

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, \$3 per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Thursday, July 18.

MURDERS FOR INSURANCE.

The discovery of the bodies of the Pletzel children in the cellar of a Toronto cottage unfolds a tale as pitiful as it is shocking. There have been many startling murders for insurance recently, but the crime unearthed in Toronto has no parallel for its heartlessness and diabolical ingenuity. The murderer, H. H. Holmes, conspired with one F. B. Pletzel, of Galloway, Ill., to defraud the Philadelphia Mutual Insurance Company of \$10,000. Pletzel's life was insured for that amount, and it was arranged that he should disappear and that a corpse, to be obtained from a New York doctor, should be identified as that of Pletzel by the latter's wife, who was privy to the scheme. The insurance money would revert to the scoundrels, Pletzel and Holmes. In September, 1894, Pletzel was actually found dead in a house at Philadelphia, having been burned beyond recognition during the night. Mrs. Pletzel and her children swore that the body was that of Pletzel, though ignorant of the awful truth, and believing that the husband and father was in hiding and would reappear at a safe time and place. There is now no doubt that he was murdered by Holmes. The latter took charge of the three elder Pletzel children—Alice, aged 13; Nellie, aged 11; and Howard, aged 9—on the pretense of conveying them to their father. The mother promised to follow quietly, in order to avoid suspicion. She was assured by Holmes that she should meet her husband in Toronto. Holmes, knowing that the non-appearance of his victim would arouse Mrs. Pletzel's suspicions, conceived the appalling idea of murdering the mother and children to hide the crime. The boy was undoubtedly killed in Detroit, though the remains have not yet been found, and on Oct. 26 the other innocents had their graves dug by the fiend in the Toronto cellar. The mother, in the fond expectation of meeting her husband and children, had meanwhile arrived in that city. Heart sick from hope deferred, she left Toronto for her home in Burlington, Vt., whither she was secretly followed by Holmes. When Mrs. Pletzel's home was searched a can of dynamite was found under the stairway. It is believed that Holmes placed it there with the intention of destroying Mrs. Pletzel. But the avenger was already on his heels. A companion in crime named Hedgespath, a train robber, had assisted in the insurance fraud, though unaware of the murder. Having failed to secure a share of the plunder Hedgespath confessed the plot to the police. Detective Geyer followed Holmes, and after placing him behind the bars instituted his search for the Pletzel children, which has ended in a success so sad. Mrs. Pletzel is under arrest for her share in the fraud, but she has been terribly punished. The light has been turned on Holmes' dark past and revealed other deeds which may bring him to the scaffold before Canadian justice can reach him. Murders for insurance have become alarmingly numerous, but their very frequency will result in the exercise of such caution by insurance companies and such activity by the law that the crime will be speedily stamped out.

CHINESE AS IMPORTS.

The Act of the Canadian Parliament which put Chinese in the list of dutiable imports went into operation on 10th August, 1885, as to arrivals by vessels from ports in North America, and on 1st January, 1886, as to arrivals by vessels from ports elsewhere. Almost immediately after the act went into force the administration of it was assigned to the Department of Customs, and in March, 1893, it was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The last report of Minister Ives shows that in the nine years 1886-94 the total number of Celestials entered at Canadian ports was 12,457, of whom 12,193 paid duty. The total amount of collections was \$624,678, upon which there was refunded \$4,450, and the total cost of collection was \$19,279 31. The net revenue from the source accordingly was \$600,948 63, and of this sum there was paid to the Provinces \$150,175, or about one-fourth of the net revenue, as their share of the capitation tax. In the nine years covered by these statistics 6,764 Chinese took out certificates of leave, or registered for leave, and we are told that a very large number have left the country without registering and without any intention to return. How many have smuggled themselves into Uncle Sam's

domain, or have been smuggled there, Mr. Ives' report of course makes no record.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Whatever other business may be languishing in Canada, the manufacturers of proof spirits and of tobacco would appear to be flourishing. At any rate the official statistics of Trade and Commerce indicate an almost steady growth. The following table shows the amount of revenue accrued during the five years 1890-94, under the excise duties:

	Spirits.	Tobacco.
1890	\$4,620,393	\$2,469,832
1891	3,546,942	2,542,165
1892	3,576,077	3,056,170
1893	4,142,057	3,133,536
1894	4,133,638	3,149,492

Totals

\$20,319,707	\$14,336,056
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The pinch of the hard times seems to have told a little upon the consumers of spirits for two or three years, or perhaps it is that the progress of the temperance sentiment in the country has had its effect. But the men who pay the tobacco taxes are either growing more numerous very rapidly, or they are consuming the weed in considerably larger quantities. The baleful cigarette, in spite of the operation of Sir Oliver's Act in Ontario, is having a big run, the number entered for consumption having risen from 23,990,440 in 1890 to 36,066,600 in 1891, to 40,147,200 in 1892, to 42,870,100 in 1893, to 55,143,500 in 1894—an increase of nearly 100 per cent in four years.

POINTS.

The American wives of the political candidates in the Southport division of Lancaster worked heroically for their husbands. Dispatches say that they were greeted more enthusiastically than their spouses. Perhaps the intelligent electors considered the wives the better halves.

Thousands of Americans sang "God Save the Queen" at the great Christian Endeavor convention in Boston. Christianity strengthens patriotism, but abhors jingoism. A jingo is a man whose love of country consists in abusing every other country.

John Costigan, real estate speculator, is a bigger success than John Costigan, politician.

Only 0.009 of the people in Great Britain are foreign born. It is difficult to crowd the Briton out of any place where he obtains a foothold, let alone his own country.

A ten days' debate on the financial question, between two champions of gold and silver respectively, has opened in Chicago. The Windy City is the proper place for it.

President Cleveland says his married life has been "one grand sweet song." As the President deferred entering it until his 50th year he is well qualified to compare single and double blessedness. His verdict in favor of matrimony should have weight with other elderly bachelors who have been bachelors too long.

Even Hamilton will not envy the distinction Toronto is gaining as a murder center.

Lady Aberdeen spent several hours on Tuesday night listening to the debate on the Manitoba school question. She frequently occupies a seat on the floor of the House. Her Excellency, with characteristic wisdom, has evidently determined to be informed at first hand on Canadian public affairs.

The rulers at Ottawa are artless dodgers.

The country should be well instructed on the Manitoba school question by this time.

Mr. Clarke Wallace wants it distinctly understood that his 12th of July declaration against remedial legislation was non-official. He reserves his official opinion.

Sir William Harcourt's sturdy declaration that he will "fight for the good cause" and "stick to the Grand Old Man," defeated though he has been, displays an aggressiveness and backbone that stamp him as the rightful successor of Gladstone.

The personal character of Robert Louis Stevenson is well summed up by Edmund Gosse in the July Century in these words: "He had none of the sordid errors of the man who writes—no sick ambition, no envy of others, no exaggeration of the value of this ephemeral trick of scribbling. He was eager to help his fellows, ready to take a second place, offended with great difficulty, perfectly appeased by the least show of repentance. Stevenson was the most exquisite English writer of his generation; but those who lived close to him are apt to think less of that than of the fact that he was the most unselfish and the most lovable of human beings." In all which points he is not a contrast to the little men who are writing acrimonious articles in American magazines and Canadian journals upon their own and each other's greatness and littleness? Richard Bentley put a world-wide truth in a phrase when he said that no man was ever written down but by himself.

On the Gridiron.

Warm Debate on the Manitoba Matter—Strong Speeches Against the Government's Remedial Order by a Number of Conservative Members—Clarke Wallace Accuses Mr. McCarthy of Always Acting From Mercenary Motives—The Comptroller Repeatedly "Called Down" by the Speaker of the House—Mr. McCarthy's Motion Declared Lost.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, July 17.—When the House met today Mr. Foster moved that for the remainder of the session the House should meet at 10:30 a.m., as well as at 2 p.m. Mr. Laurier objected, and Mr. Foster withdrew the motion.

On the orders of the day Mr. Casey drew attention to the vacant portfolio of Agriculture, and said that in justice to the farmers it should be filled without delay.

Mr. Foster said the department was being administered by a Minister, and the Government should be allowed its own time to fill the office.

Dr. Landeikin drew attention to a letter he had received from a constituent stating that owing to the drought in the west farmers had to import hay for their stock, and very high prices were charged for freight by the railways, and asked if something could be done, and cited the case of aid for settlers in the Northwest and other instances.

Mr. Foster, while regretting the report and promising consideration, expressed pleasure that this was the last time Dr. Landeikin would draw attention to anything. Dr. Landeikin retorted that he had full confidence in his riding again returning him to Parliament, and he did not like Mr. Foster—have to climb into another country by means of a bridge.

THE MANITOBA CASE.

Mr. Larivière resumed the debate on the Manitoba question, and Mr. McCarthy's amendment concerning remedial legislation on the lines of the remedial order.

Mr. McNeill (Conservative) read a carefully written statement of his attitude on Mr. McCarthy's amendment. It was drawn, he said, to catch votes and embarrass the Government, and he was not prepared to defeat the Government and bring in men who might force separate schools on Manitoba at once and without delay. If the resolution, instead of being a half-hearted and tricky one, had gone further and condemned any attempt to force separate schools on Manitoba, whether upon the lines of the remedial order or not, he would have supported it. As it was, if he voted for the amendment he ran the risk of getting out of the riding in the fall.

Mr. Mills.—When do you expect to get into the field?

Mr. McNeill.—I am satisfied it will be a very long time. He proceeded to say that he regarded Mr. McCarthy as his political enemy, because Mr. McCarthy had placed a candidate in the field against him. Notwithstanding this he desired to say that Sir H. B. Tupper's reputation against Mr. McCarthy that he was intended by the fact that he acted as legal counsel for Manitoba, and was disqualified from discussing this matter in the House, was unfounded. The question at issue, Mr. McNeill explained, was not whether the Government was to be held responsible for the fact that the act of 1890 dealt harshly with the minority, but that there should be one rule for Quebec—as in the Jesuits' Estates affair—and another for Manitoba. Parliament should not be asked to say that the conscientious convictions of the majority should give way to the conscientious convictions of the minority. He would be told that the constitution should be amended to establish separate schools. In reply to Mr. McNeill entered into a well-conceived argument to show that the constitution required nothing of the kind. An appeal to the majority was made on the minority just because the Government had intended to amend the constitution never intended to declare in the Manitoba Act that separate schools should be guaranteed in perpetuity. The policy of the future was left to the future.

Dr. Weldon (Conservative), said "Hear, hear" to all this, and Mr. McNeill, who was receiving a very attentive hearing on his own side, went on to retort that Mr. McNeill's argument that the judicial committee's decision was confined to allowing the right of appeal, and extended no further. It was true that they gave some expression of opinion which the Government did not call for. "What," exclaimed Mr. McNeill, "are we, the Parliament of Canada, to be bound by the arbiters of four distinguished, very able, very impartial, very learned, very ignorant, I mean, of the condition of this country, and of the circumstances of Manitoba—on a great question, such as this?" Resuming the debate after recess Mr. McNeill said that the constitution was, after all, reduced to this: "What is best in the interests of the whole?" If Manitoba was approached in a kindly spirit something might be accomplished. On the other hand, if coerced, no man could tell what would happen.

CLARKE WALLACE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Wallace, the Controller of Customs, followed the speaker in the House. Mr. Larivière that nothing save the restoration of the separate schools system would satisfy the minority, and declared that the proposition would not meet with acceptance in this House or in the country. He dwelt on the sparse settlements of Manitoba, and how difficult it would be to maintain two sets of schools. It was no use shutting their eyes to the endless trouble and difficulty which remedial legislation would create in Manitoba. He therefore approved of the policy of the Government to first see if Manitoba would not do something. Adverting to Bishop Gravel's letter, he asked Mr. Laurier to say what he thought of it.

Mr. Laurier replied, "Ask your colleagues."

Mr. Wallace said he agreed with Mr. McNeill's view as to the character of Mr. McCarthy's amendment, but he disagreed with Mr. McNeill as to the high opinion held of Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Wallace said that during his whole career in Parliament by mercenary considerations, but was called to order. He continued to refer to Mr. McCarthy's connection with the Northern Railway Company, and the St. Catharines Milling Company, but was again called to order, and shifted his ground to Mr. McCarthy's attitude on the separate schools of Ontario, and concluded with a single declaration that he intended to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Weldon, the Conservative member for Albert, N. B., said that Parliament was empowered, but not compelled to restore these separate schools. His own view was that the state should

concern itself alone with secular schools, throwing all responsibility for teaching religion on the parents, the home and the church. He agreed with Mr. McCarthy that the mere opinion of the judicial committee of the English Privy Council had no bearing on this case. Their decision did not bind anybody in a case of this sort, which was a mere reference, and had no force of law, and it was an impertinence for the judges of the Privy Council in England to attempt to dictate a course for the Parliament of Canada to take.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Hear, hear. Mr. Weldon. These judges do not suffer this country or the after of this country, and it is perfectly folly to say that we must be guided by their utterances, when they have not the force of a legal decision. I am an ardent imperialist, but I cannot look with idolatry upon any utterance of the judicial committee as a sacred Brahmin would upon some writings of his books. He held that it was nonsense to put the appellate clause in the Manitoba Act. It had no meaning. It was a mechanical copy of the B. N. A. Act, where it had some meaning. In the L. N. A. Act it required the Province of Quebec to pass legislation after Confederation, placing the Protestants of Quebec in as good a position in relation to education as the Catholics of Ontario were in. In the Manitoba Act it was nonsense, Mr. Weldon dealt at some length with the question, "Was there a treaty with the settlers of Manitoba?" and after examining the interlocking evidence came to the conclusion that there was no reference to separate schools in the third, and genuine bill of rights upon which the union with Canada took place. In the Manitoba Act in Parliament the remedial order in 1870 there was not a single reference to separate schools. It was not an issue, apparently, and the Catholic majority did not care very much to extend protection to the Protestant minority of 1870. The expectation that was that the settlement on the banks of the Red River would always remain Catholic and French. Let them not shift the responsibility behind the ramparts of the constitution when there were no ramparts.

Sir Richard Cartwright cried "Hear, hear" energetically to this. Dr. Weldon declared that he broke with the Administration because of their declaration of policy last week. (Cheers.)

Mr. Masson rose and began to speak when Mr. Weldon again said that he forgot to say he would vote against Mr. McCarthy's amendment because he was in favor of giving Manitoba an opportunity to settle the question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Masson (Conservative) spoke in favor of separate schools and remedial legislation.

Mr. Dan agreed in the main with the constitutionality of the amendment. Messrs. McCarthy, McNeill and Weldon. The remedial order went too far. He had it on the very highest authority, almost, that the system in vogue in the Territories would be satisfactory to the minority in Manitoba. As the Government said, they had reason to believe that Manitoba herself might act. He thought the Government policy a wise one. When the next session comes it would be time enough to discuss the question. A moderate settlement of this question would, he believed, be satisfactory. The proper place to settle the matter was in Manitoba.

Mr. Cockburn (Conservative) would be prepared when the time came to express his opinion. A time was fixed when a remedial law may or may not be passed. The Government, if they had no information, except what was before the House, were assuming a grave responsibility. If the remedial solution was obtained before January, then the Government were pledged to remedial legislation. He hoped this contingency would never arise. If any such law or bill is proposed he would be compelled to withdraw his support from the Government. Any law founded on the remedial law would be worse than useless. Mr. Cockburn referred to the delay until January as a short respite.

Mr. Costigan, Minister of Marine, said this was the first time the opportunity had come to test any of the guarantees in the constitution. He protested against the idea that this was coercion. He was speaking of a treaty. The minority in Manitoba did not demand the restoration of the de facto system of schools. The principle of separate schools had been adopted by the Manitoba Legislature, and it was not suggested that they were forcing a new principle upon them. The Catholics would never take up arms for separate schools, but would appeal to the sense of justice of the majority. If the constitution failed them, so much the worse for the majority. The debate was in progress at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Craig (Conservative) believed in a purely secular system of schools. He did not care what the provisions of the remedial law were—it would be almost impossible to enforce it. He looked forward with anxiety to an attempt to enforce a remedial law on an unwilling province. Parliament was not bound to pass any law. He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. McLean (Conservative), of East York, protested against the Government's doctrine that coercion in matters of education was a part of the constitution. He regretted the coercion employed in the remedial order.

(Continued on page 6.)

TURN OF THE TIDE.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—For the first time this month the treasury receipts exceeded the expenditures. The excess was light, but it marks a turn in the tide outward.

MILLIONS IN IT.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 17.—At the ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the old board of directors was re-elected. The president's report shows net profits of \$711,909 68; total assets, \$16,214,241 68, and a surplus over liabilities of \$3,979,400 21.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Mrs. John Hutchinson and family, Colborne street, are stopping at Port Stanley.

Friday
Bargain
Day.
July 19th.

WE call your special attention to our Bargain Day announcement. Below is a list—not of old and unsalable goods, but of fresh desirable goods, at a very great reduction in price. Watch these two columns every week for our Friday Bargain Day List.

CHAPMAN'S

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

- 1st—18 pieces New Tartan Checks and Plaids, on Friday, 25c.
- 2nd—15 pieces Black Lace Dress Goods, regular price 12½c, for 5c.
- 3rd—10 pieces Assorted Dress Goods, fine assortment of goods, plain and fancy; regular price of these goods were from 50c to 75c per yard, your choice on Friday for 25c per yard. This is a snap; come early and secure a nice dress.
- 4th—5 pieces 46 inches Duck Suiting, imported goods, very fine, worth 35c, for 16c.
- 5th—5 pieces Princess Check Dress Goods, washing goods, worth 25c, for 12½c.
- 6th—3 pieces Botany Spot Dress Goods, regular price 38c, Friday 19c.
- 7th—10 pieces All-Wool Crepons, worth 45c, for 25c, all colors.
- 8th—5 pieces Broche Luster, assorted colors, fine goods, worth 45c, for 25c.
- 9th—7 pieces Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, on Friday 10 yards for \$1.
- 10th—5 pieces 42-inch Hard Finished Twill Dress Goods, regular price 25c, for 15c.
- 11th—One odd lot and ends of Swiss Curtain Muslins at half price.
- 12th—5 pieces All-Wool Cream Serge, 38 inches wide, a bargain, only 25c.
- 13th—3 pieces Black Broche Luster, worth 25c, on Friday for 15c.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

- 14th—Chambrays, pink, blue and grey, plain and striped, worth 7½c, for 5c.
- 15th—Flannelette Shirting, very fine, worth 20c, for 12½c.
- 16th—Bleached Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 17th—44-inch Pillow Cotton, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 18th—Best Feather Ticking, worth 25c, for 17c.
- 19th—Fine Scotch Chambrays in pink, blue and bluette, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 20th—Good and Heavy Factory Cotton, 34 inches wide, for Friday 33½ yards for \$1.
- 21st—25 pieces Print, Cream Ground, Floral effect, fast colors, worth 12½c, for 7½c.
- 22nd—Scotch Plaid Gingham, wide and fine, worth 12½c, for 6½c.
- 23rd—6 pieces Strong, Serviceable Tweed, plain and checked, worth 38c, for 29c.
- 24th—Colored French Muslins, best shades and good patterns, worth 25c, for 12½c.
- 25th—Large Size Honey Comb Quilts, worth \$1 25, for \$1 08.
- 26th—Damask Linen Table Cloths, colored borders, worth \$1 50, for \$1.
- 27th—1 piece only, Bleached Table Damask, wide and fine, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 28th—10 pieces, White Crinkle and Striped Muslin, worth 20c, for 12½c.
- 29th—10 pieces, White Spot Muslin, very fine, worth 15c, for 10c.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

- 30th—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, spliced feet, heel and toes, worth 50c for 39c.
- 31st—Boys' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 6-fold, spliced knee, heel and toes, worth 60c, for 39c.
- 32nd—Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced knee, heel and toes, worth 40c, for 28c.
- 33rd—Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, double heel and toes, worth 20c, for 10c.
- 34th—Children's Plain Cotton Hose, fast Black, spliced knee, heel and toes, worth 30c, for 19c.
- 35th—Ladies' Taffetta Gloves, worth 25c, Bargain today, for 10c.
- 36th—Children's Fancy Parasols, worth 50c, for 20c.
- 37th—Fancy Eruby Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, Friday for 5c.
- 38th—White Cambric Embroideries, worth 8c and 10c per yd, Friday for 5c.
- 39th—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, short sleeves or sleeveless, worth 18c, for 12½c.
- 40th—Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, frilled collars and fronts, all sizes, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 41st—Curling Tongs, large and small sizes, worth 10c, for 5c.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

- 42nd—Men's All-Linen Collars, worth 15c, today 4 for 25c.
- 43rd—Gents' Heavy Twilled Night Shirts, silk trimmed, worth \$1, for 69c.
- 44th—Men's Fine Silk and Elastic Braces, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 45th—Men's Extra Heavy Unlaundered White Shirts, worth 75c, for 48c.
- 46th—Your choice of our Boys' Straw Hats, some worth 50c, for 25c.
- 47th—Large assortments of Men's Fine Straw Hats on Friday for 25c.
- 48th—Boys' Yachting Caps, assorted colors, worth 35c, for 19c.
- 49th—Men's Fine Black Sateen Shirts, fast black, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 50th—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, worth \$1, for 50c.
- 51st—Men's Seamless Cotton Sox, worth 10c, Friday 4 for 25c.
- 52nd—Boys' Windsor Ties, worth 15c, Friday 3 for 25c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

- 53rd—Men's Fine Light Summer Suits, worth \$7, Friday \$4 50.
- 54th—Men's Fine All-Wool Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$9, Friday \$6 50.
- 55th—Men's Fine Colored Worsted Suits, worth \$12, Friday \$9.
- 56th—Men's Fine Black Luster Coats and Vests, worth \$3 50, for \$2.
- 57th—Men's Unlined Tweed Coats and Vests, worth \$4, for \$3 50.
- 58th—Men's Fine Striped Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$1 75.
- 59th—Men's Fine Light and Dark Tweed Pants, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 60th—Men's Good All-Wool Pants, odd lines, worth \$2 75, for \$1 50.
- 61st—Boys' 3-piece Summer Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$2 95.
- 62nd—Boys' 2-piece Fine Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, Friday for \$1.
- 63rd—Boys' 2-piece English Tweed Suits, worth \$2 50, for \$2.
- 64th—Boys' 3-piece Fine Worsted Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 50.
- 65th—Any Child's Jersey Suit in the House for \$2, worth \$3 and \$3 50.
- 66th—Boys' Blue Serge Knicker Pants, worth 65c, for 45c.

LADIES' SUIT AND WRAPPER DEPARTMENT.

- 67th—Children's Dresses, made of Cambric, Delaines and Gingham, worth \$1 50 and \$2, today for 75c.
- 68th—Muslin and Delaine Wrappers, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
- 69th—Ladies' Cambric Suit, with Silk Vest to match, worth \$4, today for \$3 25.
- 70th—50 only, Ladies' Print Wrappers, dark and light colors, worth \$1 75, for \$1 50.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street - - - London, Ont.