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Irish Meeting in St. John's.

(Continued from 12th Page)

...to all others, and who seek to... men to their way of salvation... what shall be said of those who... of Protestantism a political... cry, and who, relying upon... appeals to religious bigotry... to the evil spirit it engenders... of their religious creed an en... whereof to abridge the rights... of those who do not... their peculiar shibboleths? Referring to an address delivered... a prominent Protestant clergy... of St. John's who had lately re... toward a visit to Ulster, Mr... contrasted the conditions... Ulster with those in the South... in refutation of the state... attributed to the clergyman in... He pointed out that so far... Ulster being the most prosper... part of Ireland, official statis... showed that in the normal years... in the year 1911 for ex... of the total emigrants from... land thirty-eight per cent. were... Ulster, twenty-four from Mun... twenty-one from Connaught and... thirteen per cent. from Leitner... his reference to actual wealth... statistics showed that Leitner was... wealthiest province in Ireland... industrial wealth concentrated... a few hands in Ulster, did not save... portion of Ireland from the re... of poverty and a low standard... living. Rural decline is more apparent in... than in any other part of Ire... In days when efforts are be... made to revive agriculture as the... of national stability, southern... is not less important as a... national asset than the industrial... community in the north. The causes... that drove the Irish Catholic upon... land are well known to all read... of Irish history. The compar... absence of industries in the... can be traced to British rule... Ireland—to the Penal Laws, to... Land Laws—whereas the exist... of a commercial community in... can be traced to Government... of the linen industry, the... land laws and civil and relig... freedom enjoyed under the... Protestant ascendancy. The real line... cleavage in Ireland, continued Mr... was mainly economic. Brit... penal laws had driven the Irish... upon the soil and destroyed... manufacturing industries. Brit... favoritism towards the Ulster

minority had been shown by the Government subsidies granted to the linen industry. The result was that there was in Ulster a homogeneous industrial community, that in the main was Protestant. In the other parts of Ireland there was a homogeneous agricultural community that in the main was Catholic. This had given rise in Ireland, as in other countries where this problem had arisen, to the natural fear on the part of the industrial community that under any system of parliamentary government in which the agrarian community was predominant, the industrial section might suffer through unjust taxation and unfair legislation. That was not peculiar to Ireland. It existed in Canada between the agricultural west and the industrial east. It was found in the United States in the difference between the agricultural West and Wall Street. The industrial community in Ulster was represented by the men who to-day are the chief supporters of Carson and who, to prevent any political change that would give the farmers undue powers in an Irish Parliament, had deliberately raised the religious issue in defence of interests that was purely economic. Superimposed upon this domestic economic problem was that which arose through the relations between England and Ireland. On the one hand there was a practically homogeneous industrial England and on the other hand a practically homogeneous agricultural Ireland. The problem as they must recognize, was purely economic and not religious. To prevent economic freedom in Ireland it was necessary to prevent political freedom, but as in the case of the Thirteen Colonies in their struggle for national independence in the eighteenth century, it was found that no people could be economically free that was not politically free, and it was the knowledge of this fundamental principle of government that led the American colonists—men of the same race and creed as England herself—to find a national salvation in complete political independence. It was ridiculous, Mr. Crawford continued, for any intelligent man who professed to be a leader of public opinion to suggest, as had been suggested in that city, that the industrial supremacy of Ulster was due either to the racial, educational or social superiority of the Ulster minority. One only had to follow the Irish into exile in Newfoundland, Canada and the United States, to realize the absurdity of this suggestion.

In what countries could it be said that the native Irish when given a fair chance under a free Government were the inferior of any other race. The industries of Ulster, in so far as they existed had not enriched the Province of Ulster as a whole, and their establishment was due to causes other than those suggested by a prominent local speaker. The linen industry had been subsidized by the Government and the shipbuilding industry had been built up by outsiders, the most prominent of whom was Gustave Wolf, a full-blooded German financier. The only thing that Ulster had contributed to the building up of the shipbuilding industry of Belfast was the cheapest casual male labor that was to be found in any part of the British Isles. This labor had been casualized by the linen industry which employed women and children to the virtual exclusion of male labor. Another factor that went to the making up of this fictitious history with regard to Ulster prosperity was the close proximity of Belfast to the shipping ports of Scotland and England. Belfast was the great clearing house for the rest of Ireland for imported goods, but it is absurd to credit to Belfast or to Ulster, customs and excise duties on goods that were consumed by the whole of Ireland. In conclusion, Mr. Crawford appealed for a broader spirit of toleration in the discussion of this Anglo-Irish problem. The right of the people to govern itself, was not debatable, the right to self-determination inheres in the Irish people. It is not a thing that can be given by England or any outside power. Give Ireland her freedom, declared Mr. Crawford, and in a very short time the closest and most friendly relations would exist between the two countries now so divided. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks to Mr. Crawford was passed and the meeting was concluded with the National Anthem.

Bonavista Notes.

The ladies of the R. C. congregation held a very successful hot supper and dance in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday the 17th inst. The affair was well patronized and we feel safe in saying that those present enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The "light fantastic" was indulged in by old and young till the early hours of the morning. A goodly sum was realized by the efforts of the good ladies, who, no doubt, feel proud of the success of the event.

Messrs. F. J. Hann and G. W. Snow, who had been canvassing the town in the interests of their respective companies, left by Thursday morning's train after an enjoyable stay at Thornhill.

On Sunday His Lordship Bishop White administered the rite of Confirmation to a number of youthful members of the Church of England. His visit had been eagerly looked forward to by both old and young. The elder members of the congregation had a beautiful evergreen arch erected over the church entrance as a token of welcome to the distinguished prelate. Bunting was also displayed from various residences and public buildings in his honor. From hence His Lordship proceeded to dedicate the church at Port Union.

On Thursday last an enjoyable tea was given in St. Andrew's schoolroom at Bayley's Cove. A large number of citizens attended to partake of the delicacies offered and help out a good cause by their patronage. The event was a splendid success financially and the promoters are to be congratulated on the result of their labours.

Mr. John S. Rowse left by Saturday's express to visit his daughter at Trinity East, Mrs. (Rev.) H. F. Blackledge and be present at the christening of a baby that has lately come to the Rectory. He was accompanied

by his daughter, Miss Mildred.

Miss Ellen Sheehan of Brigus, who had been visiting friends here during the past couple of weeks, returned home by Saturday's express, taking with her pleasant memories of hours well spent, and favourably impressed with both town and people.

The Rev. Charles Lench, who had been on a holiday to the neighbouring continent, returned by train on Sunday.

Owing to the closing down of the steel works at North Sydney, quite a number of our young men who had gone there to work for the winter are out of employment. Trains arriving during the past few days have brought in many who were unable to obtain work.

Bonavista, Nov. 22, 1920.

Sugar Sells at New Low Prices.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Continued weakness prevailed in sugar to-day. Prices again fell to new low records for the season. There were sales of 6,000 bags of Porto Rican November-December shipments at 5.60, and 7,000 bags of Cuban on spot at 5.18 cost and freight, equal to 6.14 for centrifugal. Refined was easier at \$9.00 and \$9.50 for fine granulated. Futures were weak and prices made new low records under renewed selling prompted by the weakness in

raws. At noon values were 22 to 26 point net lower.

Must Have Been Strong.

Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange Malone, member of Parliament for an English constituency, has been arrested and is under process of trial at Bow Street for using language calculated to cause sedition among the civil population. His words were described by the Crown prosecutor as nothing but an incitement to murder. They must have been strong. Outside of Ireland, and even in Ireland under ordinary conditions, the rule with the Government of the United Kingdom has been to let a man say what he willed.—Montreal Gazette.

Stafford's Liniment. The Liniment with the strength and penetrating qualities. Price: 25c. bottle; Postage 10c. extra.—nov17,1f

The Right Island.

Miss Joan Barry, who has made such a hit at the St. James's Theatre in "His lady Friends," fired off a neat little joke the other evening while waiting behind the scenes for her cue. A certain well-known actress was complaining that her maid had objected to going to the Isle of Wight for a holiday, giving as her reason that the island added, "What am I to do with such a girl!" "Take her to the Isle of Man," advised Joan promptly.

Household Notes.

Nightgown bottoms make serviceable petticoats. Mince meat should be made a month before using. Barberry berries give a delicious flavor to apple jelly. Cream puffs are delicious filled with whipped cream. Season a veal casserole with a bit of caramelized sugar. Mahogany furniture should be dusted with soft old silk. Green peas and fresh salmon are excellent served together. Slice cold plum pudding, fry in melted butter and serve hot. Large, heavy picture frames tend to make a room look smaller. Cucumbers in some style should always be served with salmon. Potato shells filled with crab meat and baked is a novel idea. Sprinkle cauliflower soup with grated cheese just before serving. Plain doughnuts served with maple sugar make a nice dessert. Before stuffing duck sprinkle lightly inside with black pepper. Delicate collars of lace are best bound around the inner edge with net. An old cloth luncheon set painted in fruit design makes an attractive gift. In the nursery can be hung a bag of heavy romper cloth to hold all toys. It is a good idea to keep hotted potatoes on hand for quick French fries. Add a little baking powder to your meringue—it will "stand up" better. Mark each child's stockings with a different color and save time and trouble.

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VICTOR FLOUR (always good) \$1.20 Stone. Good Sound POTATOES, 15c. gallon. BLOSSOM LAUNDRY TABLETS .15c. pkg. (Make clothes white as blossoms.) BLOSSOM TEA. The Tea we recommend; 90c. per 1 lb. tin. MOIR'S CAKE .60c. lb. THE BEE-HIVE STORE, nov11,2m 27 Charlton St.

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Left-over cooked cereals can be combined with fruit into a dessert or casserole. To make fritters smooth use a teaspoonful of olive oil when mixing the dough.



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Little tots have squeezed Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream from the tube and EATEN it (the flavor is delicious) but it can do them no harm. With Colgate's you don't have to urge them to use the tooth brush—one nursery problem solved!

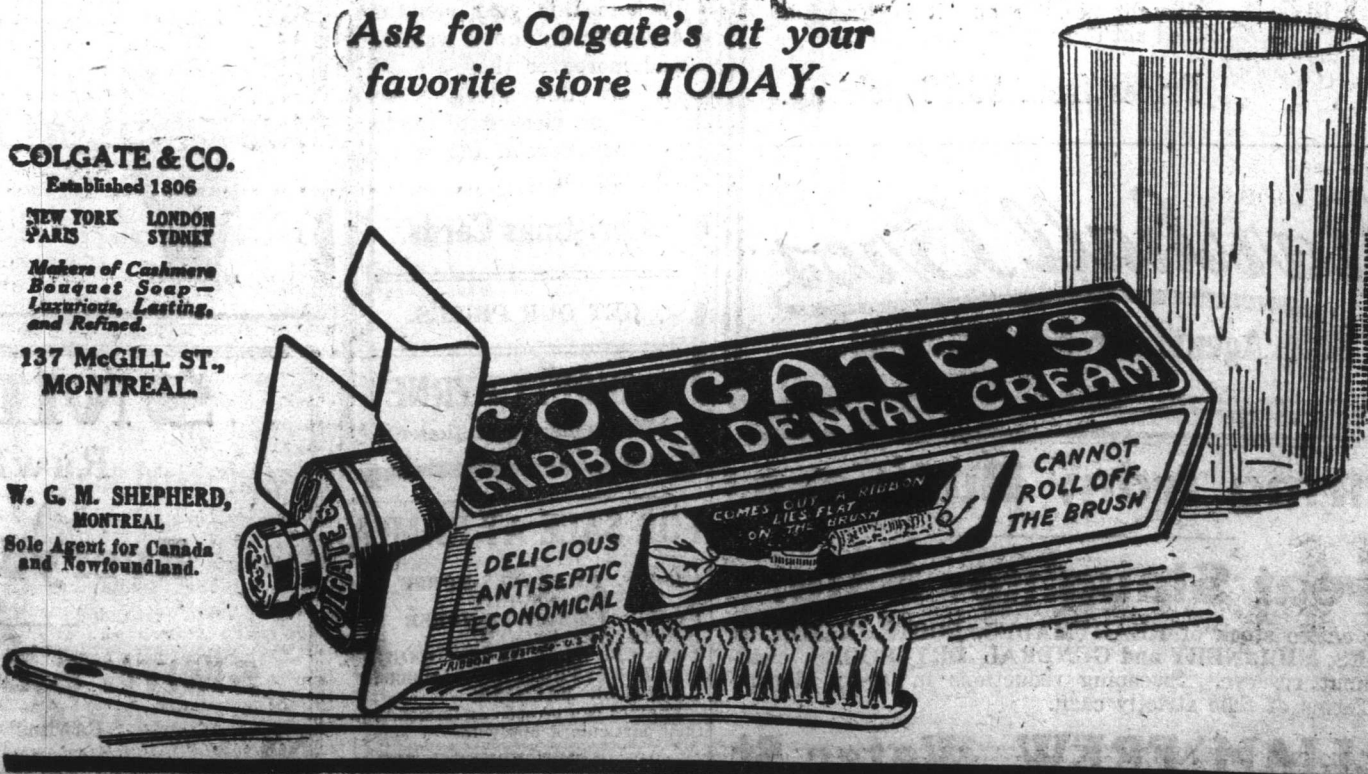
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