A Great Drama of the Reckless Rushing FOREIGN LEGION

Prince Edward Today

Milton Sills in

The SILENT LOVER

SEE

The Desert slave mart—
The whirling charge of the ferocious desert tribesmen.
The attack on the caravan—
The rescue from the Riffs—
The hand-to-hand death-fight between Milton Sills and the Sheik!

FOUR FACES WEST
COMEDY

CAPITOL -- TODAY

Children Accompanied by Parents at Night 11c.

TIM McCOY in THE ADVENTURER

With
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
CHARLES DELANEY

Also
"HAWK OF THE HILLS
Chapter 3

"FOR SALE A BUNGALOW"
Comedy

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

The Public Forum

Continued From Page 5

on thir duties of the next two years, enjoying the confidence of the city electorate, all of whom feel sure that the promise of Dr. Yeo to "deal justly and fairly toward all citizens" will be fulfilled. We all hope that the work of permanent street improvement will be continued, and that the civic business in general will be so conducted that civic taxation need not be increased. The addition of a Public Library and Museum building is, I see, advocated by some of your correspondents. Such a building would certainly be an additional attraction to the town and its summer visitors, and a source of instruction and interest to persons all over the Province who desire to be well informed. But if this proposal should be adopted the Provincial Government will, of course, cooperate in the expense of erecting and maintaining what will be an improvement upon the Provincial Library. No doubt the new City Council and the new Provincial Government will confer and co-operate in regard to this and other proposed expenditures to be incurred for the good of both City and Province.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A CITIZEN

Charlottetown,
9th Feb'y, 1928.

U. S. UNDER PROHIBITION

(Continued from yesterday.)

HIGHWAYMAN VS. PROHIBITION

Trials and tribulations of a Reformer at Erwin (Tean) as reported by the United News correspondent of that charming town:—

"Coming home from a revival meeting at Flagpond, the Rev. George Bennett, a revivalist, met a highwayman who forced him at the point of a pistol to drink nearly a pint of corn whiskey. Intoxicated, but furious at the indignity and the loss also of $10, the Rev. Mr. Bennett staggered home."

What Caused the War?

Dispatch to the New York World from Trenton, (N. J.):

"The Kaiser was drunk when he ordered the mobilization of the German Army in 1914 and therefore liquor was one of the main causes of the World War," declared Brig. Gen. L. S. Upton, U. S. A., before 500 delegates to the annual convention of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League.

Apartment House Prohibited

Rise of a new moral crusade in the Bos Taurus Belt, as revealed by a dispatch from Des Moines:

"The first broadside in a fight to banish the American apartment house was fired by John B. Hammond, formerly chief of police of this city, and a leading figure among reform forces of the State. He announced his intention to carry the fight to every legislature in the United States and to make of the system of multiple dwellings beneath one roof a moral issue comparable to that of Prohibition a decade ago. He declared that the apartment is a hotbed of immorality.

Detroit Wettest Ever.

Booster item from Detroit, given out by the Hon. A. B. Strcup, former deputy administrator in charge of the Federal Prohibition force there:

"Detroit is the wettest city I have ever been assigned to...."

Moonshine Poisons Teeth

News item from Grand Rapids:

"The county finance committee denied Deputy Sheriff James Mol's request for the purchase of a set of false teeth for him out of the country's funds. Last Spring he was poisoned while aiding in the destruction of a large quantity of moonshine and mash seized in a raid. He spent several months in a hospital. Yesterday he appeared before the commttee and explained that the poison has so loosened his teeth that they must be extracted and contended that the county, which met his hospital bill, should pay for false teeth."

Bootleggers to Be Drowned.

How Christians are applying the teachings of the Nazarene to the science of law enforcement, as brought to light by a Universal Service dispatch from Limo, (Ohio):—

"Drowning of bootleggers who are not American citizens was urged by Dr. Ira Landrith, lecturer, in an address before the Allen County Christian Endeavor Union."

GROUND FOR PROMOTION

News item in the Ashville, (N. C.) Times:

"Z. R. Searcy, former city dog catcher, who was recently discharged from that position, was appointed a member of the city police force. Mr. Searcy was discharged from his former position for clubbing to death a big stray dog on Pack Square."

A SABBITARIAN BOOTLEGGER

Law Enforcement note from the eminent Memphis, (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal:

"A gentleman coming into Memphis Sunday morning in an automobile found himself athirst for corn liquor. He drove up in front of a filling station and after some desultory conversation expressed a desire for some liquid lightning. The gasoline seller informed him that he did a quiet liquor business on the side, whereupon a quart of corn was transferred for $4 of current money. Then the traveler said that his gasoline had run low and the oil station man might sell him five gallons, whereupon the oil station man said, "I cannot sell you any gasoline on Sunday. It is against the law and besides, I have never believed in breaking the Sabbath."

NO PASSPORT UNLESS PROHIBITIONIST ABROAD

Suggestion for a new slavery by an eminent constitutional student of Evanston, (Neb.) as reported by the Chicago American:

"If Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Evanston, national president of the W. C. T. U., has her way American travelers abroad will be compelled to observe the Volstead Law. She intends to demand of the authorities at Washington that they refuse to grant passports to persons who refuse to subscribe to an obligation to observe the American Prohibition law while abroad. Her argument is this: The dry law is part of the Constitution of the United States; persons obtaining passports must swear to support the Constitution; ergo, if they drink while abroad, they viloate the oath of allegiance and therefore are not entitled to travel privileges. Mrs. Boole recently stated that virtually complete enforcement of the dry law had been attained in the United States notwithstanding reports to the contrary."

(To be continued)

Your Children's Cough

can be quickly and safely relieved with PERTUSSIN, the pleasant and effective cough medicine known to physicians and pharmacists for many years.

Free from harmful drugs or "dope," PERTUSSIN is the safest cough remedy for every member of the family.

At all drug stores, bottles 60c and $1.50

PERTUSSIN
Safe
for Every Cough

Early Irish Settlers

(Continued from Page 1)

Lieutenant Governor Fanning arrived on the Island in November, 1786. He was born in New York on the 24th of April, 1739. His paternal grandfather came from Ireland in 1669. Colonel Fanning was Governor of Nova Scotia before coming here. On his arrival in Charlottetown he was presented with an address dated the 7th of November, 1786, signed mostly by those who were Patterson's enemies. He appears to have got along very well with the ruling faction, probably because he was actuated by the same desires as themselves, the acquiring of landed property in the colony. The year after his appointment he made a journey round the Eastern part of the Island, spending four weeks on the trip, during which he visited many of the settlements in that locality. He made a report of his travels, which is interesting reading and can be found at page 241 of Warburton's History of the Island. Lieutenant-Governor Fanning was recalled by the Home Government in 1804. He remained on the Island as a private citizen for some years after.

The first Catholic priest to come to the Island from Ireland was the Rev. Henry Francis Fitzsimmons in 1803. He was entrusted with the Missions at Charlottetown and other places left vacant by Abbe DeColone. Father Fitzsimmons did not remain here long. He had come to take charge of a colony of 300 Scotch emigrants who were expected to arrive on the Island, but changed their minds before leaving Scotland, and instead of coming here they went to the province of Ontario. Father Fitzsimmons followed them to their destination and labored among his flock for several years. Early in the last century a colony of Irish settled at what is now called Irishtown, where some of their descendants still reside.

Alex. Marquis, a member of a wealthy family doing business in Ireland, came to what is now known as Millvale in 1800 and started a branch of their business. He did an extensive trade in shipping timber and importing and selling merchandise. He married Nellie, daughter of John McNeill, of Cavendish. He died in 1820.

A Mr. Fairbairn, who was afterwards in the Island Legislature, was sent out from Ireland by the firm, to settle up the business, which he completed quite satisfactorily, and married Marquis's widow.

In the year 1810 some settlers came to Bay Fortune in a peculiar manner which is well described in Capt. Marryatt's book, "The Naval Officer." "We had not been long at sea when we spoke to an Irish Guineaman from Belfast loaded with passengers for the United States, about seventeen families. They were contraband of war. Our noble captain had some twenty thousand acres of land on P. E. I. It occurred to him that this was the very sort of cargo he needed, and these emigrants would make good clearers of his land. He made the proposal and as they saw no chance of getting into the United States and provided they could get nourishment for themselves and their families it was a matter of indifference to them where they colonized, the proposal was accepted. The captain obtained permission of the Admiral to accompany them to the Island to see them housed and settled. We sailed through the Straits of Canso and soon reached P. E. I., and anchored in a small harbor near the estate on which we found a man residing with his wife and family. This fellow called himself the Steward. (He was also the agent, and was afterwards killed by one of the tenants in a dispute about a horse he had seized for rent.) The noble captain and I, after looking the place over, decided to sleep in the barn on some clean straw which was there. They were wakened by the hens, flying down from their roosts on the weary slumberers. After some good natured jokes about what the people of England would think of a noble lord sleeping in a place like this, they with others of the ship's crew and the emigrants went to the woods and cut down trees to make dwellings of which several were erected, and the settlers were left as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. On the 1st of January, 1806, Caesar Colglough, who belonged to an old family in the County Wexford, was appointed Chief Justice of the Island. The previous Chief Justice, Robert Thorpe, was also a member of the Irish Bar.

In a return or census of the inhabitants of the Island, taken in April, 1798, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council by Robert Fox, Deputy Surveyor, in which is recorded the names of the heads of families, we find the names of Irish settlers on almost every Lot then inhabited. Many of these citizens and their descendants took an active part in the mercantile and political life of the Island.

From this period, immigration was very intermittent. No doubt this was caused by the war of 1812, and wars of Napoleon. However, in 1824, Colonel Ready was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and emigration from Ireland started again. The brig, John Capt. Chantier, on which the Lieutenant-Governor came, had made a passage the year before, bringing emigrants from a port in the south of Ireland, who settled in Lots 48 and 49. The brig. Martin arrived in 1826 from Limerick with a number of families who settled near Seven Mile Bay. About this time, many settlers began to come here from the neighboring provinces and Newfoundland, to where they had emigrated from the south of Ireland some years before. They settled principally in Charlottetown and the western part of Prince County.

The year 1830 saw the beginning of renewed activity in immigration. From the Prince Edward Island Register we glean the following notice of ships that entered at the port of Charlottetown with emigrants from Ireland: Arrived May 25, 1830, the brig Corsair with 206 settlers. The bulk of them proceeded up the Hillsboro River to be located above Johnston's River on the property of the Rev. John McDonald. They are chiefly natives of the north of Ireland and apparently seemed pleased with the change. Four births occurred on the passage and one since their arrival. The captain's name is Hamilton.

In the next issue of the Register we find the following: In our last issue we mentioned the arrival of the brig Corsair from Greenock. The following notice respecting them is extracted from the Glasgow Chronicle of April 2, 1830, "About thirty-two families, almost all of the Roman Catholic faith, were to sail on Thursday from Grenock for Prince Edward Island under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, assistant clergyman of the Catholic Chapel in this city. The greater part of them are residents of this city and vicinity, but a few of them are natives of Ireland and the Western Isles. We understand that they have been promised to receive grants of land from Mr. Macdonald, who is a native of the Island, and said to possess large tracts of ground there which he has taken the resolution of letting out to emigrants at the mere trifle of 1 shilling the acre. Each family averaging three or four children is to receive 100 acres and is to be furnished with farmsteads, a cow, a horse, and other stock, which, however, are to be paid for as soon as the emigrants have it in their power. Under these impressions they have set out with great spirit and many of them have left very comfortable situations in this country, allured by the high prospects held out by their spiritual guide. They are by no means the poorest of our Catholic population, as all of them paid their own passage and the most needy have a surplus and many of them have taken away considerable sums of money. One farmer from Ireland sold his patrimony for 700 pounds and joined the expedition. The country is represented as reasonably fertile. These emigrants, many of whose descendants still live on the farms selected on the north and south bank of the Hillsboro River were locally known as the Glasgow Irish. In this manner was started the great immigration from the north of Ireland to this Island. Every year after until 1847 saw one or more vessels enter Charlottetown harbor loaded with emigrants.

The brig Pandor, Capt. Power, made several passages from Waterford with emigrants. The first of these was on May 28th, 1833, when she landed 84 passengers and the last in 1836 when she landed 200. At this time regular sailing of ships from Waterford with accommodation for passengers were advertised in the Charlottetown papers by Mr. Reddin and Mr. Brennan, and large numbers of emigrants from the south of Ireland were landed at Port Hill and Cascumpec from ships owned by merchants in that vicinity. In this manner a great number settled in the western part of Prince County.

The passengers who came on the Pandora and other vessels from Waterford settled mostly at what was then called Sparrows Road, some at Morell, Covehead and Hope River. Several families located at the South Shore. The barque Argyle, Bellord Master, from Waterford, arrived in May, 1842, with sixty-two families who settled in different parts of King's and Queen's Counties. The principal and largest vessels to arrive from Belfast after the Corsair, were the Grace of New Castle, in 1835, with 340 passengers; the Margot, from Belfast, with 80 passengers; the ship Consbrook, Pollock, master, from Belfast, with 308 passengers, and on the same day the Agitator, with 314 passengers. Both those vessels arrived on the 29th of May, 1839.

The newspapers of this time give very little information about these arrivals. Some of them get a greater notice than others. One of these, the Margaret Pollock, whose arrival is thus reported in the Royal Gazette, of May 18th, 1841: "The barque Margaret Pollock, Capt. Thos. Pye, master, arrived yesterday morning, 31 days from Belfast, with 685 passengers. We regret to say that twenty-four died on the passage and four since she came into port. The disease of which they all died was Measles and was confined to children under 5 years of age. There are a number of children still on board laboring under the same malady. In consequence it was deemed advisable to put the vessel under quarantine. The Board of Health met last night and decided that the sick should be placed in Messrs. Walter & Bernses new store."

This vessel had the largest passenger list of any ship either steam or sail that ever entered Charlottetown harbor. They had a very pleasant voyage. The captain, officers and crew did all that was possible to make the passengers happy and contented. Games and amusements were started and the young men and women danced and sang on the deck of the vessel. This must have been a gala day in Charlottetown. When the large number of passengers from this vessel were being landed at Queen's Wharf, another emigrant ship came in the harbor. She proved to be the Thos. Gelson, with 139 passengers from Belfast, all in good health, making in all 824 immigrants in one day. These new-comers had no arrangements for settlement, preferring to see the land themselves before settling. This they did without delay, some of them leaving the same day to view the prospective localities, and were to report back to the others on the conditions as they found them. The parish priest of Charlottetown, Father Reynolds, rendered every possible aid to the new arrivals and greatly assisted them in making the selection of their future homes. They were all fairly well supplied with money and whatever household effects they could bring with them. Before disembarking, an address was presented to the captain, thanking him for his kindness during the voyage. This address took the form of a ballad of twenty-four verses, which praised the captain, praised the crew and ship, and in fact everything that helped to make the voyage so pleasant. The captain and mate both replied, bidding them a sorrowful good-bye and hoped that their days on the Island would be as pleasant as those spent on board the Margaret Pollock. They also praised them for their splendid behaviour during the voyage.

The Royal Gazette of May 23, 1843, has the following ship news: "Arrived on Saturday evening from Belfast, the barque Rosebank, Hugh Montgomery, master, with 150 passengers. Experienced fine weather and light winds." And the same paper on May 15, 1843, reports the arrival of the ship Chieftain from Belfast, Ligate, master, with 208 passengers. The barque Margoretta arrived in 1844. This vessel went aground after entering the harbor and the passengers were taken off in lighters. I was unable to find the number. The Fanny, that afterwards went to California, also made a trip with emigrants.

Some of those emigrant ships did not have as pleasant a voyage as those already described. One, the name of which I have been unable to obtain, shortly after leaving the port in Ireland from which she sailed, sickness broke out, and a number of the passengers and some of the crew died, and were buried at sea. To add to this, the weather was excessively stormy, and the ship getting off her course, went ashore on an Island in the Magdalenes. There they remained with only the shelter and food they could get from the wreck, and many died before their sad plight became known and a rescue vessel was sent from Pictou, and brought the survivors to that port where many died from the hardships they had undergone, and are buried in the Catholic cemetery at Pictou, where a monument describing the incidents of this event is erected.

The Lady Constable was another vessel that had rather a hard experience. A writer in a Prince Edward Island magazine, who appears to have remembered the arrival of this vessel, writes as follows: This vessel sailed from Liverpool; the passengers coming from the North of Ireland to embark on her, arrived here on the 24th of May, 1847, with four hundred and forty passengers. Twenty-five died on the passage, and eight died while the ship was in port from ship fever of a very malignant type. Of course, the arrival of this fever ship caused great consernation in Charlottetown. What was to be done with the sick and dying? A place of shelter must be provided for them. Some suggested the Marine Hospital, which was then on Government House Farm, but that was not allowed. After a day or two an isolated house in the east end of the town was taken. The yellow flag flying over this unfurnished house was a dismal sight, but a more dismal one was the many rough board coffins carried past on a truck, and to know that each one contained a victim of the dread disease.

The same writer described one of the passengers on this ship—a fine-looking woman twenty-one years of age, who lost her husband and child. She would generally be found working as busily as she could at whatever she could find to do, tears streaming down her face, and singing the songs she learned in the Old Country. When asked why she was shedding tears when she was singing: "I am saddest when I sing, and when I laugh the loudest my heart is sorriest. When I think of those I loved best and left home and country for are now lying in the cold churchyard, I feel my heart will break."

She was only one of many similarly bereft by this terrible malady, and whose relatives lie in nameless graves in the old Catholic cemetery at St. Peter's Road.

On these ships from Belfast, every county in Ulster was represented, but a very large proportion was from the County Monaghan. They settled principally on the Monaghan Road, St. Mary's Road, Fort Augustus, Kelly's Cross, Emerald, Millcove, Scotchfort and Bear River, where hundreds of their descendants now live on the land that was cleared and cultivated by the hard labor and toil of these pioneers.

Some of these early emigrants started business in Charlottetown, and were very successful. About the first was Mr. Denis Reddin; a native of the County Kilkenny, who was engaged largely in ship-building and merchandise. His place of business was on Queen Street, where the Farquharson building now is. His residence was where the Bishop's Palace is. He owned a great deal of real estate in the city and the Steam Navigation Wharf was built and owned by him. He was also a member of Parliament.

Hon. Daniel Brennan, a native of the County Longford, coming to Charlottetown at an early age, engaged in land surveying, afterwards starting business at the corner of Queen and Sydney streets, in which he was very successful. He owned a numerous fleet of sailing vessels in which he shipped large quantities of timber and grain to England. He was elected a member of Parliament and for many years was a valued member of the Executive.

Mr. Owen Connolly was a remarkably successful business man. Born in the County Monaghan about the year 1920 he came to the Island in the Conisbrooke in 1839. He first settled on a farm on the Monaghan Road where he remained for a few years when he moved to Charlottetown, and started in a small store on Dorchester street. His success was remarkable, and he soon was compelled to find larger quarters by building a commodious store on Queen street, with branches at Cardigan, Montague and Souris. Soon after he was appointed agent for the Merchants Bank of Halifax, now the Royal Bank of Canada, which he managed very successfully besides conducting his own business. He resigned the agency of this Bank and directed his efforts towards establishing the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, of which he was president when he died in 1887. He was a tall, fine looking man with a pleasant smile for everyone. His charity and benevolence were of the practical kind. Clothing, coal, food and blankets were distributed by him with a lavish hand during the winter months. He left the whole of his fortune, with the exception of bequests to his widow and brother, for educational purposes. This was the largest amount given by any individual up to that time in Canada for that purpose. His investments were all made in the Island. Not a dollar of his wealth ever went out of the province for investment, which accounts for his estate being nearly as valuable today as when he died. After the death of his executors an incorporated company was formed by Act of Parliament to carry out the bequests in the will. This body is responsible individually and as a corporation under the Trustee Act for the proper administration of the affairs of the Estate. The revenue from this estate last year was over fourteen thousand dollars. Since his death hundreds of young men have had the opportunity of obtaining a university education which they would have been unable to obtain if it were not for the generous bequests for educational purposes provided by this estate.

His widow, whose maiden name was Ann Callaghan, gave her beautiful home and grounds on Dundas Esplanade where the Charlottetown Hospital now is ,to that Institution.

In every walk of life, these Pioneers have done their share in building up this Province to its present high position. The Hon. Edward Whelan whose life was so eloquently described in a lecture given here in 1926 by Professor D. C. Harvey, advocated and upheld every effort made in behalf of Responsible Government, and other reforms, which resulted in a betterment of the life and conditions of the people. In the banking business we find as presidents such names as Brennan, Connolly, Longworth and Palmer.

The Irish schoolmaster, of whom there were many, also gave of his time and labor for small remuneration to the advancement of education. Many young people, without distinction of race or creed, who arose to positions of honor and trust here and elsewhere, received their training in schools presided over by those Irish schoolmasters. It is indeed good and desirable that we of an older generation should recognize that in schools and methods of teaching, there is always room for progress and improvement. But it is no less necessary and useful that teachers and pupils still remain the same, and no more wholesome lesson could be taught the rising generation than the frank, sincere and grateful recognition of haw well the schools of other days realized the essential aim of all teaching. The children of today should learn to read the instructive lessons of a generation that has passed. Some things the youngsters of today may have that the passing generation lack; let them see to it that, with the improvement of methods, they do not fall below the standards of character achieved by the schools of long ago. For the aim essential and supreme of all education remains ever the same—the moulding of character and formation of serious, worthy and industrious habits of life.

A. C. Casselman in "Canada and its Provinces" very aptly describes the early Pioneers, which is applicable to those of this Island: "It must be borne in mind that those people went into the bush—the forest primeval. Trees had to be felled and chopped into suitable lengths, piled up and burned before cultivation could begin in the little clearing. In this arduous task they helped each other. There was a fine spirit of charity in the stumping frolics, and perhaps something quite as fine in the dance that followed. In the early years a bog of flour had to be carried sometimes twenty miles or more. It took faith and courage and hard work to make good. The descendants of these and other Pioneers should ever cherish a pride in such ancestry. There is a series of Volumes entitled 'The Makers of Canada' and rightly so. But in a sense quite as real and quite as worthy of honor, the pioneer settlers were the Makers of Canada."

Central Guardian

BANKERS — ABBIE SISTERS. Special leaves 3 o'clock Saturday. 2405-2-10-21.

POLICE COURT — One drunk appeared. He pleaded guilty, but in recognition of three years good behavior, no penalty was imposed.

BANKERS — ABBIE SISTERS. Special leaves 3 o'clock Saturday. 2405-2-10-21.

UNITED CHURCH—Service at Borden Sunday, Feb. 12th at 3.30 p. m. Rev. A. J. Reynolds will be the preacher.

HOCKEY MATCH AT BORDEN—Port Elgin ve. Borden Nationals, Monday, February 13th. Admission 15 and 25c. 2406-2-10-31.

DR. HAROLD BISHOP has been transferred temporarily to Moncton. Mr. Bishop and son Dick are staying at the Russ as Premier and Mrs. Saunders have taken over their home at the Riverside Apartments for three months.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA—Sunday, Feb. 12th: Services will be held in Clifton Church at 11 a. m., in Long River Church at 2.30 p. m. in South Granville Church at 7 p. m.

CRAPAUD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Celebration of the Holy Communion in St. Elizabeths on Sunday at 11 and evening prayer in Crapaud at 7. Sermon subject—"Social Service."

HUNTER RIVER CIRCUIT—Services Sunday, Feb. 12th North Wiltshire, North Wiltshire 11 a. m., Hampshire 3 p. m., Hunter River 7 p. m. R. H. Baxter, minister.

MARSHFIELD - DUNSTAFFNAGE, YORK AND BRACKLEY—The United Church of Canada will hold services next Sunday as follows:— Marshfield-Dunstaffnage at 11 a. m., York at 2.30 p. m., Brackley at 7 p. m.

NEW PATENT FOR FOX TONGS—Mr. Samuel Campbell, Lower Queen Street has received intimation from Ottawa that his new and useful improvement in the instrument for facilitating the handling of furbearing animals, especially foxes has been duly patented, and that he has secured the exclusive right and privilege of making and constructing the said invention. The implement in question is a tongs for opening foxes mouths for the purpose of pilling them or examining their mouths and throats. It has been highly commended by ranchers, and Messrs Retcham & Co., Ottawa have obtained the sole wholesale agency for the patent.

Scattered over a new blouse by Louise Boulanger are embroidered "petals" shading from deep rose to pale yellow, while stems and leaves of dark green indicate a sort of panel in front of the blouse, and the sleeves are of plain green, with dainty circular cuffs covering the hand, and the blouse is gathered in girdle effect around the hips.

The Best Yet

300 Pairs NEW and SEASONABLE HOSE Slightly Water Damaged.

85 Cents Per Pair For 30 Cents

50 Cents Per Pair For 30 Cents

98 Cents Per Pair For 48 Cents

$1.00 Per Pair For 75 Cents

$1.50 Per Pair For $1.10

$3.25 Per Pair For $2.25

Also Women's, Misses and Children's SHOES and FANCY BOUDOIR SLIPPERS 10 p. c., 25 p. c. and 50 p. c. Discount.

Sale Closes SATURDAY NIGHT

The Damage in Most Cases is Indiscernable.

SNOW SHOES and MOCCASINS From the Smallest to the Largest Kinds At Wonderful Prices.

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