

The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1853.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
 Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
 Saturday Edition, 16 pages, including
 "Citizen and Home Guard".....1 00
 All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, \$4 per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known on application at office. Address
 all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
 LONDON, - CANADA.

Gods in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.
 —(BROWNING.)

—Only those communications to which the
 writers are willing to have their names ap-
 pended in print will be published in these
 columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-
 lication of anonymous letters can be justified.

London, Thursday, August 23.

—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has pledged
 himself to Hon. James Young to visit
 Galt and address a mass meeting of Water-
 loo electors when next he visits Ontario.
 In advance he is promised a very warm
 welcome.

—The war news from Korea is neither
 very decided nor very reliable. But one
 thing is certain, both China and Japan
 express determination to fight it to the
 bitter end. This resolution once more ex-
 amplifies the fact that Christian and
 barbarian nations are alike in their innate
 doggedness of disposition when once they
 get into a fight.

—The Hamilton Spectator now finds
 fault with the existence of the London
 Young Liberal Fleet because, it asserts,
 there is no water here. Bless its innocent
 heart, we have a navy that makes a record
 on dry land as well as on wet. In London
 we have the men, we have the ships, we
 have plenty of water, too.

—A correspondent writes to inform us
 that "it is the general opinion of the
 citizens of London that the starting of the
 schools on Monday next is perfect foolish-
 ness. Why not commence school with a
 good will on Monday, Sept. 3?" We are
 unable to decide on what data our cor-
 respondent bases this view. No hard-working
 mother will indorse it. Then Monday, Sept.
 3, is Labor Day—a statutory holiday.

—Sir John Gorst, who was in the city
 today, is a leading Conservative member
 of the British House of Commons. He
 recently said: "I have no faith in Imperial
 Federation. I don't think that it will ever
 lead to any practical result. I was one of
 the original promoters of the movement,
 but left the association as soon as I found
 myself convinced that no practical result
 could be obtained." Sir John is a hard-
 headed, matter-of-fact Englishman, and he
 declines to run after a phantom when so
 much work that is immediately practicable
 can be undertaken for the advancement of
 British interests.

—Warton, Bruce county, council has
 unanimously passed the following resolu-
 tion:

"That the council be asked to pass a
 bylaw to better regulate the head-
 dresses of ladies at public meetings; that,
 owing to the present fashion, the
 feathers, flowers and ribbons project high
 above the ladies' heads, thereby
 preventing those sitting behind from seeing
 the speakers on the platform and provid-
 ing that the ladies shall either go bare-
 headed, with hair cut short, or with opera
 caps fitting the head closely, so as not to
 obstruct the view of those sitting behind."

It is all very well to pass the resolution,
 but who among the Warton wisacres will
 undertake to enforce it?

—The agricultural conference at Truro,
 N. S., at which Lord Aberdeen, ex-Governor
 of the Board of Wines, and Professor
 Robertson were speakers, was a great
 success. The Governor-General pointed
 out that nowadays the production of butter,
 cheese and bacon is more profitable than
 cereal growing in Canada, and Hon. Mr.
 Howard backed up the statement. In Wis-
 consin, he said, before dairy farming was
 followed intelligently, in Jefferson county
 60 per cent of the assessed value of farms
 was under mortgage. Not 7 per cent were
 under mortgage now. The average yield
 of wheat had risen under dairying from
 seven bushels per acre to nineteen bushels
 per acre, and the average valuation of farm
 lands had increased from \$16 per acre to
 \$80 per acre. Co-operative dairying should
 render equally good results in Nova Scotia.

WORK AT THE FAIR.

We understand that the Western Fair
 Board have now before them far more ap-
 plications for employment during the holding
 of the exhibition than has been the case
 since the inauguration of the fair. It is
 impossible for the directors to employ one-
 twentieth of the men who have applied for
 temporary situations at their disposal. The
 directors intend as far as possible to
 give work to men who are reliable, who
 have families to sustain, and who are the
 most in need of employment. This is a
 very proper course, and will meet with
 public approbation.

It has been argued, in recent discussions
 on the question of opportunities for mak-
 ing a living, that the professions alone are
 over-crowded, and that the educationists
 are remiss in their duty when they do not
 warn the young against entering them.
 "Let them," is the advice, "become

mechanics, laborers, or anything but
 poorly-paid lawyers, doctors," and so forth.
 The experience in this city and elsewhere,
 however, is that the mechanical worker and
 the unskilled laborer has a market for his
 energies fully as crowded as that which
 meets the professional man. The Govern-
 ment at Ottawa may not know this, but it
 ought to know it, and it should be com-
 pelled to stop the policy of subsidizing old
 world emigration agents and professional
 philanthropists to send out workmen to
 still further crowd the labor market. If
 the taxes are lowered, and those collected
 are honestly spent and not squandered,
 farm life will become so attractive as to
 procure the voluntary immigration of that
 class of farmers who can alone make life a
 success in our new districts. Such a policy,
 too, would have the effect of encouraging
 our young Ontario farmers and our unem-
 ployed workers in the cities to seek a liv-
 ing on the plains, instead of adding to the
 ranks of those looking for work in commu-
 nities already unable to find work for their
 ordinary population.

HEAT, RAINFALL AND SUN SPOTS.

There was plenty of rain in the early
 months of the year, and in the southern
 belt of Ontario the earlier crops were fully
 up to the average. But for many weeks
 past phenomenally dry weather has pre-
 vailed, causing serious loss to farmers and
 fruit growers. The fruit yield would have
 been very large but for the drought, so would
 the apple, potato, corn and root crops, but all
 have been enormously curtailed through
 lack of rain. The grass has literally been
 burned off a wide stretch of country, and
 that which was not so destroyed has been
 eaten up by grasshoppers. Live stock, too,
 in many localities have suffered from lack
 of water, and there has been a great falling
 off in the yield of milk, and consequent
 appreciation in the value of butter.

This undesirable state of affairs has re-
 vived the discussion of the question
 whether or not, through one cause or
 another, our summer seasons are becoming
 drier. Dr. Edward Bruckner, of Berne,
 Switzerland, recently published a very
 elaborate work, fortified with meteorologi-
 cal statistics from all the accessible parts
 of the northern hemisphere, on "Variations
 of Climate Since A. D. 1700." In
 this he undertook to show, and did produce
 a priori presumption, that there are
 cycles of about 35 years in which the
 climate of countries changes from a maxi-
 mum of coolness and rainfall to a maxi-
 mum of heat and drought—the inter-
 val between the two being ap-
 proximately 17½ years. He further
 declared that in 1893-5 we should reach
 a maximum of summer temperature
 and a minimum of rainfall; and this seems
 to have been verified in Europe last year
 and in North America this season. The
 heat and drought in western Europe do
 not seem to have been so excessive this
 year as last; but after a cold spring they
 have been quite marked. Yet England, to
 judge from an item in the Rochdale Ob-
 server of July 21, is getting back to her
 ordinary moisture; for it is there stated as
 follows: "Within the seven days ended at
 9 a.m. yesterday, no less than 2.127 inches
 of rain fell in Rochdale; and the local
 rainfall of July represented 2.757 inches.
 So far there have been but six dry days in
 the month; previously recorded totals for
 July vary from 1.893 inches in 1895 to
 7.125 in 1878."

There was a great rainfall in 1878, and if
 Dr. Bruckner's deductions are correct the
 maximum of drought will be reached in
 1895; but the indications are that it was
 really reached in 1893 in England, and has
 now been reached in North America, where
 we have passed through the hottest summer
 known for at least 35 years. Dr. Bruckner
 argues that the variation in rainfall from
 month to month is unimportant, since one
 month often brings up the low average of
 several others in the same year. In 1885,
 when the Rochdale rainfall of July was so
 low, that of the whole year was normal.
 That there should be but six dry days out
 of twenty in England is not surprising—for
 in 1890, out of the first 21 days of July in
 London, nineteen gave more or less rain.
 But in 1893, there were hardly six wet days
 in the English July, and not more than
 three or four in each of the months May
 and June.

While the Swiss savant has been oc-
 cupied in thus compiling data regarding dry
 and wet spells, Dr. Veeder has been writ-
 ing to the Rochester Academy of Science a
 series of articles on his theory as to the
 effect of sun spots in causing storms on the
 earth. Dr. Veeder, after receiving records
 from the steppes of Siberia, from Alaska,
 Greenland and Iceland, Hudson Bay, Tas-
 mania, New Zealand, and from every land
 where the aurora is known, finds that
 auroral displays and thunder storms have
 an important relation to the spots on the
 sun. The auroral displays occur at inter-
 vals of about 27½ days. This corresponds
 to the time of the rotation of the sun upon
 its axis as viewed from the earth, which is,
 of course, advanced in its orbit in the same
 direction as that in which the sun turns
 upon its axis. If the surface of the sun be
 imagined as divided into 27 parts, like
 the sections of an orange, it is possible, says
 Dr. Veeder, to learn from records long and
 carefully kept just where each of these
 sections was situated with relation to the
 earth on any given date. The number and
 size of the spots in each of these sections at
 given dates are also to be learned from the
 records. In this way it has been found
 that such sections of the sun as are marked
 with many and persistent spots are in-
 variably just coming into view by rotation
 whenever there is an aurora. The aurora,
 however, is not invariably seen when a
 spotted section of the sun bears such re-
 lation to the earth, but sometimes, in-
 stead, thunder storms seem to take its
 place, and when thunder storms do not re-
 place the expected aurora, electrical earth
 currents disturb the telegraph lines and
 agitate the compass. These facts, argues
 Dr. Veeder, show that the influence of the
 sun spots is magnetic. He hopes by means
 of observations taken all over the world to
 show that in the case of the aurora there is
 a concentration of effect in a particular

direction from the sun and upon particular
 parts of the earth. Already evidence
 has been obtained of the geographical dis-
 tribution of the aurora in the case of notable
 outbreaks, well seen over wide areas. The
 most practical outcome hoped from all this
 study and observation is the development
 of a relation between the sun spots and that
 very commonplace, everyday matter, the
 weather. The establishment of this rela-
 tion, Dr. Veeder hopes, may place meteor-
 ology among the exact sciences. He
 declares that there are rearrangements of
 the distribution of the atmosphere in cer-
 tain years in such fashion as to affect the
 weather of whole seasons. These rearrange-
 ments are related to auroral conditions, and
 this he takes as proof that the disturbances
 upon the surface of the sun may control the
 conditions of our atmosphere in a way not
 hitherto suspected. In other words, he
 hopes to prove that the popular belief of a
 relation between the weather and the
 spots on the sun has scientific foundation.
 If all is proved that Dr. Veeder hopes to
 prove, perhaps the meteorological bulletins
 will not be for the next 24 hours, but for the
 next 27 days or the next three months.
 Beyond that possibility lies the more
 fanciful possibility of an almanac that shall
 foretell the weather as almanacs of to-day
 foretell eclipses, occultations, and transits,
 although Dr. Veeder does not lend his
 countenance to any such conjecture. He
 does, however, venture the conjecture that
 the magnetic influences proceeding from
 the sun may not only cause magnetic
 phenomena in the earth's atmosphere, but
 influence the whole solar system, and per-
 haps keep the planets in motion.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Mr. Mackenzie, that true Scotchman and
 thorough Canadian, as true and brave a
 man as ever breathed God's air—(cheers)—
 had a yearly departmental expenditure of
 \$400,000. Now the departmental expendi-
 ture has gone up to \$800,000—has grown
 100 per cent—while the population has in-
 creased but 9 per cent. Do you imagine
 that there is any justification for this? The
 Conservative tell us that there is a justifi-
 cation. The population has increased, they
 say. Oh, yes, it has increased 9 per
 cent, but the expenditure has increased 100
 per cent. There can be no justification for
 such an expenditure, when, as has been
 stated, the great bulk is a corrupt expendi-
 ture.—(Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at Brantford.)

A SPECIMEN FARGE.

(Canada Presbyterian.)
 The report of the Ottawa Government's
 Liquor Commission was promised a good
 while ago to be forthcoming at an early
 day, but Parliament has prorogued and
 there is no word yet of this report. The
 mountain has labored long and it has not
 yet brought forth even so much as a mouse.
 When it does bring forth, nobody expects
 to see more than a mouse. A more masterly
 illustration of how not to do a thing could
 hardly be found. It is some time since Sir
 John Thompson stated that the expenses of
 the commission were upwards of \$100,000.
 It will cost a great deal more than this be-
 fore all is over. That is, if the people of this
 country are asked to pay this amount and
 whatever more will yet be needed, to hear
 what this precious commission thinks,
 some other people think of the character
 and effects of the liquor traffic, and of its
 suppression by law, after a majority of the
 provinces have said by a direct vote what
 they think of it and want done with it. A
 more huge, outrageous, screaming farce
 than this has not been perpetrated amongst
 us. As a specimen farge it is a magnificent
 proof of the skill of its inventors in this
 line.

The Great Bridge Steal.

You have heard, also, of the famous
 Curran bridge work, which was to have
 cost \$150,000, but which has now cost
 \$400,000. This was another case in which
 the same principle was disregarded, no
 tender being asked for. The work was
 not let by contract, but was done by day
 labor by Government. Was there any
 other reason why this work was not let by
 contract? Oh, yes, there was a reason.
 There was no time. The work had to be
 done in a short time—in two months be-
 cause the bridge went over the canal, and
 the water had to be drawn from the canal.
 Mr. St. Louis is a well-known supporter of the Govern-
 ment, he is a Bleu healer of the Province
 of Quebec, and when examined before the
 commission at Montreal in the month of
 May last—the Government papers never
 referred to this—he said to the commis-
 sioners: "What do you find fault with?
 I want to know; is it not a fact that every
 Government work has cost three or four
 times the appropriation? There is no rea-
 son, therefore, why you should complain
 that the bridge has cost more than was ex-
 pected." But Mr. St. Louis had a fat con-
 tract. He was paid for every laboring man
 \$1.87 per day, to whom he paid \$1.25,
 pocketing the difference.—(Hon. Wilfrid
 Laurier at Brantford.)

THEY NEVER CAME BACK.

Mrs. Lint and Evangelist Belleville
 HAMILTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. L. Lint, the
 old German woman who disappeared from
 her home in Kohler, Ont., on May 7, and
 whose supposed to have come to Hamilton,
 has not yet been heard of, and although a
 reward was offered and her disappearance
 advertised in the newspapers throughout
 the country, her whereabouts, dead or
 alive, is still a mystery. Efforts are still
 being made by her friends to discover her.
 Not less strange is the prolonged disap-
 pearance of Evangelist Belleville, who has
 been lost twice. Belleville some time early
 in May disappeared, and about a week
 afterward was arrested at Brantford for
 attempting suicide. He was subsequently
 brought to the city and placed in the city
 hospital for medical treatment. His escape
 from that institution followed, and since
 then no word of any kind has been heard of
 him. As he was in a bad mental state
 when he disappeared, the chances are that
 he again attempted suicide in some lonely
 spot and was successful in his attempt, his
 body having never been discovered.

Evelyn's Liver Lozenges.

This new and valuable remedy, which is
 fast becoming so popular, does not purge
 and gripe like pills, but is powerful to
 promote a healthy, natural action of the
 bowels by simply assisting nature to do its
 own work in the most healthful and bene-
 ficial way. They are sold by all druggists
 at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for a dollar.

Silverware! The latest patterns and
 newest styles at lowest prices at ADKIN'S,
 on the corner, East London. ywt

Nothing impure or injurious contam-
 inates the popular antidote to pain, throat
 and lung remedy and general corrective,
 Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. It may be used
 without the slightest apprehension of any
 other than salutary consequences. Coughs,
 rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and
 sores succumb to its action.

When? FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

Your husband will notice a great
 improvement in your cooking,
 when

You use **OTTOLENE**

Your house will not be filled with
 the odor of hot lard, when

You use **OTTOLENE**

Your doctor will lose some of his
 Dyspepsia cases, when

You use **OTTOLENE**

Your children can safely eat the
 same food as yourself, when

You use **OTTOLENE**

Your money will be saved, and
 your cooking praised, when

You use **OTTOLENE**

Famous cooks, prominent phy-
 sicians and thousands of every-
 day housekeepers endorse it.
 Will you give it a trial?

Sold in vast 5 pound pails, by all grocers

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank
 Company,
 Wellington and Anna Sts.,
 MONTREAL.

RECIPE

For Making a Delicious Health
 Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....One bottle
 Fleischmann's yeast.....Half a cake
 Sugar.....Two pounds
 Lukewarm water.....Two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water;
 add the extract and bottle; place in a warm
 place for 24 hours until it ferments; then place
 on ice, when it will open sparkling and de-
 licious.

The Root Beer can be obtained in all drug
 and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles,
 to make two and five gallons.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—The Toronto
 Pharmaceutical Company, Toronto. eod

TRY

BALA

LICORICE

FOR THE VOICE. ywt

HUMPHREYS'

This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the
 triumph of Scientific Medicine.

Nothing has ever been produced to
 equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE
 and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been
 used over 40 years, and always affords
 relief and always gives satisfaction.

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind
 or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or
 Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is
 immediate and the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and
 Contractions from Burns. The relief is instant
 and the healing wonderful and unequalled.

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas,
 Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or
 Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore
 Nipples. It is Invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
 HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

CURES PILES.

The London West End and Wood Yard
 Blackfriars Street.

The undersigned, having opened a yard for
 the sale of coal and wood, solicits the patron-
 age of the residents of the Village and vicinity.
 All orders will be promptly attended to.
 A trial order solicited. Terms cash. Phone No.
 1022.

DAVID BORLAND.

G.F. MORRIS

—BUTCHER—

MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I
 will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use
 the English sheep casings only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance
 promptly attended to.
 TELEPHONE 484.

LONDON, - ONT

JAS. PERKIN

BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

Latest Novels Just Received

If Christ Came to Chicago.....W. T. Stead
 What Necessity Knows.....Douglas
 Beggars All.....Doyle
 The Memories of Sherlock Holmes.....Doyle
 The Refugees.....Doyle
 A Ward in Chancery.....Mrs. Alexander
 The Anarchist.....A. G. Gunter
 The Princess of Paris.....A. G. Gunter
 The King's Stockbroker.....A. G. Gunter
 Our Manifold Nature.....Sara Grand
 The Heavenly Twins.....Sara Grand
 A Yellow Aster.....Iota
 Also Baseball Guide for 1894.

JOHN MILLS

404 RICHMOND STREET.

F. G. RUMBALL.

Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant

Largest stock of maple, basswood, elm,
 cherry, walnut, sycamore, chestnut, ash, oak
 etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited.
 Prices on application.
 Office and Yard—York Street, just
 west of Tecumseh House. eoy

"More water glideth by the mill
 Than wots the miller of."

Opportunities are passing every day here, which, grasped and im-
 proved, would turn many of your wandering wishes into glad realities.
 It is the alert and watchful housewife who is reaping the benefits of our
 Friday Bargain Sale. If You Inquire Here for What You Want
 the chances are ten to one it will be handed out to you at a price
 enough below your estimate to enable you to get that other item you
 thought you must do without. It's simply our way of merchandising
 But Suppose You Try It.

To-Day---Chapman's

- 1st—Ladies' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, worth 25c each, on Friday 14c.
- 2nd—Ladies' Cardinal Silk Mitts, worth 35c, on Friday 15c pair.
- 3rd—Ladies' Colored and Black Silk Gloves, worth 50c pair, Friday 38c.
- 4th—Ladies' Colored Silk Taffeta Gloves, worth 25c pair, on Friday 17c.
- 5th—Ladies' White Lawn and Colored Cambric Blouse Waists, worth \$2 25, for \$1.
- 6th—Ladies' Colored Wool Jersey Waists, worth \$3 and \$4, for \$1.
- 7th—Ladies' Shirt-Waist Blouses, colored cambric and white lawn, worth \$1, for 50c.
- 8th—Ladies' Black Silk Parasols, paragon frame, worth \$1 50 to \$2, your choice \$1.
- 9th—Ladies' Colored Sateen Parasols, worth 75c, on Bargain Day 50c.
- 10th—Ladies' Black and Colored Gloria Parasols, frilled, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
- 11th—Ladies' Colored and White Wool Shawls, worth \$1 25, on Friday 90c.
- 12th—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, spliced sole, heel and toe, worth 35c, for 19c.
- 13th—Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel, toe and knee, worth 20c and 25c, for 15c pair.
- 14th—Colored Silk Garter Elastic, worth 8c, for 5c.
- 15th—Black and Gray Linen Thread, worth 8c spool, for 4c.
- 16th—Ladies' Fancy Gilt and Silver Belts, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 17th—Mull Muslin, in pink and blue, worth 25c yard, for 10c.
- 18th—Fancy Silk Net Veiling, worth 25c, on Bargain Day 18c.
- 19th—Ladies' Wool Vests, fall weight, worth 35c, to-day only 25c.
- 20th—Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Summer Drawers, worth 40c, on Friday 25c.
- 21st—Sponges—A good line worth 12½c for 5c, worth 3c, to-day 2 for 1c.
- 22nd—Fine Tooth Brushes, worth 18c, to-day only 10c.
- 23rd—Good Rubber Combs, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 24th—Fancy Horn Handle Knives and Forks, worth 25c, to-day only 13c.
- 25th—Solid White Metal Teaspoons, 6 for 25c, Dessert and Table Spoons and Forks, to-day 3 for 25c.
- 26th—11 pieces Ladies' Habit Cloth, 42 inches wide and heavy weight, to-day only 25c per yard.
- 27th—1 table of Dress Goods, ranging from 50c to 75c per yard, one cut only of each piece to-day for 25c.
- 28th—4 pieces Double Width Flannel, in grays and fawns, regular price 65c, on Friday for 35c.
- 29th—5 pieces German Wrapper Flannel, worth 50c yard, Friday, Bargain Day, price 25c.
- 30th—1 table Dress Goods, worth 25c and 35c yard, one cut only of each piece to-day for 12½c.
- 31st—Oriental Muslin, to-day for 3c yard, worth double.
- 32nd—17 pieces 44-inch All-Wool Henrietta, regular price 65c, one cut only of each piece to-day for 25c per yard.
- 33rd—1 piece 78-inch Bleached Twill Sheet, worth 38c yard, for 29c.
- 34th—1 piece 72-inch Bleached Sheet, worth 35c, to-day for 25c.
- 35th—2 pieces Unbleached Table Linen, 58 inches wide, worth 38c for 29c.
- 36th—3 pieces Table Linen, extra heavy, worth 40c, Bargain Day 33c.
- 37th—3 pieces Heavy Canton Flannel, worth 80c, to-day for 6½c.
- 38th—2 pieces Linen Toweling, 27 inches wide, worth 15c yard, to-day only 10c.
- 39th—3 pieces Cretonne, reversible, suitable for drapery, worth 20c yard, to-day only 12½c.
- 40th—5 ends of Colored Muslins, worth 8½c, to-day 5½c.
- 41st—10 pieces Heavy Twill Sheet, 36 inches wide, worth 12½c, for 10c.
- 42nd—3 pieces Heavy Aberdeen Flannel Shirting, to-day only 10c yard.
- 43rd—6 pieces Halifax Tweed, heavy and strong, for boys' wear, worth 35c, to-day only 25c.
- 44th—5 pieces Lambskin Flannel, worth 15c, to-day for 10c.