Hip-Hip Hurrah ! Good News ! Good News ! !

30 DAYS OF BRILLIANT BARGAINING

AT

A. J. GRAHAM'S

The Growing
Lindsay Clothier

Most of the large wholesale Clothing Manufacturers are taking stock just now and one of the best houses in the city of Hamilton made me a splendid offer to clear them out of certain special lines. The deal went through after I secured additional concessions. This purchase embraces a very large stock of extra well made

Men's & Boys' Winter Suits & Overcoats

Which has filled up every spare counter and table in our store. Now for a boomer

Beginning Saturday, December 6th

We will start the liveliest sacrifice of the season with an Unrivalled 30 Days' Sale. If you want a new Suit or Overcoat for yourself or your son, come to Graham's where 60c does the work of a dollar elsewhere. As an indication of the truth of these statements, let us give you a few timely tips: Don't go shabby when you can buy an excellent winter weight Hamilton Suit that clothiers ask $7.50 for . . . .

At this Sale Only $3.84

It don't cost much to put on style when you can buy Hamilton Suits in the latest patterns that sell for $10 and $12 . . .

At This Store Only $5.75

You'll enjoy your holidays if you fit yourself out in one of these handsome Hamilton Overcoats of the latest style in popular heavy weight woollens made to wholesale at $10, are worth $12.50, but

At This Sale Only $6.85

If you can afford to pay $18 or $20 for an elegant Overcoat don't do it; we will sell you as elegant a coat as that money buys for $9.50

Boys' Overcoats of Heavy Winter Cloth, long, loose fitting and up to the latest improvements, good value at $5 and $6, for only $2.98.

Boys' Storm Reefers, warm, plaid lining, cheap at $3, at this sale only $1.44

Boys' Splendid Suits, the kind you pay $3.50 for; at this store only $2.00

Try as you will you cannot match these values anywhere The more you compare this Hamilton Clothing and these prices with what other houses have to offer the more you'll be satisfied with Graham's from every standpoint. Its this feature that makes "Graham Grow"

Christmas Is Coming

On the fly! Shop early in the week—shop early in the day—better to choose now than have to scramble later on. All the worry and weariness comes on the last week before Christmas.

Get all Your Money will Buy at Graham's

30 Days' Sale

100 Fur Coats from 16.00 Up.

A. J. GRAHAM, The King Clothier

THE AVERAGE MAN.

Thoughts Inspired by Viewing a Mammoth Squash the Other Day.

On exhibition in the north window of The Star business office is the heaviest squash grown in Canada this season, writes Charles F. Raymond, of that Toronto paper. It tips the scales at 301 pounds, and is a monster. The vegetable came from the ground of W. C. Wilson, Brussels, Huron County. Because it is a squash, they call it a mammoth. If it were a man, he would be dubbed a genius, and his photograph would be in the papers. It is dollars to doughnuts that when Mr. Wilson dropped in that seed, he didn't expect 301 pounds of squash to result, and it is more dollars to more doughnuts that Mr. Wilson will not raise another squash like this in 20 years, so he falls back on the average plant to help him out in making a success of the yield. Genius is all right, but, after all, it is not so much as it first appears. Genius merely emphasizes the worth of the average.

There was much envying in that squash bed of Mr. Wilson's and when the monster grew to be a hundred, the little fellows turned their light upon him, and found fault with his shape, and when he reached two hundred pounds, they made bets that he had a hollow chest, and when he reached the three hundred mark, they were sure that he stood in with the sun, and that his roots were in better earth than theirs. But they did this without reason. They were the salt of the earth themselves and not the mammoth that to-day is looking out of The Star window on Yonge street.

My friend, ex-Warden Lyons of Peel County, raised a few extra long shafts of corn of the regular jack-and-the-beanstalk variety on his farm in Terra Cotta, but he doesn't depend on the big fellows for his fodder for the average stalk is what he feeds his cattle on.

There is a chap in Toronto who is a rip snorter on addition, and can go up two columns at once, but the bookkeeping that is done in most offices is done by the single column fellows, the ordinary chaps who wear a "Don't bother me, I'm adding," look on their faces.

Harry Williams, a hen fancier friend of mine who lives out near Davisville, says that it isn't the hen that lays the big, double-yolked egg once in her life and then quits for a while that is the most satisfactory bird, but the one that lays an egg a day of fair average size. The other hen may cackle louder at the time, but the satisfactory one cackles oftener. It is the average horse that pulls the load, and it is the average cow that supplies Toronto with milk, and it is the average man that makes up the bone and sinew of this city, of Ontario, and of the Dominion. There is no disgrace in being a good average.

So, as I looked at the monster squash I said to myself, "Well, if we had to depend on squashes of your size, it would be a long time before we would have many pies."

Noted Educator Dead.

A letter has been received at the Ontario Education Department announcing the death of Mrs. Dorcas Clark, one of the most noted educators of California, who passed away in San Francisco at the advanced age of 87 years. Until the last she was mentally alert and physically able to direct her little household. More than half a century ago she took the Lord Elgin medal in Toronto for chemistry, mathematics, and agriculture, a noted achievement when educational opportunities for women were limited. Mrs. Clark was appointed first head mistress of the girls' department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, which position she resigned to go to California in 1865. Her first appointment in California was that of associate principal of the Baptist College, Petaluma. In 1885 she was made teacher of history and mathematics in the State Normal School of San Jose, and in 1888 was elected vice-principal of the Girls' High School in San Francisco, which she held until she retired, having devoted fifty-five years to educational interests.

Geography of Northern Canada.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the Dominion of Canada Geological survey, returned a short time ago from the country lying to the south-west of James' Bay. Mr. Wilson was accompanied by Mr. Owne O'Sullivan, and had been instructed by Dr. Bell to work along a heretofore unsurveyed river lying between the Albany on the south and the Ottawapiskat on the north. This proved to be a large river having a course of at least 300 miles. At no great distance from the sea it divides into two almost equal branches. Mr. Wilson made an instrumental survey of the northern branch, while Mr. O'Sullivan made a similar survey of the southern for a distance of about 200 miles in each case. After exploring the upper waters beyond the surveyed portions and discovering a number of lakes, both gentlemen returned to Moose Factory, making a survey of the intervening coast of James' Bay as they went along.

To Regulate Libraries.

At an interview between Hon. Richard Harcourt, Dr. James Bain, Prof. Macallum and H. H. Langton, of Toronto University, the latter made a number of suggestions as to the management of the libraries in the province. Attention was drawn to the systems prevailing in other countries. A central library in the larger towns, from which the smaller libraries could be supplied, was recommended, and the appointment of a library commission, which would control the library system of the province. Hon. Mr. Harcourt was favorably impressed, and promised to give the matter careful consideration.

COLONIAL TROOPS.

Dr. Brodrick's Scheme to Raise 20,000 Men—What Canada Is to Supply—Question of Naturalization.

In his address to the Colonial Conference, Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, suggested in general terms the raising of 20,000 men by the colonies to be trained with a liability to oversea service in case of Imperial emergency. Mr. Brodrick did not go into detail on the proposition, but a memorandum produced by Lieut.-Col. E. A. Altham, C. M. G., Assistant Quartermaster-General at headquarters, embodies the views of the militia advisers as to what should be the action of the colonies. The proposals made in this memorandum contemplate the organization of the following troops for general Imperial service in war.

Australia—Two mounted brigades, one infantry brigade; approximate strength, 9,000 men.

New Zealand—One mounted brigade, two infantry battalions; approximate strength, 3,000.

Canada—One brigade division field artillery, one infantry brigade; approximate strength, 3,000.

Total, 16,500 men.

Col. Altham quotes from the report of the general officer commanding in Canada the statement that the city corps have absolutely no training whatever in the field duties of a soldier and that the rural corps will never be made even fairly fit to take the field with the limited period of annual training that they receive under existing conditions. Col. Altham goes on to say: "In the event of war with the United States, it is on this Canadian militia that must depend the entire safety of Canada until reinforcements arrive from England. It may, therefore, be concluded that the best way in which Canada can co-operate in Imperial defence is by making her militia an efficient force.

"It is more important that the Canadian Ministry should be urgently pressed to take this reasonable precaution than that they should maintain contingents for general Imperial service. Nevertheless the services rendered by Canadians in South Africa, as well as the history of the last Anglo-American war, show that the Canadians are excellent fighters, and would be a valuable addition to the Imperial forces. It is reasonable to assume that Canada will desire to co-operate with Australia in any steps that may be taken for creating a permanent organization of colonial Imperial forces, and if such a desire be felt there are strong political reasons for encouraging it. Moreover, it is possible, that, by the example of a Canadian Imperial force, the militia in general might be worked up to a higher standard of efficiency. The strategical position of Canada makes it, however, unwise that any large contingent should be drawn from her defence force unless the strength of that force should in the future be increased. It is suggested, therefore, that if a Canadian Imperial force be organized it should be limited, for the present, to a brigade division of field artillery and a brigade of infantry."

The blue book on the Colonial Conference contains a minute of council adopted by the Canadian Government in reply to a circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking whether, in view of doubts and difficulties which have arisen in connection with the interpretation and administration of the naturalization acts, legislation for the amendment of these acts is desirable, and, if so, what scope and direction such legislation should take Lord Minto, in transmitting a copy of the minute, says: "It will be observed that Ministers express their concurrence in the principle that residence in any British possession should qualify for full naturalization equally with residence in the United Kingdom, but suggests that in harmony with the amendment by which it is proposed to substitute 'the King's dominions' for 'the United Kingdom' in the declaration by the alien as to his place of future residence, it should also be provided that part residence for a period of five years within 'the King's dominions' instead of within 'the United Kingdom' should satisfy the condition of residence required by the naturalization law."

Canadian Soldier Retired.

A well-known soldier and Canadian has just returned from active work abroad. This is Major Sir Henry Elliott, K.C.M.G., C.B., who is a son of Major Elliott, for many years collector of customs at Windsor, Ont. Sir Henry was born in Perth, Ontario, and served in the Crimean war, commanding a company in the attack upon Sebastopol. He had attained the rank of major in the Royal Marines when he went to South Africa for his health, where he has been for the last twenty-five years in the service of the Cape Colony Government as commander-in-chief and magistrate of the Transkei territories adjoining the Orange River Colony. He has resigned recently and is living in retirement at Durban, Natal.

Canadian Pears the Best.

The Ottawa Department of Agriculture has been informed by W. A. Mackinnon, who has been watching Canadian fruit shipments in London, that much second and even third rate fruit is being shipped in expensive cases, causing loss to the shippers and arousing suspicion as to subsequent shipments of the kind. With respect to Canadian pears Mr. Mackinnon states that if they are of the right quality and properly packed they excel any California pears he was able to get last summer. Too much variety in packing, however, prevents them becoming known as a distinct brand.