

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1909.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL MIGHT.

The Imperial Press Conference delegates were on Saturday treated to a great naval exhibition illustrating how an invading fleet could be driven from British shores. Sir John Fisher was in command of the most powerful British fleet ever brought together, consisting of 144 ships of all classes, from Dreadnoughts to submarines. The sham fight was a revelation to the visitors, such a spectacle having been rarely, if ever before, witnessed. The performance of this fleet did much to open the eyes of the visiting press men, and it is probable that some of them, who had conceived a terror for the German peril, will recast their ideas after this display of British naval might. Sir John Fisher labors under no such delusion as to this "peril" as has made many British public men ridiculous within the last few months. He is, by the way, an excellent naval administrator, and he does not lack that enthusiasm for the maintenance of British naval strength which befits his position as First Lord of the Admiralty. Let us hope that the great naval review off Spithead will have the effect of quieting the nerves of any of the Canadian delegates to the conference who had been bitten by the German terror germ. Unwarranted apprehension is always an obstacle to clear reasoning.

STRANGE LAW REFORM.

Those who had hoped that the much-heralded reorganization of the provincial police force would lead greatly to the discouragement of crime and make surer the punishment of criminals will do well not to take too much for granted, but to wait a while and see the new system tested in practice. Whatever of increased terror to criminals there may be in other respects in the reorganization to be effected, the regulations as they affect the conviction of criminals who must be reached by extradition tend rather to make their escape from justice easier, to protect them from prosecution.

The news comes from Toronto that the Government has passed an order-in-Council setting forth that all applications for the extraditions of criminals from any foreign country, including the United States, must be made to the Attorney-General of Ontario through the Crown Attorney of the county where the crime was committed. Thus far there is no room for serious objection; the objectionable part of the order is that which makes the question of punishing the criminal depend upon the ability and willingness of the private person who has been wronged to pay out of his own pocket the cost of his extradition and furnish at his own expense the evidence necessary to extradite and convict. A Toronto contemporary says the conditions for the applications are understood to be: "That the evidence to be submitted against the accused must be presented, together with means of identification, and a photograph if possible. A sum of money sufficient to indemnify the province for the cost of extradition must also accompany the application. The amount, though not specified, is understood to be \$500."

This is indeed an astonishing order, and sets up an entirely new theory of dealing with offences against the community and the laws which it makes for its well-being. Those of us who had entertained the idea that the punishment, or escape of criminals was a matter that concerned the State, and that the laws enacted against compounding felonies were well conceived and in the public interest, will, apparently, have to revise our opinions. In Whitney's view, as expressed by this order, whether a criminal be made to answer for his offences against the laws of the country becomes a matter of moment only to the person immediately wronged; and if he cannot, or will not, spend a good deal of money and time to secure his punishment, the criminal must go free! Of course we are told that where the crime is "of more than ordinary magnitude" the Government may act without the indemnity required in this order. This provision, unfortunately, only aggravates the evil of it. Must the poor citizen who is robbed of \$500 be content to suffer the wrong and see the robber go unpunished because of lack of \$500 more to purchase the action of the Government to secure his extradition and conviction, while one to whom money means less is able to pay the vengeance fee of \$500 to induce the Government to act? And ought we to have a Minister of a partisan Government, no matter what party, to be judge as to whether any particular crime shall be prosecuted without the personally wronged paying the bills? Is there not a grave danger here? Ought an honorable Minister to court such responsibility?

The public of the Province see grave danger in the order. The contemporary from which we have quoted says they are agreed that the effect of it may be to throw up their hands and make no effort to bring any criminals back for trial.

They take the view that if a man steals \$200 and decamps to the United States that it must cost the loser of the money anywhere from \$200 to \$500 to have the offender brought back. He must also supply the evidence for the application to the Attorney-General, and if the local police decline to move in the matter he must pay for that also out of his own purse. The best officers anticipate that this move on the part of the province will block the wheels of justice and result in the increase of crime,

at the same time tying the hands of the city police.

It is to be hoped that the order-in-Council has been misinterpreted. It would be a serious obstacle to the efficient administration of justice and an incentive to crime. It would be an abnegation of the functions of the Government, and a denial of its duty to enforce the criminal law. It would set up the theory that the conviction of the criminal is a matter which concerns the gratifying of private revenge rather than upholding the dignity of the law and the safe guarding of society. It would be unjust, degrading and dangerous in its results.

THE CONSPIRACY.

It is said to be the intention of several aldermen, whose position in the Council is that of agents for the Hydro scheme, to press for the immediate ordering of electric pumps. These enemies of Hamilton electrical power argue that if the city can once be committed to the Hydro scheme for ever so small a quantity of current, it will be in chains for 30 years, under the monopoly clause of that contract. They contend that if we once took power for the pumps from the Hydro-Commission we should be obliged to get rid of our street lighting contract at the earliest possible date, and take the dearer Hydro power for it also. Of course, these men are not oblivious of the fact that the chances of litigation must be faced and that the policy they advocate will involve the ratepayers in many hundreds of thousands of dollars of debt. But what do they care for that if they can serve their masters. Let the ratepayers sweat for the burden.

THE VALUE OF CREDIT.

Some idea of the importance of retaining, unimpaired, our credit in the money markets of the world may be gathered from the fact that Canada has already this year borrowed in London no less a sum than \$121,952,500. This is divided as follows: Governments, Dominion and Provincial, \$89,400,000; municipal, \$7,627,500; corporations, \$24,925,000.

It is interesting to note that our borrowings in 1904 amounted to less than \$35,000,000. The probability is that for some years to come our demands for capital from abroad will continue to increase. This increasing call for capital in a country inviting to development is an excellent indication of progress. It will be an evil day, indeed, when by the exercise of such bad faith toward investors as that of which the Whitney Government has been guilty in connection with power matters and legislation confiscating private rights, we shall shake that confidence in Canadian investments which has existed, to our great advantage, and lead to a tightening of the purse strings against us.

WHITNEY SHIRKS.

It has long been one of the boasts of the people of Ontario that in this Province the Government cheerfully assumed the care of lunatics and the feeble-minded. These unfortunate were not left to be wrangled over by municipalities or cast upon the cold charity of the world. The Government provided well-equipped asylums in which they were lodged, fed, and given skilled medical treatment. This was not only humane and wise from the point of view of the welfare of the inmates, but it was a protection to the public. In the last few years, however, although the Provincial Government has vastly increased the amount which it collects from the people of the Province in revenue, it has set about relieving itself of this charge and is gradually placing the burden upon the shoulders of the municipalities. There are indications that the end aimed at by the present Provincial Government is to place all, or as much as possible, of the cost of caring for lunatics and mental defectives upon the municipalities, while retaining all the political patronage that it will yield. The County Council of Kent has now before it the proposal that it admit "harmless lunatics" to the County House of Refuge, "so as to relieve, to some extent, the congestion in the asylums for the insane. The proposition has been several times before the Council, but it has always been rejected as unsatisfactory and unjust. The Council feels that the care of these unfortunate is a duty of the Province, which the Government should not attempt to shirk, especially at a time when it is doubling the amount of revenue extracted from the Province.

The action of the Kent Council, in refusing to entertain such a proposition, is one that will appeal to the public of the Province generally. Not only does the Government's policy aim at an injustice to the municipalities, but it invites to danger. It is to be doubted if there is such a thing as a "harmless lunatic." The lunatic who is harmless to-day, may not be harmless a week or a month hence. He needs, not only food and lodging, but medical supervision and restraint. These are provided for in the asylums for the insane; they cannot be furnished in the Houses of Refuge, and it is as unwise to lodge lunatics in such places as it is unjust to charge their care to the municipalities.

Toronto Police Commissioners object to the Ontario Jockey Club engaging and paying police officers. Private payments to police officers may be objectionable, but what about Whitney's Order-in-Council requiring parties injured to pay the costs of extradition proceedings before the Attorney-General's Department will move to bring back a criminal? Is that not worse? Is this Province to become notorious as being a place where justice can be had only by men with long purses?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Oh, no, Mr. T. J. Stewart; it is a little too early to boast that you and your gang can make the Mayor and aldermen dance to your piping as you will!

According to the London Free Press all the men of four companies in camp at that point are total abstainers. To such a lot of men the abolition of the canteens will be no hardship.

A corner in July wheat is exciting Winnipeg. On Saturday the price touched \$1.30, but there was a serious break and decline from that figure. Armour, of Chicago, is said to be interested in the deal.

Recent returns show a remarkable and encouraging increase in the country's revenue. We are recovering from the period of depression, and with a good crop this fall, we shall again spread our sails to the breeze of prosperity.

The Hamilton Herald, which labored so hard to deceive the electors in this power matter, seems to view with some alarm the prospect of the matter being presented to them as a business proposition, stripped of "flub-dub," in terms of dollars and cents.

Natal has given an overwhelming vote in favor of joining the South African Union. This is gratifying news. Natal is almost entirely British in population, and its adherence to the Union is an assurance that British ideas will dominate the South African Federation.

Southern France has suffered severely from an earthquake in which from 75 to 100 people are supposed to have perished. A considerable territory was affected, and there was much destruction of property, details of which have not yet been ascertained.

People who send anonymous letters to the newspapers waste valuable time that might be better occupied. The man who declines to father his work, or even to endorse his name as a guarantee of good faith, need expect but little attention from busy editors.

A man is entitled to fair treatment, even if he be only a Grit Minister of the Crown; and no man is licensed to indulge in the assassination of character, even if he be a clergyman signing "D. D." to his name. The courts will defend the rights of each.

Suppose an accident such as that which has disabled the "Soo" canal should happen to the Panama lock canal? Where would then be all the fine arguments of the lock canal advocates as against an ocean level waterway? And how many millions of damage might result?

Temporary repairs have been effected which secure the safety of the Soo Canal from further damage. Hon. Mr. Graham has ordered continuous repair work with as large a force of hands as can be utilized. It is hoped that the lock can be put in working condition with considerable less expense than was at first supposed to be necessary.

It is announced that the new Lincoln "penny," with the head of the martyr President taking the place of the Indian head on the small United States piece, are to be put into circulation in the Republic on July 1st. It has always been a puzzle why an intelligent people should refer to a cent piece as a "penny," the more so as they are justly proud of their decimal coinage and esteem the dollars and cents as superior to the pounds, shillings and pence. Is the aberration due to ignorance or to fancied "smartness"?

Commenting on the small vote on the by-laws recently submitted in Hamilton, the Kingston Whig says, "Hamilton and Toronto are simply deficient in some of the modern methods of winning an election." It says at a vote on a by-law in that city not long ago there was a remarkable resurrection of dead voters to cast ballots. Well, in some political elections in this city, too, the cemeteries seem to have been drawn upon largely. But, then, the "influence" was on hand to bring out the vote.

We gather from the protests of our contemporary the Spectator against Mr. R. L. Borden accepting an invitation to attend the Imperial Defence Conference, and its insisting that being leader of the Opposition he is not in duty bound to have any opinion or responsibility regarding the matter, that its notion of the statesmanship of the Opposition chief is that he should "earn" the \$7,500 paid him as salary over his \$2,000 indemnity as a member of the House by shirking all work and responsibility and by giving only bull-headed antagonism to all Government measures good, bad and indifferent alike. Well to some so-called statesmen the hope of a little mean party capital outweighs their duty to their country.

The foolish anti-Hamilton power monopoly organ says the Times would "ignore and defy the ratepayers' declared will," because it takes the view that they did not vote for Hydro power merely for the waterworks pumps, but were influenced by the reckless and untrue statements made by Hydro advocates as to the effect on private lighting and power prices to be secured by "competition." Now the organ denies that there will be any competition in private power or lighting service! Why, then, Stewart's wild stories of cheapening private light under Hydro contract? If the ratepayers want Hydro service,

they must authorize the expenditure necessary to introduce it and pay the cost—and it will not be small.

On Friday the Times thus endeavored to put the power question as the Herald presents it before the people fairly and without being obscured by verbiage intended only to mystify. It said:

It points out that no competition is aimed at; all that is wanted is that all the city patronage should be taken away from it, and the money instead of being spent in Hamilton be paid to outsiders. And to accomplish this "build-up-Hamilton" policy (?) our people should be compelled to pay higher prices for power!

Pursuing its usual policy of deceit towards the public, the organ carefully eliminated the last sentence (how characteristic!), and then assumed that the statement represented the "will of the ratepayers, and indignantly asked whether the will of the ratepayers should be ignored and defied." Is there any sane Hamiltonian who thinks that the ratepayers voted with any such suicidal idea in mind? No, the ratepayers were tricked, deceived, misled, by a gang of unscrupulous men who hesitated at nothing to effect their purpose, and who, unfortunately for the city, found a newspaper disloyal and abandoned enough to be "persuaded" to place itself at their service.

OUR EXCHANGES

WANTS TO KNOW.

What will Hamilton now do with the Cataract Power Company.

STATE OF DENMARK.

Dr. Pringle evidently believes that not only something, but everything, is rotten in Denmark.

BROTHER'S LID.

No, dear sister, that tub hat with the kitten garden trimmings, isn't nearly so idiotic as the twister freak your brother wears.

A MOMENTARY STRUGGLE.

Anglo-German hostility sinks into the background while all Canada watches the earth-shaking conflict between Rev. Dr. Pringle and Sir Frederick Borden.

ON WHO ENJOYS THE JAUNTS!

Toronto spent \$5,275 last year in civic jaunts, and the money is considered to have been well spent. It depends sometimes on who does the spending.

WARNING.

A Hamilton woman has been deprived of the insurance on her husband's life because he was ten cents shy on his last premium. That ought to be a lesson to the husbands who are still alive.

BUTTING IN.

A Toronto lady won the golf championship at Hamilton, which ought to make the Times arise and remark that it is but another instance of Torontoites "putting" themselves forward.

RUN OF MINE.

The Dear Girl—He had the impudence to ask me for a kiss! He dear friend—The idea! What cheek!

The Dear Girl (blushing)—He wasn't particular which.

WOMEN'S HATS.

It is further to be said that it is by women mainly the churches are filled, and that if they submit themselves to the spiritual guidance of their pastor he should be satisfied, and not insist in imposing upon them his authority as arbiter of fashion.

IN FOUR LINES.

Edward Everett Hale's whole biography might well be written in the four lines that occur in his story, "Ten Times One Is Ten."

To look up and not down,
To look forward and not back,
To look out and not in—and
To lend a hand!

LUNATICS IN JAIL.

The Kent county grand jury in its presentment again called attention to the fact that the jail was no place for persons of unsound mind. It is time the Ontario Government took some action to avoid the necessity of sending these unfortunate persons to jail. The majority of them are not criminals and should not be treated as such.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Here is the strategical situation in Europe in tabloid form:
Baker (to J. Bull, heavyweight champion of the world): That big German round the corner has gone into training to lick you.
J. Bull (suspiciously): That's a war scare!
Baker: Not on your life! It's the goods. He says he will be ready to lick you next year.

J. Bull: You tell him that if he doesn't stop training right now, I'll lick him NEXT WEEK.

THE JOE PHILLIPS WRECK.

York County Loan is to pay 50 cents on the dollar to its shareholders. Ontario Bank shareholders are to pay \$1.60 on the dollar, counting the par value of their stock, to the liquidator. Ontario Bank shareholders who have to add 60 cents, double liability to the \$1.30 they paid for their stock, will be about \$2.60 on the dollar worse off than the York County Loan shareholders. A Joseph Phillips wreck that pays 50 cents on the dollar will do better than most of the wrecked banks and loan companies in Toronto's history.

CONSTABLE OR PREACHER?

One church body lately in session made demands for enactments prohibiting the traffic in liquor and re-

stricting the sale of tobacco, and calling for severe treatment of sinners against the moral law. This may be well and it may not be well. There was a time when the church sought to make men better, not with the club of Caesar, but with the persuasion of the Word. It is notable also that with the cries for laws to restrain men in what many think are harmless enjoyments, come complaints of a decline in the spiritual life of the community. May not the two things have a connection? If the constable is to keep people in the right path, where is the preacher's usefulness?

PAINTING CEMENT WALLS.

The following method of painting cement walls was described at a recent convention of master painters. The building had become discolored in places, and the joints were of a different color from the surface of the blocks. Two parts of kerosene and one part of water, mixed with one part of marble dust and mixed with water to the consistency of thin paint or a thick whitewash. The wall must be well wetted before the application of this paint and kept constantly white while the material is applied, and then must be kept for a day longer, in order to make the cement wash adhere to the cement surface. The wash was applied with ordinary whitewash or calcimine brushes, and a man was kept busy playing a hose on it while the work was being done. The whole secret of success lay in keeping the wall constantly wet.

SPAIN SINCE 1898

(Yale Review.)

Practically Spain possesses four great guiding forces: "Conservadores," "Liberales," "Repúblicanos" and "Carlistas." These are the Republicans and the Carlists have a clear and definite programme, and it may even be said that only the latter have a real watershed. Indeed, so great is the diversity of opinions between the Republicans and the Carlists that they are able to effect little, though they control what is numerically a strong minority (thirty) in the Cortes. The Conservatives and Liberals are the governmental parties of to-day, and they, thanks to a system of alternation, or turn about, succeed each other in power in accordance with the royal will. But the curious thing about these political aggregations is that they do not have a clear and definite creed or political programme. The Conservatives of to-day are the Liberals of yesterday, for they, thanks to an evolutionary movement of the Left, found themselves to be the Right and the name of "reactionaries." However, the Liberals, who now and then use "radicalism" and "anti-clericalism" as watchwords of their party forget their promises when once in power and in the majority of cases continue the policy of their predecessors.

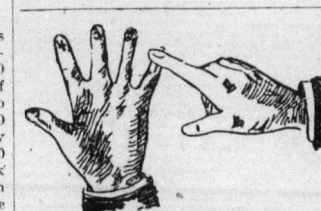
In spite of all, however, in the general method of administration Spain is being regenerated. Opposition or agreement, for example, has brought about guarantees of stability to the public functions, thus doing away with the multitude of unemployed persons which each change of government used to bring. The type of "cesante" (dismissed public officer) is becoming more rare every day, and it is to be hoped that this evolution, having thus commenced, will end by completely destroying the type.

The life of the Provinces has gained a great impetus in the last few years: Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia, Zaragoza, Valladolid, etc., are establishing new industries and opening markets within and without the kingdom. However, the character distinctive of each of these Provinces and the necessity of defending special interests cause a certain spirit of discord or rivalry to exist between them. Barcelona, for example, an industrial Province par excellence, needs to import the greater part of the raw material for its manufacturing, and so a high tariff system would be the ruin of the Catalan region. Valenciens, on the other hand, whose greatest resource is agriculture, are comparatively indifferent to tariff questions, for their prosperity depends in great part on rates of exchange. Owing to the depreciation of Spanish currency they are able to sell their products in foreign markets at a premium which offsets the cost of production and handling.

This special nature of the various regions gives them also very marked political tendencies. In the centres of industry the body of laborers is Republican or Socialist (Barcelona and its neighborhood, Madrid, Valencia, Zaragoza, Bilbao, etc.). The country people, on the contrary, are for the most part reactionary, although private interests or the pressure of proprietor upon tenant may be determinative of the farmer's vote.

Fearing by the great and the powerful, frequently of but little education, but of a cunning sagacity, an entangler of the clearest questions and an interpreter of the cost difficult, the "cacique" manages and upsets the Government of a Province. Mayors, Governors, Deputies, high and low officials, all owe to him their posts and are his instruments, going from Ministry to Ministry dancing attendance while at home in his little corner the "cacique" with a shrewd imagination prepares the strokes of local politics. The Province of Castellon, which elects seven Deputies, was managed by a kind of committee called the "canga," directed by a person of the middle class.

The political education of the citizen is coming more and more into evidence, and with his advance the influence of the "cacique" (political chief or boss) is growing less. At the present time the regions in which the will of the latter dominates are very few. A new political power has been constituted since the loss of the colonies and has been greatly augmented in the last elections: "La solidaridad," the principle of solidarity. This is the concentration of diverse poli-



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WHAT KILLED THE PONY.

Drank From an Alum Spring and the Constriction Shut Off His Breath.

"I had a little experience with animals and water myself," spoke up another whose attire did not speak of the traveling man, but rather of the native Montanan.

"I used to be in the Yellowstone National Park before there was ever a road there or a forest guard or soldier. In fact, I helped pick out the routes by which the tenderfoot of the present day see the wonders of nature and occasionally the wonderful nerve of the highwayman. Naturally the old trails led along a different course from the present roads, for we used to take the shortest way across and where we could not ride we would walk and lead our ponies."

"One day I was riding between the upper and the lower geyser basin and my pony and I came to a creek which looked as if it would be pleasant to taste. I stopped the pony to taste the water, but the pony beat me to it. He had his muzzle buried up to his eyes in an instant and in less than half that time he had it back out with a roar of pain that could be heard a mile away. The water was boiling hot, but the heat of the ground near the earth kept the steam from rising. The pony jerked away from me and went bucking and bawling through the trees, carrying my blankets and grub with him."

"It was two days before I found him and caught him again. Then all of the hair was off his muzzle from his eyes to his nostrils. I greased his head with bacon fat and made the nag as comfortable as possible. It was necessary that I should ride him, for I had an appointment on the banks of Yellowstone Lake with the rest of the party, and I turned his nose gently in that direction."

"Next day we came to a stream which came directly out of a snow bank and the pony, depending upon that sign of coolness, put his head down and took another drink. The result was that his mouth and nostrils shrunk up so that he could no longer whinny or breathe. Within two minutes he was dead. Investigation showed that he had drunk from an alum spring; what we believed to be snow was alum crystals. I stripped the saddle from the horse and packed it ten miles to camp."

"From that day to this I have never tasted water on my occasional trips to the Yellowstone Park, and I do not see how I can be blamed for my action, either."—From the Anaconda Standard.

SHEA'S

Tuesday, June 15, 1909

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10,000 yards of the most elegant Muslins ever seen in Hamilton, Organ-dies, Mulls, Fancy Lanes, French Tissues, etc., dark colors light colors, in all the popular shades, with plenty of black and white. All the most elegant and high class designs. This entire lot was cleared out from a large wholesale importer at a big discount for spot cash, and is on sale now at these cut prices:

18c and 20c for 12 1/2c—25c and 30c for 15c—30c to 40c for 19c

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Made of splendid quality of Lanes and Mulls, in black and white, elegantly trimmed with embroidery and lace, some very pretty lingerie effects. Waists that most stores would talk loudly of at \$1.25 or even \$1.50, our regular price for them is only \$1.00.

Women's Waists at \$1.95

Made of fine handkerchief laces and mulls, newest long sleeves, trimmed with very neat designs, in Swiss needlework, tucked back and front. Waists that are worth every cent of \$2.50 and \$3.00, on sale here for, each \$1.95.

A Big Bargain in Net Waists—Samples

Over 100 Women's Net Waists and Lace Waists, travellers' samples, black, cream and white, trimmed with medallions and insertion, all most elegant designs and on sale less than wholesale. \$4.00 Waists for \$2.95; \$3.00 Waists for \$3.95; \$5.00 Waists for \$4.95.

Women's Underskirts at 98c

Made of Sateen Moreen in black and colors, good wide width, with pleated flounce; worth \$1.35, on sale for each 98c

Women's Underskirts at \$1.59

Skirts that are worth \$3.50 and well worth it, made of black messaline sateen, trimmed with frills of pleating and rucheing, each . . . \$1.59

Women's Vests—Special Value

Beautiful fine knit Cotton, the best values in the country at these prices:

Long sleeves, high necks, at 25c

Half sleeves, low necks, at 15c

Half sleeves and no sleeves, at 10c

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Women's Wash Suits—Splendid Values

Made of white linens, colored linens, and striped linens, long coats, with well plain gored skirts, colored collar and cuffs, trimmed with strap-ping and self button, extra special values at \$5.95, \$6.95, \$8.50 and \$10.95

Voile Skirts—A Clearin' Purchase

Over 200 Voile Skirts, in blacks, blues and browns, elegantly made and trimmed; this lot cleared from the most noted manufacturer in Canada for spot cash at a big discount: all go on sale as follows: \$7.50 Skirts for \$5.00, \$10.00 Skirts for \$7.50, \$12.50 Skirts for \$8.75