

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

## A CAMPAIGN OF DECEIT.

There is no longer any doubt that the Hamilton Herald, for some purpose of its own—evidently not an honest one—is trying to deceive the people in the matter of the obligation to which it is seeking to commit the city in the Hydro-Electric power matter. We have been loth to believe that it had deliberately set itself the task of betraying the city, but its article of yesterday forces the conclusion. These paragraphs, written with the words of the Power Act before it, can be explained on no other hypothesis:

To put it briefly, the city pays the Commission a certain fixed price for power (estimated at something less than \$15 per horse-power per year), and that is all which the city will be required to pay.

And all that the city would have to pay for interest and sinking fund on the cost of the transmission line, for repairs, maintenance and insurance, would be represented in the price which the Commission will charge for the power delivered—estimated at something less than \$15 per horse-power per annum.

These statements were made by the Herald in the same article as that in which it reproduced the text of Sec. 18 of the Act, which we published on Tuesday (the Herald, however, carefully omitted Sec. 19), and which clearly states that "the price per horse-power payable by any municipal corporation under the terms of a contract entered into with the Commission . . . SHALL BE THE COST OF POWER TO THE COMMISSION AT THE POINT OF DEVELOPMENT, OR OF ITS DELIVERY TO THE COMMISSION." It stipulates that "IN ADDITION TO THAT PRICE the municipality must annually pay its share of interest at 4 per cent. on cost of the works; a sinking fund to pay for the same in thirty years, line loss, and all other costs incurred.

Could anything be clearer than that the Commission's contract is by statute limited to the price it pays for the power delivered to it, and that the other charges are "IN ADDITION" to that contract price. It says the cost of power at the point of delivery to the Commission "SHALL BE" the price payable by the Commission. No amount of Herald denial can change the words of the statute.

But why did the Herald omit to reproduce the few lines of Sec. 19?

Ah! Why? Because coming after Sec. 18, which states what shall be the contract price per horse-power, and mentions a number of other charges "IN ADDITION" that we must pay if we enter into the contract, Sec. 19 makes so clear the Herald's duplicity that it had not the hardihood to print it. That section provides:

The Commission shall annually adjust and apportion the amounts payable by municipal corporations under the next preceding section.

Why must the Commission "annually adjust and apportion" these sums, if the contract states in advance what they shall be—if, as the Herald falsely alleges, they will be all included in a fixed contract price for power? It is as clear as words can express it we shall know only what is the contract price for power sold to the Commission at the point of delivery, and the statute says that "SHALL BE" the price we shall contract to pay if we go into the scheme. "In addition" we must pay our share of interest, sinking fund, line loss, operating, repairing, renewing and insuring the works. This share is not known, and will not, because it cannot, be known till the end of the year. Annually it will be apportioned among the municipalities contracting, and they must pay the last cent. And the bill may be a steep one.

There is no excuse for the Herald's misrepresentation and tergiversation. That it should have continued it with the words of the Act before it is most discreditable to a public journal. It cannot be excused by any statements attributable to anybody connected with the scheme, because the Herald knows that the statute governs. It knows that if we deal with the Commission we must undertake to pay for the power what it costs the Commission, plus our share of cost of transmission line, interest, losses, and every item of cost of operating and maintenance. Our share of the cost of the transmission line at the lowest estimate made by the Commission will be, for 8,000 horse-power capacity, \$338,379; for 12,000 horse-power capacity, \$450,879.

Besides we shall have to build a local light distribution line, the cost of which the Commission's men estimate at \$121,724, and which is just as likely to cost \$250,000. And the ratepayer—the man whose property will be mortgaged through the municipal tax department for these obligations—will do some thinking before he assumes the burden. He will ask himself why the Herald's duplicity in its advocacy of the scheme?

## AN ARBITRATION MEASURE.

The French Chamber of Deputies has been struggling with a measure that has for its object "the organization of a regime that will prevent conflicts between masters and workmen, and in cases where such conflicts have not been avoided, will lead to a prompt solution." In short, it is a bill to introduce compulsory arbitration in trade disputes. The method of bringing it into operation is provided in the bill, which stipulates that in all industrial and commercial establishments where at least fifty men or employees are engaged, a printed notice will be given to all workmen seeking employment, stating whether, in case of a

conflict between the employer and his workmen, the matter in dispute will or will not be submitted to arbitration as it will be organized by the new law. If the men continue to work after the notice has been posted three days the parties are assumed to have consented to the terms of the notice.

The bill excludes outsiders, who are often salaried agitators, from acting as intermediaries between the employees and employers; the intermediary must be elected by the shop workmen. At a certain hour each week complaints will be heard and once a month a conference between employer and intermediary may be held if deemed expedient. If "demands" are not granted the intermediary must put them in writing, and present them, when if still refused for 48 hours arbitrators must be named, but cessation of work, or striking is forbidden unless a reply is refused for 48 hours, or unless the arbitrators fail to agree or to make known their decision within six days, and then only when the men have voted to strike.

An effort is also made to limit the wastefulness and wrong of strikes to the workmen, by providing that at the end of seven days of a strike the vote must be retaken, and so on at seven-day intervals at the outside; that the workmen have found other employment or have left the neighborhood cannot take part in this referendum; and that should the strike not be again voted, work must be immediately resumed. If that course be pursued there will be few prolonged strikes in France.

The penal clauses of the bill are severe, and the salaried agitators are already denouncing them. It aims a blow at intimidation, for article 26 states that whoever, either by violence, menace, gifts or promises, either to the workmen or his family, tries to influence the vote of a workman as to the declaration or the continuation of a strike, will be punished with imprisonment of from one month to one year, and be liable to a fine of from 100 to 2,000 francs. It also protects delegates and arbitrators by the provision: "Whoever puts an obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the work of a delegate or an arbitrator will be fined from 16 to 100 francs, and in case of a second offence imprisonment of from six days to one month, and be liable to a fine of from 100 to 200 francs."

The weakness most prominent in the bill is lack of sufficient provision to effect acceptance of awards. The bill declares that "in case the arbitrator's decision is not carried out either by the master, workmen or employees, the defending party will be deprived of all civil rights for three years." Being interpreted, that means that they cannot vote at any municipal or Parliamentary election, nor be eligible to form part of what is known as the "Conseil de Prud'hommes," whose particular work is to regulate certain differences between employers and workmen. One may well doubt whether the penalty will be compelling in some cases.

The bill is strongly opposed in some quarters. Employers deny the right or duty of the State to undertake, as far as wages, etc., are concerned, the management of their works. The leaders of organizations of labor oppose it as dragging them and tending to provide settlements in establishments in a way to weaken the solidarity of the "Confederation du Travail" and lessen the receipts on which they luxuriate. But it is said to have a good deal of favor among the people who are sick of frequently recurring and prolonged strikes with no profit, save to the salaried officials and walking delegates. They think that as the measure takes no cognizance of the employee's standing as union or non-union, but deals with all as workmen of an establishment, and seeks merely to avert strikes by making the settlement one between the particular shop and its men, to the exclusion of the professional agitator, and to give the men interested a weekly chance to end any strikes that may take place, it merits consideration. It is different in principle and in aim to the New Zealand Act, and students of social economy will be interested in studying its effects should it become law.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Mail and Empire should not attribute its own sneers at Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the London Times.

The Mail congratulates Foster on the warmth of his welcome to Nova Scotia. The people didn't give him a block of ice to sit on, of course.

Portland, Me., had 718 arrests for drunkenness in the last seven months. There would seem to be a leak in the prohibitory law in that city.

Detroit dealers have raised the price of milk to 7 cents a quart. The cost of living in the City of the Straits will soon be up to that in Hamilton.

Now, Messieurs Aldermen, the people look to you to preserve running rights for all electric lines over the H. W. & G. route, whether any other road comes forward now or not. Guard the city's interests.

Hamilton aldermen are talking of furnishing Dundas with water. The talk of a local option campaign in Dundas causes Hamilton license-holders to look forward to relieving the probable drought of the Valley City visitors in other ways.

The aldermen must take due care to provide that the H. W. & G. R. route shall be available on fair terms to any other electric railway desiring to enter the city, and to retain in their own hands the power to have fair terms fixed. There should be no dissent from

a proposition so manifestly in the city's interest. Now is the time to provide for the future.

What is the use of a legislature any how? Whitney may as well throw up the job, and leave local Government to the self-appointed and irresponsible Tooley Streeters who conduct a mock legislature under the high-sounding name of the Ontario Municipal Association.

The Herald regards the Lemieux Act as merely permissive in its provisions, and therefore the strike at Cobalt is not unlawful. What about the provision for punishing striking or locking out men without first applying for a Board of Conciliation?

It would probably be well to have a fixed standard weight for bread, and thus do away with the nuisance of labelling or stamping the loaves. Under such a system there would seem to be less likelihood of an honest tradesman being penalized for an oversight or an error, and the consumer would rather have a four pound loaf than a three pound one.

The town of Highmore, Da., has passed an ordinance against flirting in these words:

"It shall be unlawful for male or female persons to loiter on the steps of any church, public building or in the door of any store for the purpose of visiting, eating candy or peanuts, or in any street, alley or vacant lot or other obscure place for the purpose of flirting in the evening."

After all the row raised by the Mail and Empire and the lesser Tory organs because the Government was slow in asking to have the British-Japanese treaty apply to Canada, it is somewhat amusing to hear them raging against it for having taken action and thus securing favored tariff treatment. The Mail now puts forward the contention that the Canadian Government ought to have brought Canada under only those sections of the treaty which gave us advantages, without guaranteeing Japanese the same treatment in Canada as we stipulated for Canadians in Japan! It would be hard to think of a more idiotic suggestion.

With reference to the making and selling of light weight bread, an item from the Kingston News shows how it is guarded against in England. Speaking to a reporter about the price of bread in the old country, an immigrant woman said: Take bread. We can buy a four pound loaf for eight cents, while here we pay 10 cents for a three pound loaf. Then we are sure we get full weight at home. Every loaf is weighed at the time of selling, and if it does not come up to the weight, a piece is cut from another loaf and put on to make it the full weight. The officers look after things sharply there. If that plan works over there, why not here? When we come to think of it, there seems to be as much reason for weighing bread sold as for weighing sugar or steak.

The Ottawa Journal, which eagerly volunteers to become chief organ at the capital for Mr. Borden's "platform," and which greets it with every demonstration of approval, is evidently much disgusted with the frigidity of its reception by the recognized organs and leaders of the party. This is how it accounts for their course:

The Toronto World was disgruntled because Mr. Borden stopped short of a few specialties which W. F. Maclean advocates, best described in brief as Government ownership of the earth. The Toronto Telegram, an unfortunate victim since childhood of jaundice, characterized Mr. Borden's platform as second-hand lumber, while the Montreal Star, which has extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Georgian Bay on the brain, groaned because Mr. Borden left out any reference to that. These three newspapers are all hoodoos when they attempt anything, so Mr. Borden is lucky in their wailing. The Montreal Star wrecked the Conservative party once, and Billy Maclean would wreck anything.

Mayor Stewart wants a law to compel sellers or buyers of real property to tell him or his officials what the consideration may be, and he wants that organization of Tooley Streeters, the Ontario Union of Municipalities, to demand it. Such a request is placed in the proper hands. It is an un-British and impudent trespass on privacy utterly out of harmony with Canadian instincts and ideas of liberty. It is of a piece with the many intrusions which are made by and at the instance of middle-class busybodies. Mayor Stewart has made a mistake in suggesting it, and he should seek to have it forgotten.

The temperance people are beginning to see that there was a purpose in the licensing of bartenders. The Pioneer points out that "under the law as it formerly stood 'the license-holder was personally responsible for all that was done in his house. If he hired another man to sell liquor unlawfully, he had to bear the heavy penalty for the offence to which he was a party. Now the poor tool may be used as a scapegoat, and a comparatively light fine makes the license-holder exempt from punishment." It appears that in a number of cases a disposition has been shown to make the bartender a sort of buffer to save favored licensees.

The Nelson, B. C. News, the Tory party organ of its district, bearing of Borden inviting Foster to accompany him on his tour, says: "This announcement will be learned with regret by all Conservatives who sincerely hoped Mr. Borden meant to take a firm stand for pure politics." Mr. Foster will be by and by understood just at what value he is rated by his party. But by what influence is he able to decide Mr. Borden to change him in spite of his party? What does he know?

## Our Exchanges

Some Dogma.  
(Brantford Courier.)  
It is to be hoped that Mr. Pugsley will not be too dogmatic as a minister.

The Bakers' Punishment.  
(Toronto Globe.)  
The severest punishment of the Hamilton bakers convicted of selling abridged editions is the repetition of all the stale Toronto jokes about dough.

Very Rough.  
(N. Y. Herald.)  
Arkansas preacher predicts that the world will come to an end next Thursday, and he is not a little disappointed that he is not everybody moves a little faster, including Death.

Must Move Live.  
(Toronto Star.)  
Meanwhile, we are convinced that the number of accidents to immigrants would decrease materially if they were not so slow to move a little faster, including Death.

Chance for Bookkeeper.  
(Kingston Whig.)  
The penitentiary short of skilled accountants? What has become of the distinguished financiers who have lately gone to live? The penitentiary population has gone down, and the work of the chancellors up. Some one is needed to moderate the accounting department.

An Oversight—Perhaps.  
(Halifax Chronicle.)  
Mr. Borden neglected to mention at any of his Nova Scotia "tour" meetings the Conservative policy with respect to such operations as the construction of the Foster-Power-Bonaparte-Lesage-Pope-McGillivray-Wilson-Robert Rogers outfit, which the Montreal Herald charitably attributes to "An oversight on doh!"

TORONTO FAIR.

70,000 VISITORS ATTENDED THE SHOW ON CHILDREN'S DAY.

Educationalists Were Entertained by the Directors at Luncheon—Interest in the Cat Show.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Not in the whole fortnight during which the Exhibition is open is there a day which is productive of more unqualified delight or greater satisfaction than that dedicated to the children. It was the young folks' carnival yesterday, and from early morn, or at least as early as the officials in charge of the gates permitted, until dewy eve young Toronto, with beaming faces and dressed in their best, poured into the grounds by the thousands, and all eyes were turned to the prospect of an outing which is one of the brightest memories of the year.

To visitors hailing from the old country, of whom there was quite a number in the grounds, the sight of so many people enjoying themselves under such circumstances came as a revelation. "At our exhibitions in the motherland," remarked one, "a special day for the children is seldom thought of, if at all, and you can, therefore, imagine how glad they were to see so many well-dressed or better behaved children before."

It may be doubted whether a greater gathering had ever been seen in Toronto before. It was estimated that 70,000 people visited the Exhibition in the course of the day, and it is safe to say that two-thirds of that number were children.

At the luncheon given by the directors to educationalists the following were present: Mr. Daniel Morris, Minister of Agriculture, Barbadoes; Sir Aemilius Irving, K. C.; Prof. W. Clark; Mr. H. A. E. Kent, Chairman of the Board of Education; Dr. Albert Ham, Hon. J. K. Kerr; Hon. Jas. Young, Galt; Mr. W. B. McMurrie, K. C.; Inspector Chapman, Mr. W. C. Wilkinson, Mr. W. H. Shaw.

After the toast of the King, the Chairman referred to the educational facilities of Ontario, claiming that in no other part of the world were they more generally taken advantage of.

Sir Aemilius Irving thought there was room for improvement on the part of present-day children not only in writing but in the three R's. Canadian banks had passed a melancholy criticism on their education by sending to the old country for a great number of clerks.

Hon. James Young spoke of the progress and influence of the Exhibition, and Inspector Chapman commended the institution of a Children's Day.

With the series nearly trebled compared with some of last year, and embracing some of the leading fanciers in Canada and the United States, the Cat Show opened yesterday, and may be ranked as the finest ever held in the Dominion. The phenomenal increase in the entries, which number 225, is largely due to the fact that the show is for the first time being held under the rules of the Cat Fanciers' Association. This makes it a championship show.

INJURED AT TORONTO FAIR.

Battered Wall Collapsed and Explosion Followed.

John Moulin, an employee of Hand & Co., burned about face.

Corp. Sweet, of the Royal Grenadiers, burned about wrist.

Pte. McKel, of the Royal Grenadiers, burned about face and hands.

Sergeant Major Cox, of the Royal Grenadiers, injuries trivial, about head and hands.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Twenty thousand people in the grand stand last night who witnessed the "Siege of Madaya" cheered when in the grand finale of the battle the French were driven back at every turn and the battered walls began to fall under a storm of shot and shell.

At that moment four men were injured by the collapsing of a section of scenery which the public accepted as part of the spectacle.

It is arranged that just after a heavy explosion takes place two men in the background pull steel wires which causes a section to topple over. The men pulled too soon, and the section fell on a group of soldiers about to enter the scene. While in more or less prostrate positions a heavy explosion took place almost in their faces. That no serious result came to day from her injuries.

RUNYAN'S DOWNFALL.

Man Who Stole \$100,000 Accuses Woman of Leading Him Astray.

New York, Aug. 28.—Chester B. Runyan, the former paying teller who stole nearly \$100,000 in cash from the Windsor Trust Company last June, to-day in the Court of General Sessions charged that Laura A. Carter, now on trial charged with receiving stolen money, led him astray.

Runyan testified that he met Mrs. Carter on the street by chance and visited her at her home several times. During these visits he told her

## Our August Month-End Sale a Hammer

Thousands of dollars' worth of seasonable goods offered at considerably less than they could be bought from the manufacturers to-day.

## A Big Shipment of Samples for Month-End Sale

Ladies' Silk and Lustre Waists at Manufacturers' Prices  
Ladies' Dress Skirts at Manufacturers' Prices

The largest manufacturers of Waists and Skirts consigned us this house's samples. These samples have not been used on the road, and are in just as good condition as if they came direct from the workrooms. There are two advantages in buying these Skirts or Waists. First they are better made than ordinary stock goods; second, the price is one-third lower. Come in; take a look at these goods. You are sure to buy.

## Samples of Children's Wear at Manufacturers' Prices

Boys' Buster Brown Velvet Jackets, Children's and Infants' White Silk and Lawn Dresses, Children's White Fur Coats, Children's All-wool Serge Dresses, Infants' Long Carrying Cloaks. Prices to you exactly the manufacturers' selling prices.

12½c White Lace Stripe Muslin 5c  
Another lot of that White Lace Stripe Muslin, value 12½c, on sale Friday 5c, only 10 yards to a customer.

50c Table Linens 29c  
Over 1,000 yards of Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen, not a yard in the lot worth less than 50c, Month End Sale price . . . . . 29c

15c Glass Towelling 7½c  
500 yards 22 inch Glass Towelling, pure linen, value to-day 15c, Month End Sale price . . . . . 7½c

100 Dozen Linen Towels 9½c  
100 dozen pure linen unbleached Cape Towels, size 18x36, value 15c, Month End Sale . . . . . 9½c

## Extraordinary Value in Fancy Silks

3,000 yards of fancy Waist and Dress Silks, colors and black, would sell in the ordinary way for \$1.25, special sale price Friday 40c. See them in our south window.

\$1.00 Ladies' Umbrellas 49c  
Just 5 dozen Ladies' Umbrellas kept over for Friday's selling, pretty handles, fast back, merized covers, ordinary \$1 value, for . . . . . 49c

## THE T. H. PRATT CO. LIMITED

as good as usual in the lean years heretofore, and moreover, we have the consolation of knowing that when the lynx or martin, or any other animal, is particularly scarce in our district, they have simply moved east, or west to British Columbia or Prince Albert districts. The scarcity this year is not due to the severity of the past winter, but, rather, to animals migrating.

## THREE DROWNED.

TUG SEYMOUR SWAMPED ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Tow Lines Slackened for a Moment and Then Tightened, and the Accident Was the Result—All the Bodies Recovered.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 28.—According to advices received in the Soo this morning from Cutler, a drowning accident, resulting in three fatalities, occurred at that place at a late hour yesterday afternoon. It appears that the tug Seymour was towing another small tug, the Alert, behind, which was attached to a raft of logs. The lines slackened for a moment, and when they tightened, the small tug was unable to stand the strain and was swamped.

Of the five men who were on her, three were drowned. Their names are Capt. Kennedy, of Thessalon; Engineer Joseph Smith, of Sudbury, and a man named Boyer, a resident of Cutler. The bodies were all recovered this morning and will be taken to their respective places for burial.

FUR ANIMALS MIGRATING.

A Lean Year for Furs Around Edmonton District.

Edmonton, Aug. 28.—"There have been ups and downs in the fur trade for the past 200 years, and we are not at all surprised that this season will be a lean one for furs," said Mr. Liver, the veteran chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to-day. "The supply of fur in this district and in the Mackenzie River section is not decreasing. Our returns are

as good as usual in the lean years heretofore, and moreover, we have the consolation of knowing that when the lynx or martin, or any other animal, is particularly scarce in our district, they have simply moved east, or west to British Columbia or Prince Albert districts. The scarcity this year is not due to the severity of the past winter, but, rather, to animals migrating."

BOY LURED AWAY.

Strange Adventure of Eleven-Year-Old Montreal Youth.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—An eleven-year-old boy named John Brown, son of Arthur Brown, a commercial traveller of Sussex street, had a remarkable experience yesterday. Being at Place Viger station, he was accosted by a man in respectable dress, but looking like an Italian and speaking rather poor English, and asked if he would go a message for him. The boy at once replied in the affirmative, and the man took him on board the Quebec train and asked him to wait a minute for him, only returning when the train was about to start.

He was carried to Quebec by the man, and then left by him. He was sent back to-day by the police authorities.

TRANSPORT THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. Hayward's Suggestion for Relieving the Poverty-Stricken.

London, Aug. 28.—Mr. Hayward, M. P., has written emphatically from British Columbia of the dearth of labor in that Province. He suggests that the money spent on public works for the unemployed, on workhouses and charities might better be spent paying the passages of workless people to a land of labor scarcity.

Friday, Aug. 30, 1907

## SHEA'S

A Startling Sale of Ladies' Cloth Costumes

\$15.00 Values For \$4.95

Just 29 of them—Ladies' elegantly made Costumes, the very newest styles, fine worsteds, fancy tweeds, one or two silks, many of them silk lined, all of them perfect fitting and most stylish, and in fact you will not find any more handsome garments in any store in Canada, and if you do find such as these, they will be marked \$12.50 to \$18.00, and be worth it, too. Our only reason for giving this sweeping reduction is—We have bought so heavily in winter mantles we must have the room these suits occupy at once, so offer you \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00 suits on Friday for each. . . . \$4.95

New Dress Goods

Beautiful heather shades in Tweeds, Shadow Plaids, 44 inches wide, all pure wool, most serviceable quality, the best value in Canada at . . . . . 50c

Special Values in Black Goods

New importations and a grand assortment of weaves and qualities, that are unquestionably the best to be had in Canada.

Black Panamas, in both heavy and fine weave, worsted more, but our price is 50, 59, 75, 89c and \$1.00. Black Poplins and Ottoman Espingles, special value at 50, 65, 75c and \$1.

Some Friday Bargains in Our Staple Department

72-inch Bleached Tabling, worth \$1.25, to clear at . . . . . 90c

64-inch Bleached Tabling, worth 75c, for . . . . . 50c

64-inch Unbleached Tabling, worth 45c, for . . . . . 25c

72-inch English Unbleached Sheetting, worth 30c, for . . . . . 25c

40-inch White Pillow Cotton, worth 15c, on sale for . . . . . 10c

18-inch Bleached Crash Towelling, worth 10 and 12½c, for . . . . . 8c

Wash Goods at Half Price

About 1,000 yards of Gingham, Batistes, Lawns, Muslins, etc., worth 12½, 15 and 18c, sharp at 8.30 this lot goes on sale for, per yard . . . . . 7½c

Muslins Worth 15c For 9½c

Splendid quality of Fancy and Plain White Swiss Spot Muslins, goods worth 12½, 15 and 18c, all go at one price, per yard . . . . . 9½c

Women's Vests 3 For 25c

Women's Fine Knit and Fancy Ribbed Vests, beautiful value at 15 and 20c, just a few dozen to clear on Friday 3 for . . . . . 25c

## Children's School Stockings 2 for 25c

All-wool Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, full range of sizes, regularly 25c quality, Month End Sale, 2 pairs . . . 25c

\$1.00 Pillow Shams 29c

Handsome Tambour and Embroidered Pillow Shams, ordinary \$1.00 value. These will be sold Friday for 29c each. Not more than one pair to a customer.

\$4.50 and \$5.00 Waists \$2.99

We have a number of odd lots of Silk Shirt Waists, just one or two off a line. They sold at \$4.50 and \$5.00. Friday you can have your choice for . . . . . \$2.99

\$4.00 White Blankets \$2.50

White Wool Blankets, size 60 x 80, worth ordinarily \$4.00, special sale price \$2.50. Not more than one pair to a customer.

## Dressmaking Dept.

Our Dressmaking Department starts business in full swing Tuesday morning. Dozens of Dresses have already been selected. Better select yours. All our new Dress Goods are now in stock.

Handkerchiefs 2 for 5c

Ladies' Hemstitched White Lawn Handkerchiefs, value ordinarily for 7c. Week End Sale 2 for . . . . . 5c

\$1.25 Alarm Clocks 59c

Why pay \$1.25 for an Alarm Clock when you get the same kind here for 59c? Only 50 to be sold during Month End Sale.