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OHN CAMERON.

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

London, Friday, January 10.

Lord Aberdeen Compels Respect for the Constitution.

Tupper Prevented.

The Governor-General Says Bowell Must Remain Premier

Till He Meets Parliament and Is Sustained or Defeated.

The High Tax Leader on the Tactics the Men Who Conspired to Stab Him.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—An entirely new as. peot was given to the internecine war in the high tax party yesterday aftermoon, when Sir Adolphe Caron rose and made the following statement: Before I move the motion which appears on the order paper in my name, I desire to make an announcement to the House. After several interviews with the Premier and the Governor-General, the former waited upon his Excellency yesterday for the purpose of tendering his resignation. His Excellency, however, intimated that he was not at the moment prepared to receive it. speech from the throne, although presented to Parli ment, has not yet been considered, nor an expression of opinfon given by Parliament upon it. It is regarded by his Excellency as unfitting that the Premier as head of the Administration responsible for tion and testing the feelings of Parliament thereon. Under these circumstances the Fremder deems it his duty avor as far as in him lies, to recognize the Government. I there-"That when this House flore move. adjourns this day it stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 14th inst." MR, LAURIER,

who was cheered by his followers on rising, said an entirely new face had been put on the crisis by Sir Adolphe Caron's statement. Why, asked Mr. Laurder, are the promises made by the First Minister to Parliament last night not implemented?? I understood from the statement of the First Minister last evening that he would be in a position today to say what progress he had made in filling up vacant portfolios. Instead, however, we are asked again to wait until Tuesday. I quote from the book (Dr. Bourinot, page ting on the occasion of a Ministerial crisis, it is usual to adjourn from day to day, and questions to be asked with to adjourn may be made, when necest the Government may fill up the vasary by one of the ex-Ministers at cant portfolios, is, under the circumbeen entrusted with the duty of form- stances, what I am unable to undering a Ministry. In case of a reconstruction it is customary for members of the former Cabinet to make such agree with what has fallen from the explanations as have been given them by the new Premier, since they hold the House that no precedent for the their old offices until arrangements are finally made." He expressed astonishment that the section of the Cabinet ernment, as I understand, de facto. now controlling affairs should depart said, evident that the delay is but for

the purpose of allowing the PLOTTING AND CONSPIRING of which we have been the witnessesthe plotting and conspiring which has been going on among hon, gentlemen opposite to continue. For my part, I stand by the constitution, as I have always done. I have no objection to give all the delay that these hon. gentlemen want, even a delay of fifteen days or more, provided we adjourn from day to day. Mr. Laurier pointed out that the demoralization in the Conservative ranks was great, despite the last two or three days than has Mr. Poster's attempt to make believe been done in the last thirteen months, that all that is wrong is the objection and the very delay and the very diffimake to the Prime Minister—that the seven gentlemen to withdraw their volunteered to take her place. The little crisis was simpy this, that they, the confidence in their leader seems, so s alwards, the giants of the Administration, would no longer serve under have been caused by their presence a man who, in their estimation, while in the Administration. They were evinot altogether a pigmy, is still not eir equal in stature and majestic proportions.

Mr. Foster-I suppose this is a paraphrase of the hon, gentleman. Mr. Leu ier-I have no objection to take the words of the hon, gentleman,

words; it is a paraph ase. Mr. Laurier-In language the expreswas just the same.

Proceeding, Mr. Laurier said the crisis was not caused by these quarrels over the Conservative leadership. The cause is deeper, he said. It is cimply this, that Parliament is called upon to implement the promises which were made by Mr. Foster himself towards the close of last session. When Parliament is called to pass the legis-Government find that their party is firmed or not. We may have infor insertion,

tion. Was the information not spread broadcast throughout the country when seven of the more important members of the Administration sent in their resignati

hat an urgent whip had been sent out assemble here, and hold a gene caucus? The caucus was called but t never sat. They dare not have it sit, and that his the reason we have this crisis. There have been caucuses by provinces, but there has been no neral caucus.

DESERTING THE SINKING SHIP. It is true the Government has not made much progress in the formation of the Cabinet, but if what is left the Government today had displayed in the work of reconstruction the energy they have displayed in depleting this House of its members, perhaps they would be more advanced in their task. The greater part of their energy has been consumed in making voids in the representation of this House. Where is the hon, member for Hamilton (Mr. McKay) today? Cone to his rewardapopinted collector of customs at familitan. Where is the hon, member for Monck (Mr. Poyle)? Gone to his reward, also. Where is the hon, member for Soulang's (Mr. Baim)? Also gone to his reward. Where is the hon. member for Mississonoi (Mr. Paker)? Northumberland (Mr. Also gone to a sphere. It is true that we still have ment except from day to day.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON objected to the statement made by Mr. Laurier that the reason for an adjournment was to allow conspiracies to proceed among the sections on the Government side of the House. There Bowell said: these, it these were the sincere to sincere this, or, in the gentlemen who wrote this, or, in fore, the only question was as to whe- the other sense, who acquisced in these ther or not adjournment till Tuesday sentiments, how is it that the discovwas reasonable. As to the vacancies, the Government was perfectly within the beginning of a session, until it

Bowell's Resignation in Favor of tts rights in filling them. HON. MR. DAVIES, Liberal leader in the Maritime Provinces, said: I can hardly conceive, after the language the honorable Premier used last night-language used with great care and twice repeated—that he would positively make the two days after the income. a statement with reference to the fill- resignation. Surely they could not ing up of the vacancies in the Government, how he could make a state- unfit to continue at the head of this ment such as the honorable gentleman read to this House. Mr. Davies pointed out that Sir Adolphe Caron had that address, the planing of it in his put a wrong construction on the Excellence's hands, the words used by Hon. Mr. Laurier in Parliament, and the delivery of that regard to the plotting and conspiring address by his Excellency? on the other side of the House. There ask, could possibly have occurred, or is no one on either side of the House what have you been told that ocmoment a vast conspiracy on foot to to lead them to a conclusion which oust the present leader from his po- induced and compelled them to take so sition and prevent this House from important a step as they have done?" meeting to give an answer to the Further on, Premier Powell said that speech with which is Excellency opened the session. I have met no one in objected to him as Government leader. the House or out of it who doubts or xpressed anything but the greatest that such is the case. (Cheers and confidence in him till two days after cries of "Oh, oh" from the striking Parliament met. Cabinet Ministers.) The men can be "that they waited upon me and pointnamed; their names are mentioned in the daily press; the means they are the Government, as all governments taking to consults. taking to conspire, the person they ought to be strengthened, and accordare using to carry out their conspiracy and to attain the object they have esce in any proposition of that kind, in view are well known as a real transfer of the constitution of the cons in view are well known. Nothing could be further from the thoughts but there is no intimation in those interviews, other than pointing to certerviews, other than pointing to certerviews, other than pointing to certerviews, The chief reason for this attitude on sition than that his Evaculorers the Oppotain members of the Government whom the part of his Excellency is that the sition than that his Excellency or any one connected with him was a party tainly, they never meant themselves, to this object or this conspiracy. But what the honorable say, and I do not know how the centrated in their craniums. But leader of the House could have mis- there were others of whom the understood it, was that the result of not so exalted opinions—and had they this extended adjournment would be intimated to me that I was one of to give aid and comfort to these con- them I should have made way for spirators, and to enable them to comthem; but I heard nothing of that till the Administration response a full plete their nefarious work. (Cheers two days after Parliament had met." opportunity of reviewing the situaious work" is a very stream of two days after Parliament had met."

A Parliaious work" is a very stream of two days after Parliament had met." sion to use, but I think that the cir-

> A FAIR, OPEN FIGHT. What is despised and what ought to accusations, and therefore he had supbe looked down upon is the attempt pressed them until he found it stated of those within a family circle to the matter was common talk at reconspire against and to defeat their ronto. In conclusion, he said that if he denied that it was for the convenience of members that adjournment was by the declarations in The convenience of members is against it; parliamentary procedure Tuesday afternoon. is against it; the precedents are against it, and there is nothing I can see in favor of it at all.

not an attempt made by an organized

not a man on either side of this

House but likes

D'ALTON McCARTHY. Mr. D'Alton McCanthy said: This are here to advise his Excellency, if stand. I am quite free to admit that there are no precedents, and I quite honorable gentleman who is leading position can be found. We have a Government de jure; we have a Gov-Commons or a quorum of the House of Commons when we meet next Tuesday if members are taken from the House to fill positions at the rate that has been going on for the last 48 hours. I am unable, I may add, to conceive why the Government, absolutely useless as has been believed .having every office filled eith Minister or by an acting Minister, and being able to carry on the affairs of the country, I am bound to say more efficiently than has been done during the last thirteen months, so far as I can understand. (Much laughter.) There has been more done culty which we are told caused these far as I can judge by the result, to dently blocking the way. Mr. McCarthy concluded by suggesting that the House should go on with the business for which it was called, now many The Government could

expect fair play from all parties. MR. MILLS (BOTHWELL) Foster-I do not recognize the held that the request of the leader unreasonable. House, he added, does not know what sion was more modest, but the thought may transpire next, and so we can advise his Excellency in our capacity as members of the House col lectively. We have seen three or four members taken from this House and transferred to the other chamber; we have had the announcement made who have sees in this House have been appointed to fill positions in the public sevice. I do not know whether was then promised, the these appointments have been con-

fretrievably divided upon this quest mation on the subject within the next 24 hours, and if we do not obtain such information I think that what has taken place calls for an expression of opinion on the part of this House. We are, we know not what—whether this House is composed of members representing the constituencies tors sent us here, or whether we are place men of the Administration or of that part of the Administration that still continues in office. The honorable gentleman knows right well that if a member has been promised an office and has agreed to accept that office, his seat becomes vacant, whether he has been actually appointed to the office or not. We see honorable gentlemen sitting in the House today who have been informed, have been approached and promised offices under the Crown, and that they have agreed to accept these offices. In the case of events of this sort it is impontant that this House should meet from day to day. The liberties of the people as well as the rights of the Prime Minister are attacked in what

is being done. THE HOUSE ADJOURNS. The debate was continued by Dr. Weldon, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Davin, Mr. McNeill and others, and finally motion of Sir Adolphe Caron that the House adjourn till Tuesday was

Sone to a sphere above, and the hon. PREMIER BOWELL'S STATEMENT. In the Senate, Premier Bowell read a similar statement to that presented rith us my hon, friend from North in the Commons by Sir Adolphe Caron, Bruce (Mr. McNeill). (Laughter.) Mr. and pitched into the seven Ministers of Laurier therefore opposed an adjourn- his Cabinet who are on strike. After reading Mr. Foster's statement that the seven members of the Cabinet resigned because they had reached the conclusion that Premier Bowell was not strong enough to lead, Premier

is, said Sir Adolphe, no precedent for "I might naturally, I think, ask if this crisis, and there were "hear, these were the sincere convictions of was impossible almost to proceed with the business of the country without having not only disintegration of the Government itself, but treating the people of this country with, I was gosay, comparative contempt? Surely my colleagues knew my incapacity to govern, to rule and control. the two days after the meeting of have come to the opinion that was Government in so short a period. What occurred between the writing of doubts there is at the present curred during those two or three days these seven Ministers had never once because from this statement one would gentleman did suppose that all the wirdom was conious work" is a very strong expreswithohlding from Dr. Montague the cumstances quite justify it. This is Caron that Dr. Montague had written opposition to defeat the existing Government in a proper way. Why, there much scandal has been circulated. Premier Rowell said that no matter what mier Bowell said that no matter what the experts consulted by Sir Adolphe Caron might say, he did not believe Dr. Montague wr te filiose anonymous Conservative Cabinet, it must stand

A Repudiated Lord Mayor.

The House finally adjourned until

It seems that even a London alderman, from the book (Dr. Bould be sit- is the great council of the nation. We alive only to bargains and green fat, has a sense of propriety which may on occasion necessary, and why we should be sent be shocked. When the Common Council respect to the progress made with the about our business in order that the of London refused the other day to pass a formation of a Ministry. The motion Government may be filled up or that vote of thanks to Sir Joseph Renals, the retiring lord mayor, it violated a precedent of more than a century's standing. But Sir Joseph was too flagrantly bad a lord mayor for even the easy-going councilmen. His attempted public dinner to Barney Barnate disgusted them. and they found still graver cause of complaint in the appearance of his name as chairman of a company for insuring against loss of liquor licenses (licenses being granted by the lord mayor), and and the only question that occurs to as a director in a long list of wildcat from constitutional usage. It is, he of Commons or a grant a House companies, most of them now bankrupt. So the motion to thank him was lost by a vote of 75 to 50, and by sending Sir Joseph out of office the worst-rebuked lord mayor of the century the Common Council has demonstrated that it is not so Harper's Weekly.

A Large-Hearted Musician. Gottschalk's generosity has been the into a music hall in New Orleans one evening he heard the manager aunounce that a little girl, who was to play the piano, was ill and could not appear. girl was delighted, but remarked doubt-

You had better look at the score. This piece is rather difficult." Gottschalk gravely observed that he thought he could manage it, and was permitted to go on the stage. The audience recognized him, and, of course,

went wild with delight. Before he left the stage the great artist emptiod all his small change into his hat and sent it around among the audience for a collection for his little protegee-a kindness which resulted in a substantial benefit for the grateful lassie. - Chicago Evening Post.

Business chances, articles for sale, houses to let, boarders wanted, male help wanted, etc., are all charged the rate in the "Advertiser," namely, 1 cent per word for first insertion and -2 cent per word for each subsequent

Navigates the Air or Sea at Express Speed.

At Least, That is What is Claimed-This Latest Ambitious Inventor Would Copy the Flight of Birds-Controlled

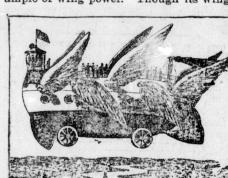
The ancient astronomers who named the constellations were but prophets of a later age. They placed a wagon in the heavens and the strange amorphous creation which strikes the reader's eye on this page is a confirmation of their poetic foresight.

The illustration is not intended to represent the famous wooden horse of Troy, nor the hybrid gods of ancient Babylon or Ninevah. Neither is it taken from some geological treatise-the reconstructed remains of some extinct species of a remote period. No, wondering reader, it constitutes an idea for a universal motor vehicle, designed to skim along the ground, to wing its way through the air and to navigate river. lake or sea as occasion may require. This is the cherished scheme of a learned natural philosopher and inventor who for many years has been studying the problem of aerial flights and terrestrial locomotion.

The inventor believes that previous investigators in aerial navigation have erred in adopting as their prototype in nature the fish instead of the bird. They have been trying to build air-ships propelled by screw propellers and similar devices, or to utilize balloons, which expose a large surface of resistance to the wind and are, therefore, at its mercy. The bird, on the other hand, goes with or against the current.

The little gosling can teach the philosopher a valuable lesson in land locomotion, for even before it can fly through the air, it accelerates its progress in the water and on the land by the use of its wings. Yet up to the present time no student of the motor vehicle problem seems to have thought of applying mechanical wings to the propulsion of

So, discarding all previous theories, this inventor begins by making an independent study of the wings of insects and birds with the object of determining how they fly and what is the precise sustaining power of their wings. In looking over the winged kingdom his attention was arrested by the duck, which waddles on the land, swims in the water and flies in the air. The whistle-winged duck, in particular, is a wonderful example of wing power. Though its wings



A UNIVERSAL VEHICLE FOR AIR, WATER AND LAND.

are comparatively smaller than those of other fowls, they carry its body at a very high velocity at the ratio of about three to five pounds of sustaining power to each square foot of wing surface. Some insects' wings show even more remarkable sustaining power than this. The duck, seeming to afford the best example for a universal vehicle, the inventor takes this fowl as his model, elongating the body somewhat to suit it to his pur-

The length of the body of the vehicle represented is twenty feet, the breadth four feet and the height six feet. The weight is estimated at 400 pounds, and it is intended to carry four persons. In front is the elevated outlook, from which the pilot can govern the movements of the vehicle and back of this is a passageway for ingress and egress.

Five pairs of wings, four to five feet wide and five to seven feet long, giving a total of about 275 feet of surface, extend along the upper part of the machine. These wings have an aluminum frame work supporting prepared palm leaf or other like material of extreme toughness and lightness, and underneath each wing are eight or ten parachute valves or oval underflaps, acting like the feathers under a bird's wing, which give momentum when the wing is raised, and buoyancy with momentum when the wing is low-

Oscillating shoulder joints, with inclining air-cushion pivot joints near the shoulders for active propulsion, attach incentive to industry, a heavy mortthe wings to the body of the vehicle. gage, as a sure sign of ruin. The last From a close computation of the wing surface, and a comparison with the buoyancy of bird and insect wings, the inventor concludes that the vehicle would sustain a weight of from 1,000 to 1.400 pounds.

thing about this modern Pegasus, if my condition I have remained a sinsuch it may be called. Passing over the gle man. Doctor after doctor prethree wheels, -one in front and two scribed for me, and finally a Toronto behind-which are provided for land specialist told me bluntly that my travel, we come to the three vibrating complaint was a deep-seated, incurable blood disease. Sarsaparilla I knew and revolving fins-two at the rear and one in front—to propel and guide the for a bottle of the best. ir. T. dd, the vehicle in water and also in air. These fins which are modelled after the fins of and I have stuck to it. It has lifted a fish, are made of flexible metal and my mortgage, for today I am free from Gottschalk's generosity has been the When not in use—; e., on land—they are blurred, my tongue is not furry, and subject of many anecdotes. Wandering to be folded up against the body of the I have no irritation. I look upon vehicle, but in the air or water they drop Scott's Sarsaparilla as a marvelous below the body, and are actuated sideways by the same power that moves the direction, as a fish alters its course by the use of its fins.

speed. In water they become propellers, and the wings may also be used in conjunction with them to increase speed. In fact, the wings could be so manipulated as to accelerate the speed both on land and water, the vehicle skimming along the surface of the water, like a gigantic seagull.

The wings alternate in action by successive pairs, while the fins are operated together or singly, as the pilot may desire. Complete control of the wings and fins | HINDOO REMEDY is secured by a double crossing cable connection, from an oscillating cross-head in the rear of the vehicle, the crosshead being operated or vibrated by a light. single-acting, double cylinder vapor engine, consisting of a generator, and condensing coils, so that the vapor can be used over and over again, and the two cylinders. Either liquid or dry fuel may be used i.e., gasoline, kerosene ether,

pulverized coke or charcoal. The fuel will be so economically fed that the combustion will be perfect, and no smoke will stain the pure cerulean.

The weight of the entire motive apparatus would not be over 200 pounds and from three to six horse power could be developed according to speed and the resistance of the air. Fuel and water needed for a day's journey the inventor believes, would scarcely exceed 200 pounds in weight.

The wings would act with a vibrating disc motion, and both wings and fins would be double-geared, so that they could be shifted at any desired angle. In case storm or contrary winds are encountered, the pilot is supposed to either ascend to a more favoring current or descend to the earth or water, which he could do by manipulating the wings and fins in the proper manner.

Fly? Yes, 100 miles an hour! It is estimated that a speed of thirty miles an hour could be attained on land, one hundred miles an hour in the air, and forty miles an hour in the water. The flight of the machine in the air would naturally be greatly accelerated by taking advantage of favoring currents.

A TAX ON NOBLEMEN.

an Ingenious French Idea to Help Pay the National Debt.

French Marquises, Counts and Barons are growing as common as asparagus in the month of May. Every well-dressed man in Paris thinks himself dishonored if his buttonhole is not ornamented with a decoration of some kind, or if on his visiting card his coronet is not engraved. Never have there been more aristocrats in France than under the third republic, says the San Francisco Post.

One of the remarkable things about this is that the great majority have no right to prefix a title to their names, but as the offense is a harmless one, no serious objection has been raised so far by the authorities. On the contrary, it seems as if the Government were rather inclined to countenance titles. Such is the opinion of a learned deputy, M. Girault, who, when parliament reassembles, intends to introduce a bill by which all noblemen shall be taxed.

The tariff will vary according to the degree in the ranks of the nobility selected by a party in quest of aristocratic glory. A prince will be compelled to pay the maximum tariff, a duke will come next on the schedule, and all the titles will be submitted to an inflexible law, which M. Girault has carefully prepared, and which is destined to ameliorate the financial condition of the nation and facilitate in years to come the equilibrium of the budget.

However revolutionary M. Girault's plan may appear, none will deny that it is a most democratic resolution, for a noble title, being anything but an article of absolute necessity, only those with money to spare will have anything to pay. It is an original method of making the rich bear the large share of the burden of taxation. Without doing this by taxing their incomes direct, it taxes their titles as an article of luxury and as something which gives the possessors a certain homage in the eyes of the public for which they ought to be willing to make compensation.

"M. Girault's law, notwithstanding its originality," says a French writer, "has been turned to ridicule in France before t has been read for the first time in the hamber of Deputies. There are some who ask if it would not be better organize an immense lottery, the grand prize of which should be a title of prince and the lesser ones titles of lower order. The journey to Rome would be avoided, and all titles possessed by Frenchmer would be strictly national.

"There would be a rapid decline in the price of foreign titles. An Austrian baron would not fetch much in the French market, an Italian marquise and Roman count would be always purchasable very cheap. It would not be unlikely that titles would be 'traded in' on the European bourse and their prices printed every evening in the lists of the Stock Exchange, like international funds. In fact, there is no telling to what extent the passage of the law on titles of nobility would be useful as a means of increasing the revenue of the nation.

"Statisticians would start calculating the probabilities of the annual receipts. basing their calculations on the degree of vanity prevalent among the wealthy classes. It is doubtful whether M. Girault has considered more than half of the eventualities that the new law may lead to. Anyway, the day he reads his proposition can not be otherwise than another merry one in the annals of the Chamber of Deputies."

A HEAVY MORTGAGE

How a Prominent Farmer Quickly Lifted It. A mortgage has been described as an

is particularly true, for if a mortgage is allowed to run it will eat up the farm. In this connection Mr. Henry Fowler, of Huron, writes: "From my boyhood scrofula had marked me for a victim and it seemed as if it had a life mortgage on my blood. I suffer-But the wings are not the only curious ed fearfully with sores, and knowing druggist, sent me Scott's Sarsaparilla, are about three or four feet in length. those horrible sores, my eyesight is not medicine when it will cure a life-long disease in so short a time." Scrofula, pimples, running sores

wings, thus guiding the vehicle in any rheumatism and all diseases generated by poisonous humors in the blood are cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla. The kind Four turns of these fins will reverse that cures. Sold only in concentrated the motion of the vehicle even at high form at \$1 per bottle by your druggist. Dose from half to one teaspoonful.



FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

CHAPMAN'S

Jan. 10, 1896.

1st-Ten pieces Mottled Scotch Tweeds, very fine goods, worth 6oc, Friday Bargain Day, 39c.

2nd-Six pieces Novelty Tweeds, regular price 6oc, Friday for 39c-3rd-Seven pieces All-Silk Crepe De Chene, in evening shades, worth 75c per yard, only 49c on Bargain Day.

4th-Ten pieces All-Wool Crepons, in evening shades, worth 45c, for 25c

5th—Eight pieces Amazon Cloth, worth 10c yard, Friday for 7c. 6th—Six pieces Scotch Plaid Dress Goods, regular price 50c, for 35c. 7th—One lot Remants of Dress Goods, worth 45c, 50c and 60c per yard,

your choice Friday for 25c. 8th—Seven pieces All-Wool Surah Serge, in red, blue and green, worth 25c, Friday for 20c.

9th-One lot Curtain Ends, about 2 yards long, worth from 25c to 50c each, Friday for 25c.

10th-All-Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$2 25, for \$1 75 Friday. 11th-Silk Embroidered Felt Table Covers, worth \$2 25, for \$1 50. 12th—Huck Toweling, 24 inches wide, worth 18c, Friday for 121/2c. 13th—Flannel Sheeting, white, 2 yards wide, worth 56c, for 44c. 14th-Cream Table Damask, 66 inches wide, worth 60c, Bargain Day 49c. 15th-White Honeycomb Quilts, 12x4, worth \$2, Bargain Day for \$1 69. 16th-Fine All-Wool Tinted Flannels, plain or twill, worth 30c, for 20c. 17th—Five pieces Tezel Cloth for Ladies' Wrappers, worth 25c, for 121/2c. 18th-Best Feather Ticking, 32 inches wide, worth 25c, for 18c.

19th-Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 20c, for 17c. 20th—Down Comforters, 6x6 feet square, with or without frill, Downproof Art Sateen, worth \$7, for \$5 50.

21st-Blue Flannelette, with white spots, stripes and figures, worth 121/2C 22nd-Full Size White Quilts, Toilet pattern, worth \$1 25, for 98c. 23rd-Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 25c

24th-Children's Plain Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 200

25th-Ladies' All-Wool Hose, ribbed cashmere, worth 40c, for 29c. 26th-Ladies Fine Ribbed Wool Hose, worth 50c, Friday for 40c. 27th-Children's Knit Gloves, worth 15c and 20c pair, for 10c, 28th-Ladies' Chamois Gloves, worth \$1, for 75c.

29th-Ladies' Colored and Black Cashmere Gloves, worth 20c, Friday 30th—Cream Brocaded Handkerchiefs, worth 150, Friday for 100. 31st-Gray, White and Black Factory Yarn, worth 50c per pound, for 35c.

32nd-Ladies' Flannelette Night Dresses, silk embroidery trimmed, worth 90c, Bargain Day 65c. 33rd-Best Wash Silks, worth 4c per skein, Friday 1c. 34th—Fancy Wool Shawls, worth from \$1 50 to \$2 50, Friday for \$1.

36th-Men's Navy Blue Flannel Shirts, worth 90c, Friday for 63c. 37th-Men's Kid Mitts, worth 75c, Friday for 39c. 38th-Men's Silk Knot Ties, worth 25c, Bargain Day 15c. 39th-Men's Shirts and Drawers, all wool, worth 50c, Friday for 39c. 40th-Men's Plain Grey Knitted Shirts, worth 50c, Friday for 37c. 41st-Men's Faced Mitts, worth 50c, Bargain Day for 30c. 42nd-Boys' Sealette Caps, worth 40c, Bargain Day 20c. 43rd-Men's Good Brown Frieze Ulsters, worth \$5 50, for \$4. 44th-Men's Heavy Grey Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6 50, for \$5. 45th-Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$9 50, for \$7 50.

35th-Black Coney Fur Capes, worth \$5, Friday for \$2.

46th-Men's Very Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10 50. 47th-Men's Good All-Wool Double-Breasted Frieze Pea Jackets, worth

\$5, for \$4 25. 48th-Men's Double-Breasted Fine Imported Tweed Suits, worth \$12

49th-Young Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6, for \$4 35. 50th—Boys' Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$5, for \$3 65. 51st-Good odd lines Boys' Tweed and Nap Overcoats, worth \$3 50, for \$2, 52nd—Boys' Fine Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4, for \$2 50. 53rd-Small Boys' Fine Check Tweed Hood Overcoats, worth \$4, for \$2 95. 54th-Boys' Fine Tweed Ulsters, worth \$4, for \$3. 55th-10 only, Ladies' Tea Gowns, made of Cashmere Serge and Flannels. on Friday half price.

56th—Ladies' Coats, worth \$7 50 to \$9, newest styles, Friday for \$5. 57th-Ladies' Coats, worth \$12, made of Coverts, Beavers and Chinchilla. Large melon sleeves, for \$7 50.

58th-35 Ladies' Print Wrappers, made of best English prints, worth \$1 7 59th—Flannel Tea Gowns, beautiful fit and good patterns, fast colors, worth

\$2 50, for \$2. 60th-Children's Reefer Coats at half price today.

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