

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 12, 1895.

AN UNSTABLE MAN.

It is a double-minded man who is unstable in all his ways, and a man not to be trusted, will not the people of Canada act like fools if they place their confidence in Mr. Laurier? This question is asked in view of the double-mindedness openly displayed by the Leader of the Liberal Party.

Speaking in Parliament a short time ago Mr. Laurier is reported (see Hansard) to have said concerning the Order in Council passed by the Dominion Government in the matter of the Manitoba schools:

"The Order in Council is termed a decision. I do not understand that term exactly. As I read it, and I read it pretty carefully, it can hardly be called a decision; it is simply an invitation to the Government of Manitoba to deal with that question, and to leave them to apply the remedy to the evil which has been created by their own legislation, an invitation I say though I am sorry to say it, is couched in most unfortunate language."

Speaking again at Morrisburg, Ontario, a few days ago, Mr. Laurier is reported (see the Toronto Globe of October 9th) to have said:

"The Government, instead of investigating the subject, proceeded to render what shall I call it—an order in council that called it, commanding Manitoba to do a certain thing, to restore the schools, or they would see the consequences."

Here we have a notable example of the double-minded character of the Leader of the Opposition. In one place a certain order-in-council is, according to Mr. Laurier, "simply an invitation" in another place, and before another audience, this self-same order is a "command," couched in violent language.

THE DREDGE PRINCE EDWARD.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction at Souris on account of the unexpected withdrawal of the dredge Prince Edward from that port long before her work was done. It is alleged that the repair of the dredge could have been made without removing the vessel, and that, not to speak of the loss of time, a large proportion of the expense incurred in towing, etc., could have been saved. However this may be, the dissatisfaction that undoubtedly exists is not likely to be allayed by the perusal of the following from the Guardian:

"The Government dredge Prince Edward sailed from this port yesterday for Murray Harbor, where a new anchor and water boat will be obtained. Both of these voyages, lost on her way here from Souris last Saturday. She had a rough voyage, having to put into Murray Harbor for shelter during Sunday's storm, and did not reach here until Tuesday. Yesterday evening the dredge was reported ashore at Point Prim."

The dredge, it may be said, did not leave for Murray Harbor yesterday, as stated; nor is it true that she was ashore at Point Prim last night. She left Souris for Charlottetown on Saturday morning at half past one o'clock, and, as the weather looked threatening, put into Murray Harbor, where she remained until Tuesday morning at half past four, when she left for Charlottetown.

South Dakota also has a school question, but it is not in any way similar to the one now under consideration in Charlottetown. About a week ago it was necessary to close the schools there on account of the intense heat, and two days later they were closed again because of the excessive cold. Variety is the spice of life!

The Conditions of Peace.

Pants, October 10.—The Temps says the conditions of peace agreed upon between the French expedition in Madagascar and the Hova government provide that rigorous French protectorate shall be maintained. Madagascar is not to be annexed by France and the reign of the Queen is to be maintained. The prime minister, who is husband of the queen, is to be exiled. The Hova governmental organization is to be retained under terms ensuring exclusive French control.

Mr. J. M. LeMoine, president of the Royal Society of Canada, has sent to the press a letter stating that Mrs. Minnie Nesbit, of Hamilton, Ontario, is about to publish a book on the "Noted Women of Canada," with the special purpose of showing that the women of Canada are the equals in intellect of their "sisters" in the United States and in Europe. Perhaps this is not necessary, for it is not likely that anyone who has given the subject any thought has any doubt about it. Yet, if there are any who have doubts, it may be well to dispel them. Mr. LeMoine, in his letter, speaking for the French-Canadian ladies of the province of Quebec, says that while they cannot furnish as many names to place upon the literary roll of Canada as can be furnished from Ontario, yet there are many bright and polished conversationalists. Some of them, fearing to be called blue-stockings, have refrained from doing literary work, at least so they have told him. The comment might be made that ladies who cannot stand a little sarcasm have not their feelings in proper subordination to their intellect. Mr. LeMoine gives the names of some French-Canadian ladies who have done considerable literary work. If Mrs. Nesbit confines her book to women who are writers, she will greatly and, perhaps, unjustly narrow her field.

Hoof's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

RAISING A FAMILY costs money. Economy in the buying of clothes for the family is a necessity. We are offering values in Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats, Ulsters, B-coats and suits, which cannot be beaten either in price or wearing quality. Our Men's Furnishing goods and Underwear departments are stocked with the best to be had, at prices which would send us up panic tremor.—McKay Woollen Co.

CLEANING.

Mr. Gladstone's home life is a subject which will interest many. A neighbor, who is a friend of Mr. Gladstone's, has written an account for the January number of the Young Man, from which we make one or two extracts. The writer says—"Although Mr. Gladstone's daily routine is familiar to some, yet many inaccurate accounts have been circulated from time to time. In bed about twelve, he sleeps like a child until called in the morning. Not a moment's hesitation does he allow himself, although as we have heard him say, no schoolboy could long more desperately for an extra five minutes. He is down by eight o'clock, and at church (three quarters of a mile off) every morning for the 8:30 service. No snow or rain, no tempest, however severe, has ever been known to stop him. As an instance of this, he returned from Millthorpe on the evening of November 10, 1890. A storm of almost unparalleled violence raged throughout the night and all the next day. In consequence, the papers of November 12, of the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Gladstone kept the house. In reality, he went to church as usual, though the fury of the storm was such that he was obliged to pause and gather fresh strength with which to renew the struggle. Mr. Gladstone has often been heard to remark that had it not been for his Sunday rest he would not now be the man he is. From Sunday night to Sunday morning, Mr. Gladstone puts away all business of a secular nature, keeps up his special Sunday books and occupations, and never dines out that day unless to cheer a sick or sorrowful friend. He never travels on a Sunday, and it is well known that when Her Majesty invites him to Windsor Castle on Sunday for one night, he makes arrangements to stay in Windsor the Saturday night at least, and on Sunday on Sunday at Hawarden Church. He has a poor opinion of those whom he honorously terms "once-ers."

"Mr. Gladstone's method of reading is more that of the tortoise than the hare. He cannot read rapidly, nor has he ever acquired the fine art of skipping, he cannot boast, like Carlyle, of reading a page of Gibbon with one flash of his eye. But he is not slow to discover whether the book is worth reading, and if not, after a few pages it is cast aside, though, as a general rule, his judgment is keenest. The authors that have influenced him most are, as he has told us, Aristotle, St. Augustine, Dante and Bishop Butler. Scott is still to him king of novelists, and among modern novelists that have struck him, he places Barine, Gouli's 'Mehala,' very high for force and originality, and Bourget's 'Le Disciple' as a psychological study. His system of marking a book is rather elaborate. The upright cross, the line drawn down the side, the star and the degrees of NB; and when he wishes to qualify the text, the Italian word 'ma' (but) is written in the margin. A 'St.' is crossed (x) or a wavy line express disapproval or disagreement at the end of book a list of pages is always to be found with headings of what has most struck him in the volume. He is also particular in the order and variation of reading. Last summer, for instance, the three books he had on one time were 'The Last Roman Emperor' (in German) for morning reading; Virgil afternoon, and in the evening a novel. The writer also deals at length with Mr. Gladstone's humor, his manner of reading the Lessons at Hawarden, and other matters concerning his home life.

A correspondent having recently written to the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, mentioning the legend of 'Saint Brendan, the navigator,' as having discovered America long before Christopher Columbus was born (a belief still held by the Irish peasantry of Galway) another correspondent last week supplied the following interesting additional information:—"It may interest some of your readers to know that there is a singular legend mentioned by the Abbe Traverser le Bourgeois as having been held for generations in Mexico, of a white man with a hooded robe and white beard traveling across in his hand, who lands at Tehuantepec, and introduces among the Indians agricultural, mechanical, and work of chastity. Dr. Taylor, in his work on Mexico and the Mexicans, remarks:—'The coming of white men from the East, centuries before the Spanish invasion of the sixteenth century, is a tradition of new rites and arts by them in Mexico, as is certain as most historical events of which we have only legendary knowledge. There are one or two points connected with the presence of Irish and Northernmen in America in the ninth and following centuries which are worthy of notice. The Mexicans called these priests 'Papa,' or more properly 'Papa-hua,' and in the old Norse chronicle, which tells of the first colonization of Iceland by the Northernmen, relates that they found living there Christian men, whom the Northernmen called 'Papa.' These latter are shown by the context to have been Irish priests. The Aztec root, 'teo (to-ti, God) comes near to the Greek and Latin, but is not unlike the Irish 'Dia' and the Norse 'Py-r.' Dr. Taylor mentions in his interesting work many other Christian analogies found in the customs of the ancient Aztecs, such, for instance, as children being sprinkled with water when named, or given them the use of iron, in their ceremonies, the existence of monasteries and nunneries, in which the monks wore long hair, but the nuns had their hair cut off, and the use of a cross as a religious emblem in Mexico and Yucatan. It is difficult, he says, to attribute this mass of coincidences to mere chance, but we should have expected Christian missionaries to have brought with them the knowledge of the use of iron and the alphabet."

The New York Liquor-Dealers' Association has ratified the resolution of its executive committee, pledging all its members to keep their saloons closed on Sunday hereafter in obedience to the law. There were some dissenting voices, but the vote in favor was by a large majority, and the entire association will be bound by it. Some of the observations made by the President of the association in advocating the adoption of the resolution were remarkable. He said that, under former officials the law was interpreted with such liberality that the liquor-dealers were able to violate it without incurring disgrace of any kind, but at present it was impossible for them to violate it without being branded as criminals and constant violators of the law. He declared that the liquor-dealers must place themselves in the category of citizens who respect the law, be it what it may, must comply with the law at present and assume their places in the community as law-abiding citizens, and devote their energies to securing the enactment of no general law. He said that the liquor-dealers who had been hostile to the law, and he might have added that both had played tricks with them in the past and are likely to pursue the same policy in the future. The chances at present are that neither party will venture to take up

the question of local option in its platform this year, but will seek to dodge the issue and to put its opponent on the unpopular side of it.

Mr. James Schouler's second Atlantic article on President Polk's Administration gives most interesting revelations concerning the Mexican war. The historian says that the Polk diary and correspondence, "with their private disclosures, confirm the worst that was ever imputed to this administration in its deadly and degrading course." Particularly flagrant does Polk's war message of May 11, 1846, appear. The President had hoped to get Saturday, May 10, Sillidell came back to Washington to report the frustration of that hope. Polk immediately called his cabinet together and told them that he desired at once to send to Congress a message. The majority concurred, and Buchanan hesitated, and Bancroft candidly said that we ought to wait for some act of hostility before declaring war. Polk, however, as his diary shows, determined to go on with the message. By a great piece of luck, that very night, after the war message was thus decided upon, news reached Washington of a skirmish on the Rio Grande, and the President jumped at the chance to say to congress that "War exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself." Such perfidy is monumental, and the wonder is that Polk should have left behind him the papers to display it to posterity. He worked on his message all day Sunday, except the time spent in public worship of the Prince of Peace, and, after deliberately spending the day in doing what he knew would plunge two nations into needless strife and bloodshed, proudly recorded in his diary, "It was a day of great anxiety to me, and I regretted the necessity for me to spend the Sabbath in the manner I have." Posterity may discern a parallel to this piety in President Harrison's Sunday Chilian war message.

No British Prime Minister in an official and public address ever went the length that Lord Salisbury did in his speech in the House of Lords in threatening the Turkish Government. This was the more remarkable as coming from the leader of the Tory party—a party which, as Lord Salisbury said, had been traditionally anxious to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. Yet he went on flatteringly to say that the Sultan had a "fictitious stability" about that empire, which might fall the Sultan at any moment if he did not take heed to his ways. The Sultan's boasted "pre-rogatives," affirmed the Prime Minister, were only "nominal" and his "independence" only "formal," which is but another way of saying that England is prepared to go ahead, treaties or no treaties, and make the Sultan reform his government of Armenia or be himself reformed.

Mr. Gladstone, in office, never spoke so bluntly as this. We doubt if even Lord Palmerston ever did. With three British men-of-war reported on the way to Constantinople to back up Lord Salisbury's words, it is now said to be in a great scramble to do something for Armenia. Mr. Gladstone urged Salisbury to say "must," and he has said it.

A BEAUTIFUL STORE.

In spite of the business competition that is all too keen and active to admit of the accumulation of large fortunes, there are still some men of business who are not ably successful. A few days ago we called attention to the splendid store into which Mr. R. T. Holman, of Summerside, is just about to move; and now we have to congratulate Messrs. Matthew & McLean, of Souris, upon the spacious and elegant store into which their new fall goods are now being placed for sale. The addition which they have made to their old store is 65x25 feet, so that the whole store now covers an area of fifty-seven feet broad and sixty-six feet long. The new store is finished in hard pine and furnished with American ashwood counters, etc. The shelves are continuous and the plate glass windows are, we believe, the largest and finest in the Province, containing in each pane a hundred square feet of glass. Altogether, Messrs. Matthew & McLean's store is creditable alike to the firm and to the architect and superintendent of the improvements, Mr. William Dingwall. It is heated throughout by means of the hot air system, and is bright, airy and attractive.

The Jersey Lily's Jewelry Agate.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Some of the sapphires and rubies which formed part of the jewelry belonging to Mrs. Langtry, which was obtained by means of a forged order from the Sloan street branch of the Union Bank of London on August 24th last, have been discovered in the possession of a firm of merchants on Hatton Garden, this city. The stolen jewels have been estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Fire Losses During the Month of September.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says: The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of September shows a total of \$10,766,200. This is about the nominal figure for September. The year 1895 exhibits a slightly lower loss than the same period of 1894, and is a very marked improvement over the first nine months of 1893.

For Over Fifty Years.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures the colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.—M. W. F. Wills—1 y

Good Potatoes Scarce.

The New York Herald of the 9th says: Good potatoes are very scarce and high in spite of a recent report that they were selling at low rates, and that farmers were losing money on their crops, and in many cases would not dig them for shipment. Potatoes sold yesterday on the dock for \$1.25 a barrel. Prime quality brought \$1.75, and even a job lot brought \$1 a barrel. Large, fine potatoes are scarce, and it is just the season for the potato crop, as these are of a larger growth and are shipped to the full market. Farmers who have a good crop are now realizing a profit. Potatoes are sold at 15 cents a small measure at retail dealers' stores, and a few very good potatoes are difficult to find just at present.

Books, Bulbs and Japanese Ware are the attractions to-night at Carter's Bookstore.

AN ISLANDER MARRIED ABROAD.

The following paragraph, which we clip from a Vancouver, B. C., paper, has reference to a young man well and favorably known in Charlottetown:

"The residence of Thomas Dunn, Dunedin, Georgia Street, was the scene of a very happy occurrence this morning. Although limited to personal friends of the contracting parties the spacious apartments were taxed to accommodate the guests. The contracting parties were the young people, both of whom are popular among all with whom they are acquainted. The groom, Albert Howarth, is beyond question one of the leading legal lights in the Province. His career since he joined the British Columbia bar has been one unbroken series of successes, and clients with a hard knot now say, 'We'll go to that young MacNeill.' Mr. MacNeill is the son of the Rev. Donald MacNeill, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. The bride was Miss Rachael Shaw, daughter of Peter Shaw, Esq., of 20 Fountain Hall road, Edinburgh, Scotland. She is a niece of Thomas Dunn, at whose residence the ceremony was performed. The groomsmen were B. W. Harris, partner of Peter Shaw, Esq., in the firm of Harris & MacNeill. The bridesmaid was Miss Helen Dunn, daughter of Thomas Dunn, and cousin of the bride. Rev. E. D. McLaren performed the ceremony.

THE EXAMINER joins with Mr. McNeill's many friends in wishing him well and bride a happy and prosperous married life.

THE NEEDS OF LIFE.

To work well, eat well and sleep well. Is not this what every man and woman desires to be able to do?

Without this ability, life is robbed of enjoyment, and becomes a tiresome round of labor.

The use of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic by those who suffer from indigestion, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervous trouble, dyspepsia, or a general worn-out condition, speedily restores them to the state of health described in the first sentence. They can work well, eat well, sleep well. In a word, they are restored to perfect health.

The grateful testimony of a great host of persons who have been thus restored is the remarkable evidence that all remedies for the cure of stomach troubles, the building up of new rich blood, the restoration of nerve tissue and the stimulating and invigorating of the whole system, there is none to equal Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic. It is sold by all druggists and dealers at fifty cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., (Ld.) St. John, N. B., and New York city.

Saturday Snaps.

25 Cent Books Two for 25c.
25 Cent Books for 25c.
25 Cent Books for 25c.

Soaps, Sponges, Hair Brushes, and all Toilet Requisites at Dry Goods Discounts.

REDDIN BROS

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

W. N. TANTON,

(Late in the employ of W. W. Wallner

Having opened a Jewelry Store on east side Upper Great George Street, wishes to announce that he intends to pay special attention to REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, etc. Having had sixteen years' experience at repairing he is in a position to guarantee satisfaction, and deliver promptly all work entrusted to his care.

Will also keep on hand a select line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

W. N. TANTON,
2777 East Side Upper Great George St.
Oct. 12—246 w

The World's Pocket Stove

should be in every household; where the application of heat will restore the skin they are indispensable. Midnight, no hot water, no mustard. It is your friend. Baby cries with pain, w/asp stone in flannel and place with it, no danger of fire. Use the muff without shutting it is a great comfort. We invite inspection.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.,

Central Drug Store,
NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE.

CRAPES.

500 BASKETS just received and selling cheap. W. A. HUTCHESON.

Don't Drink Rubbish

in the Tea you use. A great deal of stuff sold as Tea is simply that. Pay a fair price, buy from a dealer who knows his business. We buy for cash, sell for cash, buy low, sell low, because we know our business.

STERLING VALUE—OUR 24c. TEA

SANDERSON & CO.,
CASH GROCERS.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

Epidemic of Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The health officer of Washington says that an epidemic of typhoid fever exists in that city, and unless sanitary precautions are observed by the inhabitants generally, a most serious condition of affairs may shortly be expected. The health officer estimates that there are at least 600 cases under treatment.

The American Press Condemned

GLASGOW, Oct. 12.

G. L. Watson, designer of the Valkyrie, speaking to a United Press representative, on the recent yacht races in America, was exceedingly emphatic in his condemnation of the course pursued by the American press, which he declared had published unfair reports of the races, misrepresenting facts and distorting statements.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 12.

Private advices received from Austin state that Travis County Grand Jury would return an indictment against Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Immediately upon receipt of this information Manager Brady decided to get Corbett out of the State as soon as possible, so as to place him out of the reach of the Texas authorities.

The French Treaty.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.

A proclamation declaring the French treaty in force from Monday was signed yesterday and will be gazetted to-day.

Cattle Shipments from Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Oct. 10.—To show how rapidly the stock-raising industry is developing in Manitoba, it is only necessary to state that with six weeks of the season yet ahead, one firm of cattle exporters has shipped thirty thousand head, while last year's total was twenty-two thousand.

NEW STOCK.

Books at Half Price.

25 Cent Books Two for 25c.
25 Cent Books for 25c.
25 Cent Books for 25c.

Works by Hall Caine, Conan Doyle, S. R. Crockett, Stanley Weyman, R. L. Stevenson, The Duchess, Marie Corelli, and other leading authors, at 15c. each or two for 25c.

Books, Bulbs and Japanese Ware are bringing the crowd to

Carter's Bookstore.

Charlottetown, Oct. 12, 1895.

A Snap in Sponges!

One Case of nice Sponges bought at a bargain. Our price, 2 cents each.

OCTOBER!

The month to plant BULBS. We keep only the best quality and sell them at low prices.

HASZARD & MOORE,

ROCKSELLETS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10, 1895.

Annual Meeting.

The general Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hillsborough Skating Rink Company will be held at the office of M. & D. C. McLeod, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October, instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

D. C. McLEOD,
Secy.-Treas.

How many ways can you read the word Sponges in this—

SPONGES, Infants' Sponges, The Largest Stock.
PONGES, Toilet Sponges,
ONGESPO, Bath Sponges,
NGESPO, Surgical Sponges,
GESPO, Carriage Sponges,
SPONGE, Accountants' Sponges,
ESPO, Unbleached Sponges,

will go a long way towards the purchase of one of our reliable Watches. A better investment can hardly be made if you need a Watch.

E. W. TAYLOR,
sept16 CAMERON BLOCK.

WHAT, NEVER?

"No, never before had I such comfort as I got out of a pair of McCREADY'S TWO DOLLAR SHOES." So say our customers. Have you ever worn a pair of these Shoes? They are beautiful—worth double the money. Why pay a big price when you can get a pair of these Shoes for so little money? Mind, they are wearers. We have them in Laced or Congress, for Men only.

A. E. McEACHEN,
oct17 THE SHOE MAN.

WORKING MEN'S TABLES.

Not wooden tables but counter tables loaded with the best Wool Goods ever imported by us.

See Paton's Windows.

New Styles Every Day.

WORKING MEN WANTED

To buy our 40c. Suits of Underwear. All-wool Underwear at \$1.20 a Suit. Grey Knit Shirts at 48 cents. Navy Blue Melton Shirts at 60 cents. Navy Blue Flannel Shirts at 75 cents. Grey Flannel at 80 cents and \$1.24. Knit Gloves. Gents' Scarfs, Silk and Wool. Men's Strong Winter Pants at \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Men's Reefers at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.25. Men's Ulsters at \$5.25, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.00. Men's Overcoats, cheap for cash. Men's Suits, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00.

WOMEN WANTED

To buy our G'oves at 8 cents. Undervests at 15 cents. Colored Kid Gloves at 70 cents. Ladies' Jackets at \$2.50. Feather Bos at 30 cents. Dress Serge at 18 cents. Dress Tweed at 27 cents. Corsets, cheap. Ladies' Wool Stockings, 2 cents. Ladies' Underskirts. Golf Jerseys. Inverness Capes \$6.50. Children's Golfers. Cashmere Kid Point Gloves, 25c. Ringwood Gloves, 18 cents.

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