

# The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1862.

## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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, 10c 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.]

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but we must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Thursday, May 24.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

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

—For a man who is understood not to indulge in intoxicants, Mr. Meredith's chief sponsor in London is the champion snake-seer.

—One year ago, Mr. Meredith denounced a popular plebiscite as anti-British. Now he says it is just the thing. Unstable as water is the corporation counsel of Toronto.

—It has been well said that it is not the man with a motive only, but the man with a purpose who wins. Such a winner is Thomas S. Hobbs, wholesale merchant and manufacturer, the citizens' candidate for London.

—While laying down his platform in London, Mr. Meredith had not a word to say about the great interest of agriculture, the backbone of this Province. It was a difficult point for him to take up, because he and his supporters in the Legislature have worked and voted to have the Minister of Agriculture ousted, and this important industry turned over as a minor item to be managed by another department. The farmers of Ontario cannot indorse this view.

—Mr. Marter has been at Ottawa pleading with Sir John Thompson's supporters in Parliament to come to the aid of the Ontario Opposition. Suppose he were to succeed, we would have Curran bridge scandals, Langevin outrages, and all the iniquities prevalent at Ottawa duplicated at Toronto. If that is not the price that Caron and his associates, now appealed to, would demand, of what value is the teachings of history? Poor Mr. Meredith, he is so accustomed to wriggle that it would not be difficult to get his countenance for the deal.

—The Government organs are asking who delayed the tariff, remarks the Montreal Witness. The "Coxeyite armies" of manufacturers who have been besieging the capital and inducing Mr. Foster to make scores of changes in his amended tariff are probably mostly to blame, if the Government itself is left out of the question. Parliament could not be called together until a late date because Mr. Foster was constructing a tariff which was not to be changed, or even chewed, but swallowed whole. When the tariff was presented to the country, the Opposition has less fault to find with it than the manufacturers, and now Parliament has had to wait until the manufacturers went all over Mr. Foster's work, tore it to bits, and reconstructed it quite a different way. The new tariff at first presented to Parliament was too favorable to the farmers, and the manufacturers have had to rearrange it so as to do away with nearly all cause of rejoicing that the farmer had over the changes.

### "A CLASS IN GEOMETRY."

By actual experiment our students learn the laws of physics, chemistry and biology, and not only readily acquire the facts, but enjoy the process. In a little book bearing the above title, Mr. George Iles, of New York, suggests how the truths of geometry may be made similarly interesting. Starting with some fields measured by paces and then drawn to scale, it was easily shown that square lots require less fencing than others of the same area, but differing form. By applying the rule to similar figures differing in size it was possible to infer the law that while "the boundaries of plane figures of similar form vary directly as their like linear dimensions, their areas vary as the square of such dimensions." From a study of cubical blocks this law could be easily modified for solids, and made to explain many interesting phenomena such as the much more rapid cooling of small than of large embers; the great advantage a large vessel has over a small one in tonnage relative to the surface offering resistance to the water. The whole book is thus rich in suggestions for applying the inductive method to this important subject and should be welcomed by teachers.

### GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

Sol White, the Meredith candidate for North Essex, opposes giving assistance to the poor man to get a higher education in the shape of municipal or provincial grants to high schools. Mr. White thinks "common school education" good enough for all except those who will pay specially for it. Many of the men who have made

Ontario what she is to-day would have been handicapped if Mr. White's views had prevailed in this Province. Let the poor farmer's boy, the poor citizen's boy, have a chance to rise if he has the stuff in him. Aid him, if need be, at the start. If the education is of the right stamp no one grudges the small amount that it costs per head.

### ONTARIO'S STATESMEN.

Sir Oliver Mowat's Chief Lieutenant.

Creditable Record of Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P., the accomplished Crown Lands Commissioner, will visit London with Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. Mr. Harcourt and address the great mass meeting in the Princess Rink. He is, perhaps, taking into consideration his wonderful diversified talents, the ablest and most efficient member of Mr. Mowat's Government, with the single exception of the illustrious Premier himself. Mr. Hardy is a son of Russell Hardy and Julietta (nee Sturgis) Hardy, who both came of U. E. Loyalist stock, and were born in Canada. Mr. Russell Hardy was a flourishing and successful farmer during the earlier part of his life in the county of Brant, but subsequently he abandoned that honorable vocation and became a merchant in the town of Brantford. Arthur S. Hardy, the subject of this sketch, was born at Mount Pleasant in the county of Brant, on the 14th of December, 1837, and received the first elements of his education at the Mount Pleasant Academy, then taught by Rev. W. W. Nelles; at a later period he attended the Grammar School at Brantford, and completed his literary education at the Rockwood Academy near Guelph. Having finished his preparatory studies, and it is said by those who knew him then, with high credit to his masters and himself, he commenced the reading of law with his uncle, Mr. H. A. Hardy, at Brantford, whence he went to Toronto, and entered the office of Mr. Harrison and Mr. F. Hodgins, LL.B., Q.C., the former subsequently becoming chief justice of Ontario. After passing his examinations in law with high credit at the Easter term in 1865, Mr. Hardy commenced the practice of law at Brantford, and with great success, having as his chief competitor in the profession Mr. E. B. Wood, afterwards chief justice of Manitoba. Mr. Wood was a formidable opponent to encounter, but Mr. Hardy, with that marvelous energy and fearless boldness characteristic of the man won many victories over his elder, more experienced and equally energetic rival.

On Mr. Wood's becoming a member of Sandfield Macdonald's Government in 1867, Mr. Hardy entered the political field in opposition to him, not as a candidate for political honors, but as a campaign orator. Mr. Wood was successful, and represented West Brant in the Local Legislature till after the overthrow of the Sandfield Macdonald Government; but on the prohibition of dual representation Mr. Wood retired from the Local Legislature and continued to represent West Brant in the House of Commons, and Mr. Hardy was elected in 1873 to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wood's resignation in the Local Legislature. Mr. Hardy's ancestors at an early date became Liberals of the Baldwin type, and Mr. Arthur Hardy, himself inheriting Liberal instincts, continued true to them, and heartily espoused the cause of Liberalism. At the general election of 1875 Mr. Hardy was returned by acclamation for the same constituency he had previously represented. Soon after his entrance upon political life it became evident that Mr. Hardy was destined to become a leader and a bright star in the Local House and in the Liberal party generally. He is a ready and most powerful speaker, unsurpassed for force and vigor in debate and never embarrassed by any unexpected assault from the premeditated efforts of a wily opponent.

Premier Mowat, ever quick to detect superior merit and high ability, soon saw that Mr. Hardy would be a most valuable acquisition to his Cabinet, and in March, 1877, he tendered him the office of Provincial Secretary and Registrar. Upon appealing to his constituents, he was returned by acclamation again, and he has continued to be returned for the same constituency at every recurring general election from that time to the present, and despite the most energetic efforts of his opponents, by money and the selection of the most popular men in the Conservative party, as candidates, he has become so firmly rooted in the affections of the people he has represented so long that he has generally been returned by acclamation or by increasing majorities, no matter by whom he has been opposed. Mr. Hardy continued to perform the multifarious duties of the Provincial Secretaryship with unsurpassed ability, industry and fidelity, up to the year 1889, at which time he was assigned the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to succeed a very able and efficient officer, the late lamented T. B. Pardie, M.P. The proper discharge of the duties of this office involves interests of great magnitude, especially since the delimitation of the boundaries of the Province by the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, which added nearly 100,000 square miles of timber, mineral and agricultural lands to the Province, adding, as it did, a vast sum to the money value of the Province, and immensely to its prospective income. In assigning this department to Mr. Hardy's management, the Premier displayed his usual discretion and wisdom, for no fitter or better qualified man than that gentleman could have been found in the whole Province to assume the laborious task and the vast responsibility incident to the office of Crown Lands Commissioner.

In reference to Mr. Hardy's general abilities and mental qualifications for the prominent position he holds in the Mowat Government, we cannot omit quoting the well-expressed eulogy of one who knows him well: "A man so marked at the bar might be expected to take a leading place in political life, and this the Hon. Mr. Hardy has done. He is one of the strongest members in the Mowat Administration, and has no superior in the House as a ready debater and effective speaker. He has the gift of being able to 'think on his legs,' and is therefore at no disadvantage, even against the most carefully elaborated attack. His characteristics as a debater are his facility for detecting weak points in his opponent's ready repartee, and the personal enthusiasm and earnestness with which he influences his statements. There is, too, a spice of mingling in his method, a quality which can only be aired with safety by a man like Mr. Hardy, who is sure of his ground, and who remains master of the situation, even though his case be a shaky one. If there is a difficult county to contest, and the fate of the Government is not sure in that quarter, thither it is always considered expedient that Mr. Hardy must go. The more fierce the contest, the harder the blows struck, the more does it seem to be according with the humor of the man. Nor can we call to mind any case where he has not come triumphant out of the affair. As a legislator Mr. Hardy has since his entrance into the House borne a fair share of the burden; and many of the most important measures of the Mowat Government have been introduced and carried through the House by Mr. Hardy; but we have not space to enumerate them here. In 1870 Mr. Hardy married Mary Morrison, daughter of Chief Justice Morrison, and has issue four or five children. In private life Mr. Hardy bears a spotless reputation, and he is universally esteemed for his integrity. As a lawyer he has long held the foremost rank at the bar of Brantford, a city rich in the possession of great legal representatives, and as a public man his career has been brilliant and eminently successful. Possessed of a sound constitution he is capable of great physical and mental endurance, and as he is only 56 years of age, the Province and the country may indulge in the well-founded hope that he may continue for many years in the public service, and add lustre to the bar and dignity to statesmanship.

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### HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THERE are, according to the latest registration, 4,895,112 voters in England and Wales, 628,628 in Scotland, and 737,951 in Ireland.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is honorary colonel-in-chief of 27 regiments of soldiers, holding that rank in most of the European armies. His military wardrobe is of enormous size.

THIRTY aliens were naturalized in Great Britain during last month. One of these was a citizen of the United States, 16 from Russia, 7 from Germany and two from Italy.

The French navy estimates just issued amount to 277,000,000 francs, an increase of 10,000,000 francs over last year. Five million francs are allotted for the building and armament of new ships.

The Liverpool elevated electric railroad, along the line of docks, has been extended to Seaford. The road is now six miles long. It is in every respect successful. The fare is 4 cents third class and 6 cents first class.

It is a singular coincidence that the three tabernacles built for Dr. Talmage in Brooklyn have all burnt down on Sunday, and still more singular that the first Sunday and the last which took place in 1889 were both caused by electric wires.

The Clyde shipbuilding and marine engineering trades continue to improve, and the work booked during last month was about the largest on record for any April for some years. When all totaled up it amounts to the handsome sum of 68,000 tons.

AN ENGLISH religious paper recently contained the following advertisement: "Church Preference—A valuable living for sale in the suburbs of London. Saleurgent. Prospect of an early possession. Net income £900. Light work. The best society. Practically no poor. Beautiful modern church."

A MAN can be married cheaper in Melbourne than in any other part of the world. Ministers advertise in the papers against each other. One offers to bind together loving couples for 10s. 6d., another for 7s. 6d., and so on down to 2s. 6d. In some cases wedding breakfasts and rings are thrown in.

It is a prevalent belief in London that oranges make a remedy for the liquor habit that is as much better than the gold cure as it is cheaper. It is reported that if eaten systematically, six of them a day, they destroy all desire for alcohol. Apples and lemon-juice are added to the prescription if the case of inebriety is particularly bad.

A FRENCH electrician, M. Trounev, catches fish by sinking in the water a net with incandescent lamp attached. The curious fish collect around the light, when a pneumatic tire around the edge of the net is silently inflated and rises to the surface, entrapping them without frightening them and hence without destroying the spawn—a great drawback to ordinary net-fishing.

ON THE Sunday after Lord Rosebery had accepted the Premiership the vicar of Christ Church, Epsom, asked the prayers of the church for one who frequently worshipped with them, and who had recently undertaken a post of the highest responsibility. The Prime Minister, unknown to the vicar, was in the church, and was much affected by the appeal.

AN ENGLISH author, G. Robinson Lees, F.R.G.S., has just been banished from Jerusalem. Mr. Lees is well known in Palestine for his intimate acquaintance with the people and holy places of Jerusalem, and is the author of "Jerusalem Illustrated." The attention of the Turkish officials was directed to certain statements in the book, and all discoverable copies were seized and confiscated, and the author ordered to depart.

OBSERVANT physicians begin to believe that appendicitis and grip have a relation of effect and cause. Appendicitis was never so common as it has been since grip visited this country, and a physician who has performed many operations for the cure of the former advances the theory that the grip produces a catarrhal condition of the vermiform appendix that finally, in some cases, induces the state of acute inflammation to which the name of appendicitis is applied. Grip is now manifesting itself with many variations.

PADEREWSKI, the pianist, says of himself: "When I am to appear in public I keep perfectly quiet during the preceding hours. I practice calisthenics immediately after rising every day. I eat with great appetite, and am not in the least a difficult man to cater for. When my recitals are over I find that a weight has been lifted off my mind, and then I love to join in any amount of fun. I practice at all hours of the day and night—sometimes all night, for I have no set rules for working. I am never by any chance without a piano, and very often practice between the courses of meals, or while I am dressing. I suffer from insomnia, consequent to the great strain on my nerves, and, although it is not noticeable to the general public, I am

a martyr to nervousness. I go through positive tortures when I contemplate playing. I have schooled myself to absolutely subdue my feelings, or they would rise to such a pitch as to prevent my having the least control over my fingers."

A REPORT from the Belgian consul at Nauma states that two-fifths of the total area of New Caledonia contains nickel, and one-tenth has been conceded to mining companies, about 120 square miles being already worked. The ore is said to contain 8 to 10 per cent nickel.

ACCORDING to the British and Foreign Bible Society there is little chance for circulation of the Bible in Japan. The society says of Japan: "The progress of Christianity seems to pause before the absorption of the people in their new political passions. Some visitors to Japan say that the trouble is that the Japanese, eager to receive everything of Western civilization, have welcomed the missionaries of all sects of Christianity and now are greatly puzzled over the rival claims of different denominations."

ABOUT a year ago there was printed a highly interesting story about a girl who discovered a broken trail on a railroad bridge and who took off her skirt, signaled a train to stop and thereby saved the lives of many passengers. The incident was somewhere in Ohio. Railroad Commissioner Kirby, of that State, has received a letter from Mme. Gillet, directress of the Order of Humanity of France, expressing a desire to present to the young heroine the diploma and prize of the French Society of Life Saving, a tri-color ribbon with the cross of the Legion of Honor pendant and an anchor of hope in the center.

A GERMAN pathological journal records a recent experiment of Drs. Sawtschenko and Scholony which seems to border on the heroic. They vaccinated themselves with a preparation made from cultures of the cholera bacillus, and afterward swallowed virulent cholera germs with entire impunity. Then, with serum from their own blood, they inoculated guinea pigs, and found that those animals could thus be protected against cholera. Usually it is the guinea pig who is first to face the chances of life in death in experiments of that kind, but in this case the doctors were so sure they were right that they shouldered the risk themselves.

COUNT L. N. TOLSTOI, in a recent interview with a Russian journalist, gave some information as to a new book which he has in hand. It will treat of, or at least is based on, the late Franco-Russian fete at Paris and Toulon. Tolstoi will develop it in his well-known views of the incompatibility of Christianity with patriotism, and will point out, not for the first time, how "the peoples, in spite of frontiers and of diversity of manners, and intelligence, and language, draw towards each other, moved by an instinctive love." Hence his hope, and even his sure belief, in the speedy coming of a new era of peace and love, which is predestined to succeed our age of hatred and war.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD, the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who has been in Europe for many months trying to recover health, is much better now, and is coming home very soon. She will probably be there in a month for she has promised to speak at Chautauque this summer. While in England she has been the guest of Lady Henry Somerset at Eastnor Castle in Herefordshire, and while there her hosts had a funny adventure. She was walking out on her grounds one day when she saw two men taking pictures of the castle with a camera. With the greatest consideration she went to greet them and speak kindly to them, especially as they seemed bashful. She asked them to make themselves quite at home. They did so. They looked at everything with every evidence of interest, even the smallest details. Presently a policeman came puffing up on a run, and when the benevolent Lady Somerset's new-found friends saw him they fled precipitately, leaving the officer to explain as soon as he got his breath. It seems that the photographers were two expert burglars who had come to look the ground over preparatory to doing a bit of professional business there.

### One Reason.

Tommy—Why do they say that the pen is mightier than the sword, pa?  
His Pa—Because one can't sign checks with a sword.

### Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nerviline. Nerviline is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold everywhere—25 cents a bottle.

See Mackie's photos before deciding where to sit for pictures on the Queen's Birthday. Latest and best ideas and pictures right. 82k cod

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For frying, shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.



Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

# FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY. MAY 25.

No introduction necessary to our Friday Sale. Each and every buyer goes away pleased, to return again another day. We call your attention to the items in this list. Try us for the best bargains in London.

# CHAPMAN'S

- 1st—Gents' Dress Shirts, colored bosom and cuffs, worth \$1 25, all sizes, Blue, Pink and Heliotrope, hair cord stripes with and without collars attached, on Friday 75c.
- 2nd—Men's Fine Straw Hats 23c.
- 3rd—Boys' Straw Hats 19c.
- 4th—Gents' Night Robes, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 5th—Gents' Cotton Underwear, only 50c a suit.
- 6th—Gents' Flannelette Top Shirts, good quality, only 37 1/2c.
- 7th—Gents' Black Cashmere Socks, extra quality, 25c pair.
- 8th—Children's Sailor Hats, square and round shapes, only 25c.
- 9th—Boys' Turban Hats, only 20c.
- 10th—Men's Flannel Top Shirts, only 25c.
- 11th—Children's Turk Caps, in Cardinal and Navy, only 20c.
- 12th—Gents' Fast Black Cotton Socks, to-day 12 1/2c pair.
- 13th—Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, for 16c.
- 14th—A bargain in Gents' Stiff Hats, in Black and Brown, in all the latest styles, regular \$3 hats, on Friday \$2.
- 15th—15 pieces Black Wool Grenadine, nice for the hot season, only 10c.
- 16th—3 pieces Black French Serge, all wool, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 17th—11 pieces All Wool French Serge, worth 25c yard, for 13c.
- 18th—Your choice of a number of Dress Patterns, slightly damaged, regular price \$1 yard, to-day 50c yard.
- 19th—7 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, gray and heather mixture, regular price 50c, for 25c.
- 20th—7 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, worth 45c, for 30c.
- 21st—5 pieces Tartan Plaid, all wool, worth 60c, for 39c.
- 22nd—5 pieces Debeige Plaid, in gray and brown mixture, worth 75c, for 35c.
- 23rd—5 pieces All Wool Debeige, in grays and fawns, worth 65c, for 35c.
- 24th—19 pieces All Wool Challie, worth 40c, for 12 1/2c yard.
- 25th—7 pieces Art Muslin, 50 inches wide, worth 20c, for 5c yard.
- 26th—Remnants of Swiss Muslin for curtains at wholesale price.
- 27th—5 pieces Black Lace Flouncing, a bargain, only 25c yard.
- 28th—3 pieces Silk and Wool Plaid Dress Material, worth \$1, for 50c.
- 29th—Lace Curtains, 3 specials, \$1 21, \$1 39 and \$1 44 pair.
- 30th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 30c pair, Friday 21c pair.
- 31st—Ladies' Lisle Thread, slightly soiled, worth 75c pair, on Friday 25c pair.
- 32nd—Children's Black Cotton Hose, all sizes, only 7c pair.
- 33rd—Ladies' Musquetaire Kid Gloves, tans and grays, worth \$1 pair, on Friday 78c pair, all sizes.
- 34th—500 dozen Colored Border Cambric Handkerchiefs, embroidered and hemstitched, worth, 10c for 5c.
- 35th—Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 18c, for 2 for 25c.
- 36th—Ladies' Black Swede Fabric Gloves, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 37th—Ladies' and Children's Lisle Gloves, in black and colored, only 5c.
- 38th—See our Parasols at \$1, worth \$1 25.
- 39th—Table of Laces and Embroideries, your choice 9c, worth 12 1/2c.
- 40th—Children's Skirt Embroidery, 27 inches wide, worth 40c to 50c yard, your choice 25c yard.
- 41st—One box Colored Satin Ribbons, only 1c yard.
- 42nd—Hair Brushes, a splendid article, only 19c.
- 43rd—A bargain in Solid White Metal Teaspoons, 6 for 25c.
- 44th—6 pieces White Striped Muslin, 12 1/2c, for 7 1/2c.
- 45th—1 piece Bleached Table Linen, worth 56c, for 39c.
- 46th—15 dozen Large Damask Towels, worth 20c, for 15c.
- 47th—One bale Heavy Factory Cotton, worth 8 1/2c, for 6 1/2c.
- 48th—One bale Extra Heavy Sheeting Cotton, worth 10c, for 8c.
- 49th—500 yards English Long Cloth, 10c quality for 7 1/2c.
- 50th—5 pieces Wool Tweed for boys' wear, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 51st—A splendid Linen Towel at 6 1/2c each, worth 9c.
- 52nd—6 dozen Wool and Felt Embroidered Table Covers, worth \$2 and \$2 25, your choice for \$1 50.
- 53rd—10 dozen Large Size White Quilts, only 50c each.
- 54th—A bargain in Boys' Print Blouse Waists, only 50c.
- 55th—Boys' Tweed Long Pants, only 65c.
- 56th—Boys' Serge Suits, only \$1.
- 57th—4 dozen Colored Border Linen Tray Cloths, to-day 15c.

The above and many more bargains will be offered on Friday. Shop Early.

CHAPMAN'S  
126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.