arbitration.

The municipalities must agree to repay to the Commission all the costs it incurs in delivering the power, with interest at 4 per cent. on the investment in the transmission line, and such amount yearly as will pay off the capital in 30 years. They must pay as the statute provides, line loss, cost of operating, maintaining, repairing, renewing and insuring. There are likewise some covenants that are not in the statute. Contracting municipalities must pay for 74 of the power ordered, whether they use it or not. They must pay for each entire month for the greatest quantity of current taken for any 20 minutes thereof. They must agree to use first-class standard apparatus and plant, approved by the Commission, and must allow the Commission to inspect it when it chooses; and guarantee to exercise due skill and diligence to get the best results from the plants. The agreement establishes a monopoly. The contracting municipality guarantees not to take power from any source but the Commission. The contract, with certain provisos, is to remain in force for 40 years. Provision is made for damage clauses for failure to deliver the current, but the Commission does not hold itself liable.

These are the general features, as at present understood. Nothing is fixed, unless it may be the price of current to be paid by the Commission at the Falls. What the municipalities shall pay under the contract will be known only when, according to this statute, the Commission "shall annually adjust and apportion" the amounts payable by each for current at the Commission's contract price, plus interest, sinking fund to extinguish cost and transmission lines, line loss, cost of operating, maintenance, insurance and all the other items of expense incurred.

The municipalities will be still largely in the dark as to the cost per horse-power of the current they contract for from the Commission. And the plan of selling the current to the Commission on the peak-load system makes it quite possible that they may have to pay from 25 to 40 per cent. more than the amount consumed. There seems to be reason for a very careful consideration of such a proposition before committing the rate-payers to it.

## DON'T GROUCH.

This world is just what a man makes it. If he sees it through blue spectacles, the whole universe will look blue to him. If he looks at the dark side that's the side he will see. If he is looking for trouble he will generally find it. If he allows himself to grumble and fret, he will find lots to grumble and fret about. If he is not friendly, he will not make friends. In short, he will get very much what he gives. The growler and the grumbler and the discontented only make themselves and others miserable, and lose what there is in life to make it worth living. It is not what a man has so much as what he does and what

he is that counts. He may be poor in purse, weak in body and lowly in station yet he may have reason to think that the world is bright and pleasant and altogether a desirable place in which to live. He cultivates cheerfulness. He sees only the bright side. He belongs to the Sunshine Club. He is happy himself and he makes others happy. If he has any troubles, he keeps them to himself. He is a pleasant companion and an honest, faithful servant. Whatever his occupation, he does his work without a grumble. He is not slow. He gets there on time. He is not always looking at the clock. He does not get around late in the morning or quite early at night. He is as anxious as the boss to see the work done or the business succeed. If he is an employer he tries to make things pleasant all round for the hands. He treats them in a way to bring out the best that is in them. He does not expect them to work night and day, nor does he expect them to work for inadequate remuneration. In fact, the man who gets the best out of this world is the man who believes in a square deal to everybody else as well as to himself. And the man who does that has an approving conscience and the satisfaction of duty done, and that brings happiness and content, and what more can he wish?

## DESERVED FAILURE.

After all that the public has heard from Mr. Ames, Mr. Foster and his associates about leases of timber limits, and alleged scandals in connection therewith, it is very much in the nature of an anti-climax to find the courage of these bold liars of the Government and its officials oozing out at their finger tips when faced by the men whose reputation they have sought to destroy. Day after day Mr. Turfiff met the slanderers on the floor of the House, and challenged them to make a charge against him. This they would not do, but continued to bluster, and make insinuations in the Public Accounts Committee. The Liberal members did not fail to point out that the honorable and reasonable course was to call Mr. Turfiff and Mr. Burrows before the Committee, and examine them upon oath. That did not suit their purpose. Mr. Fraser's testimony showed that there was not a shadow of excuse for their insinuations, and to call Mr. Turfiff, or Mr. Burrows would have been to advertise the failure and humiliation of the slanderers. Mr. Turfiff gave them no rest, however, but day after day appeared before the Committee asking the Opposition to call him in evidence. Well knowing that their entire fabric of slander would be overturned if they examined Mr. Turfiff, they persistently refused. After giving the Opposition every opportunity, the Liberals stepped in and examined that gentleman, Hon. Mr. Foster, speaking under the protection of his privilege in the House, charged that Mr. Turfiff had opened the tenders alone in a secret room and insinuated that he had been influenced by partisan and monetary considerations in making the awards. When Mr. Foster discovered that Mr. Turfiff was testifying, he carefully absented himself from the Public Accounts Committee, and by so doing, he escaped a much-deserved castigation. In giving explicit denial to the statement of Mr. Foster and others, Mr. Turfiff swore that not only had he never been influenced by mercenary or partisan considerations, but that never during his term of office between 1898 and 1904 had any attempt been made to bring to bear any such influence upon him. Mr. Turfiff's evidence was corroborated by that of Miss Munro, and was a complete disproof of the cowardly allegations, and showed that there was neither fraud nor collusion in the awarding of the grants, that the tenders were opened invariably in the presence of the Commissioner and his secretary and sometimes of tenderers, that there was never a secret room, that the tenders were transmitted to the Chief Clerk to be awarded, and that the whole proceedings were open and above board.

This effectively burst the timber limit scandal bubble, and the Conservative leaders in the House admitted the utter failure of the effort to besmirch the Liberal party in which they had spent so much time, and wasted so much public money by refusing to call Mr. Burrows, who had long awaited his chance to testify! Seldom has any coterie of politicians cut a more disgraceful and humiliating figure.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Winnipeg, too, has experienced a great decline in building operations. In March, this year, the permits totalled \$92,225. In March, last year, \$703,350.

In March, 1907, Toronto reported 460 births and 415 deaths, a natural gain of 54 in the population. Last month the report showed 622 births and 470 deaths, a gain of 152.

Whitney is bending his energies to reach prorogation, and no attention is being given to any matters save those likely to smooth the way for his party in the approaching election. It is now thought that the date of the elections may be as early as May 28.

Perhaps the Hamilton Herald will not admit that the Ontario statute, and not Adam Beck's promises, on which it based its contentions, governs this power contract. There will be no fixed contract per horse-power to the municipalities. We must take our chances.

The Montreal Star severely condemns Dr. Sproule, M. P., for attempting to inject racial and religious questions into Parliamentary discussions. Some Tory organs up this way devote their con-

demnation to Hon. Mr. Aylesworth for deprecating Dr. Sproule's effort!

The Stratford Beacon comments on the fact that the Premier of the Dominion of Canada is not paid within several thousand dollars a year as much salary as we pay the chairman of the Railway Commission! Our contemporary directs attention to a fact which is not at all creditable to Canadians.

Mr. Pringle, M. P., who was taken to task severely for his recent astonishing statements regarding the Bank of Commerce, has now apologized to the House therefor. Members of Parliament should be more guarded in their remarks respecting financial and business institutions.

A South African confederation of British colonies is among the early probabilities. Our fellow Britons of that region can profit some by Canada's experience. In our confederation system they may find many things worth copying and a few that they would do well to avoid.

Some of our contemporaries that have been enthusiastic advocates of the policy of preventing our people from selling certain products to buyers of other countries, on the ground that it would compel development of Canadian industry, do not appear to regard the recent disclosures showing how the poor settlers have been robbed by the tax hawk embargo as complimentary to their views.

Mayor Stewart has begun his election campaign early. He wants the Dominion Government to build the city sewers, and he complains that the city members won't importune the Government to do so. He also complains that the Dominion Government does little for Hamilton while it builds sidewalks for the Quebec people. If intemperate statements are any qualification for a political candidate the Mayor is fully qualified.

To think that the city employees should get a lesson from His Worship after they all rallied around him for vice-president!—Speaker.

But perhaps the Mayor hopes, by the grand stand play about civic employees' salaries to gain more glory than he would lose by antagonizing the City Hall crowd, or those of them who were numbered out to vote for him as vice-president of the City Club. He is shrewd enough to catch which will bring him the more profit.

It looks like the lemon in this case. Instructions to the commissioner are of such nature as bind him to investigate in one direction only—that of the purchase of supplies. Why?—Hamilton Speaker.

Sick of it already, are you? Didn't expect such prompt action on the Commission's reference to the Marine Department, and now you are preparing to discount the work of Mr. Justice Casals in that connection. Pretty soon you'll be squealing because it shows results.

According to Referee Knappe, the York County Loan Company became insolvent as soon as it commenced to do business. "The more business the company did, the greater its apparent success, the greater its insolvency became." In view of that conclusion, does not the ruling out of a large number of claims because they were in arrears at the date of the winding-up order, have the ap-

pearance of contravening the well-recognized principle as to the status of an insolvent toward creditors and debtors?

British labor statistics show a slight decline in employment in February, largely caused by the strikes of engineers and shipwrights, which affected a number of other trades. As compared with a year ago, there was a decline in most of the principal industries. In the 388 trade unions, with a net membership of 639,073, making returns, 40,900 (or 6.4 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of February, 1908, as compared with 6.2 at the end of January, 1908, and 3.9 per cent. at the end of February, 1907.

But the Hydro-Electric Commission must surely have made some mistake in preparing its contract form to require municipalities to pay the price at which the Commission buys current, plus cost of transmission, sinking fund, interest, and every other expense which may be incurred, amount to be apportioned annually, before actual price to the municipalities can be known. Didn't the Hamilton Herald solemnly assure its readers that municipalities would contract for a definite price per horse-power, covering all costs?

The "minister of power" was enabled to announce that the Government commission stands ready to deliver to the municipalities any amount of power from 8,000 to 100,000 horse-power, not at \$12, the figure originally estimated, not at \$10, the revised figure, but at \$9 per horse-power per annum.—Hamilton Herald.

"Ready to deliver!" Well, hardly. It is ready "to agree" to deliver at some future time. Moreover, it is not ready to deliver that quantity of current at \$9. What it proposes to do is to sell at the Falls—not to deliver—12,000 horse-power, not at 60,000 volts, but at 12,000 volts. A very different thing.

Since the Tory timber limit scandal bubble was punctured when the Tories were compelled to hear Mr. Fraser, Mr. Turfiff and Miss Munro, his secretary, examined under oath, there has been a lack of that sort of dish in the daily newspaper diet of Tory readers. Instead, the Mail and Empire harps on "Merwin and his tug," and "Merwin the middleman." Mr. Merwin has, for some days, awaited the pleasure of the scandal hunters to be sworn and examined by the Public Accounts Committee, but they persistently refrain from calling him, on one excuse or another. Will it prove to be another case of Turfiff? And will the Liberals have to force them to hear Mr. Merwin's testimony?

A study of United States statistics discloses the significant fact that 155,462 "of the foreign labor element" had left the port of New York for Europe this year (counting the outgoing steerage passengers as such), while only 56,474 entered as immigrants. Last year in the same period the out movement was 32,483, and the immigration 205,310. The phenomena are thought to be due to the lack of employment in the United States and the high cost of living compelling the foreigners in the opinion that under such conditions they are better off in the old lands. In other words, they have learned that a man's condition is not to be reckoned by what his wages are in money, but in what his work will bring him in the matter which he consumes.

The average married lady isn't satisfied to look younger than she is; she wants to act younger than she looks.

## OUR EXCHANGES

Whitney's Dark Disgrace.  
(Toronto News.)

It is a shame and a scandal that a man who has occupied a position for fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years, and who has thereby become disqualified for any other pursuit, should be harassed, held under suspicion, and perhaps finally dismissed through the machinations of the office-hunters of a party to which he is thought to have been opposed.

In Ireland.

(James P. Haverson in Toronto Saturday Night.)

There's little gold in Ireland,  
But it is more to me  
Than all that's hid in mountains  
Or sunk beneath the sea.

There's humble folk in Ireland,  
But they are more to me  
Than all the lords an' ladies  
Yell find across the sea.

There's one wee lass in Ireland,  
An' she is more to me  
Than all the gold an' all the girls  
That ever I did see.

No Whitneys There.

(Daniel Webster.)

"When did any English Minister, Whig or Tory, ever make such an inquest? When did he ever go down to low water-mark to make an outing of tide waiters? When did he ever take away the daily bread of weavers and gaugers and measurers? When did he ever go into the villages to disturb the little postoffice, the mail contracts and everything else in the remotest degree connected with Government? A British Minister who should do this, and should afterwards show his head in a British House of Commons, would be received by a universal hiss!"

Something Must Be Neglected.

(Toronto Globe.)

At present there are so many means of escape from the requirements of the school laws that there is a growth of illiteracy not at all necessary in a prosperous country like Ontario. The departure in favor of manual training will help to turn out skilled mechanics. A part of their apprenticeship will be served in school, and while it will give greater and earlier productive skill, it may lessen the mental training necessary in every man's struggle for a fair share of what he produces. It will improve a man's ability to battle with nature, but may not help him in the equally necessary battle with his fellow-men.

Slandered Haddo.

(Montreal Witness.)

None of the British nobility has been more indefatigably zealous and whole-hearted in using position and influence for the public good than the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. Because while in Canada their hearts were set in them to benefit the people rather than to minister to idleness, they were made the victims of constant detraction on the part of the small-minded vulgar. This detraction, it seems, follows them everywhere, and it has been actually thought necessary in the most public manner to dissociate the name of Lord Haddo, the heir to the title, with the extraordinary disappearance of the crown jewels from Dublin Castle. The only ground for selecting such a shining mark was the inexplicable mystery which has surrounded the whole proceeding. Mr. Birrell, who must needs know more than any one else of what is to be known about the affair, denounces this talk about Lord Haddo as a cowardly falsehood. He has said in the House of Commons that there was no truth at all in the assertion that there had existed a "round table" in Dublin "worse than the Berlin conference." He said it was a charge pure and simple, and he also declared that there had been no attempt to hush the matter up, and that it was in the hands of the police to deal with the same as any other case.

# \$17,500 STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS IN BIG SACRIFICE SALE

Geo. W. Carey Will Offer for Quick Turn-Over This Entire Stock.

We Are Forced to Do This in Order to Take the Number of Pianos Contracted for With the Different Factories.

## NEW STOCK - ARRIVING DAILY

For 10 Days Only, Beginning Monday, April 6th.

The Terms of Payment Go Down With Prices—Every Obstacle Between You and a Piano Removed During This Great Sale

A simple tale we have to tell, and we will endeavor to tell it in a few plain, simple words. It is a tale, however, full of importance to the people of Hamilton and the surrounding country.

It is important to those who need a Piano, now or within the next two or three years. It is of the most vital importance to those who have been wanting one of the high-grade makes, but have put off buying on account of the high price, and to those who have felt that they could not quite reach the monthly payment usually demanded.

To all we wish to state that during the next ten days we are going to remove every obstacle that stands between you and a piano, and give you the one chance of your life to gratify your wishes under conditions you have long wished for.

Last year at Toronto Exhibition we contracted and placed orders with different factories for heavy shipments of Pianos, and owing to the world-wide financial stringency through which we have just passed we are compelled, in order to fulfill our contracts with the manufacturers, to give prices that will appeal to every sane person.

We are face to face with a loss no matter which way we turn, and, as we must stand a loss, we have decided to take it in the loss of profit and give it to the purchasing public, and will appeal to every sane person.

On Monday morning, April 6th, at 9 o'clock sharp, we will inaugurate the most sensational sale of Pianos, Organs, Player Pianos and Pianolas ever held in Hamilton.

YOUR PIANO HERE AT YOUR PRICE AND TERMS.

No time during our business career in this city have we been able to offer such an array of good makes as at the present. We are sure your favorite Piano is either a New Scale Williams, Mason & Risch, Haines Bros., Marshall & Wendall, Kryder, Dominion, Stanley, Louis and Palmer.

Every one of these we have in stock, and practically all of them new. Some of them have been used, some slightly shop-worn, but every one of them priced accordingly.

THE MIGHT OF ONE-PRICE—PLAIN FIGURES.

Our one-price system so long upheld by us and appreciated by the purchasing public in general will hold good during this sale. Every instrument, no matter what its present condition or previous service, will bear a large sale tag by which you can plainly see our former one-price figures and the present sale price. The great saving on each will be plainly indicated and buying made safe and easy.

Want Streets for Playgrounds.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Discussion on the problems of the congestion of population in New York took place at a meeting there recently. Joseph Lee, of Boston, spoke on "Congestion and Play." He remarked that the density of population in the crowded parts of Boston and in New York as a whole must be greater than in most other American cities. He advocated the giving up of certain streets in New York for children to play in. As a matter of fact, he said, in the absence of enough playgrounds the streets were the chief playgrounds. There are hundreds of cross streets in which there are little or no traffic.

"If," said Mr. Lee, "we allow our streets to be used for the play of grown-ups, in the form of riding bicycles and automobiles, why should we not allow them to be used for the play of children, which is a matter of vital necessity?"

Mr. Lee argued that the positive evils of street life must be much less than those of the secluded alleyway or empty lot and similar places apart from the presence of the police.

He said that the roofs of tenement houses could to some extent be used as playgrounds, provided there were proper supervision and safeguards. They could be used also for teaching children the cultivation of flowers. In the north end of Boston, where Italians lived, the roofs in summer looked like flower gardens.

It is a source of constant irritation to the busybody that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

## AS TO SALE PRICES.

We wish space would permit a full description of each and every one of the many great bargains. But, then, it is really necessary that you should see these beautiful Pianos in connection with the deep cut prices to fully realize what a glorious opportunity this is, the money-saving advantage here presented.

## CHOICE MORSELS—SAMPLES OF THE FEAST.

New Uprights, American make, former price \$225; sale price \$137.  
New Uprights, various makes, worth from \$255 to \$350, for \$168 to \$248.

Cabinet Grand Pianos, various makes, all the different styles and finishes, sold everywhere at from \$375, \$400, \$425, \$450, sale prices \$284, \$312, \$337.

The top-notchers, the kind that command always \$475, \$500, \$550, according to design of case, will be closed out at from \$275 to \$350, for \$168 to \$247.

Seventy magnificent Inlaid Pianos, secured at Toronto Exhibition, space does not permit description; come and see; should bring \$600 and \$675; yours at this sale for \$435 and \$465.

## TERMS.

Select your Piano. The price will please you. Then tell us how you want to pay. We will meet you if we can.

## USED UPRIGHTS

Taken in exchange on Player Pianos and brought in from rental customers in thoroughly good shape. Some practically new and a variety of makes, at astonishing prices.

## PIANOLAS.

Two slightly used, excellent condition, \$77 and \$147.

## ORGANS.

An expert has been at work for five weeks overhauling and putting in good repair. They will all go for \$5 up.

## DO YOU LIVE OUT OF TOWN?

If so, you can afford to come hundreds of miles to attend this sale. If it is impossible to attend, then write or wire us about what you want. We will ship Pianos anywhere on our easy payment plan.

## COME EARLY TO THE SALE.

If you need an instrument, you should be an early attendant at this sale. The reduction on everything comes a quick sale of the entire stock. So come early and secure a choice selection.

## SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS.

Perhaps you have a friend who needs an instrument? Be sure to let them know about this sale!

GEO. W. CAREY,

80 King St. West,

Near Park.

## DR. SPANGLER ACQUITTED.

John N. B.

The Case Against an Osteopath in St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., April 3.—A case brought by the New Brunswick Council of Physicians and Surgeons against Dr. H. L. Spangler, osteopath, charging that his practice is a violation of the medical act, was concluded to-day before Judge Ritchie. Dr. Spangler won, and the case was dismissed. This is the second time an effort to secure a conviction has failed. Several citizens testified to being treated by Dr. Spangler.

Judge Ritchie, in summing up, said: "As regards the matter of diagnosis, I am not sure it was necessary that we should know whether or not Dr. Spangler knew what was wrong with the patients. The question is, what is the law, and did he violate it? I am of the opinion that the treatment of these witnesses, as given in their testimony, by the manipulation, or laying on of hands, does not constitute the practice of physics, surgery or midwifery, and the prosecution has failed to make a case. The defendant will be discharged."

## GUILTY TO "EVERYTHING."

Guelph Prisoner Said He Would Take the Blame for Another's Crime.

Guelph, April 3.—The notorious Cudney made a most peculiar statement when being tried for two additional charges of stealing a bag of barley and 175 feet of rope this morning. After the evidence had been taken he said that he pleaded guilty to everything, but that he was pleading guilty for someone else's doings. He would not, he said, tell who the guilty party was.

## Rescued Six Little Children.

Montreal, April 3.—Adelard Allaire saved six children from death early this morning. Fire broke out in the house, and the children and their mother were almost dead when Allaire succeeded in rescuing them unaided.

Monday, April 7,  
1908

SHEA'S

Bargain Day

Women's Coats at \$3.95 Worth \$6  
both loose and fitted styles; all sizes and all made in good fashionable  
at each

Also 50 Women's Neat Spring  
Jackets, made of tan covert cloth and  
good quality of black broadcloth in  
modest; worth \$5, a Monday bargain  
at each \$3.95

Skirts at \$1.50  
Another lot of Women's Dress Skirts, made of all  
wool tweeds and some plain cloths. This is a sale of  
skirts you will not see the like of for many a long  
day. They are worth \$3 to \$5, and go on sale for  
each \$1.50

Women's Suits at \$7.50  
About 20 of them, made of all wool tweed and  
good plain cloths, sizes 34, 36 and 38, made in the  
prevailing style of coat; skirt nicely pleated; good  
\$12 value, Monday value \$7.50

Crerm Lawn Worth 20c  
for 10c  
Beautiful fine Lawn or Batiste, a  
full yard wide, in light cream shade,  
worth 20c, Monday Bargain, per yard  
10c

Women's Blouses at 79c  
Beautiful Mull Blouses, embroidered  
and tucked fronts, beautifully made  
garments, open front or open back;  
worth every cent of \$1.50, on sale for  
each 79c

Women's Wrappers 69c  
Made of dark colored wrapperette,  
good wide skirt with flounces, lined  
waist, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25, to be  
cleared at 69c

Lawn Waists at 33c  
Made of white lawn, trimmed with  
tucks and insertions, long sleeves and  
open front, worth all of 75c, to clear  
bargain day at each 33c

Women's Long Kid Gloves  
\$1.25  
Women's Long White Kid Gloves,  
20-inch, well sewn and made of inspec-  
ted skins, regular \$2.00 value, Monday  
bargain per pair \$1.25

Women's Fabric Gloves  
Pure wool cashmere, light summer  
weight, in light cream, also some lisle  
in white and tan, some with 2 domes,  
some Jersey wrist, worth 30 and 40c,  
bargain day \$20c

Bargains in Hosiery  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Rib-  
bed Cotton Hose, thoroughly fast  
black, extra toes and spliced heels, a  
Hose that is extra value at 19c, on  
sale bargain day for 2 pairs for 25c

Black Cashmere Hose, ribbed, worth  
25c, bargain day per pair 19c

Women's Lace Front Hose, black,  
tan and colors, worth 50c, sale price 29c

White Quits, worth \$1.25, for 79c

More Prints at 9c  
Good, heavy Print, 32 inches wide, in  
both dark and light colors, thorough-  
ly fast and good, 12 1/2c value, on sale  
Bargain Day, per yard 9c

Flannelette Drawers 25c  
Women's and Girls' Flannelette  
Drawers, white and colored, trimmed  
with frills or embroideries; worth 40  
to 60c, on sale Bargain Day per pair  
25c

Bleached Cottons and Lonsdale Cam-  
bric, in 45 and 10 yard lengths, also a  
quantity of Nainsooks, regular 15 to  
20c quantities; on sale Bargain Day for  
per yard 12 1/2c

Huck Toweling 15c for 9 1/2c  
Mill ends of fine Huck Toweling,  
from 2 to 3 yards long; worth every  
cent of 15c, on sale Bargain Day, per  
yard 9 1/2c

Flannelette Bargain  
30-inch Flannelette in all the good  
colors, good weight and quality, worth  
10c, Bargain Day for 8c, or 13 yards  
for \$1.00

Sheeting at 19c Worth 30c