

THE HAMILTON TIMES.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1906.

A SLANDER CHAMPION.

The Times felt constrained the other day to rebuke that prince of slanderers and praviators, the Brantford Courier, for its malicious misrepresentation of the North Atlantic Trading Company matter, and to point out that for 30 years this method of promoting immigration had been practised. We did not expect the Courier to take the decent thing and take back its mean and unjustifiable insinuations; we knew it too well. We sized it up correctly. Its reply is, "The talk of previous secrecy by former governments in the same direction is a red herring and does not meet this case." Could anybody imagine a weaker effort to dodge Mr. Sifton's bold and manly challenge to Foster? "I stand ready to meet any charge that any person may make against me." The Courier harks back to what it calls the secrecy of the agreement. It has been made clear that the reason for not bruting about the names of the persons promoting immigration under it was that the laws of those countries would have hampered their work. But Parliament and the Opposition leaders knew of it. The reports of 1901-2 gave particulars of the contract. The payments to the company were regularly approved by the House. Not till the success of its work became so noticeable did jealousy prompt the meaner Tories, led by Muck-raker Foster, to seek to create the impression that there was something wrong about it. Foster's mean insinuations, unworthy of any honorable member, were met by Sifton's unqualified challenge to make charges and he would meet them. But Foster does not dare to do so. He knows he need not do so. He thinks that his object will be achieved by slander; that there are Tory organs low enough and spiritless enough to ignore the demand for fair methods of warfare, and to continue to seek to defame by innuendo and insinuation. And Foster finds his justification for that opinion in the course of the Brantford Courier. It is a distinction which few will envy.

TUBERCULOSIS VICTIMS.

The determination of the managers of the Consumption Sanitarium not to accept advanced cases, however it may have been forced upon them by circumstances, has been a cause of disappointment to many friends of the movement to fight the disease, and the effort announced to in some measure meet the needs of the situation by a city dispensary and the services of a visiting nurse, goes to show that the importance of curing for those on whom the burden of administration falls. Indeed we think that it will be conceded by anyone who understands the situation that the advanced cases—those of the ultimate cure of which there can be little hope—are a greater menace to their families and the public than are the incipient; and that if we hope to check the spread of the plague they must be cared for. The danger is aggravated by ignorance of its imminence, and in many cases by the poverty of the sufferers. They do not know, nor do those about them know, how they imperil the health of others by lack of precautions against disseminating tubercles; and there are those who cannot be taught—whose neglect is as much due to carelessness as to ignorance. Only the other day a city official told the writer that at a club which he visits he found men who were "dying on their feet" of tuberculosis playing at the card tables, and he expressed disgust at witnessing them moistening their fingers with their tongues when dealing the cards, which were handled by the others in a similar way. More effective channels of communication could hardly be desired. How are these advanced cases to be dealt with if they cannot be accommodated at the sanitarium, where, if little can be done for them, the danger to others is minimized?

The statement is made that there are not more than a dozen incurable cases of tuberculosis in the city. We should be glad to believe that statement, but it does not seem probable that it is well founded; if it is, then we have been making a mountain out of a mole hill, and the term "The Great White Plague" is a terror principally in words. But we fear that there is a much larger proportion of advanced cases than 1 in every 5,000 of Hamilton's population. The disease is so insidious that frequently the case is almost hopeless before it is seriously regarded. It is suggested that this nurse to be employed would make her round of these twelve cases once in two weeks. This is altogether inadequate to the needs of the proper care of the patients, but as a measure of education it may be beneficial. She could impress on those in charge of each case the duty of taking certain simple precautions for the protection of the family, and instruct them how to alleviate the sufferer's distress; but her intermittent services could scarcely be termed nursing. The proposal to take advanced cases out by vehicles to spend occasional days at the sanitarium does not strike us as being a measure adaptable to the best results in many cases, but it might make a break in the monotony of the lives of some sufferers.

We are glad to find that in this dispensary matter the medical profession is to be consulted and asked to co-operate. Hitherto there has been a feeling that the physicians were being quietly ignored and their views pretty much disregarded. It would be in the last

degree unfortunate were that idea to become settled, and we trust that the announcement made, that when arrangements are completed the city physicians will be invited to consult with the Board on the best way to examine and treat dispensary applicants, will do something to show that no slight has been intended. It would have been much better, we think, had the profession been consulted before action was taken; on its members the work will fall.

The Times hopes that the dispensary may prove useful. To make it serve its purpose it will be necessary to have a physician on hand whenever it is open, to examine and prescribe for patients. Examination must not be a perfunctory matter, and if the dispensary is not to be fitted with the necessary instruments and accessories for the most careful bacteriological tests, the physician in charge must have the use of such a laboratory. And there are possibilities for much good in it, if well managed. Success or failure in the treatment of tuberculosis depends largely on early and correct diagnosis; and because one or two tests of the sputum of a suspect show no bacilli it must not hastily be concluded that a future test would not discover them. Given into the hands of a physician capable and devoted to the duty, the dispensary may do a beneficial work. But there is no room for half measures; a good man and ample equipment are necessary; anything less would be wasteful and deceptive.

MUNICIPALIZATION A FAILURE.

Frank H. Roberts, Ph. D., M. A., Professor of History and Political Science, at the University of Denver, has been conducting an inquiry into municipal ownership and operation of public utilities in Europe on behalf of his university. His instructions were to "bring back nothing but the truth, and be prepared to prove and uphold every statement you may make." He has been giving the results of his experiences, and some of them are quite unlike what many people who have been carried away by the eloquence and fairy tales of the municipal socialists would have expected. He declares that his conclusions are that (1) it raises the general taxes and increases the debt of the community without making adequate provision for a sinking fund; (2) it tends to lower wages, not only the wages of the city employees but the pay of all laboring men; (3) it stifles enterprise; the public utility service is poor and behind the times; there is no ambition; (4) it is an important factor in the "barrenness" system of housing the laboring classes in the large cities abroad. He also declares that a revolt is growing up against municipal "trading" (as municipal ownership is termed in Britain) that is quite amazing.

Prof. Roberts comes back loaded up with facts and figures in support of his conclusions, and prepared to meet all criticism. In Manchester, he states, municipal trading has become detrimental to manufacturing, and labor has suffered. The taxes are high, and growing higher from this cause every year, while among the laboring people a strong feeling of resentment against municipal ownership is developing. In Glasgow he spent eighteen days going and living among the laboring people and studying their situation at first hand. Taxes are higher by 150 per cent, he asserts, in that city since municipal ownership has been in full swing. The tramway is boasted of as a financial success, but he found that many things were omitted from the expense account and charged instead to the general taxes. The city telephone solicitors are paid out of the general tax fund and not out of the income of the undertaking. Furthermore, as might be supposed, this way of doing business leads to extravagance and graft.

So much opposition has been aroused in Glasgow that a strong union of taxpayers has been formed to watch and oppose undertakings that are intended to further add to the burdens of the people. The increase of taxation has become alarming, and he alleges that the city's public utilities are undoubtedly run at a loss. The city does not set aside a proper amount for depreciation and a sinking fund. Furthermore, he declares, that the figures in the reports intended to show the results for tramway and other undertakings are juggled. The service is invariably poor. The people of this country would not let at the service given there. In Nottingham and Liverpool the clerk of the city informed him that Antwerp did nothing but clean its streets, and I wish we did not do that, for it is the one thing badly done," answered this official. Dr. Roberts says very emphatically, in his summing up, that municipal ownership abroad raises the taxes. This, indeed, he asserts is admitted by friends of the idea. Mr. Bellamy, the manager of the Liverpool Tramway system, said: "Statements about taxes should not be asked for. It would be better to let that side of municipal ownership alone."

Generally speaking he found increased debt, increased taxation, lowered municipal credit, inefficiency of service, injured private trade, lowered wages, and a tendency to "graft" wherever the system of municipalization had been long in operation. Of economy there was none. Such results might have been foreseen as being inevitable with any such socialistic venture. And if it turns out so bad in the old lands, what might we not look for in America?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Canada's foreign trade will probably be well over half a billion dollars this year. See us grow!

Lord Dunsford is again demanding compulsory military service of the British youth. But "compulsion" is not a word to which free Britons take to kindly.

The new Russian Parliament is making progress. The Cabinet is said to favor an amnesty measure, and if that be granted there is reason to hope for quieter times in Russia.

Come, Mr. Henry New, Chairman of the Hamilton License Commission; can't you make your hired man be good? Why does he not lay that charge, or own up that he did wrong. People are pointing at YOU.

In the propagandist speech Mr. Whitney makes his Honor say that he observes "the healthy state of the public finances." Of course, he does. The hunt for new subjects of taxation is keen. And don't the boys at the trough feed well!

A Russian physician is said to have discovered the bacillus that turns hair gray. He says the remedy is heat, and now the fellows who want to get back the youthful color of their locks are having their scalps ironed at a temperature of 140 degrees.

The Ottawa Citizen and other newspapers that were demanding the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Clark for something that they alleged he might have said about the power question at the laying of a corner stone at Niagara Falls last week might now be expected to apologize to His Honor, but they will not do that. Mr. Whitney yesterday declared that he endorsed every word Mr. Clark said, and was quite willing to assume responsibility for them.

The Globe pleads that the Ontario Power Commission should be given a chance; as if it does not succeed the Government will have to take the consequences. But meantime, if it be reckless in action as it has been in promise, and exercises the dangerous powers that have been given, evil that cannot easily be undone will have been accomplished. The Commission has been given powers not necessary to conserve the public interest, and dangerous to the last degree in any but the most careful hands.

Galveston, Texas, says a contemporary, has set a bright and shining light to other municipalities in the way of reform. It has abolished its City Council and appointed a commission of five men to look after its affairs. These five men manage the affairs of the city expertly, as the directors of a business manage its affairs, and they are not under the necessity of catering to the politicians or grafters. The city's business is transacted on business principles, instead of with a due regard to its effect on the political party they may belong to. This plan also does away with having a printer boss the sewer construction or a tinsmith look after the water supply, etc.

We might as well face this grave crisis frankly, for it is folly to ignore its presence. If Canada desires to remain a part of the British Empire it must be prepared to shoulder its share of the cost of maintaining the British navy with the other colonies—Brockville Times.

Write to the Admiralty, old chap, enclosing your undivided share of the pro rata cost of supporting the navy. The post-office will deliver it. As for the rest of us we shall continue the policy of spending Canadian money in Canada, and as Canadians will, when we are called upon to pay many millions annually towards the support of the navy we shall probably want a say in how it is to be used.

The Hamilton Times remarks that it has been accustomed to hearing that when the imports grow it is a sign that Canada is going to the dogs. It all depends upon what the imports are. An increase in the imports of raw materials means more work; an increase in the imports of goods which go direct to the consumer means less work. A dollar's worth of wool, for instance, brought into the country, means a dollar's worth of work for somebody; a dollar's worth of tweed merely means 10 cents or so profit for the importer—Montreal Gazette.

We should like to hear our contemporary's definition of "raw material." An increase in the imports of goods which go direct to the consumer may, in a sense, mean less of a certain less profitable kind of work, but it may also mean that the importer can make more money at making something else than the article he imported. And some folks seem unable to appreciate that it is not "work" that people are after, but the goods that work produces.

The other day the Hamilton Spectator gave editorial prominence to the following from the Ottawa Citizen: "If the report is correct that Lieutenant-Governor Clark took occasion during a speech made at the laying of the corner stone of a new power plant at Niagara Falls to criticize and condemn the action of the Wilnoy Government in bringing in the hydro-electric bill, he should be asked to resign. It is a new departure for lieutenant-governors to take sides on political questions, though the gentleman in question gave evidence of partisan leanings on several occasions during the latter days of Ross' famous majority of three."

And commenting on the same matter Premier Whitney said yesterday: "It is a matter for regret that suggestions have been made imputing motives to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the speech made by him at

the recent celebration at Niagara Falls. I desire to say that the Government assumes entire responsibility for everything said by the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion, and, indeed, further to say that had I not been prevented by the pressure of Parliamentary work, I should have attended the celebration myself, and should have expressed exactly similar sentiments.

Our Exchanges.

To Find His Mate.
(St. Catharines Star-Journal.)
Sherring is coming back to Hamilton, no doubt to find his running mate.

How to Improve Novels.
(Boston Globe.)
A good many modern novels would be of more lasting value to their authors only devoted to the art of thinking what to say instead of how to say it.

Will Cost to Run It.
(Toronto News.)
An Ontario township has been named after Sherring, the winner of the Marathon race. Doubtless the running expenses there will be heavy.

As Well Save the Money.
(Cleveland Leader.)
"I don't know whether to get rid of it or to keep it," said a man who was killing him by paying him.
"Kill him. He'll die of the shock anyhow, if you pay him."

Instalment Removal.
(Brantford Courier.)
Toronto people have bought out the steamers running between Hamilton and Brantford, and there seems to be uneasy feeling in the Brantford City that the place is to be removed to "Hogtown" as a small freight parcel.

Hypocritical Hotel Men.
(Boston Transcript.)
The Topeka hotelmen announce that "all rooms are reserved for the delegates to the delegates to the Methodist conference in that city." That is worse than Virginia method, because it combines hypocrisy with proscription.

Let Him Home First.
(Kingston News.)
This Sherring business is really to be overdone. It has reached a point now when a halt should be called without rendering the caller liable to the charge of lacking sympathy toward his fellow countryman in his splendid feat at Athens.

No Peace for Discoverers.
(Detroit Free Press.)
It is remarkable how few of the discoverers and conquerors of the new world died in peace. Columbus died of broken heart, and was disgraced by his country. Cortez was disgraced by his country. Pizarro was murdered. Ojeda died in poverty. Henry Hudson was left to the mercy of the Indians along the bay which he discovered.

Not a Bit Superstitious.
(Washington Star.)
"I have often wondered," said the philosopher, "why so many people give way to superstitious fancies."
"I never," answered the man who was always assuming superiority, "so many people think it is unlucky to see the moon over the left shoulder, while I never have the best luck when I see it that way."

Spanking Might Do Good.
(Atholton, Kan. Globe.)
The old story of the man who was spanked much: the woman of the present time says much and spans little. When we remember the spanking of the children, we are little we think to-day's woman is the mother of the future. When we see how noisy to-day's children are, we are little we think to-day's woman is the mother of the future.

Announcement of the New Editor.
(Tribune, N. Y.)
Some newspaper men are expert hot air runners and when they make their debut in a town town town they blow their brains out. We come here without a plumed crest, but with an air of self-confidence, and with a few years' experience in country newspaper work, we are anxious to make a respectable living.

City of Refuge for Debtors.
(London Chronicle.)
The Isle of Man, headquarters of Scandinavian pirates in ancient days, was in modern times the refuge of the bold and bold debtors. A somewhat limited number of debtors were allowed to live on the island, and for a century the Isle was a "sanctuary" for the unfortunate and penniless of the surrounding islands. The debtors were allowed to live on the island, and for a century the Isle was a "sanctuary" for the unfortunate and penniless of the surrounding islands.

Nitrogen From the Atmosphere.
(Technical Word.)
If the announcement recently made from the United States is substantiated, namely, that in that country a method of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere by mechanical means and utilizing it for the manufacture of nitrate fertilizers—it will certainly herald a revolution in agriculture, since it will mean unlimited quantities of fertilizing material at low cost. The next important step will be the devising of a method of using water as fuel, instead of, of course, decomposing it and analyzing the elements, which forms eight-ninths of its weight, to assist in the process of combustion.

Slumber Song.
(London Daily Mail.)
To Slumberland our craft we steer,
Baby and I together.
Slowly, but surely, our port we near,
Baby and I together.
Where the dream tree spreads its branches wide,
And scatters its fruit on every side,
Down the twilight river we float along,
While leaping waves crown a tender song,
Baby and I together.
A fair little head is drooping low,
Baby and I together.
Gently into the harbor go,
Baby and I together.
Have reached the shores of Slumberland,
By whispering breezes softly fanned,
Hush! the fleet feet are anchored fast,
Hush! we are asleep at last,
Baby and I together.

The Coffin Correspondent.
(Perry, Ok. Republican.)
Again, at night when the work is done you pick up the country weekly from the old home back east. You look over the news, and the blaring half-page ads and turn over some of the news items. Not that you are acquainted in every neighborhood from Pleasant Valley to Pumpkin Ridge nor do you know the names of the people in the news items. But here and there an old family name that makes you think and takes you back to the good old days gone by. The old tourist printer has been quoted in the news items in shorthand, and the editor dictates his matter to an amanuensis and the printer's pen goes down over the weekly copy from the country correspondent. Nothing can take his place. May he be with you forever, for the country correspondent and the people appreciate him, and we want him, though he has not improved a lick in spelling and punctuation.

Use "Blue Lake" Brand Portland Cement, manufactured by the Ontario Portland Cement Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.

ART SCHOOL BOARD.

DIRECTORS DISCUSSED FINANCES AT PRIVATE SESSION.

The Hamilton Art School Directors agreed yesterday afternoon that they could discuss the Board's financial condition more freely behind closed doors and after disposing of routine business they held a private session.

Principal Newland's suggestion that the board offer four free scholarships, consisting of a year's free tuition, as an inducement for the best work by students of the technology and fine arts departments was approved and the scheme will be given a trial.

When the subject of finances was mentioned, Mr. W. T. Hallard, remarked: "We are to assume then that the school is to go on for another year." Mr. J. F. Leishman said that the Board was better off for the last six months of this year than for the same period of last year and he suggested expending a similar amount to the outlay for last year.

The idea to change the school's name was again broached and Rev. Dr. Lyle, the chairman, approved of it. At present the aims of the institution were greatly misunderstood, he said, on account of the name.

When Principal Newland suggested that the teachers be appointed as soon as possible the directors decided to discuss the matter in connection with the financial condition.

It was announced that Colonel Gibson had offered \$25 in cash prizes as an inducement for the students to do their best. This will be divided into \$15, \$7.50 and \$2.50 for the three best postal designs advertising the annual exhibition which takes place June 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The annual meeting will be held on Thursday June 14.

Mr. J. A. McFarland, was appointed to succeed Mr. W. A. Miller, who resigned from the mechanical department.

S. S. CONVENTION.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN LOUISVILLE, JUNE, 1906.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—The local executive committee having in charge the 120th International Sunday School Convention last night fixed the dates for holding the convention in this city at June 12-23, 1906.

Present at the convention and concouring in the decision were General Secretary Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, Ohio, and W. N. Harshon, of Boston, Chairman of the International Committee.

THE WONDERS OF ADVERTISING.

Among the many marvels of this marvelous age there is none more striking and none more completely outside the art of advertising as developed in modern times. We talk much about the wonders of the telephone and the phonograph, about the astonishing expansion of railroads and telegraphy, but here we have an industry which has grown to its extension and as widely varied in its applications as anything of man's device in any era of the world's history. The vast amount of money expended in advertising in our day, the novel and ingenious methods employed and the expert skill and artistic talent engaged in the advertising business, may begin to realize what a wide field has been opened here for some of the highest and most useful forms of human endeavor. With all its abuses and its not a few—its real greatness is that it is the greatest of popular educators, and one of the chief promoters of human happiness and prosperity. And there are yet many ways in which it may be extended to the greater benefit of the world. No good reason exists why the churches, the Sunday schools, the missionary societies, and other agencies of good should not advertise far more than they do, their power in their membership and their advantages, aims and benefits before the public in a proper way and form would involve no loss of dignity and prestige, while it would most certainly widen their influence and extend their work. And when the absurd code which prohibits physicians and other professional classes from advertising their services is abolished, there is nothing but a sentiment to prevent it, and a very weak sentiment at that. It should be no more infra dig for a physician or a lawyer to seek patients or clients through the medium of advertising than for teachers, insurance agents, real estate dealers, or the members of any other honorable trade or calling.

TWO YEARS FOR LAWLOR.

Toronto Man Found Guilty of Burglary in Shannonville.
Belleville, May 14.—Patrick Lawlor, of Toronto, who was brought here some weeks ago to answer a charge of entering the stores of E. T. Mills and Taylor Morden in Shannonville on the night of March 17 last, came before Judge DeRouchie in the County Court today. To both charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Damaging evidence was given by Mr. Hooper, of Strathcona, who positively identified Lawlor as having purchased \$2 worth of biscuits and canned goods from him two days after the robbery, paying for the same with coppers. He recognized Bennett as the other man with Lawlor. Several dollars in coppers were missing from the Shannonville stores. Detective Sackett, Toronto, testified as to Lawlor's previous character, which was not good, he having been in the Police Court on several occasions, being generally associated with bad companions. Although the evidence was circumstantial, the judge said he felt confident of the prisoner's guilt, but as he was a young man, would sentence him to two years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

Crown Attorney Anderson was prosecutor. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. McMahon, asked for a stay of proceedings in order to appeal, which was granted.

THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLED.

Raoul Lacoste Run Over by Street Car at Montreal.
Montreal, May 14.—Raoul Lacoste, three years old, met a violent death by being run over by an electric car at the corner of Ontario and Frontenac streets today. At the time of the accident his mother was taking breakfast and his father had left the house to go to his work at Longue Pointe. The little fellow was playing on the street with other children. He was trying to cross the track and apparently did not see the fast approaching car.

Special Sales Now Going on in Every Section

Every odd line or overstock in any department now being offered at special prices.

Sale of Silks—50c and 75c Goods 25c
Dark stripes and checks in Silks for shirt waist suits, ordinary selling price 50 and 75c, special sale price 25c

Sale of Silks—40c White Silk 25c
27 inch plain Japanese Washing Silk, usual selling value 40c, sale price 25c

Sale of Hosiery—25c Stockings 15c
Ladies' and Children's plain and ribbed Cotton Stockings, usual 25c value sale price 15c

Sale of Hosiery—38c Stockings 25c
Pure All Wool Cashmere Stockings, in either rib or plain, full ladies' sizes, value 38c, for 25c

Special Sale of Infants' Headwear

We cleared a manufacturer's stock of Infants' Headwear at such a reduction that Wednesday they go on sale at Half Price.

50c Infants' Bonnets 25c
Embroidered Lawn and Silk Bonnets, for Infants' full run around face, regular 50c, sale price 25c

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Infants' Bonnets 49c
About 25 dozen in this line, an assorted lot of Infants' Bonnets that would sell regular at \$1 and \$1.25, special sale price Wednesday 49c

Sale of Ribbons—25c Shot Ribbons 19c
A full range of colorings in four inch shot Ribbons, pure silk, usual value 25c, special sale price 19c

Sale of Ribbons—75c Millinery Ribbons 39c
Just to clear up a number of lines of fancy Ribbon Embroideries, etc., latest effects, regular 75c for 39c

Sale of Laces—10c and 15c Laces 5c
Pretty Insertions and Laces that in the ordinary way would retail at 10 and 15c, special sale price 5c

Sale of Prints—15c Print 7c
Dark colors in wide English Prints fine quality, regular 15c value, special sale price 7c

Sale of Satens—15c Satens 7c
Black and a good many bright colors in saten that in the regular way would sell at 15c, special sale price 7c

Sale of Shirts—75c Shirts 49c
Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, shirred shoulders, front trimmed embroidery Insertion, regular 75c, sale 49c

Sale of Shirts—\$3.00 to \$5.00 Suits \$1.49
Just about 20 suits in all-Prints and Muslins most of them light ground and washable; these suits are value for \$3 to \$5, sale price \$1.49

Look at Our Windows

We are making a display to-day of special lines in our windows, to go on sale Tuesday. It would be worth your while to come up on to-morrow and see the grand array of bargains that will be put on sale Thursday.

THE T. H. PRATT CO., LIMITED

FAMILY LIVING AMONG BELLS.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in a Great Cathedral Tower.

So far above the pavement that the hundreds of passing vehicles appear like creeping insects, and so high that the ordinary noises of the city reach upward only as a confused murmur, lies the family that has the distinction of being the most elevated in Mexico's capital. The home of this family is high up in the tower of the cathedral, and there, among the bells that for centuries have called the faithful to the services of the church, this family has lived for years, and there is every indication that the tower will be their home for many years to come. Two years ago Manuel Brena, the head of this family, died, and now his widow, Luisa de la Brena, assisted by her three sons and her daughter, looks after the ringing of the bells and cares for the great clock that has marked time for so many years for the residents of that part of the city. Brides have been led to the little home among the bells, births have there been celebrated and death many times has come to the occupants. It was more than 100 years ago that a man was placed in charge of the bells, and those who now live there are the lineal descendants of this man. This man was the grandfather of Luisa de la Brena, who is now a grandmother herself. When her husband died she was an old man, and the woman is no longer young, but it is probable that the time-honored position of bell-ringer will not pass to new hands when she is carried down the winding flight of stairs. Doubtless the work will fall to one or all of her sons, who now spend their time in looking after the work of ringing the bells at intervals, the time of which is no doubt known to the priests themselves no better than to them.

They are bell-ringers by birth and education. Those who sing the masses before the altar know the time for the ringing and the length of the performance no better nor as well as the members of the Brena family. There are three sons, Francisco, Augustin and Antonia, and one daughter, Maria Gaudalope. The mother and daughter care for the home and the sons handle the ropes their father, their grandfather and their great-grandfather once handled. Probably not one man out of ten knows that a family is living in one of the cathedral towers, and probably not one man out of a hundred knows anything of the condition of that home. By far the majority of those who do know there is a family there is ignorant that they live like ordinary people. The idea doubtless prevails that the family lives like the poorest of porters, but should any one pay a visit to this home above the same untainted finds a home far superior to the average home in Mexico City. The Brena home is one of the most comfortable of homes. Its sanitary condition is naturally far superior to that of nine-tenths of the homes on a level with the thousands of buildings that compose the city, and the air that reaches the cathedral towers, and probably not one man out of a hundred knows anything of the condition of that home. By far the majority of those who do know there is a family there is ignorant that they live like ordinary people. The idea doubtless prevails that the family lives like the poorest of porters, but should any one pay a visit to this home above the same untainted finds a home far superior to the average home in Mexico City.

Instead of living like peons, the Brena family lives among luxuries the poor of the city never have the pleasure of knowing. The carpets, floors are covered with the finest, and furniture and pictures give to the cathedral room that are located there a home-like air, that might cause the family to be envious of the splendid immense number of steps it is necessary to take in order to reach them. At one side of the parlor is a piano, and Miss Brena and one of her brothers are skilled in its use. The music of the church and music that is never heard in the organ loft may frequently be heard by those who sit in the benches in front of the cathedral. Many have wondered where the sounds come from, and few have discovered that they come from among the bells of the old cathedral.

It was here the mother was married.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1906

On Tuesday we make a special offering of fine Black Peau de Soie Silk, French manufacture, in perfect dye and weave; will give wear equal to the usual dollar quality. We consider this well worth 75c, but on Wednesday we offer it in any quantity at per yard 50c

Black Peau de Soie Silk

Another Dress Goods Sale at 29c
44 inch Wool Panamas, in neat shades, navy, Alice blue, Oxford grey, cardinal, etc., Mohair Lustres, in navy, brown, black, cream, etc., all worth from 50 to 60c; special sale price per yard 29c

Wool Dress Goods
A grand collection of light and dark and mid grey, the correct wave for Eton suits, or separate skirts, 54 and 56 inches wide, and pure wool, at special prices, per yard, 75c, 95c, and \$1.15

White Embroideries
An elegant showing of the prettiest Embroideries, imported into this country. They come to us direct from St. Gall, in Switzerland, and are marked at most reasonable prices; the values are the best we ever offered, at 10, 15, 20 and 25c

Ladies' Summer Vests
Ladies' Vests, with and without sleeves, in the very best qualities for the prices asked you will find anywhere, each 10, 15, 20, 25, 50c

Children's Summer Vests
All sizes and a great variety of kinds at, each 7c, 10 and 12c

Ladies' Blouses \$1.00
Beautiful White Lawn Embroidered fronts, four rows of lace insertion, deep tucked cuffs, both long and short sleeves, each \$1.00

Table Linens on Sale
A recent purchase of a large lot of pure Linen Damask Tableing gives us an opportunity to offer you for the rest of this week, 72 inch cream Table Linen, every thread pure flax, extra heavy and fine weave, and splendid pattern, a quality that will bleach as white as snow and stay white, it is worth 85c, regularly, our sale price, per yard 59c

Linen Towels 12c
85 dozen Linen Towels, either hemmed or fringed huckaback and Crepe, 18x40 size and splendid finish, of the best bargains, we have ever offered at each 12c

Bleached Damask Napkins \$1.69
Full bleached Table Napkins, pure linen, size 22x22, value at \$2.50, our special linen sale price \$1.69 per dozen.

Remember the Sale of Fine China at Half Price

A magnificent assortment of dainty fine China still selling at exactly half price. Beautiful Cups and Saucers, Vases, Five o'Clock Tea Sets, besides a great variety of other unique pieces, all half price.

Porridge Sets