

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Operation to be Confined to Goods Entering Canada Through Canadian Ports Only.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL GETS THROUGH THE COMMITTEE STAGE AND NOW STANDS FOR THIRD READING.

Ottawa, June 21.—Two important subjects engaged the attention of the House of Commons yesterday. In the afternoon with the consent of the government a resolution passed declaring that the operation of the preferential tariff should be confined to British imports entering Canada, which enter at our own seaports without having been shipped via any foreign country.

In the evening the bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes was brought on for committee and after an exceedingly bitter debate accepted by the House. The measure was not considered on party lines. Even the cabinet divided on the various clauses and divisions were forced at every possible stage by the opponents of the bill. The measure has now struggled through committee stage and stands for third reading. If another private members' day is granted this session the bill will go up to the Senate for consideration by that body.

The successive divisions in the House last night represented a brilliant triumph for the social reform cause and it is a pity that no record was kept of the votes on account of the House being in committee. Neither the leader of the government nor of the opposition was on hand for the consideration of Mr. MacLaren's bill.

DECEIVING BRITISH EMIGRANTS. In reply to a question by Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, the Minister of the Interior said the government is aware that certain individuals in Great Britain are engaged in making fraudulent representations to intending emigrants to Canada by guaranteeing them positions and not doing so.

The government had heard also of cases where individuals so engaged passed themselves off as agents of the Dominion. The Canadian immigration authorities have already taken steps to warn the people of the Old Country against this misrepresentation and public notices had been posted up in the United Kingdom; the attention of the home government had been called there to and advertisements had been inserted in Old Country newspapers to put intending emigrants on their guard. The advertisement plainly intimated that the Canadian government was not engaged in promoting a movement of mechanics and skilled laborers to this country.

CANADIAN SEAPORTS. Mr. Horace J. Logan, of Cumberland, moved that in the opinion of this House the preferential tariff should only apply to importations through Canadian seaports. In so doing he said he had no hope of the government adopting this session the policy that he advocated. Still he considered it desirable once more to draw public attention to the wisdom of this course. The Maritime Provinces cheerfully contributed their share towards building up the Canadian west. At the same time the east itself had claims on the country which must not be forgotten. The present proposition was not entirely selfish. It was to the advantage of eastern Canada but was commendable likewise from a broad national point of view. Mr. Logan referred with pleasure to the fact that the principle of his resolution had already received the endorsement of one of the provincial legislatures. It had been supported by the Halifax Board of Trade and a conference of the Canadian boards of trade in Toronto had recommended this government to encourage Canadian transportation routes by providing that when British goods are imported through American seaports they shall receive a customs preference of twenty-five percent instead of thirty-three and a third. It was a noteworthy fact that last year, out of the hundred and thirty million dollars' worth of Canadian produce exported to the United

Kingdom forty-one million dollars' worth was sent forward through United States channels. Whilst boats were sailing from our own ports half laden with Canadian goods were helping to build up the competing lines that operate to Portland, Boston and New York. This showed a lack of national spirit on our part.

Some objection had been taken to this resolution on the ground that its adoption would increase the freights. Mr. Logan, however, had no fear on this score. At present the rates from St. John to the west were equal to those from New York. It was said in some quarters that the Canadian seaports had not adequate facilities to warrant the acceptance of this proposal. Well, if that was so let the facilities be provided. Canada owed a duty to one part of the country as well as another.

The member for Cumberland quoted a letter from Andrew Allan, of the Allan Steamship Line, stating that his boats can deliver goods in Canada every bit as rapidly as they could be delivered by the United States routes. So there was no trouble or inconvenience to be anticipated on that score.

Some Canadians were timid of offending the United States and pronounced this proposition too drastic. Mr. Logan would not admit that his plan was over drastic, but even if it was a little severe we would only be copying a measure already rigidly enforced by our ambitious neighbors. Their coasting laws were enforced against Canadian and all other foreign shipping and extended even to trade between the United States and Cuba and the Philippines.

Mr. Logan alluded to the fact that Canadian goods entering France under what is known as the French treaty must be carried direct from Canadian to French ports to obtain the customs preference. In conclusion Mr. Logan gave the government a new watchword—Canadian seaports for Canadian imports—and commended the principle of his motion to their best attention.

THE HON. MR. FIELDING. The Hon. W. S. Fielding said: "I am glad my honorable friend from Cumberland has brought forward this motion of which I expect that it can be adopted immediately, as part of the budget of this year, and I do not suppose my honorable friend expects that—but I feel that it is a subject on which discussion may do much good."

"It is a subject on which there is need of education, not only outside the House but possibly inside the House. I am aware that there may be possibly from some points of view objections raised to the motions of my honorable friend. But for my own part, I am heartily in favor of it and if he decided to divide the House upon it I shall have the pleasure of giving my vote in support of the motion. For the purpose of the present budget and the present condition of affairs we cannot deal with it. But I hope there will be such an educational movement on the question that at no distant day we may adopt it as part of our practical legislation. If that can be done at no distant day none will rejoice more than I shall. I think that the reasons given in support of the motion are strong and I believe that the more the subject is discussed the more likely we are to reach the conclusion that he has reached after so much consideration. So, while I do not say that his motion will receive the assent of the House to take effect at once, it is in the right direction. Even if it is not received with unanimous approval, as I would desire to see it received, I trust that the time will soon come when we may accept it as part of our thorough national policy."

THE HON. WM. ROSS. The Hon. William Ross, of Cape Breton, advised the government to accept the resolution and to introduce legislation in accordance therewith providing that it shall come into effect on a certain day.

OPPOSITION FROM ONTARIO. Mr. C. B. Heyd, of Brantford, could not give the resolution his support. In his judgment it meant too violent an interference with trade and traffic. Canadian consumers and transportation routes were entitled to consideration before a principle like this was accepted on the initiative of a private member. He was afraid it would increase the price of imports to Canadian consumers. If such a step as this was to be taken it should be on the government's recommendation.

A WHOLESALER'S ADVICE. Mr. W. R. Brock, of Toronto, expressed amusement at what he termed this exhibition of the government's insincerity. The previous speaker had expressed fear that the adoption of Mr. Logan's plan would increase the price of goods to people in this country. "I can say," remarked Mr. Brock, "that I am myself a large importer and bring in all that I sell by the Canadian routes, yet manage to compete with other wholesalers."

Mr. Heyd: "Yes, but my fear is goods would be dearer if Mr. Logan's plan was adopted. I was not seeking of existing conditions."

A FREE TRADE VOICE. Mr. A. A. Wright, of South Renfrew, regarded Mr. Logan's resolution as over drastic. For his own part he thought merchants had difficulties enough already to contend with. Canada had voted a preference to the Old Country and he would not like to see it interfered with by any means whatever. "I said Mr. Wright," go in for taking the shackles off trade and making intercourse as free as possible. "He had lived long enough to see that when navigation closed at Montreal freights increased for a time till competition was available again between Canadian and United States ports. Reference had been made to the United States giving Canada hard usage in tariff

matters. Well, what was the history of pure tobacco and paper suitable for cigarette making by the parties who wish to use them. The revenue officers could satisfy themselves that none but pure tobacco was being used for this purpose. Mr. Emmerson approved of his correspondent's suggestion, and believed it was practicable. In conclusion, he remarked that he could not give the present bill his vote.

DR. DANIEL OF ST. JOHN. Dr. Daniel, Conservative member for St. John, N.B., pressed the Finance Minister for a promise as to whether the passage of this resolution would be followed by government legislation.

Mr. Fielding answered that the matter should be thoroughly considered and discussed before action was taken. Personally, he was in favor of the principle.

Dr. Daniel felt certain that a law based on this resolution would be of great benefit to St. John and the other Canadian ports. He favored the resolution and congratulated Mr. Logan on bringing it forward.

THE PREMIER. The Prime Minister thought there would be no dissent in the House to the principle of Mr. Logan's plan. The matter, however, was one for due consideration. Until the Canadian ports got the necessary facilities it might be difficult to employ them for all the export and import trade of the country. By improving the accommodation at our seaports no doubt more trade would be attracted to them. As matters stand, the proportion of Canadian trade is growing smaller and smaller that finds its way through the United States. This year it amounted to one-third, while a few years ago it was as much as one-half. He was afraid that the acceptance of Mr. Logan's plan might cause loss and inconvenience to Canadian importers in centers like Montreal, Toronto, London and Hamilton. When such houses wanted goods at once they sometimes wired to ship by the quickest route, and it would be hard to penalize them if the quickest route happened to be via an American port.

MR. R. L. BORDEN. The leader of the Opposition found it strange that if Mr. Fielding was so much impressed with Mr. Logan's view he had not acted thereon before. He did not share the Premier's fear that such a course would interfere with trade. Certainly it would be a great boon to the maritime ports. But the resolution did not go far enough. If it was desirable to limit the preference to British goods coming direct to Canadian ports, why should the same principle not be applied to imports from Germany, France and other foreign countries? Mr. Borden would encourage our own ports by making customs charges easier on all import trade, whether from Britain or France, that took the direct route to this country. He sincerely hoped that the carriage of the present resolution would not turn out to be a mere idle form. The principle could be embodied in an amendment of a few words to the Tariff Act this session.

The resolution was then carried without the necessity of a vote.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS. The next bill taken up was one promoting the protection at railway crossings. Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln, regarding the public interest at railway crossings. Mr. Lancaster's bill had already been before the Railway Committee, which threw out the bill after concluding that the rights of the public were already fully safeguarded by the authority vested in the Railway Commission to order whatever protection it deems necessary at any crossing in Canada. The member for Lincoln, however, was not disposed to accept the committee's decision as final. He insisted upon the measure being dealt with on its merits by the House as a whole. The measure in its original form forbids railway companies to operate trains at more than ten miles an hour at level crossings in cities, towns and villages unless watchmen are maintained to warn the public of the danger. Mr. Lancaster was willing to modify his bill so as to specify that the watchman shall not be compulsory in other than thickly populated districts, and at crossings where the view is obstructed by trees or buildings.

After a long debate, the House in committee of the whole upheld the action of the Railway Committee and threw the bill out by 24 votes to 34.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL. It was well into the evening when the anti-cigarette bill promoted by Mr. MacLaren, of Huntingdon, was reached. The debate on this measure lasted till midnight. In answer to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, the promoter of the bill said his measure was practically identical with that of last session which was fathered by the member for St. Lawrence.

Mr. Clarke recalled that last year the bill had pleased neither the W. C. T. U. on the one hand nor the tobacco selling interest on the other. It ran in his mind that the Minister of Justice had brought forward a bill last session to control the cigarette evil among minors. Mr. Fitzpatrick remarked that he had brought in an amendment to the Criminal Code forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors under eighteen. This compromise, however, was not acceptable. Incidentally the Minister of Justice remarked that he was opposed to the bill now before the House.

THE HON. MR. EMMERSON. The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, admitted having supported this proposition last session, but said he had done so under a misapprehension. He fully realized that cigarette-smoking by minors was an evil, and was in favor of measures to prevent it. But the present legislation was too sweeping; it went too far. He knew of men who indulged in a taste for cigarettes and found no ill effects, and he could not ignore this fact. He had a suggestion by letter which seemed to provide an ideal solution of the difficulty. The writer advocated the prohibition of the sale or importation of cigarettes in a manufactured form, but considered that no harm would result if parliament sanctioned the importation

of pure tobacco and paper suitable for cigarette making by the parties who wish to use them. The revenue officers could satisfy themselves that none but pure tobacco was being used for this purpose. Mr. Emmerson approved of his correspondent's suggestion, and believed it was practicable. In conclusion, he remarked that he could not give the present bill his vote.

MR. A. A. WRIGHT (South Renfrew). "Well, we'll try it anyway." There was some discussion as to whether this bill was identical with that proposed by Mr. Robert Bickerdike last session. It was finally established that it was the same.

MR. ROBERT HOLMES. Mr. Robert Holmes, of West Huron, admitted that perhaps it was impracticable to expect to prohibit cigarette-smoking by adults. For his own part he would have preferred if the W. C. T. U. had seen its way clear last year to have accepted the Minister of Justice's compromise forbidding the sale of cigarettes to any one under eighteen.

MR. E. A. LANCASTER. Mr. E. A. Lancaster, of Lincoln, expressed his support of the bill.

MR. L. P. DEMERS. Mr. L. P. Demers, of St. Johns-Iberville, quoted a recent Montreal "Gazette" editorial in opposition to the present bill, and accepted the sentiment of that article as an embodiment of his own views. The proposal had no support outside of parliament. It would ruin a prosperous and legitimate industry without any compensation. It violated the personal right of the subject.

PUBLIC OPINION. Mr. MacLaren, of Huntingdon, considered that the "Gazette" was far astray in its assertion that there was no sentiment in favor of this bill in the country at large. He was himself a better judge of this point than the "Gazette." The resolution had passed parliament a year ago by two votes to one. The second reading of the bill this session had been upheld by 32 votes to 28.

MR. F. D. MONK. Mr. F. D. Monk gave the ladies of the W. C. T. U. credit for the most excellent motives in the campaign they had conducted against the cigarette habit. It was a pity, though, that they had not accepted the Minister of Justice's amendment to the Criminal Code forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. He agreed with a previous speaker that the present bill was too sweeping. It was not one he could encourage by his vote.

MR. DAVID HENDERSON. Mr. David Henderson, of Halton, admitted that the present bill was drastic, but it was properly seized of popular sentiment in the country he gathered that the legislation was needed to put an end to an injurious and pernicious habit. He was prepared to support the proposition.

MR. MACLAREN. Mr. MacLaren, of Huntingdon, said that for his part he could see no joke about the bill. He had been asked by the W. C. T. U. to take charge of it and pilot its passage through the House. The more he looked into the matter, the more thoroughly he was convinced of the existence of the evil referred to. The W. C. T. U., to which reference had been made, was an organization that had branches all over Canada and a membership of twelve thousand ladies.

MR. A. A. WRIGHT. Mr. A. A. Wright, of South Renfrew, expressed anxiety that the bill should become law and in so stating was satisfied that he represented the wishes of those who sent him to parliament. If some of the men who spoke of this bill as a joke had seen whose health had been undermined by cigarette smoking they would take a very different stand on the subject.

MR. C. H. PARMELEE. Mr. C. H. Parmelee, of Shefford, advised home training rather than parliamentary statutes as the remedy for the cigarette evil among minors. Let the fathers be spanked by their parents. It would not add to the dignity of parliament or the respect for law to put legislation on the statute books that would never be observed. He did not know of any enormous use of cigarettes in the country and said that so far as the rural districts of Quebec were concerned cigarette smoking was practically unknown. Many members voted for the anti-cigarette resolution last session taking the thing as a joke, never thinking the thing would go any further.

THE HON. WILLIAM ROSS. The Hon. William Ross, of Cape Breton, supported the bill and warned members that their votes on this occasion would come up for review when they faced their electors at the next general election.

COL. KAULBACH, OF LUNenburg. Lieut.-Colonel Kaulbach, of Lunenburg, was convinced that cigarette-smoking among youths led to crime.

CLAUDE CARRIED. A vote was then reached on the first clause, which declared that: "No person, by himself, or by his clerk, servant, employee or agent, shall, for hire, or for any other purpose, or by any device, manufacture, sell, expose, keep, or offer for sale, or give away any cigarette, cigarette papers, or cigarette wrappers, or shall substitute for such wrappers, or be concerned, engaged or employed in owning or keeping, any cigarettes or cigarette papers or wrappers, or shall authorize or permit any of these things to be done."

This was carried by 50 votes to 27. There was about an equal representation of Liberals and Conservatives in Fielding and the Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher voted yes and Sir William Mulock with were the only members of the government present. Most of the French-Canadian members went against the clause.

CHEAP PIANO-ACTIONS.

The pianos with a cheap 'action' look as well as one with a Wessell, Nickel and Gross 'action' when new. Two years later the piano is no use musical. All Heintzman & Co. pianos have Wessell, Nickel and Gross actions and will last from forty to fifty years. Sole agents, 236 St. Catharines street, East End branch, 1822 St. Catherine street.

There was no record taken, however, of the individual votes.

THE SECOND CLAUSE.

Attention was next turned to the second clause, which specifies that: "No cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers shall be imported into Canada, or entered for consumption therein, and all cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers, or papers intended as such, shall be subject to seizure by any officer of customs or inland revenue; and they, with the packages in which they are contained, shall be subject to be seized and forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be disposed of under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council."

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick considered it absurd to legislate against the use of cigarettes by minors and by inference leave it open to them to use all the tobacco they wanted in any other form. This law would create a race of hypocrites in Canada.

MR. E. F. CLARKE. Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, pointed out that the passage of this bill would not prevent cigarette smoking even by minors because they could still get the tobacco and roll the cigarettes as they wanted them. The practical way to deal with this difficulty would be to punish the vendor and purchaser alike where tobacco was sold to youngsters.

OBJECT OF THE BILL. The Minister of Justice said he would like a clear statement as to the objects that had prompted the introduction of this bill.

The promoter of the bill answered that every province except Quebec had laws to restrict the sale of cigarettes to minors. It was because this legislation had proven ineffective that the W. C. T. U. came before parliament and asked Federal legislation of a more effective character. The present proposition was to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, sale and importation of cigarettes.

Mr. Fitzpatrick answered that the bill would not meet that object. It was utterly unworkable. For one thing, there was more injury from the cigarette paper than from the tobacco it contained. The present bill purported to shut out cigarette paper, but there was no defining clause to say what the paper meant. There was nothing, for instance, to prevent lads from using any kind of paper they want for their cigarettes.

The Hon. William Ross appealed to the Minister of Justice to lend the House the benefit of his legal mind to perfect the bill.

MR. GALLIHER'S VIEWS. Mr. William Gallieher, of Yale-Cariboo, considered this bill a plain infringement on the liberty of the subject. It was a useless measure, besides, that could never be carried into effect. It was undeniable that cigarette smoking was bad for children, but so was over-eating. Yet nobody was prepared to introduce a statute of that kind.

MR. HENRI BOURASSA. Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, opposed the bill because its effect would be simply to encourage the use of the worst order of cigarettes by minors.

The Minister of Justice declared himself opposed to the use of tobacco in any form by minors. Last session he had brought in legislation to that effect, but found it unacceptable to the House and therefore did not press it through. The present bill struck at the rights of responsible adults. He could not see why they should be forbidden to use cigarettes any more than pipes or cigars. Instead of helping minors this prohibition bill would force youngsters to use the worst kind of cigarettes. If the promoter of this bill was in earnest he should answer these objections.

The second clause then passed by 39 votes to 25. The Hon. Mr. Sifton was among those supporting the clause, he having entered while the debate was in progress.

MR. FITZPATRICK GROWS WARM. The passage of this second clause brought Mr. Fitzpatrick to his feet once more. He drew particular attention to the terms of the third clause, which says that "Any person who, by himself, or by another, contravenes the provisions of this act in any manner shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than twenty dollars, for the first offence, and in default of payment shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and not less than one month, and for a second offence he shall be liable to imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for a term not exceeding one year and not less than six months."

Before sending a man to jail for a year without the option of a fine would it not, he suggested, be better to say "what cigarette paper" really is. There was no such statute as this in any country in the world. He warned members that they were not consistent in passing this bill and then looking to the Senate to throw it out. What would become of the large investment in cigarette manufacture throughout the country, and what would happen to those who had large supplies of cigarette tobacco and paper already on hand. What defence could be put forward for confiscation without compensation?

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION. Mr. Robert Holmes, of West Huron, was surprised at the Minister of Justice raising such a question as compensation. Every one knew that when a man went into business he took the risk attending his investment.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION. In answer to a question by Mr. McKinnon, of Prince Edward Island, the Minister of Justice observed that the passage of the present bill was constitutionally within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. MacLaren offered to make the penalty somewhat less severe if the clause was considered too stringent. This did not seem to suit the House, though, so the clause was voted on as it stood and upheld by thirty-nine votes to thirty-six. TO POSTPONE FURTHER DEBATE. Mr. Gallieher then moved that the committee rise and report progress till the points had been cleared up that had arisen in the course of debate. This would probably have meant that the measure would never have been heard again because it was well known that this was to be the last private members' day of the session.

This drew a vote of 37 to 37, but was

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The majority of troubles peculiar to women are due in the beginning to strained and weakened nerves. Paine's Celery Compound nourishes and strengthens the nerves and makes them strong enough to stand the strains and stresses of life. It stops and cures the cases that afflict so many women—discouraged and broken-down health, Paine's Celery Compound gives health and the joys of life. It cures indigestion, dizziness, neuralgia and insomnia. It restores strength. It purifies the blood, makes the complexion clear and gives new life to women who are struggling with weakness and despair. One dose proves the value of the medicine.

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If you are sick and desire medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician, The Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain St., Montreal."

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thrown out on the casting vote of the chairman, Dr. Macdonald.

The fourth clause was then taken, which specifies that "Any person who, for any such penalty or punishment, is brought by or in the name of the person, and may be tried by the justice of the peace, police magistrate, or judge of the peace, and the provisions of the Criminal Code (1892) relating to summary convictions shall apply to proceedings under this act."

This was adopted by 41 votes to 25. The bill as drafted was to take effect on Jan. 1 next.

Upon motion of Mr. Hugh Gault, Guelph, and with the unanimous approval of the House, this motion was carried: "That the bill will not take effect on Jan. 1, 1906. This was done so as to give cigarette dealers and manufacturers a little more time to wind up their business."

MR. GERVAIS, OF MONTREAL. Before the bill was passed, Gervais, of St. James District, expressed his strong disapproval of it.

Mr. MacLaren resented the aspersion that had been cast on the intelligence of the men who introduced this bill in parliament. He felt it had nothing to be ashamed of, and felt it assuming rather too much to down those who agreed with him on this matter as a lot of ineffectuals.

The preamble, which never was

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He Says Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Stomach Troubles and Give him reasons for Saying so.

"Yes, I mean what I say about Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," says Henry V. St. Mary's River, Guyana, in a recent interview. "I had stomach trouble for about five years. I was bad I was taken to my bed and a doctor was called in. He could not cure the trouble, however, and I was suffering very bad, and not knowing what to do when my wife said, 'Let me try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.' 'Well, we tried them, and the stomach trouble left and has not troubled me since. Do you wonder I recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?' 'If you can't digest your food, or are worried by indigestion, or suffer from Dyspepsia, Tablets and they will do for you.'"

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Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21

SAILORS' INSTITUTE CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT.

Prof. MORACE W. REYNER
and DOUGLAS CHURCH CHOIR.

Soloists include:

Miss Laughton,	Miss Maith,
Miss Overend,	Mr. Hutchison,
Mr. Cole,	Mr. Telling,
Miss Lister,	and the Sailors.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

SENIOR SCHOOL.

The CLOSING EXERCISES of the Montreal Senior School will take place in the Assembly Hall of the High School, Peel street, on the

Evening of THURSDAY, June 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

Friends of the School, especially former pupils, are cordially invited to be present.

MONTMORENCY STREET.

ROAD COMMITTEE GRANTS AID.
GALLERY'S REQUEST TO
VARY APPROPRIATION.

There was a short meeting of the Road Committee yesterday before the session of council, at which the Montmorency street paving matter was discussed. At first there was an inclination to block the request of Ald. Galt, but in the end his wishes were acceded to. He only asked for sufficient money to pave two-thirds of the street, and said he would attend to the other third some other time, but he would not ask the committee for any more money for this purpose.

Ald. N. Lapointe, who was not at the last meeting, ventured to remark that if the principle of varying moneys from their original purposes were accepted all the aldermen would be asking for similar favors. He thought it should not be done.

Ald. Galt again protested, as he did at the last meeting, against an alderman belonging to another ward interfering with his plans when he was acting in what he considered the best interests of his electors. The street improvements he was asking for were urgently needed and if the other aldermen came before the committee with similar requests he would vote for them. He was there to represent the people and not be bound to follow abstract theories about the way in which the money appropriated to a ward should be expended.

When the vote was called Ald. Turner voted 'yes'; Ald. Lapointe said 'Give it to him'; Ald. Ames said 'I don't care'; Ald. Bastien said 'I don't care'; and Ald. Leclaire said 'Oui'.

The amount asked for this work was \$2,048. The variation of smaller amounts for other street improvements was included in the motion and all passed without a dissenting vote.

When the report was read in council, Ald. Couture, who is making a record for blocking municipal legislation, called 'Next meeting,' and the matter had to stand over. The Mayor ordered the report to be placed on the orders of the day for the next meeting.

DEATH OF MRS. TARTE.

Mrs. Tarte, wife of the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, ex-minister of public works, died last night at the family summer residence, Boucherville, at the age of fifty-four years, and Mr. Tarte and his family will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement. The deceased lady had been ill for two years, and for the past few weeks her death had been expected daily. Mrs. Tarte, whose maiden name was Georgiana Sylvestre, was born at L'Assomption. She was a prominent figure in social circles and took an active part in works of charity. Besides her husband, she leaves a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. The remains have been conveyed to Mr. Tarte's city residence, 46 St. Louis square.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 21.—Before Mr. Brodie, the magistrate, at Webbwood, yesterday, Joseph Chartrand was given his preliminary hearing for the murder of Mr. Irving, a provincial constable. The prisoner, upon being asked why he shot Constable Irving, said it was due to excitement and whiskey. He was committed for trial at the next Assizes. Chartrand was brought here last night and lodged in the district jail.

WILL TERMINATE CONTRACT.

Kingston, June 22.—The City Council last night decided to terminate its contract with the Kingston Light, Heat & Power Company on July 1. All attempts to adjust the difficulties concerning the lighting plant have failed, and the city will now likely enter action against the company for specific performance of contract and for possession of the works. The city declines to care for thirteen years at five percent. The company, it claims, must meet the bonds and interest out of the value of the plant, \$170,000, or determined after arbitration.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba). Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Jamaica, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand. For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, \$3.50 for Daily Witness, \$1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries. The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4 per annum.

All business communications should be addressed to John Douglas & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. All letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness,' Montreal.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, sea-side, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

JUNE						
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The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1904.

A question of international law in relation to the rights of neutrals is likely to arise over the sale to Japan of a submarine boat, built on the upper lakes by a United States firm and shipped on board an outgoing steamer for delivery. When the sale was effected no protest was made in Washington against the transaction as a breach of neutrality. Indeed, the Russians were accused of making like purchases from Germany, and that if true would embarrass Russian diplomats, though not the Russian newspapers, which can ignore an unauthenticated story. Admission was made, however, unofficially, that it would be contraband of war and liable to seizure as such. The name of the submarine is 'Protector,' a name by which it will probably be known in any international complications that may arise. The Secretary of State may be able to show the correctness of his attitude and point to the fact that the submarine boat differed from the celebrated 'Alabama' in having been part of a cargo, not a vessel sailing by itself from a United States port. The incident is complicated, however, by the fact that the officers and crew of the 'Protector' went with her, presumably to navigate and operate her, when she arrives at her destination, in the war with Russia. The bitterness with which the newspapers of St. Petersburg comment on the transaction is quite natural, and will recall to the older United States statesmen their own bitter resentment on the occasion alluded to, with its long sequel of bad blood. It is a serious question whether the Russian Government may not hold the United States liable for any damage that the submarine may inflict, as in the case of the 'Alabama.' The vessel on which the 'Protector' was shipped sailed under the Norwegian flag, and is now beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, but it is said that Japan has contracted for several more submarines of the same kind, and it will be interesting to observe what action the Washington Government will take when these are ready for shipment.

According to figures collected by the New York 'World,' the shrinkage in trade and manufacturing in the United States has thrown 655,000 men out of employment. This army in idleness includes railway employees, New England mill operatives, packing house hands, iron and steel workers, coal miners and men in the several trades allied with these, so that the industrial depression is general throughout the country. Nor has the worst been told, for the prospect is that the shrinkage will increase and extend till the figures given will probably be doubled. In the trades mentioned the falling off in business has been from twenty-five to fifty-five percent. The most deplorable sign of distress quoted by the 'World' is that of the decrease in the food packing business. This is an infallible indication of want, for, when workmen are idle, the first pinch is felt in the article of meat. In the matter of bank clearings the decline is not less significant. For the

week ending June 11, these were 30.2 percent less than a year ago. During the month of May the gross earnings of the railways, compared with those of the same month last year, decreased \$1,866,181, this, too, in spite of the unusual traffic accruing from the strike of lake masters and pilots. These untoward conditions cannot but have a depressing effect on business in this country, which always responds more or less to the state of affairs on the other side. The cause of the depression is set down as a natural reaction from the long period of booming inflation, aggravated by paralyzing strikes. Capital shrank from new investments, in the face of almost certain prospect of being held up at heavy loss. Altogether the situation is unpropitious for the Republican party, whose newspapers and orators splendidly exploited the good times as the result of its protective tariff and general policy. The full dinner pail argument was made the most of, but now that the dinner pail is empty, the Republican party's boasted power to create and keep the good times going is a boomerang. The convention of that party shortly to meet has a bigger task before it than the nomination of a presidential candidate, for it will have to justify its claims in the presence of a people suffering under industrial depression though the patent protectionist nostrum is still in full operation.

A RUSSIAN APPEAL.

General Klokotcheff, whose arrival at Marseilles was reported last Saturday, is, according to his own statement, on a mission from the Czar to the governments of France and Germany, to urge upon them the necessity of the three powers coming to an understanding with reference to the 'yellow peril,' which at present fills the Russian imagination and that of its press like a nightmare. The exclusion of Great Britain from this new combination of Russian diplomacy is not only a recognition of the position of Great Britain as an ally of Japan, but also of her freedom from anxiety about this bugbear. The 'yellow peril' may be a peril to Russia, but is not to Great Britain, which among the Asiatic races and nations stands as their great protector against the barbarian encroachments of the Muscovite. When Lord Beaconsfield adopted the policy of placing the sovereign of Great Britain at the head of the princes and rulers of Asia, he achieved a triumph of Oriental diplomacy. He foresaw that a time would come when Russia would become involved in a war with one or other of the Asiatic nations, and in view of such contingency, the wisest course for Great Britain was to establish relations with these which would lead them to confide in her as their strongest bulwark against the conqueror pressing upon them across the continent from the north. The event which Lord Beaconsfield foresaw has arrived. Japan has flung down the gauntlet to Russia, and all the peoples of Asia from the Mediterranean to the China Sea know that Great Britain is the ally of Japan. Translations from the native press of India which have appeared in English papers show with what exultation the Hindus receive the news of Japanese victories, and regard them as encouraging to all Asiatics, as well as strengthening to the power of the Emperor of India in opposition to the conquering march of Russia. This view of the situation from native sources in India is confirmed by 'Orientalist,' who points out in a contribution to the New York 'Sun' that, whether victory or defeat comes to Russia or Japan, the fate of the Muscovite in Asia is sealed. The policy which has placed Great Britain as the leader of Oriental powers has aroused the enthusiasm of every copper-colored native of India. One hundred and fifty million Moslems in Asia, not reckoning those of Africa, regard Russia as their common enemy. Three hundred and fifty million of Buddhists do the same. The warlike Sikh nation of the Punjab and the fighting Gurkhas of Nepal are always loyal to British interests. The victories of Japan have awakened the warlike spirit of Burmah and Siam. Persia is ready to separate herself from Russian influence. Afghanistan, Bokhara and Turkestan are only waiting the summons to unite in common cause against Russia. Even China is creating armies, drilling and preparing to present a bold front to Russia. Such in brief is the view of the present situation taken by one who is well acquainted personally with Asiatic politics. The mission of General Klokotcheff to Paris and Berlin is confirmation of its probability. Russia feels her inability to cope with the Yellow Peril she has invoked and needs the help of allies. But, as the Paris dispatch which announces the Russian mission says, France would loyally execute her engagements in the Franco-Russian treaty, but has no reason whatever to give them a wider interpretation than she did before the recent agreements with other powers were concluded.

regards Germany the prospect is not so clear, though there is no saying what may result from the coming meeting of the King with the Emperor William.

ANNAPOLIS CELEBRATION.

OF THE LANDING OF DE MONTS AND CHAMPLAIN.

Annapolis Royal, June 21.—The celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of De Monts and Champlain, leading the first expedition for the colonization of what is now British North America, opened here to-day. Governor Jones, Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, Admiral Douglas, the Hon. J. W. Longley, president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society; Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Mr. Kleczkowski, French Consul-General to Canada, and many other prominent men are in attendance. On Annapolis river is the French warship 'Touque,' and the United States warship 'Topeka,' while below in Annapolis basin is the British flag ship 'Ariadne.' Mr. Charles Francis Adams has brought with him from Boston 'the key of the city of Port Royal,' which was delivered to Nicholson when the French government surrendered Port Royal to the New England general in 1710. The key is the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The commemoration proceedings began in Fort Anne, where the foundation has been laid for a statue to De Monts, to be erected by the Dominion government. Its cornerstone will be laid by Lieut. Governor Jones to-morrow. St. John, N.B., also has a De Monts celebration, beginning on Thursday, and most of the party will proceed there from Annapolis. ADDRESS BY MR. KLECKOWSKI.

During the ceremonies, Mr. Kleczkowski, Consul-General of France, representing the President of the French Republic, delivered an eloquent peroration. Among other things he said:—

'It is a beautiful, it is a generous sentiment which has given birth to this celebration. It is inspired by the purest idealism; it finds its force and motive power in a deep respect for the past. After three centuries, what do we come here to commemorate? What event is glorious enough to deserve so magnificent a celebration? It seems a small thing, and yet it is everything; it is only a moment, but a moment sacred to the history of this part of the world; it is nothing less than that solemn and affecting hour when, for the first time, men born on the continent of old Europe, attempted to found a permanent settlement in the northern regions of young America.'

'Beginnings are uncertain, rather slow is the progress. Nevertheless the work continues. Carried on perseveringly in the midst of difficulties and battles, throughout more than a century, in spite of all, it is going to its completion, when a last stroke of adversity destroys Port Royal. Even the name Port Royal is lost. And afterwards? Oh! afterwards the little colony of Acadia is laid to a lesson of sorrow. It experiences bad, gloomy days. One day, one sad day dawns darker than all other. The song of the poet and the symphonic recital of history have immortalized this desparingly sad feature. Let us pass! The hour of justice will come. Eloquent voices prophecy and demand it. At last it strikes, and, this time, for ever. The sun which shines on this happy land, pours its radiant light on races equally free and at last reconciled.'

To the Historical Society of Nova Scotia, and especially to its zealous president, belongs the merit and thoughtfulness of seizing this unique opportunity. The idea was noble and was beautiful, it realized itself in the splendour of a beautiful day.

The President of the French Republic, whom I have the great honor to represent here, will know in what manner, at this solemn hour, old French memories, somewhat asleep in the mist and distance of time, took a new life at your call; and how, in their renewed freshness, by you they were extolled and glorified. On more than one shore has France thrown by the hand of the good French of effort in which so spontaneously she gives her heart and genius. Many a time has the initiatory idea come from her: she sows but does not always reap. I state the fact, not as one who complains, in the balance of things eternal, beautiful will ever be, 'Le geste auguste du semeur.'

PRESENTATION AND FAREWELL.

The congregation and friends of the Montreal South Methodist Church turned out en masse last Thursday evening to bid farewell to their pastor, the Rev. B. B. Brown, who is about to leave them, having been appointed to the pastorate of St. Henri Methodist Church. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, who made some appropriate remarks, testifying to Mr. Brown's sterling qualities. The various societies of the church expressed their regret at losing so faithful a leader and friend. Mr. John Humphreys spoke on behalf of the congregation; Mrs. R. Jones, for the Junior League; Mr. Hugh King, for the Senior League; Mr. J. Rolison, the Quarterly Board; Mrs. Rolison, the Ladies' Aid; and Mr. J. W. Strike, the trustees. The Sunday School will especially miss Mr. Brown and his helpful assistance and counsel. During the evening a selection was rendered by the choir, a duet by the Misses Palmer and Hamburg, and a solo by Mr. E. Paratt, after which an address was presented to Mr. Brown, accompanied by a handsome cabinet of cutlery, to which Mr. Brown appropriately responded, alluding to the happy relations which had existed between them as pastor and people. After singing the familiar 'God be with you till we meet again,' an hour of social intercourse was participated in, refreshments being served by the ladies of the congregation.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH PICNIC.

The annual picnic of St. Thomas's Church and parish will take place on Saturday next, June 25, to Isle Gros Boie. The first steamer will leave Longueuil wharf at 8 a.m., followed by one at 10 a.m. and 12 noon. The last boat returning to Montreal leaves the Island at 6.20 p.m.

MR. STEPHENS'S DEATH

Deeply Regretted by all Classes
of Citizens.

THE END OF A CAREER OF USEFULNESS TO THE COMMUNITY.

The city was shocked and grieved yesterday afternoon when the sudden death of the Hon. George Washington Stephens, at St. Alexis des Monts, whither he had gone on Friday, was made known. He will be mourned by a large circle of acquaintances as well as by a vast number who knew him only by reputation.

Whilst driving in a buckboard yesterday morning near St. Alexis des Monts, and about ten miles from his fishing camp accompanied by a Montreal architect, he had an attack of heart failure and expired in a moment.

Major G. W. Stephens, his elder son, on being acquainted with the sad news, left for St. Alexis des Monts by special C. P. R. express, and will superintend the removal of the body to Montreal.



THE LATE HON. G. W. STEPHENS.

Mr. Stephens was the second son of the late Mr. Harrison Stephens, and was born in Montreal, where he long occupied the position of a merchant. He was educated at the High School, leaving to go into business, in the hardware line, and was apprenticed to the old firm of Messrs. Ferrier & Co., and it was not until some years afterwards, when he decided to go into law, that he severed his connection with this firm. He took a course at McGill and graduated with the degree of B.C.L., and was called to the Bar in 1863, and with the deceased Mr. John Perkins established the law firm and became one of the most eminent authorities of his time. His most important cases was perhaps Connolly vs. Woolrych, in which a judgment was given to his client which established the validity of an Indian marriage celebrated according to the custom of the country. The needs of his father's estate forced him to vacate his position at the Bar.

In 1868 he was elected as alderman and sat in the City Council for seventeen years and after a lapse of a few years re-entered the council and served two terms of three years each. He was a hard bitter and had an unconquerable aversion to anything that had the appearance of crookedness.

He represented Montreal Centre in the Quebec Legislature from 1881 to 1886, in the Liberal interest, the County of Huntingdon, from 1892 and for several years held a cabinet position without portfolio under the leadership of the late Hon. F. G. Marchand. Three years ago he retired, though still devoting a deep interest to all legislative matters. His name is associated with the Good Government Association of Montreal, and in January, 1897 they tendered him their thanks for his vigorous and judicious action in the Quebec Assembly in regard to local matters. The obliteration of all indecencies on posters was rendered possible by a measure he introduced and engineered through the Assembly.

He was a member of the Council of the Board of Trade; had filled the office of president of the Mercantile Library Association; was president of the Citizens' Gas Company, and at the time of his death he was a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Stephens was a major in the cavalry and on the retired list. He was one of the very first to take to volunteering and was a member of the Montreal Rifle Rangers, in which were the late Lieut.-Col. Isaacson, and among the surviving members of which are Lieut.-Col. Hanson, Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, of Ottawa; Captain Starke and only some half a dozen other gentlemen. It was the custom of the Rangers to meet annually and dine, and the fun of the dinner-table generally came from 'Sergeant Stephens.' He was the life of the veteran rangers. In their time they were the delight of the citizens for their smartness and their esprit gave

life to the volunteer movement, which preceded them, and in the company which most of them became officers. He was twice married and is survived by Mrs. Stephens and two sons, two daughters, Major G. W. Stephens, Master S. C. Stephens, Mrs. A. Hamilton Wilson, of Liverpool, and A. Hamilton Gault.

In moving the adjournment of City Council, yesterday, Ald. V. proposed a motion of condolence on the death of the Hon. Mr. Stephens, which was adopted unanimously.

The funeral will take place at two to-morrow afternoon from St. Chester street.

An incident in the life of the late Geo. W. Stephens is related by a real journalist, which hits the heart from many of his benevolent projects. Meeting his journalistic friend, he remarked, 'That was a tragedy of that poor fellow Curtis, who was killed by the electric shock, and his widow is suffering. I noticed his paper last night, and I want to see her this evening, but never who sent it. Will you give it to me—your old friend?'

'You are the only man in Montreal who would do that, serve a stranger as another,' said the newspaper man.

'Oh, yes; I know I am a little mean fellow—never a generous thing. Well—all right, you know what they place.' He took the paper.

The journalist with a noble and unfortunate widow, who was killed by the electric shock, and his widow, when she saw the paper, said, 'It's too bad that I should not know the name of the gentleman,' he replied, 'Ald. Stephens says to you that he is a true gentleman who would not let his name be used.'

On returning to Mr. Stephens with the receipt, the journalist counted the scene and the grateful widow. The journalist's moment, acting on a sudden impulse, he said, 'You are a good man, you are old friends. I am a poor fellow, you something. He took the receipt book and turned over a page showing items for one dollar and another, the total cash value of the receipt, hardly less than five thousand dollars, all given away over that sum, and all given anonymously. He died, a demonstration of his generosity, not learning the deeds of his generosity, and of course, the widow was a 'mean old crank,' you know.'

Rising, he stamped the paper on the back, and put back the receipt book.

'What I know,' said the journalist, 'is that you are the best person I have ever met, and the best I have ever met for all your public life, especially by the people whom you help. But to your face, let me say that you are honest men who know how to appreciate you, though they are a minority.'

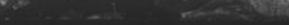
'It is their good opinion,' said the honorable gentleman, 'that allows my name to appear in subscriptions, as you suggest, except when I cannot help it, I do not do it.'

Again, rejoicing in silence as he did, Mr. Stephens turned to the journalist.

'CHEESE FACTORY BURNED.' The combined butter and cheese factory at Powerscourt, owned by the late Platt, was burned last night, the entire manufacturing plant, including the butter and cheese, was destroyed. Only the platform scales and cheese were saved. There was insurance and Mr. Platt and his family are heavy losers.

'UNITED MINE WORKERS.' Pueblo, Col., June 21.—A strike of the fifteenth district, United Mine Workers of America, opened to-day, calling off the strike in the Southern Colorado fields. The majority of the delegates are in favor of continuing the strike.

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Our June Sale Benefits and Prices

Can still be yours, but we want you to remember time grows short for you to avail yourself of the marvellous saving opportunities afforded.

Another Phenomenal Offering in SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

This time it is a round-up of all the oddments, that is, where there is only one or two suits of a kind left we have put the **Price Knife** deep into them. So we expect some pretty lively selling as there are some marvellous values among them.

The prices range from \$4.00 to \$6.50, but they go on sale to-morrow morning at

\$2.38

EACH.



SILKS.

Sale Prices. Sale Prices.

A White Corded Japanese Washing Silk, with different width stripes of self. Regular price, 35c a yard. Sale price, a yard . . . **25c**

Washing Colored Silks, in fancy colored stripe. Regular price, 25c a yard. The Sale price is, a yard, . . . **15c**

Black and Colored Figured Silks, in black and green, black and old rose, black and gold, black and red, black and blue. Regular prices, \$1.00 to \$1.50 a yard. The Sale price is, a yard . . . **75c**

Pongee Silk, in robin's egg, new onion shade, brown and delft blue. Regular price, 75c a yard. Sale price, a yard . . . **39c**

Figured Moire, in colors helio, green and helio, olive, and green and blue. Regular price, \$2.65 a yard. June Sale price, a yard . . . **\$1.65**

Figured Tinsel Silks, black and gold, green and gold, brown and gold, blue and gold. Regular price, \$2.00 a yard. June Sale price, a yard, . . . **98c**

20c Galateas
and Snirlings
10c. a Yard.

Of course it's only a chance purchase that enables us to give you this offer.

Oxford Shirtings, in pretty stripes and checks, all good colors, not one of them valued for less than 20c—the chance of a lifetime. Ogilvy's **10c** Sale price, per yd. . . .

Galatea and Striped Shirtings, all good colors. 16c to 20c per yd., and cheap at that figure. Ogilvy's **10c** Sale price, per yd. . . .

You will find the above two specials in our basement section.

C/B a la Spirite CORSET.

This corset is made of imported coutille, and is one of this season's advanced models, low bustied, and military hip, of medium length, very suitable for the average figure, wide laceo trimmed. The steels in this corset are all rust proof. Specially priced, each, **\$2.00**

HOSIERY,

Reduced in Prices, but Cor-
rect in Styles.

Ladies' Black Drop Stitch Cotton Hose. Regular, 18c per pair. June Sale price . . . **12½c pr.**

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose. Regular, 18c per pair. June Sale price . . . **12½c pr.**

Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, embroidered in colors, gold, white or cardinal. Regular prices, 55c and 70c a pair. The June Sale prices are **44c and 56c a pair.**

Ladies' Fine Embroidered Black Lisle Thread Hose. Regular prices, 60c and 75c a pair. The June Sale prices, **50c and 59c a pair.**

Men's Egyptian Balgrigson Shirts and Drawers. Regular price, 30c each. June Sale price, **38c each, or 75c a suit.**

FOR COOL HANDS.

Fabric Gloves. Of course they're not only quite up to date in the hot weather, but they're so decidedly comfortable. Kinds you should like are:

Real Kid Washable Gloves, in white or tan, per pair . . . **\$1.00**

Silk Mitts, in black and white, per pair . . . **25c to 65c**

Silk Gloves, in black, mode, grey and white, per pair . . . **50c**

Lisle Thread Gloves, two-dome, in white, grey, tan and black, a pair, . . . **25c, 40c, 50c**

EMBROIDERIES HALF PRICE.

Many a first-class store is getting double the prices we ask for these embroideries, and it's only just while this lot lasts that we can afford to give you these prices.

Embroidery Medallions, in sets, three different sizes. Regular, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c. June Sale, **3c, 4c, 5c, 6½c.**

Finished Embroidery Edging for trimming underwear, and wash materials. Regular from 10c to \$3.00 yd. June Sale, **5c to \$1.50 yd.**

SUMMER FANS.

Paper Fans, in a very large variety of patterns, colors, and sizes. Specially priced at from **5c to 50c** each.

DOMINION DAY

We gave out to some of our employees early on Monday morning that we would close the store from Thursday, June 30th, to Monday, July 4th. This holiday is exclusive of the regular summer outing which is given by the firm each year to its old employees. We do this to enable our employees to visit their friends in the country and for the manner in which they have done their work this spring season.

Another Big Drop in RIBBON PRICES

Fancy Flowered Ribbon, with colored edges, 6 inches wide, suitable for sashes or girdle belts. Regular price, \$1.00 a yard. June Sale, **50c a yard.**

Fancy Tinsel Ribbon, with Dresden edges and open work pattern, in colors pale blue, green, white, and mauve. Regular price, \$1.20 a yard. June Sale prices, **50c and 25c a yd.**

Fancy Parisian and Polka Dot Neck Ribbon, also fancy shaded, duchesse satin and Roman striped effects, 3½ to 7 inches wide. Nothing in this lot worth less than 35 cents a yard. June Sale Price, **15c a yd.**

Chiffon Collar Foundations, soft and stiff makes, in black and white and all sizes. June sale price, **5c each.**

LINENS.

Priced to Your Advantage.

TABLECLOTHS.

Full Bleached Light weight Damask; there are just 54 of them varying from 1½ to 3 yards long. Prices range from 75c to \$2.10 each. For to-morrow

HALF PRICE.

BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, 27 x 54 inches, 35c, for **25c each.**

LACE TIDIES. Worth 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c each. For **5c each.**

PLAIN LIME TUCK TOWELS, 20 x 40 inches, 15c, for **12½c each.**

MEN'S NEWEST STYLES.

The styles that summer time demands, the kinds that most men require offered at savings in price you can't help but appreciate, and practically almost doubling the value of your money.

MEN'S SOFT FRONT COLORED SHIRTS, separate cuffs, light and dark effects. Regular price, \$1.00. For . . . **75c each.**

MEN'S LEATHER BELTS, black and assorted colors of tan and brown, assorted pattern buckles. Sale price . . . **50c**

MEN'S TUBULAR SEAMLESS WASH TIES, a good assortment of patterns, all fast colors. Sale price . . . **15c, or 2 for 25c**

MEN'S FANCY MERCERIZED TUBULAR WASH TIES. Sale price . . . **15c each**

SPECIAL LINE OF MEN'S BRACES, graduated elastic cord end, web chemically treated to make it endure wear, nickel-plated trimmings. Sale price . . . **25c each.**

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Ladies' Ties and Stocke are in great demand just now, and they certainly enhance the smart look of a dress or shirt waist. We anticipated the demand and in consequence can quote very low prices.

Ladies' Washing Silk Stocks, regular price, 25c ea. June Sale price, **2 for 25c**

Ladies' Pique Stocks, with muslin bows and fancy edged. Regular prices, 25c and 35c ea. June Sale price . . . **15c ea.**

Swiss Embroidered Ties, hemstitched and embroidered ends. Regular prices 50c and 75c ea. June Sale price . . . **25c ea.**

Pongee Silk Golf Stocks, with pretty stripe effects. Regular price, 60c ea. June Sale price . . . **25c ea.**

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Next week the boys start on their summer vacation, and they will need light Summer Clothing. Here is a chance which does not often occur.

33 only, BOYS' ALL-WOOL NORFOLK SUITS, in three different shades of Halifax tweed, ages 5 to 15 years. Regular price, \$6.50. For . . . **\$3.49**

14 only ALL-WOOL BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, in Scotch tweed, ages 10 to 15 years. Regular, \$7.50, for . . . **\$3.50**

BOYS' ALL-WOOL NORFOLK SUITS, from Scotch and English tweeds, ages 5 to 10 and 13 to 16 years. Regular value, \$7.50, for **\$3.69**, which is less than half-price.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL THREE-PIECE SUITS, in real Bannockburn tweed, color, Oxford grey, with red mixture, \$8.00, for **\$3.75**

BOYS' ODD PANTS, 29c, 59c, and 69c.

Sale Prices.—DRESS GOODS.—Sale Prices.



48 inches wide All-Wool Hosiery, Finish Cashmere, in shades of dark mauve, fawn and green. Regular price, 85c a yard. Sale price, per yard . . . **29c**

54 inches wide All-Wool Tweed Edging, Regular price, 75c a yard. Sale price, per yard . . . **29c**

44 inches wide All-Wool Fancy Panama Cloth. A nice, light summer weight, and in all the new shades. Regular price, 85 cents. Sale price, per yard . . . **69c**

44 inches wide All-Wool Fluke Vase, Regular price, 80c a yard. Sale price, per yard . . . **69c**

All-Wool Nun's Veiling, shades rose pink, salmon pink, cardinal. Regular, 40c. Sale price . . . **15c**



WASH GOODS.

Sale Prices.

Sale Prices.

NEW TWINE LINEN, the latest for Shirt Waist Suits. Regular, 95c. SALE PRICE . . . **49c**

LATEST NOVELTY IN FLAKE LINEN EFFECTS, in shades of blue, green, grey. Regular, 80c. SALE PRICE . . . **49c**

TWINE FLAKE LINEN, very stylish shades, green, red, blue. Regular, 50c. SALE PRICE . . . **25c**

FLAKE LINEN ETAMINE, new coloring. Regular, 45c. SALE PRICE . . . **25c**

FLAKE LINEN ETAMINE, light weight, cream, pink, regular, 55c. SALE PRICE . . . **25c**

EMBROIDERED SPOT FLAKE LINEN, regular 90c. SALE PRICE . . . **49c**

Stirring Clean-Up of SHIRT WAISTS

\$4.50 THE PRICE OF SOME, nothing under \$2.50, and yet to-morrow they are yours if you just give us \$1.25. There's lots of different styles for you to choose from and although we cannot do all sizes in every one of them, yet every size will be found among the assortment.

680 MUSLIN SHIRT WAISTS, handsomely trimmed with Mexican lace, blind embroideries, Valenciennes lace, some with yoke and wide tucks and numerous other styles. Regular \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. **\$1.25**

Sale begins sharp at 8 a.m. to-morrow. On view now in St. Catherine street window.

SILK SHIRT WAISTS.

JAP SILK SHIRT WAISTS with 3 bands of lace and clusters of tucks down front, insertion from shoulder, 2 rows of lace and tucks around sleeve, insertion down back, cuffs and collar to match. **\$4.25**

JAP SILK SHIRT WAISTS, front of Mexican drawn work and wide tucks tucked backs and shirt cuffs trimmed with lace. **\$5.25**

CHOICEST PRESENT SEASON WHITEWEAR AT OUR JUNE SALE PRICES.

For unmatched values we submit these few lines of Ladies' Lingerie. They are handsomely made and perfect in styles and sizes. You can come here to-morrow expecting to receive the best bargains you've had yet in underwear and you won't be disappointed.

WOMEN'S WHITE SWISS MUSLIN UNDERSKIRT, with an extra wide knee flounce of lawn, finely tucked and nine-inch frill, of openwork, embroidery and dust ruffle. This skirt is made purposely to wear with shirt waist suits. **\$2.25**

ANOTHER GOOD STYLE UNDERSKIRT is one made of fine cambric, with a knee flounce of lawn and row upon row of Tenerife lace insertion, and wide lace frill over a dust ruffle of lawn. **\$1.78**

19 DOZ. WOMEN'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIC DRAWERS, trimmed with clusters of fine tucks and frill of Swiss embroidery. **40c**

15 DOZ. WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, fine tucks and umbrella frill of blind embroidery, feather stitching and tucks. **75c**

25 DOZ. CORSET COVERS, made of French nainsook, low cut neck, six rows Val. insertion down front, arm and neck Val. lace trim. **50c**

