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THE ALASKA DIFFICULTY.

The Alaskan boundary dispute with the American government still hangs fire. It is a difficult and perplexing question, complicated much in the same way as the celebrated Venezuelan boundary difficulty which has been so happily adjusted by the recent arbitration. In every dispute of this character appeal has to be made to foregone treaties between other powers, and the rights prior powers had over the territory in question. Thus, in Venezuela, the Spanish occupation, and Spanish rights, had to be looked into before the boundary line between the present republic of Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana could be determined. So in considering the United States' claims in Alaska, reference has to be made to the Russian boundary, the American Republic having bought Alaska from the Russian government in 1867.

On 14th August 1899, the Hon. David Mills of the Laurier administration, in an interview with the representative of the Chicago Tribune, gave the Canadian view of the Alaskan boundary dispute in which he discusses the entire question in a judicial spirit. His arguments then advanced have been recently reprinted at the government printing bureau at Ottawa, and may therefore be considered as of official character. Mr. Mills mentions that "this Alaskan question was discussed by the joint Commission of the two countries (Great Britain and the United States) and that no conclusion was reached." Since then, seeing that the Commission failed to agree on many points, the whole question has been taken up for discussion between the respective governments with a view to an actual adjustment, or compromise. The offer of the British government to refer the entire dispute to the friendly arbitration of outside Powers has been declined by the Washington authorities; this is to be regretted, for if the Americans are sure of the justice of their case, they should not be afraid of placing the whole question for adjustment by an adequate arbitration tribunal.

Mr. Mills' pamphlet referred to covers some twenty-three pages of type, and is therefore too lengthy to be reproduced here, but we will make a few extracts. Mr. Mills remarks:—"It is well to bear in mind that two controversies have arisen between you and us in respect to the possessions which you acquired from Russia upon our northern western border. In one, you claimed that part of the Pacific Ocean known in recent years as Behring's sea, and which borders upon the Aleutian Islands which Russia ceded to you along with her possessions upon this continent, and which you claimed as a part of your territory. In the other, you claimed that it was a mare clausum; sometimes you said this was not your contention."

Again:—"It may be that the Government of the United States has persuaded itself that our position is untenable; that the boundary line ought not to be placed where we say, that under the Convention of St. Petersburg, it should be drawn. But the United States, like ourselves, is an interested party, and its Government ought not, either wholly, or in part, undertake to decide the question in dispute, before the reference is made, nor refuse to have the contention put forward by us and by them, submitted to a competent and impartial tribunal, for adjudication. If, in the opinion of your Government, your contention is well founded, you should believe it best to comply with the terms of the Convention of 1825, which is a treaty, and which, if it is a treaty, we must abide by. If, on the other hand, you believe that our contention is well founded, the Government of the United States ought to be equally ready to acquiesce. There is neither reason nor justice in suggesting a reference of a matter, upon which we cannot agree to a tribunal, that is not permitted to consider the whole question, and to locate the boundary in conformity with the terms of the Convention of 1825."

In his pamphlet, Mr. Mills goes on to discuss the questions at issue, going back to the time of the Canadian North-west Trading Company from 1762 to 1820; to the year 1824 when the United States made a treaty with Russia, and the Russian "ukase" of 1821, and concludes with the statement:

"It is, I think, manifest, that the framers of the treaty understood, that harbors, inlets and arms of the sea, that had been found, when the boundary was drawn, within British territory, and certain provisions of the treaty were entered into upon this assumption."

Apart from the arguments advanced by Mr. Mills as set forth above, and which are summarized in this last-quoted opinion, we will now state the present position of the controversy and the Canadian proposal for a permanent Alaskan boundary settlement: Canada is willing (as a compromise) to cede Dyea and Skagway in return for Pyramid Harbor. This proposition was delivered so says a London cable despatch of October 24, to the American Ambassador Mr. Choate, by Sir Louis H. Davies the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, the night before he sailed for Montreal. The Canadian offer reads as follows:—

"That the boundary line be adjusted upon terms similar to those proposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions making fifty years' occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title; occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law. That as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration Skagway and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim if Canada received Pyramid Harbor."

By this offer, Canada offers as a compromise much of the disputed gold territory in return for a seaport, but with the stipulation that, before arbitration can be entered upon, she must have the Pyramid Harbor demand conceded. Mr. Choate's reply was that he would inform the Washington government and await instructions. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune telegraphs that "it is not possible

accurately to forecast the view the State Department will take of this last proposition, but in the opinion of the Department Canada has no more claim to Pyramid Harbor than to Skagway and Dyea, and the British Government has already been informed of that belief. Therefore it seems probable that Sir Louis Davies's proposition will not materially advance a permanent settlement of the boundary question, and that the two countries will continue to act for some time to come under the terms of the *modus vivendi* recently arranged by Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower."

Here we have the last Canadian proposition looking to a settlement of this vexed question and the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the Tribune which is in touch with President McKinley's administration that the proposition will not be entertained. The American alternative proposition has been to lease a port to Canada on the Lynn canal, thus giving her the right to free entry of her goods, but such a lease would, of course, imply the recognition of the right of the United States to the territory under dispute.

A NO FLAG INCIDENT.

It is usual to hoist the British flag over the Parliament Buildings on occasions of national significance. The flag was not hoisted on the day that the Ottawa volunteers of the Canadian contingent for South Africa left for Quebec. The Ottawa Citizen, in calling attention to the omission, said that it had information that Hon. Tarte had refused to allow the flag to be used for that event. Mr. Tarte, as Minister of Public Works, is in charge of this part of the House of Commons' arrangements. It belonged to him to say whether it should be used or not.

Our local Grit contemporary declares that it has the authority of Mr. Tarte for saying that he did not refuse to allow the flag to be hoisted, and further, that he was not in Ottawa at the time.

Let us see, was there not another occasion rather recently when Mr. Tarte was accused of refusing to fly the British flag on the Parliament Buildings, and the matter was accomplished only under strong pressure? Perhaps the Citizen can recall it, if there was.

The denial of Mr. Tarte, manifestly for Western Ontario uses, really amounts to very little. It contains internal evidence of prevarication and evasion. Suppose that on being consulted by a subordinate about the matter, Mr. Tarte did not in so many words "refuse" his sanction, that goes for nothing. Had he done so in words he would have been a fool. But there is a "manner" that is every whit as intelligible as speech, and which any subordinate worthy of his place would interpret just as quickly and clearly. A shrug, a contemptuous curl of the lip at the mention of the British flag would have answered Mr. Tarte's purpose of "refusal." His subordinate would know what "not to do." Again, Tarte may not have been within the precise bounds of Ottawa when the volunteers departed. He may have been visiting a mile or so away. Our contemporary may be honest in giving Mr. Tarte's denial and yet Tarte himself be a prevaricator of the worst kind.

If the flag was not flown on Parliament House when the volunteers were leaving, why, the people will ask? Who prevented so obvious and ordinary a public courtesy to the soldiers on behalf of the Canadian people?

If Tarte did it, it was quite in accordance with his previous conduct, with his common attitude as a man of French sentiment before British, and with his declared hostility to the sending of the Canadian regiment to South Africa. He tried to stop the movement, "as Master of the Administration," but for once was overruled. The contingent was raised in spite of his opposition. On the day of the departure from the capital of a number of his sons to battle for the British cause in South Africa, and while being floated from public and private buildings all over the city, the flag which was the true insignia of the occasion found no place on the national building. For shame, Mr. Tarte!

MANITOBA FLOUR.

The Sydney (N. S. W.) News of a late date observes that Australian wheat producers cannot understand why it is that the finest brand of Manitoba flour brings six shillings more than the finest South Australian. "News gives its readers the result of its enquiry. It is exceedingly flattering to Canada that from comparative tests made by bakers in New South Wales it finds 'that a barrel of flour ground from wheat grown in Victoria, Tasmania or South Australia will only make 255 pounds of bread, whereas a barrel of Manitoba flour will make 285 pounds, an increase of 40 pounds, equal to 15½ per cent. This is directly due to the much greater strength of the imported article; or, in other words, the Manitoba flour has to that extent a larger power of absorption of water, although, of course, due allowance will be made for evaporation during and after baking. Another important advantage with the Manitoba is that it not only contains a larger percentage of gluten, but also that the quality of the gluten surpasses that of the wheats grown in Australasia. In some of the colder districts in New South Wales, especially around Bathurst and Goulburn, some experiments were made with Manitoba seed, and the first crop of wheat was found to be pretty close to the Canadian standard; but second and subsequent crops showed serious deterioration from original samples."

AN EARLY TRAVELLER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

All books relating to South Africa, and especially that part of the Dark Continent inhabited by the Dutch Boers, are very much in request at the present time. There is plenty of such literature of recent date. Ever since the troubles began between the Boers and Outlanders, there has been no lack of information touching the points in dispute, and as regards the mineral development of the country, But books of travel in the Boer country at a period before that development and those outbreaks are very rare and almost unique. A few of them are extant, and one, written by a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of London, once of wide popularity in England, having passed through several editions, is again in request at the circulating libraries in London. We refer to a book of some 350 pages, entitled "On Trek in the Transvaal; or Over Berg and Veldt in South Africa," by Mrs. Harriet A. Roche, now Mrs. Boomer, of this city. It was much praised by the leading newspapers of England at the time it was first issued, in 1878. The Academy referred to it as "a cleverly written diary of a wagon journey, from which we get a clearer and more detailed picture of domestic life in the Transvaal than from any work we have yet seen." It is a bright and most enlightening description of a journey for hundreds of miles by ox-team, Gypsy fashion, the only mode of conveyance twenty years ago, over a land without any improved roadways and inhabited by a population of Boers who had not yet emerged from their ways of life as hunters and most primitive farmers. Mrs. Boomer saw these people, and lived amongst them before the period of gold and diamonds, or Kimberley and Johannesburg were thought of, and when the present scenes of civilized activity, with a wealthy and enlightened people, were but dreary berg, veldt and kopje. The author tells of the family life of the Boers, and of their home training and habits, picturing the juvenile Boer, who, having no instinct for play, begins to train himself in the use of a heavy whip, for future ox or Kaffir driving; the men who went forth to wrestle with the crude natural conditions for a livelihood, and the women contented and happy in their squalid mud cabins. All the thousand incidents of travel, the break downs by the way and weary waitings for repairs among a people sullen with laziness, and who could not understand why any one should be in a hurry, are portrayed with a bright, breezy and fascinating pen. It is to be regretted by Mrs. Boomer's many friends that her book "On Trek in the Transvaal" is not to be had in this country, being long ago out of print, and only of late brought forth again at Mudie's, in London, in response to the demand for all curious literature concerning the Transvaal and its people.

CANADIAN DIAMONDS.

Who knows but a diamond field, rivaling that of Kimberley, may yet be developed in the Dominion of Canada? Geologists are working on the problem, based on the occurrence of diamonds in the clays and gravels of the territory around the great lakes. No less than seven diamonds, ranging in size from less than four to more than twenty-one carats, not to mention a number of smaller stones, have been found in that territory, chiefly in Wisconsin and Michigan. One of the most valuable of these was kept for sixteen years in the house of the farmer who found it before it was identified as a diamond. The increasing number of these finds that are now coming to light makes it more than likely that there are diamonds resting with other local curios on the clock shelves of farm houses in the vicinity of the "moraine," or what was, in dim geologic ages, the height of land south of what are now the Great Lakes. This "moraine," or ridge, was in the glacial period, the dumping ground of the ice which moved southward from the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay, for its burden of boulders and gravel, and later of clay. It indicates the boundaries of the territory over which the ice mass then extended. As the diamonds found were in the deposits left by the ice of the glacial period, it is clear that they were brought down by the ice itself. That is to say, Mother Nature, working out her processes in far remote epochs, not only carried rocks and gravel on her glacier sleds from Canada, but scattered diamonds amongst them, completing her bounty by unloading rich soil from Canada on the States south of the Great Lakes. Geologists have traced out the directions of the ancient ice movements, and are now coming to the decided conclusion that the home from which the diamonds were carried by the glaciers was in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay. The geological survey of Canada is giving attention to this matter, and has made the suggestion to the United States geologists that a study be made of the material in which the diamonds have been found, to aid in the work of tracking them to their place of origin in Canada.

Ottawa Events:—If Mr. Ross and his colleagues be honorable men, they will lose no time in asking the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Legislature. If they fail to do this, then the Lieutenant-Governor will become a partner in the crime if he fails to act upon his own responsibility, as it is his constitutional right and duty to do. The genius of constitutional responsible government requires that the crown

shall be advised by a ministry possessing the confidence of the people. The election courts have made it clear that the present Legislature was elected amid such a carnival of corruption and election rascality, that it cannot claim to voice the real opinions of the electorate, and a ministry resting upon the support of a corruptly and dishonestly elected majority have no claim to represent the will of the people or to possess their confidence. Unless Sir Oliver Mowat is neither more nor less than a party politician, blinded to the duties of his office by partisanship, he will dissolve the present Legislature by the advice of his ministers; or without their advice, if they lack the decency to offer it.

Della Fox, the bright little operatic singer who is dying in New York, is a St. Louis girl, and it was there she made her first appearance on the stage as a member of a juvenile "Pinafore" company. When she grew older she joined De Wolf Hopper's company, and made a great hit as Mataya in "Wang." After several seasons with Hopper she became a star on her own account, and last season she was seen in "The Little Host."

Just before the thousands of eager people crowded around Admiral Dewey to begin shaking hands with him, President McKinley made a suggestion:—"Don't let any man shake hands with you," he said. "You shake hands with him." Herein lies the secret of public handshaking, says the Baltimore American. Any man who has ever stood by at a public function and has seen the thousands of strong men grip the hand of a public man and throw into their grasp all the enthusiasm and devotion that is in their hearts must have wondered if a human hand can survive the physical pressure.

The authorities of the Intercolonial Railway have issued a circular, cautioning their employees against counterfeiting \$2 notes of the Dominion (Prince of Wales and fishing scenes), which are very common. The paper has a greasy appearance, and the words "Dominion of Canada" do not appear clearly. The ink has a purplish tinge and the engravings and vignettes on the back are poorly executed. The words American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, on the back, are very badly printed and the line is irregular. Up to the present time these notes have been principally circulated in the Maritime Provinces, but there is little doubt that they will shortly make their way west.

Since no part of Africa is far outside of the tropics and Natal, like other divisions of that continent, is well known as a source of cane sugar and other tropical products, it may seem strange to many readers of the war news that the sufferings of the wounded from the chill of night on a battlefield should be mentioned. Yet the nights are often bitterly cold in some parts of Natal. The point overlooked is the elevation above the sea. The upper terraces of the colony are at the base of a high mountain chain. Natal rises in broad, terrace-like steps from the sea to the Drakenberg range. Those mountains separate it from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. In the vicinity of Dundee and Glencoe the elevation must be not less than 3,000 feet. It may be 4,000. Either is quite enough to account for cold nights in what corresponds to our spring. The summer of South Africa is fast coming on, and the rains have begun. In winter very little water falls. But even in the hottest part of the year the nights are likely to be cool, on the high plains of the Transvaal and in the upper part of Natal and the Orange Free State. The war now in progress will be fought to its close near the tropics, but not in a tropical climate.

The "True Inwardness" of the War.

We have already given in full the remarks of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords on the causes of the Boer war, because these constitute the most authoritative statement of the "cause" of the British Government. But there were other noteworthy statements, even in the House of Lords, and one of these was the statement of Lord Selborne, the son of the first Earl, who was so much better known, outside of his own country, as Sir Roundell Palmer. Lord Selborne addressed most of his speech to refuting the charges of bad faith which had been brought against the management of the British side of the negotiations with the Transvaal. He said, as reported in the third person by the London Times:—

He did not believe that the Government of the South African Republic ever intended to give the franchise to the Uitlanders—(hear! hear!)—and the reason was this—the leaders of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State had had an ideal before their minds—quite honorable in itself, and one which they were entitled to cherish if they chose, yet which had this unfortunate and deadly blot in its conception, that it was absolutely incompatible with the ideal of the British people. That ideal was that the future development of South Africa should be on Dutch and not on British lines—that if South Africa should be federated in the future, it should be outside and not within the orbit of the British Empire. (Hear! hear!) It was simply a conflict of the two ideals, which were simply incompatible. That, he believed, was the real history of this crisis. It was not a war about the letter "s" or any small distinction between five and seven years' franchise. (Cheers.) It was a war brought about because two people, who ought to be kindred and who ought to be friends, had, unfortunately for themselves, cherished and aspired to two different ideals. Regretful, sad and distressed as they were that they should be brought into conflict with the Dutch in South Africa, yet when they were confronted with this question as to whether the paramountcy, the predominance of British influence, was to be forever asserted in South Africa or not, there could be no hesitation or doubt as to the lines that the Government would pursue. (Cheers.)

OTTAWA CONSERVATIVES.

A Grand Rally at Which Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and Others Speak.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—There was a Conservative rally in Harmony Hall here to-night. Mr. Coates, President Conservative Association, occupied the chair. The hall was filled, a good number of Liberals being among the audience. The first speaker was J. H. Bergeron, who made a good speech, and was well received. He was followed by Clarke Wallace, Sir Charles Tupper, in a speech devoted mostly to his time to the question of sending the contingent to the Transvaal. He took credit for having contributed largely to making the Government do this. He also read a telegram which he had prepared, and which he was sending to Col. Otter. It read as follows:—"Sir Charles Tupper and friends at meeting in Ottawa wish you bon voyage and success in your efforts to maintain the honor of Canada and sustain the integrity of the Empire." Sir Charles said that the Conservative party had been the means of bringing about Confederation, of giving Canada the National Policy and of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway. Hon. Peter White followed and Hon. Geo. Foster concluded the meeting, which was a grand success.

AN ORLEANIST WEDDING.

Princess Isabelle and Prince Jean Married in England.

London, Oct. 30.—Princess Isabelle of Orleans (sister of the Duke of Orleans), and Prince Jean of Orleans were married at St. Raphael Church, Kingston, this morning. The Lord Bishop of Southwark, assisted by Parisian and London priests, officiated. The Duke of Orleans gave the bride away. The church was lavishly decorated with flowers and palms. There was a great attendance of royalties and other distinguished persons, including the Countess of Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Charles, the Prince of Wales, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince Henry of Orleans, the Duke of Alençon, the Duchess of Argyll and many diplomats. Kingston and Twickenham displayed flags and bunting of the French and English colors. The wedding breakfast was at York-house, Twickenham, and there were over 500 historical and monetary gifts.

THE BOERS AND THE GIRAFFES.

Tens of Thousands of the Harmless Animals Slain for Their Hides.

From the Scientific American. The Boers are credited with being great hunters, and chief of them in his younger days was President Kruger, whose daring in attacking a lion single handed, with a hunting knife, has many times been told. When the Boers migrated from Cape Colony to the Transvaal they were forced to clear the way by killing 6,000 lions, many of which were killed by Kruger. For years the South African Boers have been hunters, and their skill with the knife is due to this daily practice in the fields and woods. But with them the killing of game has been either a matter of dollars and cents or self-protection.

Their creditable work of freeing South Africa of the dreaded lions, which roamed in such numbers that life was rendered unsafe anywhere in the country, is offset by their ruthless destruction of the giraffe from Cape Colony to the Boteti river. They killed 6,000 in the Transvaal before existence was made safe, they may have killed 60,000 of the innocent, graceful giraffes. In the early days of South African history the giraffe was the most abundant game in the Transvaal, Matabeleland and Orange Free State, but the creature has been killed off like our American buffalo, and the few remaining representatives of a noble race gradually driven north. For years past the giraffe has been a profitable quarry for the Boer hunters, and the animal was valued by them only because the hides were articles of commercial use. They were pothunted, shot down in droves, and destroyed in the greatest number possible in every direction.

A good giraffe skin is worth from \$10 to \$20 in South Africa to-day, and much more in Europe. On their hunting trips ten or fifteen years ago it was a common matter for one hunter to kill forty and fifty of these graceful animals in one day. The reason for this is that the giraffe is the most innocent of animals and is easily hunted. It is absolutely defenceless, and there is hardly a case on record where a wounded giraffe turned upon the hunter. If it true giraffes have great powers of speed, and they can dodge rapidly from tree to tree in the woods, but they offer such a fair mark that these tactics hardly ever save them. The hide of the animal is its chief article of value. No wonder that the bullets often fail to penetrate this skin, for it is from three-quarters to an inch thick, and as tough as it is thick. The skin, when cured and tanned, makes excellent leather for certain purposes. The Boers make riding whips and sandals out of the skins they do not send to Europe. The bones of the giraffe have also a commercial value. The leg bones are solid instead of hollow, and in Europe they are in great demand for manufacturing buttons and other strong articles. The tendons of the giraffe are so strong that they will sustain an enormous dead weight, which gives to them pecuniary value.

He May Have Thought He Was Right.

Montreal Gazette. In Sarnia Sir Wilfrid Laurier told his hearers that Mr. Mackenzie began the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, and then the work was left alone until the present Government came in. The record of the Department of Railways and Canals show that the work of enlargement began as follows:—Soulanges, 1892; Cornwall, 1893; Williamsburg, 1893; Lacine, 1893. All that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, which came into power in 1896, did in connection with the St. Lawrence navigation system was to finish the work the Conservative Government began. It is quite possible, however, that the Premier thought he was right when he spoke. He does not know about what the Government does.

Frank Latchford, of Ottawa, was touched a complimentary banquet at last night by a number of his friends in that city who wished to congratulate him on his appointment to the Ontario Ministry. The dinner was non-political.

The Festive Season

Kingsmill's

We are on the very edge of THE FESTIVE SEASON ushering in the last year of the century—a year that is to be memorable in the history of the world; and when the London season is over, the belles, the brides, the matrons, on comparing notes will find that she who LOOKED THE BEST, who was gowned in the richest material, fashioned in the most refined taste and in the latest modes, purchased her material at our establishment, and perhaps had them made up by our skilled workwomen, than whom there are no better in London.

You can't take such exquisite and delicate FABRIC FOR EVENING WEAR as we give you, and have them made up carefully. There is such a thing as molding to the form, studying the contour, choosing the right colors for effect, and our salesladies are adepts in such matters. Then, when you pass into the hands of our dressmakers, you are sure of having the right ideas carried out in the best manner.

Every lady desires to look always at her best—"KINGSMILL'S GOODS" is a synonym for the best quality, the latest in design, and no lady robed in one of our creations, can possibly look in any other way than—"AT HER BEST."

You know women have a habit of taking in everything at a glance. So, this winter, at balls, at parties, at five o'clock-teas, in the mazy dance, the swift galop, the slow waltz, the lancers, the two-step, when one woman takes in another at a glance, when some wonderful creation of a floats sylph-like by, she may say: "Surely that is KINGSMILL'S creation? It has the richness, THE ATMOSPHERE, the everything of the best"—and therefore must be from our establishment.

For each and every occasion when SOCIETY GATHERS we have the necessary materials for all suitable costumes, including:

The Very Choicest Grenadines.

Rare Brussels Net.

Figured Net and Duchesse Lace,

Exquisite Point d'Alencon.

All of which can be most appropriately worn over taffeta satin, surah, or Japanese silk, according to the amount used in the costume. Let us describe a few by way of "setting off" the wonderful creation that you expect to wear this winter:

Oriental Effects in Grenadines.

We make the statement without fear of contradiction that no establishment, unless it be Marshall & Snelgrove's, in any English-speaking country can show such a varied, full rich and rare, stock in every style and manner of ladies' materials for every kind of dress. This is equally true of GRENADES. It would take many columns to fully describe the stock.

ONE BEAUTY:—An Oriental design—a solid satin stripe, in pale blue, with delicate silver lines, suitable for queenly beauty.

ANOTHER:—A peacock, relieved by silver cords and silver hair lines. The same in black, with silver cords and hair lines. Most beautiful colorings: Canary, rose, pale blue, moss, heliotrope and Nile green.

ONE OF OUR BUDS might like our heliotrope in tucked chiffon; or our lisse, a very delicate maize silk lace, with raised crystals. Nothing more beautiful for young girls. Still another Grenadine, likely to become a favorite: a cornflower blue, self-satin stripes, adorned with corded chenille.

THE COMING BRIDE can have a choice from among silk tarletons. There is one beauty embellished with rose leaves and golden drops and loops—worth a visit to our store to look at. Another, a cream grenadine, with worked silk rose colored clover leaves. You can have this in cream with canary, and cream with turquoise.

A SERVICEABLE SILK grenadine is on view, in most delicate rose pink, with moss and self-pink stripe, broken by soft tufts of silk. The same in pale blue.

YOU MAY HAVE a black ground with silon stripe; and silver sheen, a veritable creation of art; or you can purchase a black ground with feather tufts, in most beautiful colorings.

WHEN BYRON SAYS: "And bright the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men," he might have added that the designer's art offers no more exquisite colorings or the ball-room than those we are talking about.

HERE WE ASK YOU to examine a choice sillgrenadine, with black and white checks, suitable for half-mourning; the same with light moss, pink and blue; the same with pale pink ground, and light and dark moss and terra-cotta, in broken checks. It is bewildering to think of twenty different patterns in Oriental stripes; but here they are, beside innumerable self-colors; the blonde, the brunette, the lisse, of every age and clime, may find everything in silk lisse, grenadines, muslin de soie, chiffons, India silk muslins and Oriental nets, at

Kingsmill's