

ESTABLISHED 1872



IN making payment for produce or goods purchased at a distance, use the service offered you by the Bank of Hamilton and its branch offices. Transactions of every kind incidental to your business will thus be taken care of in the right way.

BANK OF HAMILTON

JARVIS BRANCH—J. H. Brown, Manager
Nanticoke—Tuesday and Friday

Style and . . . Quality

Go Together In Our Shoes



They must look well and wear well for our customers, and then we make the prices as low as possible.

We have a nice line of Hurlbut Welt Cushion Soles—the ideal Shoe for Children.

A. H. LANGRAF, Harness and Shoe Store

Vulcanizing and Retreading

Having recently installed an up-to-date Vulcanizing and Retreading plant, am now ready to do all work in that line. Bring in your tires and have them made like new. Prices reasonable.

Jos. Morrison

At the Roller Mills, JARVIS

Ice Cream Specials

Banana Split Jarvis Special
Teddy Bear Walnut Sundae
Cherry Sundae
Chocolate Walnut Sundae
Pine Apple Sundae.

All lines of Fresh Groceries.

THOMAS HARRIS

Grocer and Butcher

JARVIS — — — ONTARIO

Russian Grand Dukes

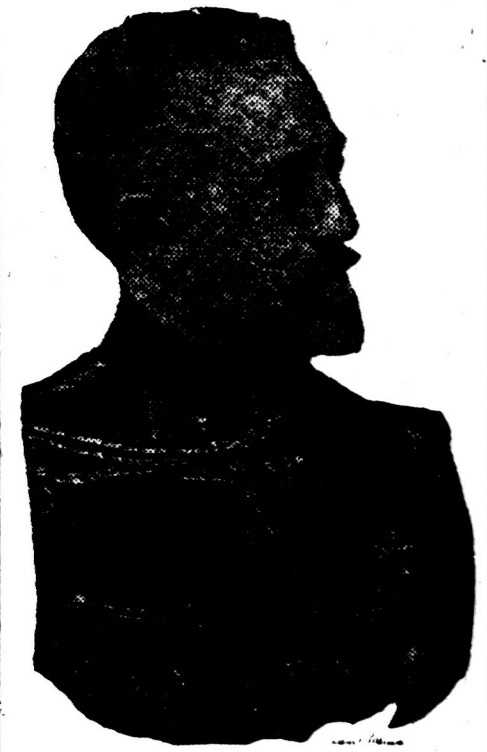
Living Quietly in Italy
And Want to Forget Past

AT Sant Margherita in Italy is living Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, former commander-in-chief of the Russian army, and his brother, Grand Duke Peter, and their wives.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press the Grand Duchess said: "We desire on our past life, on our experiences, on all we have left, that silence should reign. This is our dearest wish, our most fervent request."

"We have come to Italy," Grand Duke Nicholas said, "in this fairy-like corner of the world, on the beautiful, smiling Gulf of Sant Margherita, seeking only peace and repose for our spirits and our nerves. We have determined not to talk with anybody on past sad events. All the tortures we endured must, for the outside world, be hidden in our own breasts. The only request we make is that our silence and our sadness be respected."

"For this reason we lead most retired lives in this villa of Spinola, half hidden in the woods, spending



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

part of the day on the delightful shore of the gulf and the remainder with my brother Peter and his wife Militta, who live nearby at a place known as Due Pini (Two Pines). Our whole life is circumscribed within these narrow limits."

Replying to an inquiry whether they would remain long in Italy, the Grand Duchess said: "We have rented this villa until the end of 1920, but between now and then many things may happen to decide us either to prolong or to shorten our stay here."

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Nicholas take their meals in their own villa and in the evening generally receive a visit from Grand Duke Peter and his wife. Every day Anastasia either drives with her husband or walks to the nearby village of Sant Michele, which is celebrated for hand-made lace.

The correspondence of Grand Duke Nicholas is attended to by Baron Szeed, who acts both as private secretary and master of ceremonies.

The visit of King Victor Emmanuel with the Russian grand dukes appear to clear up the mystery of the whereabouts of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch. He has been at one time or another reported dead, in captivity of the Bolsheviks, and living incognito in various places. The last report had him residing on Prinkip Island in the Sea of Marmora, between Asiatic and European Turkey.

Another Pompeii.

During the war archaeological excavations were continued at the Italian colony of Cyrenaica on the North African coast, and now comes the news that what has been found already promises the uncovering of another ancient city as important as Pompeii. Once upon a time the spot was a Greek colony, with the civilization of Greece transplanted to the soil of Africa. The work has been carried on during the war under the supervision of Prof. Lucio Mariani, director of the archaeological services of the Ministry of Colonies, and the prediction is now made that the newly discovered city will eventually prove actually richer than Pompeii in its evidences of a past civilization. Here have been already found statues of the Graces, a Hermes, an Eros, an Alexander the Great, and most impressive of all, the Aphrodite of Cyrene, which is said by certain connoisseurs to be a fair rival in beauty to the Venus of Milo and the Venus of Cnidus. The discoveries have extended over many years.

Modern Warfare.

The following figures will assist one to realize the great difference between the late war and all preceding wars. At Waterloo, in 1815, 9,044 artillery rounds were fired, having a total weight of 37.3 tons, while on one day during the last offensive in France, on the British front alone, 943,387 artillery rounds were fired, weighing 18,080 tons—over 100 times the number of rounds, and nearly 540 times the weight of projectiles. Again, in the whole of the South African War 273,000 artillery rounds were fired, weighing approximately 2,800 tons; while during the whole war in France, on the British front alone, over 170 million artillery rounds were fired, weighing nearly three and a half million tons—622 times the number of rounds, and about 1,250 times the weight of projectiles.

Extravagance Caused

An Era of High Prices
During the 18th Century

THE enormous expenses and unparalleled success of the late war" is the reason given for high prices and extravagance in the London Magazine or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer" for the year 1767, in an article which the American Exchange National Bank is reprinting in pamphlet form. It is interesting to compare the situation then and now and to find how similar conditions of fact and thought were a century and a half ago.

The writer says that "whoever remembers the many millions annually borrowed, funded, and expended, during the last war" can be under no difficulty to account for the high prices of provisions, etc., and he shows how the interest on these borrowed funds and the new taxes every year imposed "must unavoidably increase prices."

"For," he says, "a duty laid on any commodity does not only add the value of that duty to that commodity, but the dealer in it must advance the price double or treble times that sum; for he must not only repay himself the original tax, but must have compensation for his losses in trade by bad debts, and loss of interest by his increased capital. Besides this, every new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not, and with which, at first sight, it seems to have no manner of connection. Thus, for instance, a tax on candles must raise the price of a coat, or a pair of breeches; because, out of these, all the taxes on the candles of the wool-comber, weaver and the tailor, must be paid, and the price must raise the price of shoes, because from them all the taxes upon ale drunk by the tanner, leather-dresser, and shoemaker, which is not a little, must be refunded.

"No tax is immediately laid upon corn, but the price of it must necessarily be advanced, because, out of that, all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, soap, candles, malt, hops, leather, salt and a thousand others, must be repaid. So that corn is as effectually taxed as if a duty by the bushel had been primarily laid upon it; for taxes, like the various streams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they separately find admission, unite, at last, and overwhelm the whole. The man, therefore, who sold sand upon an ass, and raised the price of it during the late war, though abused for an imposition, most certainly acted upon right reasons; for though there were no new taxes then imposed either on sand or asses, yet he found by experience, that, from the taxes laid on almost all other things, he could neither maintain himself, his wife, nor his ass, as cheap as formerly. He was, therefore, under a necessity of advancing the price of his sand, out of which alone he paid taxes which he paid must be refunded. Thus the increase of taxes must increase the price of everything whether taxed or not; and this is one principal cause of the present extraordinary advance of provisions, and all the necessities of life."

The philosophy of that day has not changed in the 153 years that have passed. This, on inflation, has a similar sound: "The first, and most obvious effect of the increase of money is the decrease of its value, like that of all other commodities, for, money being but a commodity, its value must be relative, that is, depending upon the quantity of itself, and the quantity of the things to be purchased with it. In every country where there is a great plenty of provisions, and but little money, there provisions must be cheap, that is, a great deal of them will be exchanged for a little money; on the contrary, where there are but little provisions in proportion to the number of consumers, and a great plenty of money, or what passes for money, they will inevitably be dear, that is, a great deal of money must be given to purchase them. The increase of money does not only operate on the price of provisions, but by diminution of its own value, but by enabling more people to purchase, and consequently to consume them; which must unavoidably likewise increase their scarcity, and that must still add more to their price."

The extravagance of those times, brought about from the same causes as in these; the right to work, or be idle, which, if denied, incited rebellion; all these are duplications of the present situation.

"The consumption of everything is also amazingly increased from the increase of wealth in our metropolis, and indeed in every corner of this kingdom; and the manner of living throughout all ranks and conditions of men, is no less amazingly altered. The shopkeeper, who used to be well contented with one dish of meat, one fire, and one maid, has now two or three times as many of each; his wife has her tea, her card parties and her dressing room; and his apprentice has climbed from the kitchen fire to the front boxes at the playhouse. The lowest manufacturer and the meanest mechanic will touch nothing but the very best pieces of meat and the finest white bread."

Scotland Yard.

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police of the City of London. It was formerly applied to a building at the corner of Charing Cross, London, and derives its name from the fact that the palace long standing at that point was assigned from the time of Edgar to Henry II. as a residence for the sovereigns of Scotland when they visited London. New Scotland Yard is on the Thames embankment, near Westminster, and has been the police headquarters since 1821.

Store Opens 8.30 a.m. Store Closes 6 p.m.
Saturday 10 p.m.

The New Millinery and Autumn Fashion Show

Attracting Crowds of Fashion Enthusiasts

Now comes the turning point in the showing of fashions. Summer is over and brings about a change of season, and an entire change of fashion. Everywhere women not only feel the need of new clothing but also recognize the necessity. In the presentation of all that is new, most becoming and authoritative in the new Fall and Winter styles, we have taken great pleasure in noting the enthusiasm of many who have visited the Autumn display. Not only service but beauty have been combined in these wonderful new creations for Fall and Winter, 1920-1921.

Autumn Millinery With an Original Touch

HATS that are distinctive and exclusive for there is only one of a model. So versatile are the styles in their exclusive sympathy that every woman's particular Millinery requirement for dress or street occasions may be delightfully realized. One is particularly impressed with the varied colors that go to make up this season's lines. Prominently are many of the brighter and vivid tints, but undoubtedly the favorites will be Rust, Topaz, Navy, Nigger, also Black. If you have not already visited the Autumn Millinery Display you should do so at once. Prices very reasonable—\$4.00 to \$15.00.

The New Separate Coats for Winter

Collars are principally featured in the new models. These are very large and handsome—collars of Beaver, Opossum, Sable and Seal. One of the new models, Taupe glade, of velour cloth made with pleated back, high belt and fancy buckle, three-quarter lined. Priced \$55.00 to \$75.00.

Many other lines in all the new cloths and shades, including Salts' Plushes. We find it a real pleasure to show these new styles. Come in and have a look through.

Some of the Smart Skirts in the Autumn Show

Models in the New Skirts showing Plaids and Stripes in box and accordion pleating and many other styles. Prices very moderate—
\$15 to \$35.00

Our New Fall and Winter Suits

are attracting the attention of the women of Norfolk, Brant and Haldimand counties. The styles are varied, comprising all the new model of Tricotine, Velours, Botany, Serge, etc. The longer coat is one of the leading features this season. would be pleased to have you look them over.

Veyella Flannel

Suitable for day or night wear for every member of the family. All the new colors and patterns are in stock.

Large showing of Cotton and Down Comforters.

Flannelette and Woollen Blankets. Large stock to choose from. Prices range from \$3.25 to \$28.50 pair.

Satin Duchess

This is one of our most popular selling lines for women's dresses, wear guaranteed. In Black at \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00. In all the new leading shades at \$4.00—full 36 inches wide.

Satin Charmeuse

Very much in demand for Fall and Winter, for street or evening wear. This cloth is 40 in. wide, all pure silk. In Black and all staple and fancy shades. Priced \$5.00 per yard.

Navy Serge

The most desirable cloth for Women's Dresses and Odd Skirts, or for Misses school wear. Large assortment of qualities to choose from. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per yard.



WOMEN'S PURE SILK HOSE, Radium quality, in Black, Navy, Brown & White, \$2.50 value—sizes 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2, 10—Clearing at \$1.98 pr.

FIBRE SILK HOSE for Women, Black only—size 8 1-2 to 10—Special at \$1.27 pair.

A large shipment of Corsets just to hand, comprising all the new models in "Nemo," "Gossard," "Coilene" and "Crompton's a La-Grace."

H.S. FALLS CO.