

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1909.

PERJURERS FAIL.

The West Peterboro election petition against Mr. J. R. Stratton, M. P., has been dismissed, and the member has been confirmed in his seat. We think it is hardly necessary to review the evidence of the trial to convince our readers that there has been a shameful conspiracy to deprive Mr. Stratton of his seat by wholesale perjury. Every reader who followed the course of the trial must have come to that conclusion long before the collapse of the case. On Saturday, when the judges very vigorously expressed their opinion of the principal witnesses depended on by the petitioners, their senior counsel frankly stated that in view of the court's opinion it was useless to proceed further. In dismissing the charges, Justice MacMahon spoke in scathing terms of the character of the tools by whose evidence it was sought to unseat Mr. Stratton. The principal witness, Gates, he regarded as a cheap perjurer. "Gates," said his lordship, "said in the witness-box that \$400 was his price or limit for perjury himself, while he swore to the affidavit that was produced here for \$50. I think that his limit is even under \$50. I think he is a man who from his tone here and his actions in the box would perjure himself for \$5 or even less." Mr. Justice Magee, who delivered judgment in the other cases, was scarcely less severe in his language in dealing with the evidence of the petitioner's witnesses.

The persecution of Mr. Stratton has been conducted with great energy and bitterness. The outcome of the trial shows that there was no foundation in fact for the charges against the member for West Peterboro. One can hardly fail to agree with the two judges in coming to the conclusion that it rested on perjured evidence, manufactured for the purpose of obtaining money. After hearing all the prosecution had to offer, Mr. Justice MacMahon significantly said:

"I think that the foundation of the petition was furnished by Gates in the declaration he made and for which he received \$50."

The statement is a terrible commentary upon the course of Mr. Stratton's enemies. It is difficult to understand how any man who aspires to move among decent citizens should have proceeded in that manner to obtain matter upon which to found an attack upon Mr. Stratton's right to the seat. Mr. Justice MacMahon, evidently shocked at the disclosures of the evidence as to the means adopted, charitably said: "One cannot help thinking that the person who paid the money for that declaration could not have been aware of the strictures which have been passed on those who obtain affidavits from voters and for which a sum of money was paid." He found that attempts had been made to extort money from Mr. Stratton, and that the petitioner's witnesses had declared frankly their readiness to perjure themselves for a consideration. The court could do nothing but reject the evidence of such men, and the petitioners had no other to offer.

Ought such men to be allowed to enjoy their liberty and the avails of their crime? The man who fires another man's house or who steals his property is sent to prison. Is not the purchasing of perjured evidence, whereby to attack a man's seat in Parliament and his reputation, an even more detestable crime? Ought not both the perjurers and those who hired them to be severely dealt with?

BEACH MATTERS.

Beach residents are not very well situated now as regards school accommodation for their families. They are cut off from the township schools by the new arrangements between the Beach Commission and the municipality, and they find themselves compelled to send their children into the city at no small expense, or allow them to go unschooled. Even when car fare and city school fees are commuted the expense is considerable, leaving the matter of distance out of the computation. There is a good deal of feeling with regard to it, and if some arrangement could be made that would open the township schools to Beach pupils the Commissioners would earn the gratitude of many who feel that they now suffer a wrong.

Another work that presses on the attention of the Beach Commissioners is the removal of the remains of the old Elmsore wharf. It is not only that it is an obstruction and an eyesore; it is a source of grave peril. It extends out a considerable distance into the bay, preventing near-shore sailing. Inshore it has been partly demolished, a gap having been made through the piling, and by this passage light rowboats and canoes may be taken. But not without peril. When the water is low they become fast on the stones; and although adults capable of managing a boat are in comparatively little danger of being drowned by being capsized into the shallow water at that point, the lives of children are seriously menaced. A number of rescues of children have been reported, and the wonder is that there have been no fatalities. The danger is one to which Beach people cannot shut their eyes. The attention of the Commission has been called to it, and they in turn have communicated with Hon. Mr. Cochrane. He concedes the danger and nuisance caused by the ruin of the dock; but as yet has taken no steps to remove it. It is a work that should not be delayed because

of differences of opinion as to responsibility for the dock's being there; the Government through its Commission controls the Beach and is rightly held to responsibility for the safety of the shore. It should bestir itself and see that the obstruction is removed. If not earlier, work should be begun on the ice this winter, when the piles can easily be drawn. The stone and timber taken out can doubtless be turned to account. But in any event, the gain by the removal of the old dock will be worth the expense.

APPLE SHIPPING.

Canadian fruit exporters may gather some helpful hints from a recent report sent to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce by E. D. Arnaud, our Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England. To secure the best results it is important that Canadian fruit-shippers understand, not only the art of packing the fruit and caring for it in transit, but also the best means of distributing it to the consumers. This last knowledge is evidently sometimes lacking, and loss is entailed on that account. Mr. Arnaud directs attention to the excellent facilities that are provided at the Avonmouth docks at Bristol for the handling of fruit cargoes to a population of about 9,000,000 people within a radius of ninety miles of that city. We learn that, notwithstanding that the freight cost is increased thereby, most of the Canadian apples are shipped direct to London or Liverpool, there to be distributed to their final markets. This is hardly well advised. The South Australia commercial agent, who has been giving the matter considerable study, and who has urged upon his people the importance of attractive packages, has this to say upon the subject:

"A point of extreme interest to the growers, and one which has to an extent been overlooked by them, is the reduction of transit charges in England. Under the existing system the majority of the apples are shipped to London, and sent thence to other places by rail, which involves extra expense. It costs 10-14d. to send a case of apples from London to Birmingham, and from Bristol to Birmingham the charge is 41-2d. Large quantities of South Australian apples are sold in those places, and also at Cardiff, and in every instance the fruit is railed from London. It is difficult to understand why the shippers insist upon their goods being dumped down in London, instead of giving their agent the option of a portion of it at least being sent round to Bristol, which would save a shilling a case to the exporter. If a Cardiff buyer send to London for his fruit he has to pay, say 12s. 6d. a case for it, and a shilling for carriage, and he would sooner pay 13s. or 13s. 3d. for the fruit at Bristol, which would serve not only Cardiff, but other large cities. The same argument applies to Birmingham. The buyer would much rather pay 12s. 9d. at Bristol and 41-2d. carriage, than 12s. 6d. in London and 10-14d. carriage. The freight is exactly the same from Adelaide to Bristol as to London, and it is hard to understand why the exporters persist in ignoring the advantages to be gained by consigning some of their fruit to ports other than London."

The subject is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of our people. It should be their endeavor to profit by the watchfulness of the Canadian agents in outside markets, and the apple crop marketing is worthy of scientific study.

COURTSHIP REFORM.

Dr. Carl D. Case recently delivered a strong sermon in denunciation of people marrying "for what they are going to get out of it, instead of for what they are going to give." He wants to see a reform in courtship, and this is how he puts it:

Instead of that man and girl telling each other what they are, or having a few hours' heart-to-heart talk about themselves, they always tried to appear at their best. They did not know one another, and soon little difficulties arose. The wife began by recalling her old ideal, of what she might have been had she not married, and telling her immediate family about it, as in a case I have in mind. Thus, that real relationship of interests is lacking, and instead of growing to know each other better as years go on, there is a gradual estrangement.

Dr. Case's idea is that courtship should be a period of getting real well acquainted; of candid confession, not of hiding each other's faults and pretending to virtues and good qualities which they do not possess. But, alas! isn't Dr. Case asking a very frail humanity to do what is impossible?

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A number of the discharged post office employees of France have organized a co-operative postal association, the 150 members subscribing a capital of \$20 a piece. It purposes competing with the Government system in all branches of postal business not declared to be a monopoly of the department. It will be interesting to mark how long the association will last, and how serious will be its effect on the French revenue.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The screamer of the Toronto Telegram evidently appreciates the well-known fact that even a maney cur can attract much attention by baying at the moon. Mark how he persists in abuse of Lieutenant-Governor Gibson.

The man or newspaper that sells his or its influence and efforts to outside interests to knock the city and its enterprises has no right to pretend to solicitude for the welfare and progress of the community whose air he or it pollutes.

The Canadian life insurance companies appear to have had an excellent year. Their total income of the companies was \$28,786,482. Out of every \$100 of income there were paid to policy-holders \$33.86, in general expenses \$21.25, in taxes 87 cents, and in dividends to stock-holders 99 cents, leaving \$43.03 to be carried to reserves. The showing is a good one, indicating solidity and prosperity.

The United States referee board which reported against Dr. Wiley's ruling against the use of benzene of soda and like chemicals in canned foods was evidently eagerly welcomed by the frauds and "embalmed food" men. H. E. Barnard, the Indiana State Food Commissioner, in his July report shows that of 358 samples of foods tested 203 were classed as illegal, 60.6 per cent, being adulterated. United States food products will naturally not benefit in foreign lands by that sort of thing.

Returns of Fourth of July casualties among our neighbors are now fairly complete. The mortality list for 1909, as given in the Journal of the American Medical Association, is longer than that of any year since the bloody slaughter of 1903, when 466 lives were sacrificed. Thus far, 215 deaths have resulted from the last Fourth of July celebration. Illinois had the most deaths, a prominence which it has held for five consecutive years. It had no fewer than 20 tetanus fatalities. Besides its death list, it presents 547 cases of non-fatal injuries.

A cable to the Mail and Empire states that "there is apparently a distinct and growing nervousness in certain Unionist circles with regard to precipitating a conflict between the two Houses on a question of finance." Unionist organs are urging the Lords to accept the budget and an effort is made to influence them by representing the King to be favorable to its acceptance. Mr. R. L. Borden in an interview says: "The budget seems to have caught the favor of a large portion of the British people"; and he freely declares that the Tory tactics in opposing it have been very faulty.

The Detroit United Railway employees have been agreeably surprised by obtaining a considerable increase in wages without the advance even being suggested by them. The Detroit Street Railway is in the happy position of not having to pay large sums in percentages on its gross earnings to the city. Even the inter-urban lines are allowed to bring freight cars into the city without let or hindrance, at a charge of 50 cents a car, the express and freight business alone amounting to between \$500,000 and \$600,000 a year, or between 6 and 7 per cent. of its gross earnings. The company is wise in sharing its advantages with its employees.

The tobacco growers of Kent and Essex appear to have been in great luck this year. More than 20 buyers have already been operating through those counties and it is said that every available pound of the tobacco crop has already been purchased at record-breaking prices. It has been alleged that this is a move of the Imperial Tobacco Company to get ahead of the independent companies and corner the crop. The Imperial people, however, say that the crop is short, and the prices paid for the five or six million pounds of these two counties is its legitimate commercial value.

Rochester, N. Y., has an independent telephone company of which we used to hear much, it being trotted out on all occasions as an illustration of the benefits of telephone competition, its rates being \$48 for business service. It has found that it was losing money, and has just got Rochester to amend its franchise to allow it to charge \$60. Service must be paid for by somebody, and the public will yet learn that every dollar of unnecessary capital invested in these utilities is an addition to the popular burdens. And it is little difference whether the burden is watered stock, or duplication for competition. They are both evils.

The wronged householder will note that the Hamilton Herald, while characterizing as false the statement that it opposes the readjustment of the water rates to relieve them on the plea that the council needs money, admits that it opposes this act of justice on the ground that "what they would save in lower water rates they would lose in higher taxes. Revenue must be raised—if not in one way, then in another." And there you have it. The fact that the present impost raises money reconciles it to the gross injustice committed against the householders. Any way to raise money—even if the money is to be wasted in unprofitable Hydro and similar schemes to the city's disadvantage.

The truth is out now about the nature of the disease which carried off Harrison. Professor Strumpell, of Vienna, says he suffered from chronic spondylitis, a peculiar form of spinal disease, and was sent to take the cure in the

Summering Hills and at Gastein. While at the latter place a suspicious stomach disorder arose which was finally diagnosed as malignant and inoperable. Professor Frederick Muller confirmed the diagnosis of carcinoma (cancer) of the stomach, and when Harrison left there for America, it was with the knowledge that he was a doomed man and that all that human skill could do would be to make his few remaining days as painless as possible.

Our Exchanges

THE AUTO.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)
The automobile is still the undertaker's friend.

THE HALF CENT.

(Ottawa Free Press.)
Would a half cent coin help you in your business? We guess not.

THE CANCER GERM.

(Toronto Star.)
As we understand it, science already has the cancer germ almost backed into a corner.

WISDOM TRANSCENDENT.

(Goderich Signal.)
A contemporary sagely remarks that the quickest way for the Liberals to secure power in Ontario is to get the Whitney Government out. Strange we did not think of that before!

NO ESCAPING THE OATH.

(Memphis News Scimitar.)
Out west when the judge came to swearing the jury it was found that the clerk's bull pup had eaten up the Bible. The judge promptly ordered each jurymen to kiss the pup.

A GOOD CURE.

(Buffalo Express.)
A Gowaunda girl sent 50 cents to a Chicago firm in answer to an advertisement offering a recipe for soft hands. This is the recipe which she received: "Soak your hands in dish water three times a day while your mother rests."

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

(Brantford Expositor.)
To-day is the thirtieth anniversary of the installation of rural delivery in the United States, and the records show that no branch of the United States postal service has had so recent a beginning with equally remarkable results.

HER CANDID OPINION.

(Chicago Tribune.)
"It's got so," complained Mrs. Lapsling, "that you can't hang out a washing without having it all covered with soap. For my part I think the sooner the railroads are compelled to electioneer their lines the better it will be for everybody."

LEFT TO THE WOMEN.

(Montreal Star.)
The enrollment of students this year at Toronto Normal School, where teachers are trained, shows eight gentlemen to 209 ladies. If this sort of thing keeps up, the teaching of children in this country will soon be entirely in the hands of the women.

WHAT DID THE JUDGES SAY?

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)
Mr. Burnham, who ran on the anti-graft policy in West Peterboro, put up a good fight, both at the election and at the trial which ensued. In the contest he was overwhelmed as a result of methods to which he himself would not resort, and at the trial we see too well what has happened.

BE POLITE AT PHONE.

(Toronto News.)
Subscribers had better be polite to "central." A New York judge has fined a man \$2 for saying to the operator over the phone: "Get off the wire, you Dutch mutt." But then a Montreal court awarded a Roman Catholic damages against another for calling him a Methodist.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

(Mail and Empire.)
Here public ownership has been on trial practically from the beginning of our political history, and it must be said that in this case it has been condemned rather than justified by its works. With some of its newspaper advocates public ownership is not a conviction, but a frenzy. They advise recourse to it as a sure and complete reform.

WILLING TO SUPPORT HER.

(Washington Post.)
Two young ladies boarded a crowded street car and were obliged to stand. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand. They had stood thus for some time, when on looking down, she discovered that she was holding a man's hand. Greatly embarrassed, she exclaimed: "Oh, I've got the wrong hand!" Whereupon the man, with a smile, stretched forth his other hand, saying: "Here is the other one, madam."

GERMANY'S PLEDGE TO PEACE.

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)
As Germany can only pay for her increasingly high demand in raw products and foodstuffs by the exports of her highly developed industry, by the earnings of her shipping, and by the interest accruing from her investments abroad, the vulnerable character of the structure which the German business man of our time has reared is sufficiently apparent. It is hardly conceivable that Germany is able to allow the imposing edifice of her commerce and industry to be toppled over by rash adventures in the field of world politics. There is too much at stake to permit German policy being anything but peaceful—to admit of the possibility that the fears of the British scare-mongers may be realized. With a watchful and not over-friendly Russia on one frontier, and an over-suspicious France on the other, both having a perfect understanding with Great Britain in regard to the maintenance of the status quo in Europe, necessity would seem to combine with policy in constraining Germany to keep the peace.

SENT TO PRISON.

(Warsaw, Oct. 4.—A military Circuit Court has condemned two German subjects to four years and two years in the penitentiary, respectively, on the charge of espionage.

Consumption seems to be most prevalent among persons between 25 and 30 years of age.

ASCENSION RALLY DAY.

Postmaster Brown Tells of Early Days of the School.

A most successful and enthusiastic rally was held by the Church of the Ascension Sunday School yesterday, the attendance of scholars being nearly 400, besides members of the home department, men's Bible class and a large number of visitors. The platform was prettily decorated by a committee consisting of the Misses Otton, Jolley and Yorrick.

Mr. Perry, the new curate, was given a rousing welcome, and has already secured the sympathy and co-operation of all the Sunday school scholars and workers by the manly and earnest way in which he spoke to the meeting.

Mr. Adam Brown, who was superintendent for many years in the early history of the church, spoke in his usual cheery and helpful way, and gave the scholars some good, earnest advice. He also spoke very interestingly of the olden days, when, thirty-one years ago, he had been asked by the rector, Rev. Jas. Carmichael, to take the superintendency of the Sunday school, and he counted these as among the happiest days of his life.

Bright and encouraging addresses were also given by the two church wardens, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Smye, both of whom have risen from scholars in the school to their present important positions in the church.

Among the visitors was Miss Mary Ann Wilson, who it now over 70 years of age, and who at one time had charge of the infant class, and who is still spending all her time doing works of charity and kindness. Miss Wilson was present as a scholar when the Sunday school was first opened under the late Mr. Hebbden.

Rev. Canon Wade presided. Everything points to a most successful fall and winter's work.

In his remarks Mr. Brown said it gave him great pleasure to be present with them on so happy an occasion. He would first and foremost extend the heartiest of welcomes to their new assistant minister, Rev. Wm. Perry, and assure him that he could count on the hearty support of the people in every way. Thirty-one years ago this summer, at the pressing request of the then beloved and never to be forgotten rector, Rev. James Carmichael, he assumed the duties of superintendent. While he sought to escape the position at the time, he never regretted it, and he looked back on the many years he had been superintendent as among the happiest of his life. When he saw, as he often did, mothers wheeling baby carriages and he remembered placing these mothers in the infant class in the school, it made him feel that he must be getting old. He saw in the audience before him one who had been a scholar the first day the Sunday school was opened, and that was in 1850. The school was held in the church just inside the west entrance. From a scholar he to whom he referred became a teacher of the infant class. The lives of hundreds of men and women to-day were influenced for good by the teaching they received as little children from Mary Ann Wilson. Let honor be done to Miss Wilson to-day for her long and faithful service. He spoke of the devoted women who in the early days of the history of the parish did so much for the school, some of them very dear to him. Mr. Brown told of the old wooden school house in the days of the first rector, the revered Rev. John Hebbden, which later was burned and a stone building erected; then when James Carmichael came it was soon found to be too small, and an addition was made, and it was then considered a model school, but it has had to give way to the fine modern building in which they now were; and the parish could never forget the debt of gratitude they owed to Mr. Alfred Powis for what he accomplished in the building of the new school. He is deserving of the credit of it, and merited every good thing that could be said about him for his splendid work. The Ascension Sunday school was always an important one in the city and diocese. It has had a notable record; not a few old scholars have become ministers. He remembered a few names, among them Rev. Messrs. Sadlier, Murphy and Aylmer, and Miss Wade, now doing good work in China. It was a great privilege to have such a school. In after years the scholars would bless the teachers to whom they owed so much. He gave the scholars a lot of good advice as to things they would not be sorry for doing through life. They were to be the future men and women of the land, and what they were taught in the Sunday school would fit them to be useful members of their church and good citizens—just the sort Canada wants. He desired to mark the occasion by presenting each one with a card, which would be handed to all, young and old, as they left the building. He read it as follows:

A MOTTO GOOD FOR ALL.
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the places you can,
And as long as ever you can.

WILL PARADE TUESDAY.
Army Medical Corps Orders.
Headquarters, Oct. 4, 1909.
No. 86—This Corps will parade in Service uniform at 7.45 p.m., at the Drill Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, and each following Tuesday until further order.

No. 87—All members of the band will parade for band practice each Tuesday night at 7.45 p.m., until further order.

GEO. S. RENNIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
O. C. A. M. C.

DUMA ELECTIONS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 4.—Elections to fill vacancies in the Duma are being held to-day in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The vote is very light. It is expected that the Constitutional Democratic candidate, N. N. Kutler, formerly Minister of the Interior, will carry St. Petersburg, but with a reduced majority, and that the Octobrists will retain the Moscow seat.

CUNARD MAN DEAD.

London, Oct. 4.—Wm. Watson, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Co., died in London to-day. Mr. Watson was born in 1843.

A Record Harvest Sale Event

Saturday was the biggest day we ever had since the opening of this store—a new record was established. There must be some reason for it, people have begun to recognize the immense savings and opportunities to be had here by shopping during the Harvest Sale event. Tuesday's offerings are:

Tuesday's Busy Staple Prices

25 dozen Bleached Irish Huck Towels, hemstitched and self ends, large sizes, 27x40 inches, value 40c each, Harvest Sale . . . 25c
20 dozen only Turkish Bath Towels, heavy rough quality, in large size, absorbent weaves; regular 35c each, Harvest Sale . . . 25c
30 dozen Bleached English Pillow Cases, 44 inch, 25c, Harvest Sale 18c
15 dozen Bleached Twill English Sheets, hemmed, 2x2½ yards, \$1.35 each, Harvest Sale . . . 70c
6 pieces of Plain English Bleached Sheetings, 25c, Harvest Sale . . . 10c
1 piece only White Irish Blouse Linen, 50c, Harvest Sale . . . 25c
250 yards Plain Linen Tea Toweling, 22 inch, heavy weave, 12½c, Harvest sale . . . 9c
20 only Half Bleached Hemstitched Damask Breakfast Cloths, border design, in size 58x82 inches, \$1.50, Harvest Sale . . . 80c
85 dozen Irish Linen Drawn Work Doilies, in three sizes to a set: a purchase at half price; regular 15, 25 and 35c, Harvest Sale . . . 8, 12½ and 15c
25 pieces of White Vestings and Crossbar Muslins, 30 and 25c, now 12½c
100 yards only 54-inch Real Swiss Muslin, 50c, Harvest Sale . . . 29c

75c Fall and Winter Dress Tweeds 49c

On sale Tuesday, broken checks and stripe Tweeds in green, taupe, grey and black and grey mixtures, 44 inches, also all wool Henriettas in navy, brown, myrtle and cream, also the leading novelty shades, good value 75c, Harvest Sale . . . 49c

75c New Autumn Cloth Suitings 59c

Latest designs in imported Suitings, tweed and cloth materials, in dark blended stripes, in every new and fashionable shade, 48 inches wide, worth anywhere 75c, Harvest Sale . . . 59c

These Values Also go on Sale Tuesday

We continue to sell our 85c new satin Travers Cloths at . . . 69c
\$1.50 fancy stripe and diagonal worsted Suitings at . . . 85c
\$1.25 navy Serge, 54 inches wide, still on sale at . . . 85c
40c Radiant Satinette Coat Linings, in dark colors at . . . 25c
50c fancy all wool blouses, Delaines at . . . 39c

Tuesday: More Boys' School Hose at 25c

More of them here for Tuesday. Boys' All Wool Heavy Ribb School Hose, strong, durable, double makes, in fast black dyes; sizes 7 to 10 inch. Regular 35c quality, Harvest Sale . . . 25c

40c Women's Hose 29c

Women's All Wool Fine Ribb Cashmere Hose, early fall weights, in the best English makes, 38 and 40c, Harvest Sale . . . 29c

45c Women's Vests 29c

Women's Union Natural Wool Vests, in full elastic sizes, lace trimmed, button front, 40 and 45c value, Harvest Sale . . . 29c

Harvest Sale Finch Bros. Harvest Sale

Tuesday Oct. 5, 1909 SHEA'S Baldwin's 4-ply Beehive Fingering Wool, 3 Skeins 25c

Buy Your Underwear Now 3 Days' Sale

WOMEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNSHRINKABLE VESTS AND DRAWERS. The celebrated Penman's No. 95, the best known Underwear made in Canada; always sells for \$1.25 to \$1.50, all sizes, on sale here for per garment . . . \$1.00

WOMEN'S ELECTRIC KNIT VESTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes; not all wool, but nearly so. Natural color, shaped Vests, ankle length drawers, 75c value, sale price per garment . . . 50c

WOMEN'S NATURAL AND WHITE VESTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes, the best value you ever bought or ever saw, at . . . 25c

Special values in all kinds of children's Vests and Drawers, 20c, 25c, 35c, up to . . . 75c

Special Value in Fall Hosiery

Heavy ribbed, fast black, Cotton Hose, very elastic, with wool cashmere feet, the best hose ever shown for women's, girls' or boys' fall wear, durable, satisfactory, real sanitary, 35c value, special 4 days' sale, price per pair . . . 25c

Dress Goods Sale—A Clearance

Everything in piece goods has got to be cleared; we must have the room. All good staple weaves and colorings, and the best values, at regular prices, that money and experience can buy. The cut prices are: 50 and 60c, for 39c. 75c, for 50c. \$1.00, for 75c.

Women's Skirts \$1.50—A Sale

A special purchase to-day put nearly 200 splendidly tailored Walking Skirts in our hands. Not one worth less than \$3.00. They are going for the next three days for each . . . \$1.50

Skirts, black and colors, worth \$6.00, for . . . \$4.50

Suits at \$15.00, worth \$25.00

Beautifully made garments, full of style and quality, silk lined and fine, pure wool materials, \$25.00 anywhere. At Shea's they go for, each . . . \$15

Women's Ulsters \$15, worth \$20

Black and Colored Ulsters, good length, fitted and semi-fitted, patch pockets, button trimmed, lined, made of elegant broadcloths and tailored in the best possible manner, \$20 value, Shea price, each . . . \$15

PREDICTS WAR.

Governor-General Warns Canadians to be Prepared For Germans.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3.—Governor-General Earl Grey, at a banquet tendered him by the Canadian Club at Calgary declared that in the training of its people Canada should imitate Germany, and in patriotism.

He asserted that the German menace was not a political one, but was very real, and provision should be made to meet it. War would come in the near future, he said, and Canada should not supply merely a Drednought or two, but should build a navy of her own.

Referring to American immigration, Earl Grey said: "The more they come the better I am pleased. They make good Canadians. Nature causes the best man to gravitate to the highest ideal. Our American friends sink into us as raindrops in the sea and will like and fight for our flag, if necessary."

Many preachers are trying to educate the tallenders and leaving the leaders to their own ways.

COTTON REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The report of the census bureau to-day showed that to September 25 there had been gained from the cotton growth of 1909 2,652,888 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 2,590,880 in 1908.