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When therefore you wish to increase the feeding qualities of any dish or to make it specially appetizing—BOVRIL is exactly what you need.

Therefore do not be induced to accept some other preparation in place of BOVRIL.

That name is your guarantee that the article you buy really does contain all those qualities which make meat so valuable and necessary an article of diet.

The 1 lb. bottle is the most economical size. Order from your dealer.

## GOOD PROGRESS BEING MADE IN ITALIAN MURDER TRIAL

### Strong Evidence Brought Out Against Sippeil and Arosia—Some Witnesses Said to Have Been Paid to Stay Away—Many Women and Children Attend Trial—Crown Case May Finish Today.

Perth Junction, N. B., March 3—Perth is today the mecca of residents from the surrounding country and the influx of visitors has overcrowded the hotels in both Perth Station and Andover village. At both sessions of the murder trial today there was standing room only and particularly in the afternoon, when more than 700 were in attendance.

In the afternoon over 200 women viewed the proceedings from the balcony of the court room. Children from infancy to the teens were permitted to be present and no discrimination whatever was practiced. The crying of babies prevented perfect order in the court and interruptions of this nature were frequent.

Excellent progress is being made with the case and it is anticipated that the conclusion of this afternoon's session that the crown would possibly complete its case tomorrow unless unforeseen developments arise.

Sheriff Tibbitts reported this afternoon that William Boyd, an important witness, and George Tibbitts, a minor witness, were not within his reach and apparently out of the province.

It is rumored that both men were influenced to remain in concealment until the completion of the trial and that countrymen of the accused, Italians have disbursed the monetary inducements.

It is further asserted that an attempt was made to tamper with at least one of the witnesses brought from the scene of the shooting by providing him with liquor and endeavoring to persuade him to enter for Mans Hill, in Aroostook county, in company with an Italian, who has been working secretly on behalf of the men.

Counsel for the defence narrowly lost opportunity of cross-examining Alexander Parasky as the Jew imbibed of the ardent and at midnight on Tuesday demanded that George Dionne drive him out of the village of Perth but he was rebuffed. Judge Landry, lawyers and jury have been unable to comprehend the intricacies of the ground camps in the vicinity of the shooting. None of the witnesses have been equal to the task of drawing a rough plan of the territory and the various railroad construction camps and thoroughfares included in it.

Since the opening of the trial Sippeil has remained unshaken and apparently unable to realize that his life, in particular, is in jeopardy.

Arosia sits wide-eyed throughout, digesting every word of each witness, whilst Sippeil languidly surveys the spectators unconcernedly and smiles at the crucial moments when he is gradually enmeshed link by link in a chain of testimony that may send him to the gallows. Only once has Arosia smiled and that when he was instructed to throw his feet in the air to enable Albion Foster to identify the shoes he wore. The humorous point in this phase of the case was that the "sneakers" he wore were not on his feet when he was arrested in the Amiel Johnson camp, he having been provided with the footwear by the county authorities themselves.

Frank Niell, an Italian, said he had known the prisoners for several months. He worked with them for two months at the Amiel Johnson camp. They had guns like the two in court. Sippeil had the shotgun and Arosia the rifle. Fifteen days before the murder four men passed on the right of way with guns. Sippeil and Arosia had the only guns in the camp. The men left camp on Dec. 18.

James Harth, father of little Andrew Harth, said he worked in the same camp with the prisoners. They worked for a month or slightly more. They had guns all the time similar to the guns displayed in court. Sippeil had a shotgun and Arosia a rifle. They left at noon on Dec. 8 for lack of bread. He was lying down all when the men returned on Monday to the camp and arriving again on Saturday and departing early Sunday morning. They came on Monday after dinner. They left on Sunday two hours before daylight and told him they were going toward Plaster Rock for mail. He was asleep when they came to the camp on Monday and did not know they were there. He had no conversation with them. He and his boy worked with the prisoners at St. Anns, Madawaska county, and removed to the Amiel Johnson camp on Nov. 1.

Leslie Young was at his home, Beaver Brook, on Dec. 20. He saw Parasky lying exhausted on the residency platform and he was bare-headed. George Tibbitts and he went on horseback to Green's body, which was lying across some logs

with his case slung on his shoulder and articles strewn in the vicinity. The logs were on the left side of the right of way. He also found two pairs of mittens, one pair behind the logs and the other on the right side of the road. He identified the mittens. Footprints in the snow indicated that the men had remained around the scene for some time. He also picked up a pasteboard gun-wad on the right of way. The logs were thirty feet from the right of way. He saw the tracks of about two men into the bushes and returned to the residency. The logs were a couple of logs high. He heard three shots discharged at about 9 a. m. on Sunday quite rapidly, two shots were consecutive and the other was slightly later.

Cross-examined—There was a foot of snow around the logs. A number of men would make more steps than those perceived.

Bernard Walsh, timekeeper at Residency No. 16, testified he was there on Sunday, the day of the murder. Parasky informed them of the shooting and was exhausted when he reached the residency after his run. He drove to the body with others and it was his belief that the man was shot while strolling along the right of way. He saw the footprints of two men and tracks to the right into the woods. The logs were at the edge of the forest.

He saw a rectangular mark in the snow and behind the logs likely to have been found by Green's jewelry case. He later found the case with the trays and watches scattered 100 yards from the logs in the woods. James Dennison was ahead slightly of the party when the case was discovered. Some of the jewelry was in the hands of the party. He identified a screw driver and knife found by the case. The valve was found almost torn apart four or five feet from the case. He saw a wallet two feet from the case without the usual elastic bands. He saw a peddler was murdered. An engineer and he looked through the former's glasses. Two people were around the body then; he did not know them. The men were moving about on the ground near the right of way. He could not say whether the two were searchers or not. The witness went with a party to the body. He saw crumbs of bread, paper and footprints of two persons behind the logs. He also saw the form of the case in the snow a short distance down the track. He saw where the men halted at an old windfall tree, off the track, and then resumed their flight. In his search he next encountered the case. There was no money in the wallet when opened. He identified the valve, case and wallet as those found in the snow. The articles appeared as if discarded hurriedly on the track. The men traveled in the shrubbery where they would be concealed from view. He found the gun, which was loaded. After examination, he concluded that the gun in court was the one he found. The footprints were that of a shoe pack without a heel and the other had boots. He followed the track that afternoon for two and a half miles and circled once in the tracks of the fugitives. At dark the search was discontinued. The men followed a brook at one interval and afterward entered the woods again. He positively stated that the shotgun in court was the one he found.

Albion Foster, recalled, said one of the men had gum rubbers and the other had shoes on when arrested. He thought Sippeil had the same shoes on now but Arosia has been presented with a pair of rubbers. He was certain Sippeil wore shoes and Arosia gum rubbers, both being given in charge of Constable McCrea, who exhibited them in court.

(Continued on page 7).

## PLAN TO MAKE WINNIPEG A GREAT SHIPPING PORT

### Government Engineer Reports That Project for Canal from Hudson Bay to Winnipeg is Feasible—Ocean Going Steamers Could Then Carry Freight from Manitoba's Capital Direct to Europe

Ottawa, March 3—Surveys of the Hudson Bay railway are now practically completed and a preliminary report by the chief engineer, John Armstrong, places the total estimated cost of the road to either Port Nelson or Fort Churchill, with harbor improvement, at each place, at between \$17,000,000 and \$18,000,000.

There is no obstacle to a comparatively cheap and easy construction of the line. The estimate submitted shows comparative cost of the alternate routes surveyed from Split Lake to Fort Churchill and from Split Lake to Port Nelson.

The Fort Churchill route aggregating 463 miles is estimated to cost \$11,608,000 for the railway and \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 in addition for harbor and terminal works. The Port Nelson route, a distance of 387 miles would cost approximately \$8,677,000, but the terminal and harbor works would counterbalance the smaller amount needed for railway construction.

Mr. Armstrong, on the whole, favors the Nelson river route. The estimates are based on a road adequate to handle the traffic which would be developed for from seven to ten years, a period sufficient to test the usefulness of the route. It is also considered as a grade of culverts and trestles would be used. If the line at the end of the period was shown to be commercially feasible the road could then be improved up to the standard conditions.

No close estimate of the cost of the required terminal improvements at the Hudson Bay ports is made, but the general statement is put forth that the gross amount for the line to Port Nelson is about the same as to Churchill.

The estimate is based on detailed surveys of about three-quarters of each of the routes and a revised report will be submitted when the last surveying party returns during the present month. As the character of this country through which the route would pass, Mr. Armstrong reports that the first portion of the route from the pass north eastward for a distance of forty or fifty miles is fairly well timbered, but on the last 100 miles of the Churchill route the country is practically barren, possessing neither timber nor the soil necessary for cultivation and is probably frozen within a few inches of the surface all the year round.

As far north as Split Lake, the point where the alternate routes begin and which is about half the distance of the whole line there are areas of good agricultural lands. These areas continue from that point northeasterly along both sides of the Nelson River to Port Nelson, but

north of Split Lake toward Fort Churchill, land, suitable for agriculture, does not occur, except on a few very small detached pieces and the district is not likely to attract much settlement in the near future.

On minerals, the report is not very definite, but says that some mineralized areas have been found and that when the country is opened up to prospectors, minerals of value, possibly, including coal may be located.

Fish and all kinds of fur-bearing animals abound. Water powers are abundant and might be used for the electrification of the railway at some future date.

With regard to the Nelson River route, Mr. Armstrong makes the interesting statement that it would seem that a canal could be built along the Nelson River which would enable ocean going vessels to enter Lake Winnipeg from Hudson Bay. From Lake Winnipeg a channel of thirteen feet already exists to the south end of the lake and thence the canal might be extended via the Red River to Winnipeg.

"It can readily be seen," says Mr. Armstrong, "that immense advantages would accrue to the western provinces and states if ocean cargoes for transport to Europe could be loaded at Winnipeg."

These surveys are based on a grade of four-tenths of one per cent on north bound traffic. With respect to the relative advantages of the two ports of Fort Churchill and Port Nelson, Mr. Armstrong favors the latter. The port is open from one to two months longer than Fort Churchill or an average of six months a year. It is from sixty to seventy miles nearer to Winnipeg and it must also be considered as the terminal of the suggested canal. Moreover, the average cost per mile for the road is considerably less to Port Nelson than to Fort Churchill. The chief drawback appears to be that the approach to the harbor is very shallow and would require dredging for nearly ten miles out into the bay. The dredging at Fort Churchill would be considerably less. In the latter case, however, much of the dredging would be rock, while at Port Nelson it would be clay or sand.

It is not likely any action will be taken this year for the immediate construction of the road as the vital question of the practicability of Hudson Strait for navigation for a commercial period each year to justify steamship lines to Europe has still to be settled.

The next move will probably be to gather more adequate and accurate information on this point.

### TOOK SIX—GOT WELL

Mrs. R. C. Small, of Ottawa, certainly ought to know a lot about Rheumatism. Goodness knows, she suffered long enough. For years, she was almost a cripple and at times, the pain was so severe that she was compelled to lie helpless in bed.

"About a year ago," writes Mrs. Small, "I saw Fruit-a-tives advertised and decided to try them for my Rheumatism. After I had taken two boxes I was much better. I took six boxes in all—have had no pain for over six months—and feel that I am completely cured. I have gained over ten pounds in weight and am strong and well."

And yet there are some people suffering with Rheumatism, who have not given "Fruit-a-tives" a fair trial. Perhaps they don't want to get well.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all troubles arising from impure blood. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## GOVERNMENT AID TO CANADIAN FARMERS

### Experimental Farms Likely to be Established in Provinces Where They Do Not Now Exist—New Brunswick May Get One.

Ottawa, March 3—The commons today discussed experimental farms and every province which has not got one, including New Brunswick, put in a strong plea for the establishment of one.

Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska) moved a resolution in favor of new experimental stations being located in places where conditions of climate and soil are different from those where stations are situated at present and also urging the desirability of an experimental station being established in the eastern part of the province of Quebec.

Mr. Lapointe claimed that as the principal factor in the prosperity of Canada every encouragement should be given to agriculture. By increasing the number of experimental stations they would be following the example which had been set in other countries. The experimental farm system had already yielded excellent results and by extending it farmers would be enabled to solve problems which were peculiar to the conditions of their own district.

Mr. Burrell (Yale-Cariboo), urged the need of an experimental station in the semi-arid area of British Columbia. Mr. Armstrong put in a plea for the establishment of an experimental tobacco station in Western Ontario. He thought there should also be an experimental farm in the Niagara district.

Mr. Paquet, Col. Talbot and Messrs. McGrath, Goodeve, Loggie, Boyce, Turcott, Devlin, Bredeau, McCoig, Clarke, Henderson and Dubeau supported the resolution.

Mr. Loggie made a strong plea for the establishment of an experimental station in New Brunswick. In his own county agriculture had advanced very materially during recent years, but they were far behind in some branches, especially in dairying. He thought that if they had an experimental station in New Brunswick, where climatic conditions were different from those of Nova Scotia, it would encourage and develop agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said he had great pleasure in accepting the resolution. It was along the lines of his own policy. After referring to stations already established he said he had been in communication with the government of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and they had each offered to purchase a farm and place it at the disposal of the department of agriculture for experimental purposes. He hoped that the governments of those provinces would be able to secure farms, one in the fruit-growing district of Nova Scotia and the other in the centre of Prince Edward Island. He had also promised to establish a farm in the Island of Vancouver. Money expended on experimental stations had been returned not only to the farmers, but to people generally ten and twenty times over and he believed that further expenditures in that direction would bring an equal return.

The senate today discussed the Lancaster bill for the protection of level crossings in towns or the reduction of the speed of passing trains to ten miles an hour. The second reading was moved by Senator Ellis, who stated that this was the fourth time the commons had passed this bill and that on three previous occasions it had failed in the senate. He thought the senate should pass it this time.

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed himself strongly in favor of the principle of the bill but thought that it should go to the committee for consideration.

This was opposed by a number of senators who expressed the opinion that the weight of opposition from the railways could be brought to bear on the railway committee in a manner which might interfere with the success of the bill.

Senator Ellis, after the second reading of the bill, moved that it be sent to the senate in committee of the whole.

Sir Richard moved its reference to the railway committee and this carried on division by forty to fifteen.

A tickling or dry cough can be quickly loosened with Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. No opium, no chloroform, nothing unsafe or harsh. Sold by all druggists.

**Mrs. Jane Quigley**  
Amherst, N. S., March 3.—(Special)—By the death of Mrs. Jane Quigley this afternoon the town's oldest citizen passed away at the age of ninety-six years and eleven months. She was the eldest daughter of Wm. Freeman, of Amherst, and Sarah Dimock, sister of Revs. Joseph and George Dimock, Baptist ministers. Her grandfather also named William Freeman, was one of the first English settlers here, coming about 1765. Her brothers and sisters, all of whom predeceased her, were Daniel, Joseph, William, Matilda, Elizabeth. She was married to Wm. H. Quigley, the ceremony being performed by the late Rev. Charles Tupper, father of Sir Charles Tupper. Their children were: Charles and Judson, deceased; Daniel Freeman, Vancouver; David, Halifax Road; Mrs. Tingley, Point De Bute; William and Charles, in the United States; Neil D. and Mrs. Gates, Amherst. For several years she has resided with her son, Neil, and his wife.

Newville (Pa.), a town of more than 2,000 population, has never without police protection. The entertainment was for the benefit of the institute. Wm. Gibson was stage manager; W. A. Duff, accompanist, and J. Dacey, interlocutor.

## AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL POSSIBLE

### Local Government May Establish One in Fredericton and May Utilize Old Government House for Purpose.

Fredericton, N. B., March 3—The local government was in session here this afternoon, but so far as can be learned transacted very little business.

A conference was held with Chancellor Jones of the University; Principal Bridges, of the Normal School, and Dr. Hamilton, of the same school, on the subject of technical and agricultural education, which consumed the greater part of the afternoon. While no official announcement has been made it is believed that the government is seriously considering a scheme to remodel and equip the old government house in this city and utilizing it for the purpose of extending the work of the Normal School. No doubt, this afternoon's conference had to do with this proposal.

Members of the executive returned home this evening and will meet here again March 16 to prepare the sessional programme.

It is rumored here that it is the government's intention this session to seek legislation providing for a substantial increase in the salaries of members of the executive. Those favoring the proposal claim that the salaries of New Brunswick ministers are smaller than those of any province, except Prince Edward Island, and that the growth of revenue in recent years and increased responsibility imposed upon members of the executive more than justifies an increase of stipends.

Creditors of John Dennis, defaulting Grand Trunk Pacific Railway contractor, held a meeting here yesterday. The debts of Dubois, so far as could be learned, amounted to about \$6,000, and the principal creditors are A. F. Randolph & Sons, E. B. Edgcombe & Co., the John Palmer Co., Ltd., and farmers in the parish of Stanley. The Randolph firm's grocery account is about \$2,200, and of other claims one Stanley farmer has one for \$800, part payment on a car of oats. Dubois borrowed money right and left, and bought hay, oats and other supplies from farmers and others, when he apparently had no hope of ever being able to pay for them. Some of the farmers were deceived by believing that the federal government was responsible for payment of the contractor's bills. Dubois had a sub-contract with the firm of McCoy & Wilford, of Kingston (Ont.), and they have taken over the work and will carry it on. Dubois' whereabouts are unknown to his creditors, and at the meeting yesterday creditors declared that there was nothing else to do but to assume the loss as his capture, if effected, would be of no benefit.

**WHITNEY TAKES LEAF OUT OF HAZEN'S BOOK**  
Toronto, March 3—A deputation from the Lord Day Alliance and from London (Ont.), waited on Premier Whitney today. The former asked for legislation abolishing the barroom treading system, drinking in clubs and three-fifths requirement of the local option law. The London men asked for legislation to allow street cars to run on Sunday.

The premier declined to pledge himself to the temperance alliance, and told the London men they would have to get a big vote of the people in favor of Sunday cars before the right would be granted.

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## GOOD ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY SAILORS

Standing room was scarce in the Seamen's institute last night at the entertainment given by the Pierrot Minstrel Troupe of R. M. S. Corsican. The programme was greatly appreciated. It included a sketch entitled Who Died First, in which J. Dacey and W. Davenport took the parts of the wealthy landlord; J. Ball and C. Ely were Pat and Bridget Maloney and Master J. Ewing the sheriff's officer.

The balance of the programme was: Trumpery call, G. Evans; song, Hang Out the Front Door Key, J. Ball; song, Marguerite, D. Gyte; song, C. J. Owens; song, Oh, the Steamer, C. Black; song, Some Day Dreams Come True, G. Hodgkinson; laughing song, J. Batty; duet on Japan, the sea-fiddles, W. Beags and E. Owens; song, The Captain Said, Ill Stick to My Ship, W. Davenport; song, When Sweet Marie Was Sweet Sixteen, D. Gyte; song, J. Ball; chorus by the troupe; duet, Little Eva, J. Hall and C. J. Owens; step dance, H. Watson; cornet solo, G. Evans.

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will not clean—and do it better, more quickly and more economically than anything else can. You are not serving your best interests if you're trying to keep house without GOLD DUST.

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