

BALANCING UP STOCKS

Many Lines of Merchandise at HALF PRICE. Other Lines at 25 per cent. and 35 per cent Reductions.

Every merchant's success today depends, to a very considerable extent, on "Right Buying." That means buying where the most can be had for the money.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS changes things entirely. It means heavy losses to merchants. It means "carry over" goods or "cut prices" and clear. We have decided upon the latter. While it's a direct loss to us, it's a direct gain to our customers, and eventually an indirect gain to us.

WATCH THE REMARKABLE CLEARING PRICES AND MAKE COMPARISON to see that we carry out just what we advertise. Go through the different departments and see the lines placed out on sale. If you buy it means money saved. If you do not buy you will see that we mean business in our advertising.

Some Lines Specially Priced

Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, double tipped—size 6 and 9, reg. 85c, for 39c.

Women's Hosiery, Lisle and Silk—slightly imperfect, reg. 75c, for 39c.

Hose—reg. 65c, for 29c.

Corsets—in size 20 and 21, reg. \$4 and \$4.50, for \$2.75.

Corsets—in size 20 and 21, reg. \$2 and \$2.50, for \$1.60.

Corset Covers—made in fine quality mercerized cotton, reg. 75c and 90c, for 45c.

Corset Cover Embroidery—reg. today 50c and 65c, for 29c yard.

Cambric Insertions and Strapping—reg. 12c and 15c, for 6c yard.

Assorted Lot of Laces—reg. 5c to 8c, for 3c yard.

Clearing of All Canvas Shoes—lines worth \$5 for 3.95; \$3.50 for 2.75; \$2.50 for 1.95; \$2 for 1.45; \$1.25 for 98c.

Women's Patent Button or Bal. Shoes—Size 21, 3, 3 1/2 and 4, reg. \$5 and \$5.50, for \$2.90.

Men's Felt Hats

Assorted lot, about 2 dozen in all. Reg. \$4 values, for \$1.25.

Prepare for the school opening with these

Suits at Bargain Prices

Nothing to compare in values later on so act at once and save \$2 to 5 on a suit.—Reg. \$12 values, \$8.00; \$10 values, 7.25; \$8.50 values, 6.75; \$13.50 values, 9.75.

Men's Trousers Reduced

Worsted, grey stripe, reg. value \$3.50, for \$1.50. Others—Reg. value \$5, for 3.95.

Small size women will benefit in

Sale of White Wash Skirts

Sizes 22, 23, 24, 25 only. Reg. value \$2.25, clearing price \$1.35.

Clearing Men's Straw Hats

All reduced to go quickly.

An Assorted Lot of Men's and Boys'—reg. values 75c to \$2.50, for 30c each.

Always Best Market Prices for Butter and Eggs.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Lord Selkirk's Colony

THOMAS DOUGLAS, Earl of Selkirk, known in Canadian history as the founder of the Red River Colony, was a member of the ancient Douglas family, renowned in Scottish song and story. At an early age Lord Selkirk displayed that broad humanitarian sympathy which characterized his whole life, and took an active interest in attempting to better the lot of the Highland poor who were suffering great hardships as a result of the long Napoleonic wars.

It is worth noting that Lord Selkirk was probably the first man of his age to conceive in outline, and even in some detail, a scheme of national defence that foreshadowed the Territorial plan.

This scheme, which he placed before the House of Lords in 1807, provided that every young man between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years should be thoroughly trained as a soldier. Besides advocating his project in the House of Lords, the young Scottish peer published his ideas on this now important subject, and they stand to-day available as constituting a noteworthy document, the anticipation of a remarkable man who had the misfortune to live before his time.

At length one problem gripped Lord Selkirk's imagination to the exclusion of all else and the promotion of emigration became the predominant interest of his life. To this question he devoted his remaining years, his heart, his intellect, and his fortune, and the West can never repay the deep debt it owes to the man who after having lived as an apostle died as a martyr to the cause of western settlement.

It was through reading the "Voyages" of Sir Alexander Mackenzie that the Scottish dreamer and philanthropist first learned of the vast tracts of fertile country "at the western extremity of Canada upon the waters which fall into Lake Winnipeg." But Selkirk did more than dream. He was essentially one who made dreams come true, and when in 1802 the Government forbade the establishment of a colony on the Red river, he turned his attention to more accessible parts of Canada. Through his energetic assistance several hundred Scottish crofters, who had been driven from their clearances in the Old Land found new homes in Prince Edward Island and Ontario. But Selkirk never forgot the vision of a great western colony and by 1810 he had evolved a plan by which that vision was to become a reality. Aided by friends he acquired control of 235,000 acres in the Hudson Bay Company, and in the same year he had laid his plan before the directors. They were to give him a district of about 110,000 square miles, and he in return was to settle a large colony thereon, assuming all the cost of transportation, government and protection.

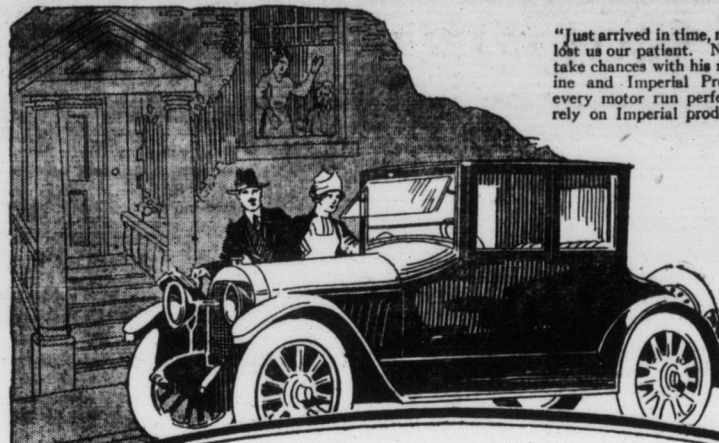
Needless to say, Selkirk's plan met with strong opposition. But no amount of opposition could quell Lord Selkirk's enthusiasm, and in July, 1811, the first party, consisting of slightly over one hundred men and women set sail for the distant shores of Hudson Bay. There, under the leadership of Captain Miles Macdonell, the little band spent their first winter in Canada. In the following summer they reached their destination on the Red river, and the settlement of the west had begun.

Other parties were sent out in 1813 and in 1814, and it soon became clear to the Northwest Company that they must fight this Scottish philanthropist to a finish. "Lord Selkirk must be driven to abandon his project," for "his success would strike at the very existence of our trade," wrote one partner to another and steps were taken at once to prevent further settlement. More than a hundred of the Selkirk colonists were induced to settle in Ontario, and about a half hundred more were driven to the northern end of Lake Winnipeg. The colony appeared to be completely broken up, and great was the jubilation of the Northwest Company partners at their headquarters at Fort William.

But Lord Selkirk was not to be defeated thus. He organized another party and placed at its head Robert Semple, a captain of the British army, who was to go out as governor. This company, known as the Kildonan group, had a quick voyage, and arrived on the Red river in the autumn of 1815.

Through the disbanding of the De Meuron regiment at the close of the war of 1812-14, Lord Selkirk was able to secure one hundred of these ex-soldiers as military settlers. Lord Selkirk set out on his journey westward and at the Sault learned of the frightful tragedy at Seven Oaks where Governor Semple and twenty-one colonists had been slain. He hastened on to Fort William and pleaded the Northwest leaders under arrest, and sent them under guard to Montreal.

The arrival of Lord Selkirk at Red river with a strong military force encouraged the colonists to return from Lake Winnipeg and his presence revived their hopes for a settlement of their dispute with the Northwest Company. With the courts and legislatures controlled in Lower Canada by the Northwesters and in Upper Canada by the family compact, Lord Selkirk had no chance whatever. He was forced to pay fines amounting to \$2,000, and thoroughly disheartened and discouraged, he sailed for Europe in 1818, a broken-down and worn-out man. He died in the south of France two years later, "unwept, unhonored and unsung"—the pioneer empire-builder who spent himself and his fortune in his efforts to make a great dream come true.—W. Broad Edmunds, in "Broad Horizons."



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A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920

With the millions of dollars that men, morally indifferent as to their influence, are willing to put into demoralizing moving pictures, why are men who profess their interest in the welfare of youth so slow to invest their money in moving pictures that would inspire and ennoble the young?

This world wants more men who are thorough. We have so many starters, but so few finishers. Point out a dozen men who have been successful in life, and investigation will disclose that every man in the bunch was a finisher, a stayer, a laster. Thoroughness is the true test of permanency. The half-and-half humans who never complete, never perfect, are pretty small potatoes and few in a bill. The fellow who posts a coping on a job, who completes the thing, is in big demand.

On account of representations made through various organizations in Ontario the Dominion Government has decided to postpone the date for holding the referendum vote in the Province of Ontario until Monday, April 18, 1921, in order to permit of a revision of the Ontario Provincial voters' lists. The date originally set for the taking of the vote in Ontario was the 25th of October next. The present postponement, it is claimed, has become necessary in order that the Ontario voters' lists may be thoroughly revised and brought up to date before the vote is taken. It is also claimed that a saving of \$250,000 will be made.

THE SAME OLD LINE

The same old line is being handed out in regard to Western crops this year. One day one reads of the happiness of the West, where all is well and the promise big. Next day he reads some pessimistic line of blues which are to pave the way for higher prices next winter. The same applies to the Niagara fruit crop. Every year (or almost every year) one is told of the wonderful crop that is coming, this to be followed soon with some evidence to show that it will be short. If these reports were regulated in some way by the Government, or issued from some reliable Government source, the people of Canada might, with careful reading, get some idea of conditions in their own country.—Exchange.

SONGS AND CHARACTER

"Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who writes its books" is a true saying, and the songs of a generation reflect the life of the people.

Before the war we sang "In My Harem," "Everybody's Doing It," and other songs showing a recklessness and a desire to stand close to the edge of danger which alarmed thinking men and women. Then came the war songs and too precedence over everything else. In them was yearning and sorrow and bravery and love and passion and pathos. They reflected a people subdued by sorrow and by suffering and by threatened calamity. But the war is over and we sing "O Helen," "O By Golly," and a host of others equally as foolish, demoralizing and reflecting a spirit of which we should be ashamed. Compare the naturalness, simplicity and purity of the life of a generation which sang "Nancy Lee" and "Grandfather's Clock" with the jazz lovers who sing the songs of today. Surely there is something nobler and better in life today about which our song-makers might weave their thread of melody.—Parkhill Gazette.

We cannot say that we are enamored with the regulation of the Department of Education that withholds the publication of marks a pupil earns in passing his junior entrance examination. The entrance examinations are perhaps the most important in the school life of a boy or girl in the student's home. The successful pupil is entitled to know the total he earned in marks and where he stands. If the Hon. H. R. Grant is sincere in his desire to reform the educational system, here is a mighty good place to make a start. Abolish the fool regulation and instruct the inspector to publish the marks of the successful pupil as in days of yore.—Petrolia Topic.

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DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

NOTICE

To Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Returns, accompanied by remittance of LUXURY AND EXCISE TAXES, must be made as follows to the local Collector of Inland Revenue from whom any information desired may be obtained.

RETURNS OF LUXURY TAX must be made on the first and fifteenth day of each month.

RETURNS OF JEWELLERS' TAX, MANUFACTURERS' TAX, AND SALES TAX must be made not later than the last day of the month following the month covered by the Return.

RETURNS FOR TAXES IN ARREARS must be made forthwith, otherwise the penalty provided by law will be enforced.

By order of the
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

Thos. G. Davis,
Collector of Inland Revenue
London, Ont.