

THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

That Fishery Award.

As briefly intimated in our last issue, the matter of the Fishery Award, of which we have heard so much during the past year, has been relegated to the Imperial Privy Council. This shunting of the question must be rather humiliating to Premier Peters after his repeated declarations that the matter was all but settled in our favor by the Supreme Court of Canada. As we have more than once pointed out, Mr. Peters persistently and repeatedly asserted that the Supreme Court of Canada was about to adjudicate upon this matter. He placed an emphatic declaration to that effect in the mouth of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the last Legislative Session, and not content with this, anticipated the decision of the Court by predicting large financial gains to the Province. Mr. Peters either knew when he made these statements that the case would not be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, or he did not know, and in either case was deceiving the people. If he knew a case would not be submitted he was openly attempting to betray and deceive the people. If he did not know that a case would not be presented, he was equally culpable, in so far as he did not know as much about the matter as one in his position would be expected to know.

When the reference to the Supreme Court of Canada fizzled, we were told with a great flourish of trumpets that arbitration would bring quicker results. The Minister of Justice pointed out that the claim could not be advocated on legal grounds, and in consequence the equitable foundation of our claim was to be determined by arbitration. In order that the equitable phase of the question should be put in the strongest possible light before the Federal Government, Mr. Peters made another pilgrimage to Ottawa, taking with him two such mighty men as Hon. Mr. Rogers and Hon. Mr. Simpson. Who could resist the eloquence and logic of these tribunes? But, alas for the uncertainty of human calculations, the pleading of this trinity were ruthlessly brushed aside, and the last state of the case became worse than the first. The Minister of Justice again interfered and told Mr. Peters that if he was desirous of knowing whether or not he had an equitable claim he must go to the Privy Council. That at least, is what we are told. That is as far as the case has gone.

Dundonald Issues Statement.

Lord Dundonald has issued a statement of his views and motives regarding his conduct towards the Canadian Militia, and the cause leading up to this recent declaration. He points out that although since his entrance upon his official duties in Canada, he was hampered in his actions by the Minister of Militia and other members of the Government. He declares that he considered the step he took, although involving his resignation necessary in the interests of the Canadian militia. He points out that portions of his first annual report, which outlined a comprehensive scheme for reorganizing the forces on lines suitable to the country, was suppressed by the Minister of Militia. Lord Dundonald wished his full report to be published, and when the Minister of Militia was questioned about the suppressed parts in the House, he said they were "private," "confidential," "secret," when such was not the case at all. Continuing his statement Lord Dundonald says:

"A more recent instance occurred in connection with the organization of the militia. The establishment of this corps was fixed at colonel, second in command with rank of lieutenant colonel, and three lieutenant colonels. This was a large establishment and I would have recommended that I be unimpaired, but Sir Frederick Borden was anxious to have a number of senior and highly paid posts, and the scheme he desired was carried out. Soon after this I went to the Northwest. As soon as I had left Ottawa the minister of militia ordered the adjutant general to prepare an order increasing the number of lieutenant colonels to five, thus giving seven officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel and upwards to a corps of about one hundred men. In this connection it must be remembered that the most had been neglected for want of money."

Lord Dundonald touches upon the case of Col. Gregory, of the 2nd Dragoon, and then refers to the Eastern

Township regiment. Continuing, he says: "I may also note the peculiar coincidence, by which Mr. Fisher was acting minister of militia on the very day on which this case came up. I do not remember any previous instance of his acting for the minister of militia. The case of the light dragoons was ending. On the 16th, of May the minister struck out from the Gazette the list of names submitted to him by me on the ground that further consideration was needed. On the very next day that further consideration was given by the very man whom Sir Frederick Borden knew to be pressing to have the Gazette altered in the direction of his own wishes. The effect of Sir Frederick Borden's unusual step in asking Mr. Fisher to act for him was to make a strong opponent of Dr. Pickett, the arbitrator, by whose decision the council would be guided."

"It has been said that my proper course on this matter coming up before Parliament was to send the statement of the facts to the minister of militia, and not to an opposition member of parliament. Although a statement condemning my course was being prepared to be read in the house, I received no intimation from Sir Frederick Borden that this was being done, and no invitation to prepare a memorandum setting forth the facts as I know them. All that I received was a request to know whether the paragraphs I had submitted, represented what I said at Montreal."

"Had I volunteered such a statement I had no assurance that the minister of militia would read it in the house. On the other hand, Col. Hughes, M. P., a brother officer, and a member of the headquarters staff, had asked me for information on the subject. I do not think that I did wrong in replying."

But for my doing so a one-sided version would have gone uncorrected to the country, which half an hour afterwards was universally seen to be untrue. I took pains to place a copy of my memorandum in the hands of Sir Frederick Borden by the same messenger who gave it to Col. Hughes."

Lord Dundonald then dwells upon the needs of the militia, summing up as follows: "It may be a matter of indifference to some whether the militia lacks guns, rifles, ammunition, equipment and all that is necessary to make a fighting force effective. It may be a matter of indifference to some whether the great Northwest, with its splendid fighting material, be left in a defenceless state, and without a gun, and with patriotic offers to organize urgently needed corps ignored. Above all it may be a matter of indifference to some whether other considerations besides militia considerations influence the choice and advancement of the military leaders of the people. But as I am now free to speak more openly on matters I have often referred to in public, I desire here emphatically to warn the people of Canada that though they may be indebted for the integrity of their territory, and indeed their national existence to forbearance of others, they are as regards their preparations for war and their state of readiness to successfully resist aggression, living in a fool's paradise."

He concludes: "I take leave of the Canadian militia with great regret. My relations with officers and men of the force have been exceedingly pleasant. My observation of the force have affirmed the high regard which I formed in South Africa of the soldierly qualities of Canadians."

From my brother officers and fellow soldiers of the rank and file I have received loyal and ungrudging support, which I can never forget. Had I been able to help place these troops of such fine natural qualities in that thorough state of preparedness which is their due, and which the nation desires, it would have been an achievement of which I should ever have been proud. As matters have turned out I can only hope that my protest may have some weight in lessening the unfair restrictions under which they labor. The circumstances of my dismissal make it impossible for me to issue a farewell order. I can bid them good-bye only in this informal manner."

Our Ottawa Letter.

"It is for the people to decide. Let them determine whether Canada shall have a Government owned railway or a railway owned Government." Mr. R. L. Borden, announcing the Conservative policy of Government railway ownership.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The long looked for budget speech was delivered in Parliament this week. To those who expected a revision of the tariff in keeping with the needs of Canadian industry, the utterance of the Finance Minister was a bitter disappointment.

The tariff amendments were like those of the Liberal party for some years past, and for the people's eyes, in the hope that all classes may be led to believe that the Government is all things to all men, and capable of serving God and mammon. It was not a business revision. It was an opportunist effort of the shallowest kind. The free trader and the protectionist are to be guided by its valueless concessions to both sections. Incidentally the great Standard Oil Trust is allowed to send its products into Canada at much lower duties, and the experience of the past will undoubtedly be repeated and the money so saved will go into the pockets of the monopolists and not into the pockets of the consumer.

False teeth and goats were placed on the free list, a boon which will fully meet with the commendation of the electors.

Mr. Fielding boasted of the large surpluses he had taken from the taxpayers. In eight years he

has collected \$57,880,091 more than he needed to carry on the affairs of Canada. But with these immense overflows, he has only reduced the public debt by \$1,084,993. Where did the money go?

Mr. A. C. Bell replied in behalf of the opposition and was able to show that every pledge given to the people by the Liberals prior to 1896 had been violated. He fully exposed the opportunism of the men in power. Other splendid criticisms were offered by Messrs. Pope, Osler, Lennox, and Smith (Wentworth).

Lord Dundonald was assailed by the Liberals because he courageously attacked the Minister of Agriculture for interfering with appointments to the militia, for political purposes. Mr. Fisher caused the name of a Tory to be cancelled, and his action was resented. Canada may lose the most capable officer ever at the head of the militia, because of this machine interference.

MONEY FOR A MONOPOLY.

In 1896 the Liberals stung Canada and denounced the iniquitous tax on coal oil. "Put us in power," they said, "and we will remove the burden." A reduction in the duty on oil from 6 cents per gallon to 5 cents was the hard blow they delivered to the Standard Oil monopoly. In eight years they have mustered new courage. Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech, declared that in future the duty on coal oil would be 2½ cents per gallon. In order to compensate the producers of crude oil he promised a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon on their output. Taking the two changes together, he explained that the difference between the reduced price to the consumer of the refined article and the bounty on the crude product would be a net gain to taxpayers of \$390,097. Perhaps so. To-day the price of refined coal oil to the consumer is much higher than it was under a higher duty. In 1896, oil was bought for the Canadian canals as low as 16½ cents per gallon. To-day the Government is paying 20 cents for the same commodity, with a duty of one cent a gallon less than was in force in 1896. In 1896, 7,588,028 gallons of coal oil imported for home consumption were valued (with duty) at \$1,045,357, or 13.8 cents per gallon. In 1903, 14,479,176 gallons of coal oil imported were valued (with duty) at \$1,965,071 or 13.7 cents per gallon. This is a difference in the importers price of one-tenth of one cent a gallon. According to Mr. Fielding the saving should be one cent per gallon. Everybody who bought oil in 1896 and buys it to-day knows to his sorrow that the price now is away above that of the former year. Binder twine and barbed wire fencing have gone up in price since the duties on them were removed. The trusts have put the duty money in their pockets. The Standard Oil Company will do the same now, and the only thing the people will get out of it is a chance to make up the tax in another direction. The Canadians who feel in duty bound to hand over a few more dollars of John D. Rockefeller will please stand up.

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO?

A national surplus is no longer a crime of Canada. It used to be considered such by Sir Richard Cartwright, and for that matter by the present Finance Minister, in the days when the Liberal party were vainly trying to win their way to power at any cost. The evil of the thing has passed away. Hon. W. S. Fielding, who framed many of the resolutions presented to and adopted by the Liberal conference held at Ottawa in 1893, in which the surpluses of the Conservative party were treated as robber-loot now glorifies in these Robin Hood proceedings. In the course of his budget speech he dramatically announced that the Liberal party, during eight years, had piled up surpluses to the enormous amount of \$57,880,091. In the next breath he stated that the net debt of the country had only been decreased to \$1,084,990. That leaves \$56,795,098 to be accounted for. What has become of the money? Have the Ministers put it in their pockets? Or have their friends reaped a golden harvest? If the surplus does exist, where is it and who has it? The yarn will not go down and even if it did, the people paid the shot. The Government did not pick the money up in the street but took it out of the pockets of the everyday farmer and workman. The hurrah of the Liberals when the tidings were conveyed to them is another tombstone to their many broken pledges of economy and lower taxation.

THE EXPENSIVE CARTWRIGHTS.

The Cartwright family is as an expensive luxury as this country has ever been called upon to support. An estimate of the salaries paid to the different officials of the breed shows that the treasury has to provide something like \$46,000 a year to keep them in positions. Sir Richard Cartwright... \$8,500

A. D. Cartwright, Sec'y Railway Commission... 4,000
Col. Cartwright, Militia Department... 2,800
F. L. Cartwright, N. W. M. P. 1,000
H. G. Cartwright, Customs... 550

Total, \$16,850

So much for the family proper. Then there is a brother of Sir Richard drawing \$1,200, as chaplain of Kingston penitentiary. A nephew, his secretary, gets \$2,200, the highest salary paid to a minister's secretary at the Capital. Or in all there is a salary of \$50,250 for the few named above. But this is only part of the story. A host of others are supported in all parts of Canada. This is how Sir Richard is using his influence to reduce the expenditure by several millions a year.

A VOTE CATCHING POLICY.

The tariff change, announced by the Finance Minister, are eloquent reminders of the fact that the Liberal party is out for votes and not for the interests of the public. Not many months ago Mr. Fielding told the voters of Yarmouth that the grip was headed for the open sea of free trade. But the engines have been reversed and the protectionists have been offered a few changes in the tariff in order to keep them as quiet as possible. The free trader, too, has not been altogether overlooked. Slight reductions have been made in the duties on several necessities of life, which, it is alleged, will mean money in the pockets of the consumers. One of the commodities so treated is oil, but it is a well known fact that the Standard Oil Company and not the public will be the real beneficiaries of the abolition of the duty on coal oil. It is apparent, therefore, that the Liberal party is simply trimming its canvas to fool the electors at the next general election. This fudging process has been carried on with more or less success for seven years, but it seems impossible that the voters of the country will allow themselves to be gulled again. Thousands of men are idle in all parts of Canada, because of the failure of the Government to handle the tariff question in a fearless manner. The army of unemployed is increasing each day, and the need of a careful revision of the tariff is patent to all but the vote catching Liberals. The party power has at last thrown aside some of the hypocrisy that has marked its rule at Ottawa but the Conservative party still remain the only consistent advocates of protection in Canada. It remains to be seen if free traders or protectionists will allow themselves to be again duped by Mr. Fielding's hybrid tariff changes.

AFTER RUIN COMES RELIEF.

For three sessions, the Conservative urged the Government to grant further protection to the many industries of the country which were being operated at a dead loss to the owners. Special stress was laid on the unhappy plight of the woolen mills. The response to the appeal in their case was an insolent manifesto from Hon. Clifford Sifton, who told the woolen millers to get along under the tariff as it was at the time, or go out of business. The result has been that the men who put their money into the industry were forced to close down and allow their property to go to the auctioneer's hammer. Hundreds of employees who found a living in the different mills were forced to go to the United States to find work. Now that the mischief has been done the Government grants a tariff and insufficient increase in the duty on wools. But relief has come too late and the industry cannot recover its former strength until the tariff is revised on a common sense basis. The iron and steel industry is in a worse position. At Sydney there are 4,000 men idle because the Dominion Iron and Steel Company cannot pay fair wages to their employees, and compete with the products of the cheap labor of Germany or the highly protected output of the United States. To these things Sir Wilfrid Laurier closes his eyes. Is it not about time that the Conservative party, pledged to keep the Canadian markets for Canadians, was returned to power to carry out the reforms so urgently needed.

CANADA SHOULD OWN ROAD.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will cost Canada anywhere from \$150,000,000 to \$170,000,000, which means that every Canadian must assume responsibility for from \$25 to \$32. Taking the lesser figure as the unit, it means that if the Government accepted the obligation to construct the entire road, it would involve Canadians in an expenditure of \$27,

50. As the matter now stands the country has to pay nine-tenths of the bill, while the Grand Trunk only pays one-tenth. But the railway managers get a road and the country gets nothing for fifty years. Would it not be better for the persons responsible for the cash to dip a little deeper and have a "national" railway in every sense of the word? There can be no doubt as to the advantages that would accrue to the people of the West, were the Intercolonial to be extended from ocean to ocean. The Conservative party stands for the building of the Western link of the people's railway. Let us pay the \$2.50 x x x and get something out of the deal. Let Canada have a government owned railway, and not a railway owned government.

News of the War.

London, June 15.—The Central News has received a despatch from the Liao Yang correspondent saying that there has been heavy firing between the Russians and Japanese vanguards. It commenced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fighting extended along the front, assuming a general engagement. The correspondent says no details are available.

Tokio, June 18.—A long report has been received here from Admiral Togo in which he covers the operations of the fleet since June 6th, and repeats his former bombardment of the west coast of the Liaoting Peninsula. Continuing the Admiral says that the Captain of a foreign vessel that left Yinkow on Wednesday June 8th, reports that the recent Japanese bombardment in the vicinity of Kaiping, south of Newchwang caused Russian forces to the number of 3,000 with twenty guns to evacuate Kinkow. Two men were taken prisoner by the Japanese, while making their way into port, report that two Russian regiments numbering in or about 5,000 men arrived recently at Manchalin, Vafangow and Vafangtien. The prisoners say also that large numbers of Russian troops are coming south from Mukden every day. On Wednesday, 8th, a detachment of the fleet bombarded and dispersed two companies of Russian troops who were on Kaiping point. On Friday another detachment of the fleet bombarded the enemy for two hours near Yin Chin Tien and Tsan Tia Kiao, inflicting much damage upon them. Another detachment of the Japanese fleet, according to Admiral Togo's report discovered four Russian torpedo boat destroyers in Tallen Wan Bay near Shaoping and drove them back to Port Arthur. Over seventy mines have been destroyed in Tallen Wan Bay. Thirty floating mines have been found and destroyed. Some of these were drifting into Pechili Gulf. In conclusion Admiral Togo says a dense fog which prevailed for several days finally cleared away on Sunday.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—No information reached the General Staff to-night regarding the reported ambush of Russian troops at Pechili, as a result of which they were alleged to have lost 800 men. The only thing of the least significance in this connection is the short despatch received from Major General Karkevitch, which was sent on June 12th, the day the battle is alleged to have occurred. General Karkevitch does not mention the Russian fight, of which the authorities presume he would have heard had it occurred at the same time. His only despatch only covered events up to the preceding day. General news from the Southern part of the Liaoting Peninsula is of the scantiest and in the absence of official news the official reports are not inclined to speculate as to the situation. Up to late to-night nothing further had been heard from Port Arthur. The General staff has received the following despatch from Major General Karkevitch, dated June 12:—There was no change June 9, June 10 and June 11 in the position of the troops in the neighborhood of Vafangow station (Liaoting Peninsula). Small outpost skirmishes occur daily. The attempts of the Japanese to drive back our posts south of Vafangow have been checked by the forward movement of our Cossacks. All is quiet on the western coast of Liaoting. The Japanese ships appear from time to time but do not approach near the coast. The Japanese have not advanced from Siyen. According to intelligence received here they are entrenched there.

London, June 16.—A despatch from Tokio says the news has been received there, but not yet officially published, of a Japanese victory near Fu Chou on the railway, seventy miles north of Port Arthur. The Russians were overwhelmed. They lost one thousand men and left all their guns on the field and retreated in disorder. The Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio cables same news adding that the Russians are to number of seven thousand men are now in full retreat towards Tachetse and Kichon.

LATER.

Tokio, June 16.—All doubt as to the sinking of the transports Hitachi and Sado by the Russians have been removed. Three hundred and ninety-seven survivors of the Hitachi have arrived at Moji and 153 survivors of the Sado arrived at Kokur. The details of the destruction of the two transports and the full extent of the casualties are not obtainable.

Tokio, June 17.—The Russian hope of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of General Oku, commander of the Japanese forces investing the Russian stronghold came to an end at Telissao, a point on the railway, fifty miles north or Kinchon and twenty-five miles north of Vafangow when the Russians were cut manœuvre, enveloped and sweepingly defeated. They lost more than five hundred dead on the field and the Japanese captured 800 prisoners and fourteen quick firing guns. The Russians retreated hastily to the Northwest. The Japs charge that the Russians have violated the Japs flag by certain officers. During the fighting a body of Russian soldiers appeared carrying a Japanese flag and the Japs artillery deceived by the flag ceased firing on that particular body of Russians. Early estimates placed the Russian loss at Telissao at a thousand men killed or wounded.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The Empe

or Nicholas has received the following telegram from General Kuropatkin: "I received the following despatch from Lieut-Gen. Baron Stakelburg, dated June 16 h." Yesterday, I intended to attack the enemy's right flank, but just as troops assigned for the purpose were beginning to successfully envelop the enemy's right flank, the Japs in their turn attacked my right flank with superior force and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north. Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known. During the engagement the third and fourth Battalions of the first artillery brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japs shells. Of sixteen guns thirteen were rendered completely useless and were abandoned. Liao Yang, June 18.—Wounded in the first two days fighting at Vafangow on arriving here a Lieutenant of the Corps says that one Russian battery pitched against six Japanese batteries was literally smothered by Japanese shells. The Japanese guns fired at least fifteen hundred rounds, the Russians fired several times on the Japanese Infantry in close formation and caused tremendous disorder.

London, June 18.—The new Chang correspondent says: The advance guard of General Kuro, his army is colliding with the Russian forces fifteen miles south of Tachichuo. The Daily Mail in an editorial says it thinks the correspondent is mistaken and that the forces of a fresh Japanese army under Gen. Noda moving from Sin Yen to intercept General Stakelberg's retreat.

Tien Tsin.—It has been learned from a Russian source that forty thousand Russians passed Tashi Chao, twenty miles south of Nin-Chwang, last Monday going south. It is supposed that the force was going to the relief of Port Arthur.

Liao Yang, June 20th.—For the first time since the beginning of the war General Kuropatkin has taken personal direction of the operations and in consequence having assumed the offensive the Russian army is different from the following recent events. The tactics of the Japs were admired here, but Stakelberg is criticized especially with regard to the battle of Vafangow which may truthfully be called an artillery engagement. During the battle the infantry extended over the field further than the eyes could reach, one division covering six miles. In spite of the fact that up to the present these happenings have caused uneasiness, possibly some of the southern situations are thoroughly appreciated. The naval attaches have abandoned their plans to visit Port Arthur, and are going to Vladivostok. The military attaches have left for the southward in anticipation of important developments.

LATER.

Liao Yang, June 20.—A general engagement is proceeding near Kaichau. The first train load of wounded passed through here going northward.

One of the most appalling and tragic disasters in the history of New York took place there on the 15th, inst., when six hundred persons, men, women and children, at a conservative estimate, met death by the burning, beaching and sinking of the big three-decked excursion steamer General Slocum, which took fire in the East River near the entrance to Long Island Sound, while on her way to a Sound resort with more than a thousand excursionists, the Sunday school pupils of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, their relatives and friends. The scene on the decks of the steamer as she succumbed to the East River was one of harmless merrymaking customary on such occasions. The mass of flags on the handkerchiefs of those on shore or on passing steamers. At the extreme eastern end of Randall's Island, off 135th street, there is a stretch of lawn known as the Sunken Meadows. At this point, just as crowds were watching the gaily decorated steamer from the shore, the General Slocum took fire and as the fire of the vessel—the was built in 1890—had resulted in the drying of the wood of which she was almost entirely built, she was soon a mass of flames. The fire is said to have broken out in the lunch room on the forward deck, through the overturning of a pot of grease. The wind was high and all efforts to subdue the fire were futile. At 12:45, street there are several lumber yards and oil tanks, and as Capt. Wm. Van Schaick, in command of the General Slocum, started to turn his vessel towards the shore, he was warned that it would set fire to the lumber and oil, and so he changed his course for North Brother Island, one of the twin islands near the entrance to the Sound, some half mile away, where the boat was beached and after burning to the water's edge, sank at 12:25 o'clock, two hours and twenty-five minutes after the fire was first discovered.

The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.20 to 0.22
Butter (tub).....	0.22 to 0.23
Butter (per doz).....	0.20 to 0.22
Cabbage.....	0.03 to 0.04
Calf skins.....	0.06 to 0.07
Carrots (per bus).....	0.00 to 0.02
Ducks.....	0.09 to 0.10
Eggs, per doz.....	0.00 to 0.14
Fowls (per lb.).....	0.08 to 0.09
Hick (per cwt).....	2.48 to 2.50
Hides.....	0.06 to 0.07
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.65 to 0.70
Lettuce (per bunch).....	0.00 to 0.05
Mutton, per lb.....	0.00 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	2.50 to 0.00
Potatoes (buyers price).....	0.00 to 0.20
Rice.....	0.51 to 0.53
Pumpkin (per bus).....	0.00 to 0.04
Raddish (per bunch).....	0.00 to 0.05
Sheep pelts.....	0.40 to 0.50
Turnips.....	0.00 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.14 to 0.14
Geese per lb.....	0.10 to 0.10
Black oak.....	0.35 to 0.36
White oak.....	0.35 to 0.36
Pressed hay.....	0.00 to 12.00
Straw.....	0.00 to 6.00

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on the 15th, inst., after a brief illness, Mr. Joseph McMillan, leaving to mourn a disconsolate widow, four sons and two daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 18th, inst., after a lingering illness, Margaret, relict of the late Mr. Michael McMillan, in the 52nd year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

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