Woods' Fair **J. M. THOMSON'S** Woods' Fair

GREAT 6-FOR-5 SALE SATURDAY

READ! CONSIDER! ACT!
A Good Time To Supply Your Wants For Spring
Startling But Still a Fact

GREAT 6-FOR-5 SALE SATURDAY

COME! COME! COME TO OUR

Wonder "Six-for-Five" Sale

Every department in our well-stocked bargain centre has decided to give each purchaser of six articles in any one department, at one price, **ONE OF THE SIX FREE,** that is, you purchase six articles and pay for five.

One Article in Every Six Absolutely Free

NO. 1 EXAMPLE—You purchase six articles, say 6 yards ribbon, at 10c yard, or 6 lbs. tea at 25c lb., or even 6 dinner sets at $12 per set, or 6 rolls wall paper at 15c per roll, or 6 spools silk thread at 5c spool.

You only pay for five. This holds good in all departments.

You purchase six pairs Lace Curtains at 75c per pair, and you pay for five pairs—THE SIXTH PAIR IS ABSOLUTELY FREE—A GIFT. This applies to every department in the store, on all goods that are marked the regular daily selling price. The only exception will be on goods already marked as **"Special Bargains,"** and these will be marked with **Yellow Price Cards,** at below or even our special "Six for Five" price. For instance, we will put on sale Saturday, 300 pairs Ladies' Cashmere Hose, regular 25c, for 3 pairs for **50c,** slight imperfections; also 40-inch Ginghams, regular 12½c, for **10c.** Boys' Short Pants 22 to 28, at **39c.**

Read This Special Carefully

When six articles at one price are not required and cannot be used by the purchaser to good advantage, you will be allowed to purchase six articles at different prices, so long as they are from the one department and same line of goods. We will take the average price of six from the total, and deduct the amount from your purchase, which will amount to the same as six for five. **One Absolutely Free.**

NO. 2 EXAMPLE—2 Ladies' Vests at 15c, 2 Vests at 25c, 2 Vests at 50c; total value of Vests $1 80. Here we have six articles of one line, total amount $1 80; average of the six articles 30c each. You pay $1 50 instead of $1 80, or one **at 30c Absolutely Free.**

Be on hand early, and come with the crowd. We will have extra salesladies for Saturday. Make out your wants before leaving home, which will save time.

J. M. Thomson **WOODS' FAIR** *J. M. Thomson*

No. 78 April 16, 1909

VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST
OF
THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote is Cast For

.....
(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No.....
of The London Advertiser European Trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

FRIDAY, WEATHER PROBS: FAIR.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.

The Glove You Have Waited For

Come Tomorrow--Your Size and Shade Is Here

French Kid, 79c Pr.

79 Dozen Now on Sale

Same Glove and quality we sold last season, though costing us more than we paid then, as we ordered this lot fastened with large pearl dome fastener, which you rarely find on any but the highest grades. This adds greatly to the appearance of the Glove over last season's, and gives it the appearance of a real high-grade, which we are convinced it really must be from the numerous inquiries recently from customers who had these last season. We are not going to predict that every pair will be sold tomorrow, but this would not surprise us, judging by the way they went before, and by the reputation they have for wear. Notwithstanding all this, these Gloves are to be sold at the same price, and if not all sold there are sure to be some colors or sizes short before tomorrow night. They are in tans, brown, grey, white and black. Sizes, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾, 7 and 7¼. 79 dozen only, per pair ..... **79¢**

IN RICHMOND STREET WINDOW T ODAY.

Our Ready-to-Wear Garments

What is it that marks them so different from the ordinary?

It is simply this—that they are not a few dozen of one line and another that are manufactured by the gross and placed in almost every town and city because they can be sold at a price.

But not so with our selections. They are in most cases exclusive and individual styles, and that is what this store advocates, not only today, but every day and every week in the year. We aim to give our customers distinctive and individual styles. Every garment a character in itself.

Ladies' Dress Skirts

Those charming high girdle and princess styles, in navy, brown, black and grey Worsted and Panama. Each **$7.50** to **$12.50**

Ladies' Dress Skirts of Panama, Navy and Black. Nine-gore, trimmed with wide fold of goods, finished with satin and buttons. Regular skirt style **$6.50**
Princess style, each **$7.50**

Ladies' Dress Skirt, Fine Panama, in Navy and Black; seven-gore; inverted pleats inside gore; trimmed with wide fold; narrow strappings of satin and satin buttons; each **$7.50**

Ladies' Dress Skirt of Panama, in Brown, Navy and Black; nine-gore; front gore trimmed with braid and buttons; for, each **$4.75**

Ladies' Jumper and Princess Dresses, in Panama, Venetian and Wool Taffeta, in grey, fawn, navy, brown and black, plain and fancy stripes; very pretty styles; from, each ..... **$10.50** to **$22.00**

THIRD FLOOR.

A Fresh Bloom of Spring Beauties Today

Tomorrow you will see in our Millinery display some of the most artistic productions of the season. Great care has been taken to make tomorrow's display the spring show, and some new and novel features will be introduced.

The illustration represents one of the new and charming styles—the Poke, the origination of which dates back generations. But this quaintly pretty and becoming style is frequently revived, and is most popular this season in many of the large fashion centres. We might mention several others, but the most popular, apart from the one illustrated, the the Mushroom, and the Peach Basket, and we are so well-prepared now that you may come tomorrow and feel sure that you won't be more than ten minutes finding the Hat you want, no matter what price you want to pay.

MILLINERY—SECOND FLOOR.

PUGSLEY WRECKS AFFIDAVIT

(Continued from Page One.)

Avity, who Mr. Daniel said was the active business manager of the Liberal organization at St. John. Mayes consulted McAvity and they came to Ottawa, as a result of which Mayes put in a tender for 55 cents per cubic yard, 5 cents per cubic yard to be paid to McAvity. Mayes was not entirely satisfied and urged McAvity to take a financial interest in the contract. McAvity did not do so.

Dr. Daniel declared the agreement to be illegal, and therefore the $35,933 paid to McAvity by Mayes was nothing but plunder of the public purse.

Regarding the $2,000 which was paid to Mr. Pugsley by Mayes, who alleged that Mr. Pugsley had told him it would be a nice thing to have a friend at Ottawa, Dr. Daniel said that the Minister of Public Works had claimed it was for professional services. There was nothing, therefore, to prevent Mr. Pugsley from giving his detailed account. Dr. Daniel said Mayes claimed that Mr. Pugsley, while the Minister of Public Works, had held back the payments for the work until he had satisfied McAvity's claims. He quoted from a letter sent by Mayes to Mr. Pugsley, saying he could not understand why the minister had used his position to hold up the payment.

Dr. Daniel compared this with the Emmerson case. When a New Brunswick newspaper reflected upon his character, Mr. Emmerson had resigned, and the Premier had written him to say that he had done right and that it was in the public interest to clear his character of the charges made.

Wants an Inquiry.

The member for St. John said that if the statement of Mayes were not true he was liable to be prosecuted for perjury. He then read a resolution which demanded the restoration of the money to the public treasury and a parliamentary inquiry into the whole matter.

Not the Original.

Mr. Pugsley, after examining the document, said:

"I asked my honorable friend to give me an original affidavit of Oct. 12, 1908. He now sends what he holds to be an affidavit, not with the date of 1907 in it, but with the date 1905 in it corrected."

Dr. Daniel replied that it was the original affidavit.

Mr. Pugsley replied to the effect that it could not be the original.

There were loud cries for order, which caused the Speaker to remark that Mr. Pugsley was entitled to a hearing. The minister, proceeding, said he had not intended to hurt the feelings of Dr. Daniel. He pointed out that the document in his hand read Oct. 15, 1905.

Dr. Daniel contended that the minister held in his hand both affidavits, while Mr. Pugsley showed that he had but one. What he wanted, he said, was the false affidavit read before the public meeting at St. John by Premier Hazen, with the intention of doing him an injury.

Dr. Daniel then rose to a point of order, but his remarks were out of order, and he was so informed by the Speaker.

The Speaker ruled that no proper point of order had been raised. Dr. Daniel, he added, had given his version of what occurred at St.John, and the minister had a right to give his.

After many more Opposition interruptions, Speaker Marcil appealed to the members to stand by him in observing the rules, and finally Mr. Pugsley was given a hearing.

He said that in the affidavit which he had in his hand the figure "5" had been inserted in ink apparently over the typewritten figure "7," and that the false affidavit had not been corrected and sworn to till Oct. 24, 1908, while the claim was made that an error had been received at an earlier date.

Mr. Pugsley then asked Dr. Daniel what, in view of his statement that the the affidavit had been corrected at the meeting, he thought of the sending of a false affidavit broadcast.

He denied several statements made in the affidavit. There was no truth, he said, in the assertion that he had declined to pay Mr. Mayes money unless he (Mayes) settled with Mr. McAvity.

"I denounce that statement," said Mr. Pugsley, "as being absolutely without foundation."

The correspondence from beginning to end, he said, did not show that he treated Mr. Mayes or Mr. McAvity as if they had any claim upon his friendship or consideration. In view of all the circumstances it was neither manly nor honorable, upon mere insinuation, to seek to destroy the character of an opponent.

Dr. Daniel—I think the minister is going beyond the limit when he accuses me of taking an unmanly and dishonorable course. I would ask him to take back these words.

Mr. Speaker—I did not hear the word "dishonorable."

Mr. Pugsley—I could not by any possibility withdraw that statement. I was simply laying down a rule which ought to govern every member of the House.

Dr. Daniel insisted that the word should be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker—The words "unmanly" and "dishonorable," I think, if used are unparliamentary.

Mr. Pugsley—I did not use the words. What I did say was that the honorable and manly course for a member of this House to pursue instead of making insinuations, was to make a charge, so that it could be investigated. And these are sentiments which it would be impossible to withdraw.

Dr. Daniel rose to a point of order. It was that the minister had said he had been making insinuations against his character.

"I have made no insinuations," he said, "and I ask him to withdraw the statement."

There were cries of "Withdraw," and the speaker once more appealed to the members to preserve order.

Mr. Pugsley was finally able to say: "If my honorable friend says he did not insinuate anything against me, I accept the statement."

Dr. Daniel—I never insinuated anything. Every member of the House knows that insinuations or charges have been made by Mr. Mayes on oath.

Mr. Pugsley—Then I understand that my honorable friend did not make any insinuations against me?"

Dr. Daniel—Yes.

Mr. Pugsley—He certainly has not made any charge against me, but he has insinuated in language pretty clear and plain that the Premier ought to accept my resignation as a minister of the crown.

Continuing, Mr. Pugsley declared that Dr. Daniel had made an insinuation against him. Another proof of it was that he had mentioned the case of Mr. Emmerson. In respect to the tenders he denied the statement that there was only one, and quoted from the records to show that there was a difference of 45 cents per cubic yard in the Mayes tender, which was accepted, and that of Haney & Miller, of Toronto. If any action were to be taken by the crown it would have to be against Mr. Mayes, who received the money from the department, and not against Mr. McAvity.

Continuing after recess, Mr. Pugsley said he had always been ready to meet any attacks in the past, and would be just as ready to meet them in the future.

He said he had no interest, directly or indirectly, in the contract under discussion. He had no knowledge of the relations between Mayes and McAvity, other than that he knew that they were together interested in dredging contracts. A complete vindication of his own actions, he said, was to be found in the records of the department.

Mr. Pugsley defied the Opposition to find anything in the record which would reflect in any degree upon himself. The documents showed that Mayes had endeavored to get a betterment of his contract, and other favors, but had been held down strictly to its terms. If he had wanted to keep Mr. McAvity as a friend he would have helped rather than discouraged Mr. Mayes in getting a better contract.

Mr. Pugsley declared in conclusion that the tactics used in the city of St. John were calculated to disgrace the public life of this country. The Conservatives, he said, were pursuing a poor policy in attempting to build up their party by efforts to disgrace and drag down their opponents. Any mistakes he had made in his public career, Mr. Pugsley declared, had been errors of head and not of heart. He repeated that he was prepared to meet any charge manfully made against him.

The Premier's Statement.

Sir Wilfrid said the practice had been in the Canadian Parliament that when a member had made a charge he had done it by rising in his seat and taking the responsibility of it. He quoted the case of the charge brought in the House by the late Mr. Tarte.

The Premier said that Dr. Daniel had an affidavit, which was read at a public meeting by the Premier of New Brunswick, but did not care to proceed with the affidavit, and did not take the responsibility. He had not sufficient faith in it to say it was true. Sir Wilfrid declared the affidavit bore on its face the evidence of falsehood, falsehood of a "self-confessed boodler."

As regards the charge made that Mr Pugsley had got $2,000 from Mr Mayes, the minister had met that at once by pointing out that it was for professional services.

The bringing up of this matter, the Premier said, was not consistent with the dignity of the House. An allegation had been made that the payment for the dredging had been held up by the minister. The hold-up was rather by Mr. Mayes.

There was a difference, he said, between the Hodgins case and this. Hodgins, who was an honest man, had made charges against the N. T. R commissioners, and they had asked for an inquiry. As regards the case of Mr. Emmerson, that was entirely different. Sir Wilfrid also pointed out that the resolution as submitted could not be amended.

The Premier, in conclusion, said he opposed the resolution because it was a motion of want of confidence.

Hon. W. S. Fielding declared that the contract was a good contract, and with the transactions which Mayes might have with McAvity the House had nothing to do. He warmly commended the character of the Minister of Public Works, and said that the matter was entitled to no consideration unless accompanied by a formal charge.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution defeated by 100 to 60.

THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE.

Northfield, Mass., April 16. — Many prominent clergymen from the United States, Canada and England will attend the annual conferences at Northfield during the coming summer. The conference programmes have practically been completed and provide sessions from the middle of June until late in September. The largest representation of clergymen will be present at the conference of Christian workers, which meets the first two weeks in August. Among the more prominent who will attend are: Rev. G. A. Johnston-Ross, Cambridge, England; Rev. J. Stuart Holden, London; Rev. J. H. Jewett, Birmingham, England; Rev. John A. Hutton, Glasgow, and Canon Cody, Toronto.

STRUCK A GUSHER.

Suez, April 16.—A syndicate that has been prospecting on the coast of the Red Sea, 150 miles south of here, has struck an oil gusher, the flow of which is said to indicate large supplies.

U. S. CONGRESS PLAYS AT TARIFF TRICKERY

Advance of Rates By House Called Move to Fool the People By a False Revision.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—While it is true that the senate tariff bill is vastly in advance of the measure proposed by the house, it is equally a fact that the senate measure itself is just a beginning in the right direction.

The house bill, if enacted into a law on the whole, would increase the existing rates on those things in which the general public is particularly interested. It reduced the duties on iron and steel, on hides, and on some other articles in which the average retail consumer is not particularly interested. On the whole the Payne bill was bad. In comparison with the Payne bill, the Aldrich bill is good, but it is by no means good enough.

The senate listened to the voice of the women of the land and it restored the duties on gloves, hosiery, bonnets, and some few other things back to the rate fixed by the existing law. The general public in its gratitude to the senate possibly may forget the fact that with all the good intentions of the upper house of congress, the best that has been done has been to restore the Dingley rate on a great majority of those things which are in daily use by the people themselves.

Consumer Utterly Neglected.

The senate has reduced the rate on iron and steel, it has made several other alterations in the existing law, and it has done some admirable things which, in the long run, ought to result in reduced prices to the ultimate consumer, which is the favorite expression of Mr. Boutell and other members of the ways and means committee who formulated a tariff bill in which the ultimate consumer was universally neglected.

Had the Payne bill been adopted by congress the chances are about ten to one it would have been vetoed by the President. Should the Aldrich or senate bill be adopted the chances of a veto would be reduced about one-half, because it must be admitted the senate bill is at least of a character which would have maintained prices at the present level, while the house bill would have increased them.

There is a significant story afloat now to the effect that the increases in the house bill on gloves, hosiery and some other things were part of a clever plan to prevent a decrease in the customs rates on the same articles It was observed by every careful student of the tariff situation that neither the senate nor the house had proposed to reduce rates of duty on cotton, wool or silk goods by a fraction of a cent.

Resort to Old-Time Trick.

These are things which enter most largely into the question of consumption on the part of the individual or retail consumer. There is a growing belief that the increases voted by the ways and means committee in the rates on hosiery, gloves and a number of other things were never intended to be carried through. In other words, it is asserted that Mr. Payne, Mr. Boutell, and others of the standpatter contingent resorted to the time-honored legislative trick of increasing the figure for the express purpose of preventing reduction.

Thus far this expedient has worked well. The house of representatives drew the fire of the women of the country. Mr. Mann, who comes from a strong Republican district; Mr Boutell, who is almost equally well intrenched; and other members of the ways and means committee, as well as of the controlling coterie in the house, were particularly well convinced that the uprising of the women was nothing more nor less than a movement originated by the Chicago newspapers, and continued in force by the Chicago department stores and dry goods houses. Since the action of the entire committee on finance they have seen a new light, but in spite of a radical turndown of the house by the committee all that remains is the Dingley rate on everything which concerns the retail consumer.

There are reductions on iron and steel, and upon a multitude of chemical and other products, but there is no reduction whatsoever upon clothing, or dress goods, or anything which really enters into the active life of the man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow, or who has a stated but small salary in one of the upper clerical positions.

PARKS WORK TO BE LET OUT BY TENDERS

Board of Works Last Night Accepted the Offer of A. H. Whiting to Look After Them.

It looks as if there will be no parks commissioner appointed to succeed the late J. S. Pearce.

Tenders were opened last night at the board of works meeting to supply plants and bulbs, etc., for Victoria Park, and were recommended to be awarded to Mr. A. H. Whiting, for $1,525. This includes keeping the park in as good conditions as it is at present.

By this method the estimates for parks will be reduced from $4,000 to $2,000. The extra $475 is for bulbs and work on the smaller parks throughout the city, such as Queen's Park, Graydon Park, and many others.

Three Tenders.

There were three tenders for the work, but that of Mr. Whiting was the lowest, and on motion of Ald. Rose it was given to him.

"I think it is a good idea to award the work by tender," said Ald. Graetz. "We will save a considerable sum of money, and the work will be done just as well. The tree-cutting can be looked after by the city engineer's department, and the parks can be kept up by tender."

"We can try it for a year, in any event," said Mayor Stevely. "It looks like a reasonable idea."

The other aldermen of the committee were heartily in favor of it, and the recommendation to give the work to Mr. Whiting was carried without opposition.

AN AUTO IN DESERT

Russian Army Officer Has a Thrilling Experience With Lions.

Berlin, April 15. — Lieut. Graetz, of the Prussian army, who started on August 10, 1907, from Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa, to cross Africa in a specially constructed automobile, sends from Goballs, German Southwest Africa, where he has just arrived, a narrative of his toilful adventures in crossing the Kalahari Desert, which occupied 62 days.

The story is a record of tremendous difficulties and privations, largely owing to the exhaustion of gasoline. At one time Lieut. Graetz was compelled to encamp and erect a smithy to repair his steering gear, "while lions and hippopotami infested the camp." It was impossible to make more than three miles an hour through the sand drifts, using six litres of gasoline a mile. Once, when he lost his way, he had to search a day and a night for drinking water. His machinist, in the agony of thirst, drank what gasoline was accessible, with the result that he had a violent fever for four days, lying between life and death

A DEPUTY WARDEN KILLED BY CONVICT

Officer in a Western Penitentiary Brutally Murdered By a Life Sentence Man.

Edmonton, April 16.—A brutal murder was committed in the carpenter shop of the penitentiary yesterday morning, when a convict attacked Deputy Warden Richard H. Stedman with an axe, striking him on the back of the head, and killing him almost instantly. Stedman was an old and experienced man in penitentiary work, having formerly served as warden in the reformatory at Penetanguishene for 25 years before coming to Edmonton three years ago. He leaves a widow and two sons.

The blow, which was inflicted with an axe in the hands of one of the three life convicts, named Cary R. Barrett, sentenced for the murder of his stepson, at North Battleford, almost half severed the head from the shoulders.

According to Warden McCauley, there appears to have been absolutely no reason for the awful act of the life convict. There had been no quarrel with the deputy warden, and the fatal blow was delivered without warning or provocation. The murderer, who is about 55 years of age, was taken to the penitentiary about a year ago. He has never been a troublesome prisoner, but was constantly complaining about his health, and claimed that he did not get a fair trial. He was morose. The only possible explanation for the act was a fancied grievance which he had against the deputy warden because he would not let him see the penitentiary physician without going on the sick list, according to the rules of the institution. This may have been the reason for the terrible deed. The blow was struck, however, without a word, and before any of those standing by could raise a hand to prevent the act.

TO MANAGE MOLSONS.

Hamilton, April 15.—T. B. Phepoe, manager of the Molsons Bank in this city, has been appointed manager of the head office in Montreal. The change will take effect at once.

NEW CANADIAN SERVICE.

New York, April 16.—The White Star line was advised today by cable, of the arrival at Liverpool, from Belfast, of the steamer Laurentica. The steamer will sail from Liverpool on April 29 for Quebec and Montreal, inaugurating the new Canadian service of the White Star Dominion lines.

MRS. STAINTON WILL LEAVE HER HUSBAND

Latter Would Probably Have Killed Her Had It Not Been for the Police.

Mrs. Bertha Stainton, who was rescued by the police recently from being murdered by her husband, and who has been in jail for two weeks, appeared this morning before Magistrate Love on a charge of being an inmate of a disorderly house, and as she had pleaded guilty on a previous occasion, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

"Yours is without doubt the vilest case that has ever come to my notice," said the court. "I think you have been under the control of a very bad man in the person of your husband. Still, you are not free from blame, at all. If you will promise me that you will never have anything further to do with your husband, as long as you live, I will let you go home to your mother, and I hope you will try and reform, and be a credit to your family, instead of a disgrace."

All Day With Hubby.

"I will never have anything more to do with that man," said Mrs. Stainton, "and will try and live a good life in future."

Daniel Ross, charged with breaking the building bylaws, pleaded guilty, and was given a couple of weeks in which to make the necessary alterations to his building.

George Andrews was also charged with breaking the bylaws, but the case was left over until next week.

Three bicycle riders paid $1 each for riding on the sidewalks.

BRITISH RAILWAYS TO AMALGAMATE

A Big Step Towards the Nationalization of England's Railroads.

London, April 15.—Considerable public interest has been taken in a private bill introduced in the House of Commons recently for the amalgamation of three British railway systems, the Great Northern, the Great Central and the Great Eastern, representing a capital of over £163,000,000.

Within Parliament there was keen opposition to the measure. The Government gave the measure some support, and Mr. Winston Churchill defended it so warmly that its rejection on the second reading would have been for himself personally a rebuff at the hands of the House of Commons. He was saved this experience when, after a debate, the bill was ordered read a second time by a majority of 25 votes in a House of less than 250 members.

Mr. Churchill's chief argument was that every amalgamation paved the way for a universal amalgamation. He contended that if Parliamentary approval were refused for the amalgamation there would be secret agreements, in which case there would be no protection for employees, and on this ground Mr. Richard Bell, the Labor M. P. and secretary of the Railway Employees' Federation, supported the measure.

Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. David Lloyd-George have at times expressed their predilections for the nationalization of railways, and in some quarters the present bill is regarded as the first step in that direction.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.