

THE HAMILTON TIMES

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1909.

SENATE REFORM.

Now we have a definite proposal for reform of the Senate emanating from the Red Chamber itself. Hon. Senator R. W. Scott, who has for thirty-four years led the Liberals in the Senate, has given notice of a motion for a re-organization of Senatorial representation and a radical change in the methods of its constitution. His idea is to have two-thirds of the Senators elected for eight-year terms by obligatory popular vote, and one-third appointed by the Government for eight-year terms. Hon. Mr. Scott's notice of motion is somewhat lengthy, and his idea of the reform which he proposes is very clearly set forth therein. He would have the Provinces divided into electoral districts for Senatorial representation, the seats being allocated as follows:

Ontario	16
Quebec	16
Nova Scotia	7
New Brunswick	7
P. E. Island	2
Manitoba	3
Saskatchewan	3
Alberta	3
British Columbia	2

This arrangement would, of course, be subject to alteration with the growth of population in the various Provinces. Upon the definition of the electoral districts, a member of the existing Senate would be allotted to each; and as vacancies hereafter arise in the representation of the districts, they shall be filled by election by popular vote, under an obligatory voting system, a fine of \$10 being imposed for neglect or refusal to cast a ballot. The remaining eight, or unallotted, Senators would be appointed by the Government of the day. Provision is also made for emergency appointments.

Hon. Mr. Scott's plan, as set forth in his notice of motion, indicates that he has given the subject much consideration. His long Parliamentary experience well qualifies him for the task of devising a system by which that reasonable degree of equality required to fit the Senate for the work it was intended to do, may be secured. It will be observed that his plan does not disturb existing Senatorial positions, and it is probable that this feature of it will not render it less acceptable to the Upper House. It will be interesting to observe how the proposal is received by Parliament and the country.

THAT HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Wentworth County Council does not propose to be driven by Dr. Bruce Smith or anybody else, in the matter of building a house of refuge, and the Councilors very emphatically, and without a division, made it clear by their action that they thought Inspector Smith had exceeded his authority in talking "must" to them in that connection. Their contention is that Wentworth provides in the House of Providence all the requisite facilities for caring for its county poor, and that, to establish a second such institution as a county house of refuge would be merely to duplicate expenses, to the great loss of the people. The issue is now squarely presented to the authorities, and it remains to be seen whether Dr. Smith or his employers will proceed to punitive measures against the county. Is there such an offence known to the law as contempt for Provincial inspectors? If so, Warden Gage and his colleagues may find that their address, not long hence, will be Castle Ogilvie, Barton street. And yet these Wentworth statesmen have not the appearance of men who are in terror of a yawning jail door.

ADOPT THE CLOSURE.

One of the strongest reasons for the amendment of the rules of Parliament by the adoption of the closure on British lines is found in the character of the objections urged to it, and in those who advance them. The Mail and Empire objects to the expression "parliamentary hoodlums" being applied to the last session of Parliament, and puts forward as its excuse for their disgraceful conduct that the people elected them; that "they do not choose the riff-raff of society for the law-making body," and that "it is not fair to say that members who hold any given view on a public question, be it the view of the Government or of the Opposition, are hoodlums. An intelligent being can surely differ from another without incurring the charge of ruffianism." This is, of course, of the issue, and the organ knew it. It felt that no defence or excuse could be made for the "hoodlumism" of the Opposition last session, hence it resorts to an argument in favor of reasonable latitude in intelligent, orderly debate, which nobody has attacked, and which nobody seeks to suppress. The uncandid organ says:

Under our system, as it works out to-day, the majority rules; but the minority, by resort to debate, is entitled to influence the determinations of the majority. Argument may induce a majority to modify its propositions.

That also is beside the issue. All reasonable discussion and argument is provided for in the reasonable closure measure, found to work so well in the British Parliament. Every appeal to reason, and every argument addressed to the House or country is safeguarded in the House closure. Only deliberate obstruction—attempt by an unreasonable minority to prevent the despatch of business, because it cannot force the majority to give way to it—is thwarted by the closure. The organ continues:

"The closure" is proposed with a view to the shutting off of debate whenever the majority, or the Government which

directs the majority, desires to stop discussion. Under it the Ministers may introduce their measures and permit a small degree of criticism. But the moment a proposition is attacked in terms that are unanswerable the Government can call for a vote and thus effectually gag Parliament. This largely augments the power of the Ministry over the deliberations of the representatives of the people. In fact it makes the Cabinet supreme and abolishes Parliamentary independence. The thing is wrong in principle.

This is a gross misstatement of the case. The British closure provided for ample opportunity for discussion of any measure. But if a gang of obstructionists plan to kill time and block business because they cannot carry out their will, the Parliamentary majority may after a certain time require debate to end and a vote to be taken. This is not "wrong in principle." Parliament rules. It is a natural corollary to Government by majority. The Mail and Empire's contention, if admitted, would abolish majority rule and bonus obstruction and Parliamentary chaos. The closure would ensure orderly debate, shorten sessions and save much useless expense. Canada is the only important country that has not adopted it, and she should not longer delay.

OUR GRAIN EXPORT.

Between Sept. 1st and Dec. 12th, nearly 44,000,000 bushels of grain was shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William. This is nearly 21,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1907. The railways seem to have been better prepared for their work, and there was comparatively little complaint of congestion. Wheat is, of course, the most important grain crop of the West, the quantity shipped being 36,013,617 bushels, compared with 5,953,201 bushels of oats, 1,450,864 bushels of barley, and 517,913 bushels of flax, the total being 43,935,596 bushels. Of this, 16,286,157 bushels went to United States ports, Buffalo attracting the largest share. United States competition in the carrying trade is still to be considered; but Canada has the immense advantage of the St. Lawrence route, constantly being improved.

The Canadian ports got 27,649,439 bushels of the season's grain shipping, divided as follows:

Tiffin	7,191,842
Midland	671,496
Depot Harbor	1,054,406
Owen Sound	1,265,167
Collingwood	791,528
Point Edward	1,169,848
Meaford	752,784
Goderich	4,834,862
Port Colborne	189,064
Thorold	343,844
Kingston	5,388,844
Prescott	109,114
Montreal	3,762,920

The all-water route would appear to have done less than one-half of the business, but it is pointed out that much of the western-grown grain is for domestic use, and never touches an export point. It is highly probable that the completion of the National Transcontinental Railway will lead to still further increase of the export trade by rail. As an offset to this, however, the North-west grain crop will doubtless largely increase with the years.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is a poor time to roll labor obstacles into the path of prosperity. Let the foundrymen and moulders get together like reasonable men.

If that Borden telegram, published in the Victoria Colonist was a forgery, or was "doctored" by whom, and for what purpose, was the fraud committed?

The Judge at the High Court the other day referred to the Times as "a reliable newspaper." The jury of the people of the city approve his judgment.

The city's power contract gives the Cataract Company no monopoly. The company asked none. The Hydro-Electric contract would bind us to a 30-year's ironclad monopoly, in which we should have to bear all the risks.

This money that is being worse than wasted in hiring legal experts to hunt for excuses for not carrying out our part of the Power Contract will be needed badly enough for street and sewer work before the year is out, Messrs. Aldermen.

Cuba is again "free" and independent, Uncle Sam having withdrawn from its government. Gomez, whose plotting led to the revolution of two years ago and the intervention of Uncle Sam, is now President. And all will run smoothly, perhaps, till the next revolution.

The chief justice of the Herald, the anti-Hamilton power monopoly organ, declares that the street lighting contract would probably be held to be invalid, if submitted to a court. But, alas, its opinion gives the Ontario Power Co. interests no comfort! There is as little confidence in its law as in its fealty to the city.

Mr. Rose, one of the authors of the Cataract contract, admits that Judge Anglin's decision has the effect of freeing the city from the [Power] contract.—Hamilton Herald.

In just what words has Mr. Rose "admitted" that? One would think that an admission so much to its liking would have been published by the Herald in Mr. Rose's own words.

The British railways are not behind in the matter of adopting devices for public safety. It is said that the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has adopted an automatic train stop, which can be so arranged as to shut off steam and apply the vacuum brake without assistance from either the driver or the fireman. The stop is worked by the signalman, or by means of an inclined plane between

the rails. So long as the signal remains at "danger" the inclined plane is raised so as to come in contact with a device beneath the engine, connecting with the steam regulator, which it closes, and applies the brakes throughout the train.

Hon. Mr. Oliver proposes to amend the Immigration Act by making provision for a stricter supervision of the immigrants and by extending the time within which undesirable may be deported from two to three years. It will soon become known throughout the world that it is a great privilege to become a dweller in Canada.

Everybody in Hamilton knows that the Spec, and Times are the organs of the Cataract Company.—Hamilton Herald.

The old cry of "Stop thief!" by which the criminal seeks to divert attention while he gets off with the swag. The people of Hamilton know the organ, and can guess pretty nearly in what denominations its "principles" are reckoned.

Failing of results in its long campaign of abuse against Mr. Marcell, the Toronto News now employs itself in whining because the Government does not tax the Canadian people millions to pay towards the support of the British fleet without having any say as to its direction. If the News must whine, perhaps it is as well that it should be about this as about anything else.

Mr. W. O. Sealey, M. P., made his maiden speech in the Commons yesterday in the debate on Dr. Reid's motion regarding the awarding of tenders by the Public Works Department, and won the good opinion of both sides of the House. Mr. Sealey has begun well, and there is no doubt that he will do his constituents credit and add to the business ability of the House.

No danger of the Hydro-Electric advocates in this city forming a company to buy a block of power from the Commission with which to compete with the Cataract Company. It is only the ratepayers' money they wish to invest in bucking against a price guaranteed to be 10 per cent. cheaper than the Hydro-Electric Commission's cheapest figure. And therefore the aldermen are spending the money of the taxpayers to pay lawyers to try to find means of breaking our contract for this cheap power so as to let them buy the dearest.

Our neighbor the Times is again at its old trick of garbling quotations from the Herald in order to serve its own dishonest purposes. If the Times had more influence it might be worth while attending to it. But what's the use? Who reads the Times anyway?—Hamilton Herald.

When the Herald states that the Times garbled quotations from it, it knowingly utters a falsehood. We are not astonished, however, that, smarting under the contempt of all decent Hamiltonians for "knocking" the city by advertising the falsehood that the Otis Elevator Company was influenced to build in Toronto because of its inability to get reasonable power rates here, instead of by a big bonus in the price of real estate, it is eager to deny its treason to Hamilton. Its nastiness toward the Times in the circumstances is a compliment.

Apologizing for the disgraceful position in which Col. Denison places the people of Canada by his letter to the London, Eng., paper in which we are represented as nearing the end of our patience with the motherland because she will not tax the food of her people to give us a preference in her markets, the Toronto News asserts that "the general opinion of Canadians is that Great Britain under free trade cannot maintain her position against a protectionist world." No statement could be further from the fact. The Toronto News does not entertain any such opinion, and it is well aware that probably not 1 per cent. of intelligent Canadians entertain it. Everything British goes to disprove such a notion. Not only does Britain hold her own, but she makes gains in competition with the protectionist nations.

While the Opposition press rage against the proposal to amend the rules of the House so as to limit the performances of time-killers the Opposition in the House has already begun its obstructive tactics. Already two days have been wasted over a motion by Dr. Reid which might have been disposed of in two minutes. The real object of the motion was to make an opportunity for abusing Hon. Dr. Pugsley. The Minister is well able to take care of his own case, however, and his demand to know whether the celebrated Mayes' affidavit is in existence, or not, brought no reply from the Opposition. Hon. Dr. Pugsley's solicitors have made repeated applications for it, but Mayes declines to produce it. It was the Minister's intention to found legal proceedings upon that document.

Sir Richard Cartwright is not a worshipper of governments. He does not regard them as divinely qualified to be and do all things for the people. Hence he opposes pensioning everybody at the cost of the Government, which is everybody's representative, and has given us the excellent Old Age Annuities Act which encourages to thrift and self help, and supports Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of control by the people, as opposed to ownership and operation, of public utilities. Sir Richard does not appear to be sanguine of the success of the commission system of operating publicly-owned railways, etc. He has had long experience with governments. The public-ownership-and-operation enthusiasts are usually found to consist of the uninformed and trustful, the grafters and self-seekers, and those who would unload something on the people, or make places for themselves. Few of them would trust their own business, if they had any, to councils, legislatures or parliaments.

OUR EXCHANGES

Help From on High.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

In a few years, at our present rate of progress, such an appeal as that sent out by the wrecked liner Republic would have been answered by an aerial fleet.

Sure Thing.

(Guelph Herald.)

A Hamilton man has been elected First Principal of the Boys' Arch Masons. It is believed he will more than fill the position from A. to Z.

A Proud Day.

(Toronto News.)

The Legislature will meet on Feb. 16. Imagine the inward feeling of Hon. J. M. Gibson when he refers in the Speech to "my Government."

The Seductive Catalogue.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

After looking over the new catalogue you begin to have a more hopeful feeling that perhaps, after all, it would be worth while to try to grow some sweet peas again this year.

Not Likely.

(Grimsby Independent.)

The Hamilton City Council refused to cut off even one liquor license; Grimsby people refused to grant even one. Does that mean that all the people of Hamilton will go to H. and all the people of Grimsby will go to Heaven.

A Small Man.

(Kingston Whig.)

Dr. Pyne will only deal with technical education when the federal government has financially provided for it. He's a nice man to lead in educational reform, but his only big enough to engage in one of Dr. Seath's spelling bees.

Judge Teetzel.

(Brantford Expositor.)

With a few men like Judge Teetzel on the bench the lawyers who make a business of trumping up cases against newspaper publishers, for the purpose of gaining a few shillings for themselves, would soon be compelled to earn a living by less discreditable means.

Full of Heroes.

(Woodstock Sentinel Review.)

The practice of looking backward to the days of chivalry and of feudal heroism is largely the result of a habit of mind. There is no necessity to look backward at all. The world is as full of heroes to-day as it ever was, if we had only the power of seeing them in the proper light.

Worse Than Dawson.

(Sarnia Observer.)

Rev. John Pringle, who made himself prominent in the politics of the country by calling attention to what he alleged was the shocking condition of Dawson City through drunkenness and immorality, in the course of a sermon preached by him on Sunday in the Central Presbyterian Church, Toronto, said: "I have seen more drunken men on Yonge street in the past three days than on the street of Dawson in this month." And so, the much maligned Dawson has a soberer and better conducted population than Toronto "the good." Mr. Pringle's scandal thrillers do not appear by this to have been very well founded.

Born in 1809.

(Woodstock Sentinel Review.)

Here is a list of eminent people whose anniversaries come in the present year—they were all born in 1809:

Edgar Allan Poe	Jan. 19
Mendelssohn	Feb. 3
Darwin	Feb. 12
Lincoln	Feb. 12
Fitzgerald	March 24
Lord Houghton	June 19
J. S. Blackie	July 29
Kinglake	Aug. 5
Tennyson	Aug. 6
G. W. Holmes	Aug. 29
N. K. Kemble	Nov. 27
Gladstone	Dec. 29

BABY GIRL CRIED AND SCRATCHED

All the Time—Torturing Eczema Covered Her Body—Could Not Sleep—Doctor Said Sores Would Last for Years—Skin Now Clear.

CURED IN THREE MONTHS BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I take great pleasure in telling you what a great help it was for me to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for my baby niece. She was suffering from that terrible torture, eczema. It was all over her body but the worst was on her face and hands. Her hands were so bad that she could not hold anything, so bad that she scratched all the time and could not sleep night or day from the scratching. I had her under the doctor's care for a year and a half and he seemed to do her no good. I took her to the best doctor in the city and he said that she would have the sores until she was six years old. But if I had depended on the doctor my baby would have lost her mind and died from the worst of all.

"I used all the remedies that every-body told me about and I tortured the child almost to death. Then I saw in a true paper how Cuticura was the thing for irritating skin. I bathed her with warm water and Cuticura soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. She was cured in three months. Now her skin is as clear and smooth as it could be. I shall recommend the use of Cuticura whenever I see the skin in bad condition. Alice L. Dowell, 4769 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., May 2 and 20, 1907."

GROWS HAIR CUTICURA REMOVES DANDRUFF AND SOOTHES ITCHING SCALPS.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap, and light dressings with Cuticura, prevent dry, thin, and falling hair, remove dandruff, scalp, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all other treatment fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itching, Scalding, and Aching of the Scalp, and for the Skin, and Cuticura Ointment to treat the skin, and Cuticura Soap, for the hair, and Cuticura Pills, in vials of 60 to Purify the Blood, and to remove the worst of the skin and scalp troubles. Write for a free trial of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. Write to J. C. Carter, Boston, Mass. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, in vials of 60 to Purify the Blood, and to remove the worst of the skin and scalp troubles. Write for a free trial of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. Write to J. C. Carter, Boston, Mass.

SATURDAY,
JANUARY 30, 1909

SHEA'S

Skirts Made to Measure
of Sale Goods \$1.25
for

Our Winter Clearing Sale

As the days go on this sale improves. More goods being sold, more people attending and getting better bargains, more friends being made for the Shea store. Better come here to-morrow with your Dry Goods want list; you will save 1 dollar on every 3 dollars you spend and get thorough satisfaction as well. Save your premium tickets.

3 Early Morning Sales, 8.30 to 10 o'clock

Hosiery CASHMERE HOSE, 19c.—About 35 dozen Women's, Misses' and Children's Cashmere Hose and Worsted Hose, all pure wool, plain and ribbed, blacks, tans and colors, travelers' samples, and clearing out of odd lots, 25c, 35c and 50c values, for ninety minutes on Saturday morning you can have all you want for per pair, **19c**

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS—Hundreds of pairs of Flannelette Blankets, the best kinds made, white or grey, will go on sale from 8.30 to 10 o'clock, and not a minute longer, at these cut prices.

10-4 size, Worth \$1.10, for 89c .	11-4 size, Worth \$1.25, for 99c .	12-4 size, Worth \$1.50, for \$1.19 .
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FLANNELETTE AT 8c—1,000 yards of Flannelette, nearly a yard wide, in stripes and dark and light colors, good heavy, firm weave, fast colors, worth every cent of 12½ and 13½c, from 8.30 to 10 o'clock you can have all you want of it for per yard **8c**

The Biggest and Best Mantle Offering Yet

Coats worth \$17 and \$20 for \$8.95 Just 50 of them, made of Beavers, Kerseys, Meltons and Fancy Cloths, in blacks and colors; fitted, semi-fitted and loose backs; all elegantly tailored garments; some of them richly braided and finished with silks; worth \$16.50 to \$20.00; on Saturday they go on sale for each **\$8.95**

\$25.00 and \$30.00 Mantles for	\$15.00	Misses' and Children's Coats Half Price	
\$10.00 and \$12.50 Mantles for	\$6.95	All of our Misses' and Children's Coats; no matter what kind, all go on sale at ½ their regular value. A great variety of styles and kinds of material.	
Ladies' Fur-lined Coats, worth \$40 to \$50, on sale for each	\$27.50	\$10.00 Coats for \$5.00; \$8.00 Coats for \$4.00	
Ladies' Near Seal Coats, \$50, for	\$25.00	\$7.00 Coats for \$3.50; \$4.00 Coats for \$2.00	
Ladies' Warmly lined Ulsters, with rich fur collar, \$40.00, for	\$25.00	Women's Suits on Sale	
Ladies' Raincoats, worth \$15.00, on sale for	\$8.95	All beautifully made garments, in the very latest styles of Coat and Skirt, all the good colors. These are the cut prices:	
Ladies' Capes, lined and richly braided; worth \$10 and \$12, on sale for	\$5.00	Women's Suits, worth \$15 to \$17, for \$8.95	
Women's Lustrous Shirtwaist Suits, well made; good \$6.50 value for	\$3.95	Women's Suits, worth \$22.50 for \$15.00	
Infants' Cashmere Robes, at \$1.95 to \$5.00.		Women's Suits, worth \$19.50, for \$10.00	

A Splendid Offering in Skirts

All the Skirts we have in stock on sale to clear at these prices:
Voile and Silk Skirts, \$12 to \$15, for **\$8.95** Panama and Venetian Skirts, worth \$5.00, for **\$2.95**
Panama and Broadcloth Skirts, worth \$6, for **\$3.95** Silk Trimmed Cloth Skirts for **\$6.95**
\$7.50 Skirts, in a big variety, for **\$5.00**

A Sale of Silk Underskirts Worth Your While

About 130 of them, made of excellent qualities of Taffeta Silks, of both French and Swiss weaves; blacks and a splendid assortment of the wanted colors; all well proportioned garments of good generous widths, pleated and shirred flounces and ruffles. Many of them are the quaranted garments of one of the most noted skirt makers in the country. The whole lot goes on sale at the following prices:

Skirts worth \$5.00 for **\$2.95** Skirts worth \$6 to \$7 for **\$3.95** Skirts worth \$8 to \$10 for **\$4.95**
Moreen and Saten Underskirts, \$2.50, for **\$1.39** Black Saten Underskirts, \$1.50, for **75c**

Women's Blouses \$2 for 89c **Women's Waists \$1 for 50c** **Women's Waists at \$1.50**

Made of Wash Goods and Wool Materials, a lot of samples that sell regularly for \$1.50 and \$2.00; black, cream and colors; on sale to clear at each **89c**
Made of Print, Lawn, Saten and Cashmerette, nicely trimmed and well worth \$1.00, on sale to clear for each **50c**

SILK AND NET WAISTS AT \$3.95—A splendid collection of Waists in black, and colors; Chiffon, Taffeta, Allover Lace and Silk Net; Waists that are worth from \$6.00 to \$8.50, all go at one price, each **\$3.95**

Children's Dresses on Sale

Children's Dresses, 1 to 4 years, made of Panama, cashmere and other wool goods, in navy, brown, cardinal and fancy mixtures, a great variety of styles, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values, on sale to clear for each **\$1.25**
Children's Dresses, made of wrapperette and cotton goods, trimmed with braids, etc., worth 75c to \$1.00, on sale to clear at each **49c**

Women's Aprons

White and Colored Aprons, with and without bibs, well made and correctly shaped, at each **25c**
White Aprons, with very pretty embroidered bibs, full and tucked skirt, the best value in Canada at each **35c, 45c, 50c and 60c**
Another sale of Frillings, put up 5 and 6 in a box, worth 50 and 75c, on sale at per box **25c**

A Final Clearance of Neck Furs

No Furs in this city are better value at regular prices than these sold by the Shea store, all personally selected and made by the best wholesale furriers in Canada, and offered at most reasonable prices in the regular way—at these cut prices:

Children's Grey Lamb Collars, \$7.50, for **\$4.95** Marmot Stoles, worth \$8.00, for **\$4.95**
Isabella Possum Stoles, \$12.00, for **\$7.00** Possum Collarets, worth \$16.00, for **\$9.95**
Possum Muffs, worth \$10, for **\$6.50** Mink Muffs, worth \$40.00, for **\$25.00**

Staple and Linen Dept. Bargains

Remstitched Pillow Slips, 42 and 44 inch, 20c, for **14c**
Roller Towelling, all linen, good, heavy quality, in dark and light colors, fast colored border, 11½ and 12½c, for **8½c**

Bedroom Towels, part linen, fast colored border, worth 15c, on sale to clear at, each **10c**
Cream and Bleached Table Damask, all the good patterns, 64 to 72 inches wide, to be cleared:

36c Damask for	25c	8125 Napkins for	75c
36c Damask for	25c	8150 Napkins for	\$1.00
75c Damask for	50c	8175 Napkins for	\$1.25
1.00 Damask for	75c	8250 Napkins for	\$1.69
1.25 Damask for	99c	8300 Napkins for	\$1.95
1.50 Damask for	\$1.20	8400 Napkins for	\$2.95
		8500 Napkins for	\$3.95

Table Napkins of grand quality, samples and odd lots, to be cleared:

8125 Napkins for **75c**
8150 Napkins for **\$1.00**
8175 Napkins for **\$1.25**
8250 Napkins for **\$1.69**
8300 Napkins for **\$1.95**
8400 Napkins for **\$2.95**
8500 Napkins for **\$3.95**

HIDDEN IN YELLOW FOG.

Business Disorganized in London—Thieves Hard at Work.

London, Jan. 28.—This is the third day that London has been hidden in a pall of yellow fog, which has caused a complete disorganization of traffic and business of all kinds. Pleasure resorts are practically deserted, and shopkeepers and the restaurants are suffering heavy losses. The theatres are doing only a small fraction of their customary business,