

**Low Priced Family Douches**

We have imported from England some two and three quart douches or fountain springs. Made of zinc enameled white fitted with rapid flow tubing and pipes. The best value ever seen here.

2 quart \$1.25  
3 quart \$1.50

**J. G. Jamieson**  
DRUGGIST

**Dainty Souvenir Jewelry**

In enamelled belt pins, brooches, cuff links, spoons, stick pins and jobs.

Special Stock

**G. H. Taylor**  
Jeweler Optician

**Montague Black Fox Exchange**

Correspondence Solicited

**L. M. McKinnon, Manager**  
Montague, P. E. I.

**DEATHS**

MACDONALD.—At Dundas, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1913, after a lingering illness, David Fenny Macdonald, son of Mrs. Samuel Macdonald, aged 46 years. Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m.

SMITH.—In Charlottetown on Sept. 1, 1913, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, aged three weeks. The funeral took place privately yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, to Sherwood Cemetery.

**TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY**

Hon. George Elias Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was born in New Brunswick, of Loyalist descent, sixty-six years ago to-day.

Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, was born in Strabane, Ireland, on this date in 1734.

Moses Harvey, the Canadian historian, died at St. John's, Nfld., twelve years ago to-day. In 1873 he discovered the devilfish, a monster of the deep up to that time supposed to be mythical.

Donald MacMaster, long one of the most distinguished members of the Canadian bar, was born sixty-seven years ago to-day.

**SOURIS MARKETS.**

(Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday's issue.)

Pork (lb.)	11c.
Ons (white)	38c.
Ons (black)	40c.
Hay (dressed, per ton)	\$14
Eggs (per doz.)	24
Butter (lb)	20c.
Hides (lb)	9 to 10
Potatoes (bus.)	25c.
Mackerel (each)	5 to 6
Codfish (fresh)	\$1.00 to \$1.35
Codfish (green)	\$2.40

The purest, best and most popular in patent medicines, and sundries the very best obtainable in drugs and supplies, a superior store-service that includes expert, courteous salesmen, obliging attention and prompt delivery of even the smallest orders, are features that make this the store that YOU should patronize.

The Two Macs, 149 Great George St.

**THE GUARDIAN**

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Head Office at Charlottetown  
Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

**DIARY OF EVENTS.**

TODAY  
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.  
Special meeting, City Council, 8 p. m.  
Special meeting at Grace Church.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1913

**AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS**

A writer in the current number of Blackwood's discusses "the average American," and comes to the conclusion in his first paragraph there is "no such person." The varieties of people are so many, and their occupations and modes of life so utterly diverse, that one might as easily blend, say, the Slavonic of Northern Europe and the Latin of the South, the result of so heterogeneous a composition being that it is almost an impossibility to produce a distinct national type. He asks how far could the dweller in the cultured city of Boston, which resembles more a typical English city than any other in the States, be classed with the hustling cosmopolitan of San Francisco. Or could one begin at all to depict what could be recognized as a type of New York, with its human antheap of five millions of restless, striving, struggling beings collected from every corner of the civilized and semi-civilized world. The thing is impossible. After analyzing the various varieties, weighing them and finding them wanting as average specimens of so great a nation, the writer says: "Taking him in the abstract, the American of most sterling quality is one who rather hides his light under a bushel. The great bulk of the American people, even of those who might be called well-to-do, do not go abroad at all. They all, with hardly an exception, cherish the idea that they will some day travel the earth, or at least visit Great Britain; but, in nine cases out of ten, they never put the idea into practice."

So the foreigner has no opportunity of seeing this representative class and has no idea of its characteristics.

But as the rural portions of the United States are, as they are with us, the backbone, and represent a large part of the population, therefore, in pointing out the difficulty of trying to get at the "average American," the professional man, the big employer of labor, the business man, and day laborer, must be left on one side. They are the better known types, but they do not represent the bone and sinew of the Republic; that is to be found in the enormous rural population. The influence of the extra friction of the city, and of the massing together of human beings, smooths down to a greater extent than does the country the outstanding character points of the individual; to get the true element—raw and uncultured if you will, but sterling to the manner born,—one has to go to the farm. Even here there is no average type, for the Western farmer with his up-to-date implements, and the Eastern agriculturist with his latest in experiments and agricultural development, are as different from the farmer of Alleghany as are Londoners from the Celt. Similarly, the Lakes is as unlike the amphibious, raftman of the snaggy, shoally Mississippi as is a Hebridean fisherman to the Lowland bargeman. Under no circumstances could a Canadian border State ever turn out a specimen of the attenuated, drawing, cock-tail absorbing "colonel" of Virginia.

Thus it is a useless, as well as a thankless task to look for an "average American," although we hear plenty about him from European countries which only know the exceptions.

One characteristic the writer does note, which is worth specially recording, if for no other reason than to obtain verification or contradiction. He says that in facial appearance, in shape of skull, and in the nature of his hair, the American is gradually tending towards the type of the original Indian of this continent. If this is actually the case—and he says a close observer can sometimes see instances of families where he could unhesitatingly say it was,—it can arise only from the effect of the physical and geographical conditions that evolved the original red man. Interbreeding of the races has nothing to do with it as the mingling of blood is inappreciable. It is, therefore, a most interesting ethnological question the writer suggests for solution and it would be instructive to learn what scientific observers have to say upon it. Are we, or are we not, on this continent reverting to the red man type in our physical characteristics?

**OUR TESTIMONIALS.**

There are few better methods of judging the general character of the people of any country than by its public gatherings. The assembled crowd is, generally speaking, fairly representative of the community, whether it be a small local gathering or one whose attractions or purposes appeal to the whole country. By the behaviour of the crowd we gauge with approximate accuracy the moral tone, the respect for law, the charitableness, the fair-mindedness of the country or community represented.

Within the past few weeks we have had in this province a number of fairly large gatherings, including several horse races. Among those present were visitors from other provinces. They saw the province in the crowd and formed their conclusions accordingly. On their return home they, doubtless, spoke of Prince Edward Island as law-abiding, sober, intelligent, loving fair play—or the reverse, according to the general conduct observed at these gatherings.

Fortunately for the fair name of the province our public gatherings this summer have been of an exceptionally high order. A race meeting at Montague last week, at which there were between four and five thousand people, has been referred to by those present as one of the most orderly and the most enjoyable they had ever attended. A similar gathering, some weeks previously, at Vernon, with a somewhat smaller attendance, elicited similar commendation. One at New Annan and others at different points throughout the province left equally good names.

Besides these we have had athletic meets, male and female, and our visitors on leaving were pleased to say kind words of the hospitality they enjoyed and of the sportsmanlike manner in which we "play the game."

All this is creditable and pleasant to reflect upon. Particularly is it pleasant to note the change that is becoming apparent in our larger gatherings, such as horse races, public tea meetings, &c. It is not long since The Guardian, both editorially and through correspondence, found it necessary to comment in quite another vein on the order, or rather the want of order, at some of these gatherings. Time was, and not so long ago either, when the illicit beer shack in the neighboring wood was as necessary a part of the horse race or the tea meeting as the jockey's silks or the merry-go-round. Time was, and even a shorter time ago, when the man with a bottle could deal it out indiscriminately and openly to his friends—or his enemies when to get drunk was not a particularly noticeable offence and when a drunken bully could terrorize a crowd. Thanks to the amendments to the Prohibition Act these things are more difficult now. It is a punishable offence to treat or to exhibit liquor at any kind of a public gathering or in a public conveyance; thank to the watchfulness of our inspectors few now care to take the risk of opening up a beer shack in the woods or even of putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips. And the absence of these has raised the tone of our public gatherings, has wiped much of the stain of our province which has lain on it for many years and classed it as a place with a law which it would not or could not enforce.

These are valuable assets. A good name is worth striving for, and withal easily sullied. One drunk at a public gathering creates a disagreeable impression. Two or three such, with a little rowdyism added, are sufficient to cast a stigma on the whole province. There are those still who would gladly indulge, those who would sell and those who would treat. The Prohibition Act, with the amendments added last winter, is sufficient to meet these cases. All that is required is vigilance on the part of the proper officials, a strict and impartial enforcement of the act, one or two severe lessons dealt out to offenders and the assurance that similar treatment awaits "the next man up."

By rigidly and persistently enforcing the law, respect for law is created and that respect will go with every conviction and its punishment. It is only when the law, like a coward afraid to strike, fails to mete out punishment for offences, that it arouses contempt.

Let us then seek by every possible means to make our public gatherings testimonials of a law-abiding and creditable citizenship, worthy of a province which we are proud to call the thirteenth and most prosperous in the Dominion, the Garden of the Gulf.

Have you found a really good dentifrice yet? No? Well, you haven't tried Rexall Pearl Tooth Paste or Powder. This is the dental preparation that keeps the teeth white and healthy, keeps the mouth sweet and healthy, the gums hard—and doesn't let bacteria or acids abide for an instant. Powder or Paste, 25c. The MacKinnon Drug Co. mtd.

**MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE**

The marriage of Miss Marion Emmerson, youngest daughter of the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, K. C., and M. P., for Westmorland to Mr. Harry K. Bowes of the civil service, Ottawa, took place in the First Baptist Church, Dorchester, yesterday.

Dr. Andrew MacPhail and family who have been spending the summer at Orwell have left for Montreal. Tomorrow Dr. MacPhail is to give an address in Ottawa before the Political Science Association. The other speakers will be Hon. R. L. Borden and Professor Shortt.

Rev. A. B. McDonald, formerly of St. Dunstan's College staff, Charlottetown, who left here some time ago for Winnipeg has left Winnipeg for Calgary to labor for the ministry of the Catholic Church at that place. Rev. Father J. J. Johnston, formerly of Charlottetown is now assisting Rev. Father Gillis at Holy Rosary Parish, Regina.

Dr. B. L. Steeves of Salem, Oregon, is visiting in Charlottetown, the guest of Mr. John R. Dinnis. The doctor has been in Summerside since Friday last visiting old remembered scenes and renewing friendships with the people. Owing to pressing duties he will only be able to spend a short time in Charlottetown with Mr. Dinnis, whose brother, Mr. Alexander Dinnis lives in Oregon and with whom the doctor is very intimate.

Dr. J. C. Jenkins leaves for Halifax today to attend the race meeting having made several entries. The doctor also intended entering four horses and a foal for exhibition, but through some misunderstanding on the part of the secretary his entries were not made. This is all the more disappointing as Dr. Jenkins has a mare which stood a good chance of winning the Dominion prize of \$50 as the best in its class in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Fenton R. Newsom has resigned his position as business manager of The Guardian in order to devote the whole of his attention to the Canada Fox Exchange in which he is largely financially interested, besides being secretary-treasurer. The business of the Exchange has rapidly increased of late, and the rate at which money is coming in to liquidate obligations shows that there is a great future for this part of the fox industry. Mr. Newsom's resignation took effect from September 1.

**THIS DATE IN HISTORY**

- SEPTEMBER 3.
- 1658—Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, died. Born April 25, 1599.
  - 1777—The British marched upon Philadelphia, and the Americans retreated across the Brandywine.
  - 1783—Peace made between Great Britain and the United States by the treaty of Versailles.
  - 1855—U. S. troops under Gen. Harney defeated the Sioux Indians in battle of Sand Hills.
  - 1876—Fire at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, destroyed 500 houses.
  - 1881—Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, famous American civil war commander, died in Bristol, R. I. Born May 23, 1824.
  - 1889—North and South Dakota proclaimed States by President Harrison.

**FADS AND FASHIONS.**

Ultra fashionable women, who can afford to spend a small fortune for clothes every season, do not wait with ordering their outfit until the season for which they are intended is at the door. As a rule they make their selections many months ahead of time. But the women with limited funds at their disposal are greatly in the minority. The average woman, with but moderate or, perhaps, exceedingly limited means, cannot afford to take chances. She wishes to be in style and, knowing from experience that styles are constantly changing, she is wise enough to wait almost to the last moment before ordering or purchasing her clothes for the coming season. It is a matter of policy with them to watch out for every indication of a pending change and to consider every point carefully, as she cannot afford to cast her gown or coat aside after a week or so, should it fail to be in harmony with the prevailing style of the day. It is to the woman of moderate and limited means that timely hints concerning the most probable styles of the coming season are most valuable.

It will be well for her to remember that, according to the opinion of fashion experts coats will be longer this fall, especially at the back. The cutaway line with a three-quarter length is the model that has been accorded particular favor. In front there is great opportunity for decoration, and the most noticeable feature is the waistcoat. This is either separate or incorporated in the suit. It gives a note of color to a jacket and allows of so many novel touches that it virtually makes the coat. The waistcoats are of satin, all corded silks, suede cloth, chamois, moire

and washable pique. Bindings of braid and trimmings of buttons are the decorative features and a smoothness of fit is essential for the effect.

The waistcoats of these fall suits have square, pointed and crossed tops, with inset crossed revers of lace and satin moire collars. Pockets are also used for the comfort and convenience of the wearers.

On the fall suits there will be used sleeves of the long, fitted type and the kimono sleeve with the dropped armhole. The Elton effect, especially at the front, is particularly striking. From the front a sweeping line over the hips and a long tail at the back finish the coat.

A Russian model of velvet will bid for applause. The pelum of the skirt has considerable fullness, and rich fur trims the collar line and the cuffs. Braid and buttons give a dashing effect to the line of fastening.

In the parts of the fall suits there will be many innovations. The long line from waist to hem is rarely left unbroken. Seams are modified by tabs, extensions and flaps. Side seams are slashed. There is drapery at all sides, the folds around the top of the skirt being the newest, and giving the pepto effect, which is a characteristic feature of the present fashion. Fullness at the back of the skirt is held down flat under a short belt or a group of belts.

Buttons are used extensively and profusely this fall. They are both useful and ornamental. The slashes button holes and buttons which work. This keeps the length of the slash—and some of them come quite high—under the control of the wearer. A military trimming of braid and buttons in horizontal lines on a coat is sure to appeal to the woman who prefers a jaunty style. A straight military collar is used with this type of coat.

The fichu has returned with added popularity, a fact which will be welcomed by dainty women. The fichu has always been numbered among the artistic trimmings, and the woman who admires a picturesque gown should always choose this type of adornment. Paris designers have extensively employed the fichu as a feature on the lingerie frocks this season, and it appears in many phases.

Almost every sheer material has been successfully utilized to fashion the fichu, and it is made in all widths and lengths, from the broad Marie Antoinette fichu to the narrow strip of folded maline outlining the neck line of the bodice.

The more expensive fichus are of rare lace or embroideries, while simple designs of white net bordered with a narrow pleated frill of the same material are surprisingly becoming. Unusually dainty is a fichu of Bohemian lace with inset medallions of embroidered net. The edges are bound with a bias fold of black mousseline de soie, and buttons covered with the same material adorn the front. A fichu of this type will make even the plainest frock elaborate.

For grace and softness of line the fichu of folded maline. It is draped artistically over the shoulders, one end passing beneath the bodice front and the other forming a pointed end. White maline is folded and arranged to fill in the place at the V-shaped neck-line. This fichu is particularly becoming, and appears to the greatest advantage when used to trim a gown of soft silk.

The fichu of tulle net is charming and can be easily duplicated. Plain white net is finely tucked for the foundation, and this is bordered with bands of maline lace. To the edge of this is joined a scant frill of the lace. When worn, the ends of the fichu are crossed over in front. It is particularly appropriate for the tub frock of linen, voile or crepe.

Other fichus are fashioned of chiffon, mousseline de soie, sheer linen or batiste. Solid or eyelet embroidery is extensively employed as a decoration and the edges are button-hole-stitched or bordered with lace. Filet, Cluny, Irish crochet, Valenciennes and Arabian are the varieties favored for this purpose.

An attractive hat for a young girl is made of white straw, with a simple rounded crown, and an even, rolling brim. The hat is encircled with a wide box-pleated fringed ruffling made of white tafeta silk. On the right side of the hat a small bunch of roses is half hidden in the wide, full ruffling.

Fruit is much used to trim autumn hats. It is usually made of silk, sometimes of velvet, and it can be made at home by the woman with imagination and clever fingers. It is sometimes made of beads. The beads, in a clear, bright color, are strung on fine wire and wound around little forms made of cotton batting.

The sugar-scoop hat of black velvet will be a typical fall style. It has no clearly defined crown and the greatest height is at the back. The tilt is down towards the nose, and a bandeau is frequently the means to obtain that effect.

Topcoats are characterized by beauty of form, material and coloring, the oriental type predominating. They are cut with kimono sleeves, and have their greatest width at the hips, being drawn in graceful folds about the knees and ankles. Brocaded silks, velvets, silk poplins, fur or moire are used for the majority of models.

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"Miss Bessie L. Dawson, Pictou, N. S. registered yesterday at the Charlottetown Business College for a course in business training, shorthand and Typewriting. 1271

**FIRE BARGAINS AT PATONS STORE**

The success of Paton & Co's., big fire sale yesterday was simply phenomenal. There was a steady rush all day, but there was no confusion, the crowd being admirably handled by the capable salespeople. The general stock is being carried in from the main floor from day to day and is meeting with ready purchase. Today the balance of the nobby winter coats for ladies and the balance of the waterproofs, silks and dress goods, also household goods, table linen, house napers, sheeting, &c., &c., are being put on sale. The celebrated Peabody overalls advertised by this firm at 75c. have been all sold out. A new stock will soon be here, and will be sold as low as any firm can offer them in Canada or any other country.

There are about \$2000 worth of men's ready-to-wear clothing still on hand, upstairs. The management want every dollar's worth sold by Saturday next. They have an eye to future business as Exhibition is not far off. The low price asked will soon clear out the stock.

Today at 9 o'clock Paton & Co., will offer their magnificent stock of celebrated Hygrade ladies broadcloth. This stock is well known throughout the Island for its excellence, and although the price advanced during the past year Paton & Co. still holds their original price \$1.75 but this morning they will give a fire price \$1.25,—all shades. Ladies now is your opportunity.

There is a large table of men's suits at half price which are well worth the price first marked but the room must be cleared out at any sacrifice.

School suits for the kiddies and small boys are the cutest little suits one could want and these are selling to clear at \$2.15, worth up to \$3.45. See that boy has a couple for school which opens next week.

Little boys' overalls can be had for 15c.

There is a fine line of overcoats and reefer which have been smoked. They are placed on a separate line and can be had for a ridiculously low figure, too low to mention.

There are three handsome bath robes in rich colors selling at one-third which will be a surprise to the early shoppers.

The chance of a life-time to the man who wants something cheap in a good waterproof Paton's No. 1 quality from \$7 to \$18 at a genuine 25c. on the dollar. Scotch caps from 50c. to \$1.25 sell at 48c.

All Paton's fall and winter shirts were stocked and these have to go at one third off. Selections can be had in blue, grey, and tweed effects and will prove a boon to the man who has driving to do this fall.

These coats are a selection of 21 secured this spring in the popular Bulgarian and Bannockburn effects, blue and the clerical grey, silk faced and sells at a wide discount.

Some splendid suits of Balbriggan underwear are to be sold at 75c. per pair, not the price of one single garment. Its the early shopper gets this bargain!

A certain unshrinkable underwear, the maker's name would sell it at a glance even at the full price, will be put on sale at \$1 and \$1.25. A number one article, see it, Penmans celebrated fleecelined underwear all sizes, 75c., the lowest priced line in the city, all sizes.

Dozens of men's W. G. & R. White laundried shirts will be put on sale today at 25c. each, worth up to \$1.25. Shirts for working men go on sale at 39, 55 and 75c. each.

Men's hard hats never before offered for sale will meet ready heads today at 25c., worth up to \$2.50. A brand new stock, although the season has advanced any one who sees the straw hats offered today at Paton's will buy them. Up to \$2.50 selling at 50c. Velour outing hats so becoming to the average face will go at 50c., 75 and \$1.00.

There are several handsome Scotch travelling rugs which would be ideal for the college girl or boy's use, \$10 for \$7.50; \$3.50 for \$2.75; \$2.50 for \$1.90.

Thirty new tailored suits for ladies (black and blue, valued from \$15 to \$20 will be deeply discounted today.

Hewson's homespun knickers for boys of all sizes can be had at 75c. Sox sell at 6 cents a pair. Stock up.

110 men's suits must be cleared out at once to make room.

Men's pants, all wool, Hewson and Oxford selling at 1-3 to 1-2.

There are several pairs of curtains left selling cheap, also a number of handsome bachelors, soft, fluffy and warm, which will be offered at 50 p. c. discount.

Blankets and blanketing selling cheap.

Sample iron beds selling for a song. The furniture department is fast being depleted but there are still offerings at heavy discounts, morris chairs, beautiful two-piece hall sets, Colonial chair rack mounted with bevel mirror; china cabinets, sectional book cases, secretaries, 15 couches, 20 morris chairs, children's chairs, and kindergarten sets, and other odd pieces which are liberally discounted.

The liberal discounts offered today on summer coats will clear them at short order. The former price was \$5, they were discounted to \$2.50 but not having sold are now offered at \$1.25.

There are several pieces of Paton's lovely Irish Damaak linen left, exquisite in pattern which was sold at \$1.62 now \$1.20, finest linens beautifully patterned.

Towels and towelling are also cheap while laundry bags are selling at 19c. Sheetings 50 for 32c. and 35 cents for 25c. and so on.

The discount of these outing skirts are 1 to 1 more than off the regular price. The underskirts are samples of the finest linen sold and can now be had at 50, 75, \$1.25 and \$1.50 worth one half more.

The manufacturers sent Patons a range of waists to select their orders from and the firm bought the samples. They are of the finest silks, laces, linens, pleases, etc. and although there is only one of a kind the prices will clear them out quickly.

Ginghams and prints worth 15 to 16 cents is selling at 8 cents.

The range in dress goods is a large one and the discounts are 1-3, 1-2 to 1-2.

Paton's famous \$1.75 silk in all colors is selling at \$1 per yard and about half the silks are sold.

Sunshades will go at half price.

There are some handsome tweed suits for ladies, norfolk style which were damaged by water, selling for \$5.50 original price \$2, fire discount \$11 today as above \$5.50.

Tomorrow Paton's will have an important announcement to make regarding a purchase of ladies new Johnny, Barrell and Sport coats they offer about two hundred of these coats—well, watch the ad for the prices.

Unfortunately for Paton's but fortunately for their customers the firm had stocked a great portion of their fall and winter goods thus the sale must include all these lines and the Patons are determined to clear out all the goods in the store before re-stock. Thus no one can have cause to remark after months have passed that the stock is old in anyway. It will be all BRAND NEW GOODS in a freshly painted store. Customers will appreciate their efforts to clear out the fire goods by the liberal price cutting done.

**FALL BOOTS**

men now in stock "SLATER" "REGAL" and "BANKERS" Three leading kinds to choose from.

**LADIES**

"ART" BELL" and "CLASSIC" three leading kinds

**GOFF BROS**

128 Richmond Street