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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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

—[BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, Jan. 12

FRANCES WILLARD IN ENGLAND.

Recent cables tell of a magnificent reception at Exeter Hall, London, England, accorded to Miss Frances Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. No organization of modern times has made greater strides than the W. C. T. U.; no organization is composed of grander women; no organization of modern times has done more to uplift the fallen or to help the suffering.

EVERY pure-hearted and manly man feels like doing homage to those noble women who, uniting faith with works, have pushed their movement to all sections of the habitable earth. There are two classes of men in the world—those who revere and ever speak well of womanhood, and those who do the opposite. Both classes of men reveal themselves by their estimate of womanhood. Ask any person of worldly experience, and he will tell you that whenever you find men whose habit it is to sneer at Christian womanhood, whether that Christian womanhood be Protestant or whether it be Roman Catholic—and in this matter the different elements that compose countries and communities must stand shoulder to shoulder—in nine cases out of ten the men who hold or express opinions derogatory to Christian womanhood do so as a result of the fact that they are themselves inconceivably base.

BUT to return to Miss Frances Willard's reception in England. Side by side with Miss Willard stood Lady Henry Somerset, one of the great women of the age, who, in company with the eloquent American, is doing glorious service throughout Great Britain. In England to be a member of the highest nobility counts for a good deal, but Lady Henry Somerset is also one of nature's nobles. Already has she rallied to the support of the cause many men and women of distinction in all walks of life and in all the highest ranks of society.

ANOTHER feature of the welcome of Miss Willard to England is that among those who have cordially extended it are persons of such diverse views as the famous Canon Farrar, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Father Nugent, and the eloquent Hugh Price Hughes. Church of England representative, Salvation Army representative, Roman Catholic representative, Methodist representative, all united in welcome to Frances Willard—America's uncrowned queen. Mr. W. T. Stead calls her in the Review of Reviews—bidding her God-speed in her crusade in favor of everything that will uplift humanity, everything that will promote the brotherhood of mankind!

CHARLES KINGSLEY, poet, preacher, novelist, non-heated upholder of right, reached the center of a great truth in these noble words: "One principal cause," he says, "of the failure of so many magnificent schemes, social, political, religious, which have followed each other, age after age, has been this—that in almost every case they have ignored the rights and powers of one-half of the human race, viz., woman. I believe that politics will never go right, that society will not go right, that nothing human will ever go right, except in so far as woman goes right. And to make woman go right she must be put in her place and she must have her rights."

A COMING BOOK.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, of Toronto, formerly of this city, is now engaged in writing a life of the late Senator John Macdonald. Deceased was for many years a personal friend of the biographer, who has had placed at his disposal by the family many facts that will go to illustrate the secret of the success of Senator Macdonald in the many enterprises in which he engaged. The volume will be one of the most interesting books of 1893. The author is certain to throw around his work that charm of word-picture and expression which characterizes his public addresses.

THE Liberal Association of East Huron will meet in the Town Hall, Brussels, on Friday, Jan. 20, at 1 p.m. Officers will be elected and addresses will be delivered by Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Gibson, M.P.P., and others.

THE St. Thomas Journal points out that the bargain arrived at by the retiring City Council for the leasing of the London and Port Stanley Railway is "an extremely favorable one for London." It also agrees with us that "when freer trade relations prevail between the two countries it will be of still greater importance, the agricultural communities of Elgin and Middlesex sharing in the advantages with the dwellers in the cities of St. Thomas and London." There cannot be a doubt of that. The more direct our trade with our neighbors, the freer it is from taxes on both sides of the border, the better off will be the people. It cannot be too free from imposts.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER'S IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The admirable address which Hon. David Mills delivered in Ridgetown last week has been followed by an equally important declaration at Hamilton by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. If anyone had misgivings as to the objects and aims of the Liberal party up till now—and some of its critics have professed to be sitting in great darkness—there is no longer an excuse for him.

Mr. Laurier is neither a pessimist nor an optimist in his views with regard to his native land, and he freely states the difficulties that have attended his party in contending for success with men who refuse to follow British precedent in conceding fair play to their opponents when electoral battles are to be fought; but he says despite these troubles:

"I want to tell my friends of the Province of Ontario, first, that I am neither daunted nor discouraged nor shaken in the views for which I have fought in the past, and of whose ultimate triumph I am just as certain as that I am in existence."

As to the outlook for trade freedom, Mr. Laurier, amid the greatest enthusiasm, said:

"Sir, the day looked forward by Cobden and Bright is arriving to-day. (Applause.) The principle has been adopted by the second nation of the world, the first-born daughter of England. (Great applause.) From this example let us learn the lesson of perseverance. Let us resolve here and now to be firm in the right—as God gives us a knowledge of the right to strive, whether victorious or defeated, whether the horizon be bright or clouded—never wavering or doubting that justice will prevail in the end. (Hear, hear and applause.) And, sir, I venture to assert this night that my words will be verified before long, that the third nation of the world will be the second daughter of England, the Dominion of Canada."

Why are the Liberal leader's hopes for the future so buoyant? Let him answer in his own words:

"For my own part, I have faith in my country. I believe in its rising star. We have a bracing climate, a fertile soil, unlimited plains, unbounded resources. The only thing required is that Canadians should be true to Canada first, last and ever."

Mr. Laurier graphically describes how the people were lured into accepting the policy of high taxation as a means of increasing their prosperity.

"It was then supposed that if we had a high protection tariff there would ensue an unprecedented era of prosperity. The Liberal party at that time was in power, and the Liberal party had for its leader a man whose name to-day must be pronounced with increased reverence. The name of Alexander Mackenzie—(cheers)—is immortal to-day. It will live through pages of history as the incarnation of unending rectitude and unflinching adherence to right, as God gave the man to see the right, and there should be no doubt whatever that Mr. Mackenzie, had he been willing to swim upon the rising wave, would have been borne by it to a triumphant victory. The victory achieved by his opponents he could have achieved himself. If he had been willing to sacrifice his convictions power would have been his reward. He would have been more successful, yet not so great a man, as he will live through the ages. Mr. Mackenzie stood by the doctrine that taxation had but one legitimate object, the raising of revenue, that trade has no right to be impeded by class legislation, that taxation never made a country prosperous. Mr. Mackenzie to-day is in his grave, but Mr. Mackenzie lived long enough to see his course vindicated—and I will not use that expression, for the dictates of an honest conscience require no vindication—he lived long enough, however, to see the wisdom of his view justified by the census of 1891. (Applause.) It is a justification of the wisdom of Mr. Mackenzie. If Mr. Mackenzie were living to-day he could take up the book of census and say to his opponents: 'This is my revenge for the sneers and scoffs which you have heaped upon my head.' The census of 1891 has been a revelation to the people of Canada, a revelation not only to Liberals, who rather expected such a result, but it must have been a revelation to those Liberals who deserted us in 1873, and those who laid their hopes upon protection, a revelation to those Conservatives who I am sure from honest convictions believed that taxation would build up the nation. They have been shown that this country instead of progressing has been retrograding. Our increase in population from 1871 to 1891 was 19 per cent., whereas from 1881 to 1891 under the policy of protection our increase instead of being 19 per cent. was only 12 per cent. Our increase from 1871 to 1891 had been about 689,000 in round figures, whereas our increase in the latter period under the policy of protection fell to a little more than 517,000. I say these figures are appalling, are perfectly appalling. I could understand this if it were in Europe. I could understand immigration from the crowded islands of Great Britain or Germany, where the state is under a military despotism, or from Scandinavia, but, sir, immigration from Canada!—(applause)—Canada, sir, which can easily give shelter and food to 100,000,000 of men, cannot keep its paltry population of 5,000,000 souls. Is this what was expected from the policy of protection?"

Mr. Laurier appeals to Conservatives as well as Liberals, if such results were promised by those who foisted upon the country the policy of high taxation. It is, as he points out, a humiliating fact, a tell-tale circumstance, that the United States census shows there are 1,000,000 Canadians in that country.

"Is this a policy that brings prosperity?" asked Mr. Laurier. "We want a prosperity in this country which people will not fly from, which, instead of sending our men abroad, will attract them from the other side and from all countries of the globe to this part of the world. (Applause.) Until we have reached that goal the Liberal party will never cease its efforts in the course which it has undertaken."

How this is to be brought about Mr. Laurier says:

"Canada must have what is the policy of the Liberal party—that is to say, decreased taxation and increased markets. This is the policy at the present time of the Liberal party; it has been at all times; but it must be followed up with increased energy to diminish the taxes of the people of the country, to cause at once a tariff reform, and to follow up the good work until it is completed."

Mr. Laurier has no faith that the men in power, who are tied up to the monopolies will make any substantial reformation in the tariff. They have kept tinkering at their tariff since 1879, but how much benefit has that tinkering brought to the masses? Mr. Laurier says:

"Gentlemen, they cannot reform the tariff, because their whole policy has been high taxes. We alone can reform it, because we are looking forward to free trade. (Applause.) While the Conservative Government can tinker here and there, they can do nothing lasting, or permanent, because they are hampered and impeded by the policy they follow, whereas we, encouraged by the mother land, encouraged by the example of her eldest daughter, have every reason to take courage, and persevere and keep in view the ultimate unmaking of the energies of the nation. This is the goal, and towards that goal we must progress slowly it may be, but surely. This was the course adopted in the mother land. They did not do away with protection in one sweep, but introduced it gradually, so that the vested rights of the manufacturers might not be interfered with. For the consumers of this country we propose to lighten the burden of taxation, but we have to meet the necessities of the Government, which are very great, I admit. We propose to lighten the duty in the interests of the manufacturers themselves. Now, I want to tell you this: For my own part I have no ill-feeling against the manufacturers, and I say this, that the present tariff is a great impediment to our manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, can there be any justification for the iron duties of 1887? No greater block could stand in the way of manufacturers of iron than that duty. They were imposed by Sir Charles Tupper, who carried the measure through with his usual strong hand. The prophesies made then have proved as empty as wind. You may, perhaps, remember the rounded figures or the speech used by Mr. Tupper when he depicted the improvement that was to flow from this. They were to have blasting furnaces throughout the length of Canada. In Ontario there were to be furnaces established, around Kingston, particularly. We were to have thousands of men procuring the ore for these furnaces, and thousands of men making charcoal. Where are they? (Laughter and cheers.) There may be one or two in Nova Scotia, but the manufacturers of the country have been impeded by it, and the consumers have had to pay 60 per cent. towards that proposed industry. Gentlemen, one of the things we will do next session will be to move for the blotting out of all duties on iron."

This declaration was received with demonstrations of approval, as was the following further elucidation of Liberal principles:

"I said once, speaking on this question in the House of Commons, Canada is like a young giant manacled. We want to set him free and give him full scope for his energy. Gentlemen, we must find wider markets. (Prolonged applause.) There is in Ontario to-day an immense store of wealth in her granaries and warehouses, and still greater possibilities, and for these goods we must find both a purchaser and a market. I am sure if we could adopt free trade to-day that we would be the best way. For the moment we make Canada a cheap country to live in, we would soon be able to find markets abroad. Unfortunately we are not able to do this yet, but, as I told you before, this is the end which the party has before it, while at present we must move gradually and slowly."

As to reciprocity with our neighbors, the men in power at Ottawa have never honestly tried to establish it and this Mr. Laurier made plain. The Ministers went to Washington last year, not to negotiate a reciprocity treaty but to obtain objections which they could put forward against a treaty. They cavilled at reciprocity because it would benefit our neighbors. The Liberals favor reciprocity because they believe it will be beneficial not only to themselves, but to the other side as well.

Mr. Laurier met the cry that reciprocity could not be obtained unless the tariffs of the two countries were equalized with the statement that no good Conservative could object to that, as the policy of the Conservative tariff has been to surrender the Canadian tariff to the control of the United States. He added:

"I charge this against the Conservatives that if they go back, when they adopted the national policy, they surrendered the control of our tariff to the American nation, for from the day that the N. P. was adopted the Conservative Government has followed all the fluctuations of the American tariff. What the Americans removed the duty upon sugar our Government removed the duty from sugar. They said they were removing taxation from the people; so they were. We had always insisted that this was taxation, but they laid out that it was not taxation. It was not taxation when they imposed it, but it was when they removed it."

THEY HAVE KEPT TINKERING AT THEIR TARIFF SINCE 1879, BUT HOW MUCH BENEFIT HAS THAT TINKERING BROUGHT TO THE MASSES?

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In further proof of this contention, the honorable gentleman pointed out that Sir John Thompson, at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet, intimated that the N. P. must stand until such time as the United States changes its tariff. That undoubtedly is a surrender to the view that Canada is to be governed in these matters by the acts of her neighbors. As for the Liberals, Mr. Laurier says that theirs is not a policy of waiting when grave injury to the country is done by continued over-taxation. They will attempt to have the tariff reformed at the ensuing session of Parliament. Mr. Laurier further assures the country that in the event of his followers attaining power, as he believes they will when next the people have opportunity to pronounce upon the respective policies, there will be no commercial revolution, but an earnest effort in favor of freedom of trade on this continent under treaty for fifteen or twenty years. If that cannot be obtained, he hopes "that the principles of free trade will be so far advanced that we will be able to dispense with any more treaties and have freedom of trade wherever trade exists and British examples prevail."

Mr. Laurier concludes:

"England has adopted free trade. As I said a moment ago the good example has borne fruit and a victory has been won on the other side of the line by the Democratic party to which its assent. Republican party since has given its assent. That has given freedom of trade must prevail in that country. I venture to again repeat the prediction that the third nation to follow will be the second daughter of England, and that before long you shall see two principles of free trade prevailing in England, the United States and Canada, and that this done, you will hear no longer of what we have heard for many months past, Imperial Federation for which I have not long but

respect, although I don't believe in it, but you will hear of a grand commercial alliance of all the nations of Anglo-Saxon stock. I told you a moment ago that I am of French origin, that the fate of my race has been cast with the fate of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent, and the object to which I look is that we should have a commercial alliance between all nations springing of English stock, England, Canada and the United States. I look to this time as the greatest epoch, the greatest period which shall ever have dawned upon the human race. Gentlemen, I invite you to stand firm to the end, and to never cease your toils until that day has dawned upon us."

This is a courageous, sensible address. It certainly puts the position of the two parties before the people in clear, manly language, and throws the opponents of free trade once more on the defensive.

Hamilton Young Liberals have done the country good service in giving opportunity to the Liberal leader to state his trade platform in terms so unmistakable.

AFTERNOON CABLES.

Mr. Blake's Engagements.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Hon. Edward Blake, who has now taken up his quarters in London for the coming session, has two important fixtures this month. On the 24th he visits Glasgow, at the invitation of the Scotch Liberals, and on the 27th he is to visit Bath. In February he will probably speak in one of the London constituencies, and will visit Hull as a later date, not yet fixed, to keep a promise made several months back.

Dean Church's Letters.

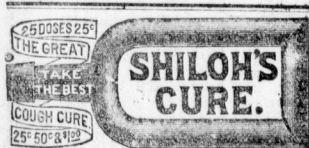
LONDON, Jan. 12.—Many people will be glad to hear that a selection from the correspondence of Dean Church will be published next autumn, accompanied by a short biographical memoir. The late dean corresponded regularly with a great number of celebrated persons, ecclesiastics, politicians and writers. He himself was an excellent letter writer. Dean Church refused three bishoprics, Salisbury, Bath and Wells and Oxford, when rector of Whitley; and in 1882, after the death of Archbishop Tait, Mr. Gladstone offered him the primacy.

Imperial Federation.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Prof. Bryce's remarks on imperial federation at the Colonial Institute are significant owing to the fact that he is a member of the Cabinet. He said he knew the state of feeling existing in Canada. The first thing which would be asked for from the colonies in order to promote federation would be to submit to some kind of control on the part of the Imperial Government, and to make some kind of contribution to Imperial funds. Their duty was to disabuse the minds of the colonists of this idea, and to show that imperial federation involved no surrender of local self-government. In his opinion the question of joint defense was the most practical point to begin with.

Duke of Devonshire's Reception.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers which states that during the session of Parliament the Duke of Devonshire intends to give a series of receptions at Devonshire House, when a Duchess of Devonshire will receive the guests for the first time for a number of years. This announcement is purely conjectural. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who are now at Chatsworth, will come to town for the meeting of Parliament, and on Jan. 30 the Duke intends to give a dinner to the principal Liberal-Unionist peers. Early in February the Duke and Duchess are going to the Riviera, and they will remain abroad until Easter, so that a considerable part of the session will have elapsed before the promised receptions begin. It is certainly a number of years since there was a Duchess of Devonshire to receive company at Devonshire House, for the last one was the second wife of the fifth duke, who died in 1811.



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SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mr. T. S. Perkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "I consider it the best remedy for debility, indigestion, liver trouble, etc. Price 15 cents."

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and cure you. Price 50 cents. This injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

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All kinds of galvanized and tin work.

FRIDAY
An Unlucky Day?
NONSENSE!

We don't believe it, and we think that very few do. To further exemplify our idea we will to-day offer such bargains and special drives as will make

FRIDAY
BARGAIN DAY

The Banner Day of the Week

These prices are special for Friday only:

- At \$1 98, Black Opossum Muffs, worth \$3 50.
- At \$1 68, Black Coney Muffs, worth \$2 50.
- At 98c, Black Coney Muffs, worth \$1 50.
- At \$1 15, Black and Gray Goat Muffs, worth \$2.
- At \$1 98, Gray Opossum Fur Collars, worth \$3.
- At \$3 50, Black Opossum Fur Collars, worth \$4 50.
- At \$2 28, Black Coney 16-inch Fur Capes, worth \$3 75.
- At \$3 48, Black Coney 20-inch Fur Capes, worth \$5.
- At \$6 50, Gray Opossum Fur Capes, worth \$9.
- At 19c, one case Wool Veilings, 25c.
- At 75c, Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, worth \$1.
- At \$1, Ladies' Cashmere (light shades) Wool Shawls, \$1 50.
- At 33c, Ladies' Corsets, worth 50c.
- At 33c, Woolen Yarn, factory make, worth 50c.
- At 19c, Silk Handkerchiefs, colored borders, worth 25c.
- At 32c, Reversible Skirting, worth 50c.
- At 19c, Molliton Flannels, German make, worth 25c.
- At 25c, Molliton Flannels, German make, worth 35c.
- At 39c, Heavy All-Wool Tweed, worth 50c.
- At 22c, Floor Oilcloth, beautiful patterns, worth 30c.
- At 22c, Table Oilcloth, worth 30c.
- At 5c, Gents' Linen Collars, worth 15c.
- At 10c, Gents' Wool Socks, worth 15c.
- At 49c, Gents' Unlaundered White Shirts, worth 60c.
- At 75c, Gents' Shirts and Drawers, odd, worth \$1.
- At \$7 50, your choice of our stock of Men's Overcoats, worth \$12.
- At 6 1-4c, All-Linen Towels, worth 9c.
- At 5c, a good line of Scotch Toweling, worth 7c.
- At \$1 40, Bleached Table Linens, worth \$2.
- At \$1 50, White Marseilles Quilts, worth \$2.
- At \$1 45, White Honeycomb Quilts, worth \$2.
- At 35c, Elderdown Flannel, worth 50c.
- At 30c, Scotch Tartan Flannel, worth 40c.
- At 15c, Irish Table Linen, worth more.
- At 35c, Fine Wrapper Flannels, shawl patterns, worth 65c.
- At 25c, Heavy Tweed Dress Goods, worth 45c.
- At 49c, Heavy Iridescent Serges, worth 75c.
- At 69c, Heavy Iridescent Serge Dress Goods, worth \$1.
- At 5c, Art Muslin and Drapery Goods, worth 10c.
- At 8 1-2c, Art Muslin and Drapery Goods, worth 12 1-2c.
- At 12 1-2c, White Figured Muslin, for curtains, worth 25c.
- At 30c, pair Heavy Belfast Towels, worth 40c.
- At 7 1-2c, Heavy Tweed Suiting, worth 12 1-2c.
- At 50c, only seven Dresses left, a fine tweed line, worth 75c.

Owing to the great storm and cold snap early in the week, Friday will be a very busy day. Come early.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.