

Advertiser.

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Daily Advertiser.

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Western Advertiser

OUR WEEKLY EDITION.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO. (LIMITED)

LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Surg. Dir.

C.E. in His Heaven, All's right with the world.

-Browning.

London, Saturday, July 24, 1897.

The Shortage in Marriages and Births.

The Toronto Sun takes up and discusses the government report on births, deaths and marriages for 1897, giving full statistics for the province for 1895. The report of births, marriages and deaths for 1897, issued by the Government of Ontario, gives the figures for 1895. The total number of marriages was 13,957. This is a rate of 6.3 per 1,000 of population, and is a decrease of 354 marriages, as compared with 1894. The total number of births was 41,623. This is a rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of population, and is a decrease of 423 as compared with 1894. The lowest birth rate in England and Wales is 20.3 per 1,000, Scotland 21, and France 22.1. These figures are interesting for the statesman and the economist. Why, asks our contemporary, is the birth rate in a new country like this, with great undeveloped resources, lower than that of England or France? Public men in France look upon a rate of 22 per thousand as a warning of national degeneracy.

The cause of this low marriage and birth rate is not difficult to discover. This country has passed through a long period of depression in trade, and Ontario has been pretty hard hit. Many thousands of our young men who, in prosperous times, could have been relied upon to remain in the country and aid in its development, left the bounds for the United States or some other field of energy. This in part accounts for the decrease in marriages and the falling-off in the birth rate. Another cause lay in the indisposition to marry and rear families in times of depression, because of the uncertainty as to finding means to keep a household in shelter, food, and clothing.

The depression, however, is lifting, business is improving, Canada is today being advertised, opened up and developed as she has never before been. We may safely count on more marriages, more prosperous homes, a steady addition to our population both by natural increase and by immigration as a result of the new order of things. The Dominion has only had a set-back. The dullness in business was not a permanent depression, and the unfavorable vital statistics will not continue. Canada is bound to go ahead.

A man writing from Dawson City, near the Klondike gold diggings, says: "Beer is 50 cents per drink. I have quit drinking." This, comments the Rochester Advertiser, is an impressive example of the efficacy of the good cure.

Here is what the public orator of Cambridge University said on presenting Sir Edward Laurier to the chancellor of that university for the degree of LL. D.

"Primum igitur laurea donandus Apollinari est vir piumquam una in lingua eloquentissimus, partium liberalium inter Canadenses doctor insignis, colomiae maxime, colomiae in Britanniam liberalissimae legatus. Praesentis vocis virum laude nostra maiorem, Wilfrid Laurier."

Revolution in Glass Making.

A Muncie, Ind., dispatch says:

"For more than a year past some of the best mechanicians in the country have been secretly working to perfect a machine to blow glass in a way that would be profitable to fruit jar manufacturers. The mechanicians have been at work in private, and it is now announced on good authority that the patent has been so perfectly constructed that the work can be done with it even better than the blowpipe in the hands of a skilful blower, and one machine will do the work of three blowers, each of whom earn from \$4 to \$8 per day, and the expense of operating will be less than half. The machine was made perfect some time ago. The company is now building machines for use next season, and the indications are that when the hundreds of blowers return for work Sept. 1, they will find many places filled by the machines."

This is probably the machine that the inventor offered to London capitalists several months since, on very moderate terms. He chose London for Canadian operations, because he found the best of sand for making glass in this neighborhood, and in consequence of London being an excellent wholesale and railway center. We have heard nothing of the project recently. Has it fallen through, and will the new industry be permitted to go to some rival city?

To "Thron Duick" for Gold.

The Dominion Government intend, on the recommendation of Mr. Ogilvy, C.E., to name the new gold region and river in Northwest Canada, "Thron Duick," which is the Indian name that belongs to it, and meaning fish waters, the river being a great salmon-fishing stream. "Klondike" is a corruption of this Indian name. With reference to the projected railway into the Yukon country from the east by way of Chesterfield Inlet and the large rivers of the Northwest, Mr. Tyrrell, of the geological survey, whose explorations in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay three and four years ago made him widely known as an explorer and geologist, states that it is not improbable that there is as much gold about Chesterfield Inlet as there is around the Yukon. The rocks there, he says, are similar to those around the north shore of Lake Superior which bear copper. The Huronian formation found at Rat Portage and Sudbury, and in other gold-bearing regions, is extensively developed around Hudson's Bay in the vicinity of Chesterfield Inlet.

Opposition papers keep carping at and misrepresenting Hon. Mr. Tarte. They know that Mr. Tarte is always ready with a reply, the points in which they generally turn to suit their own purposes. This accounts for the readiness with which the minister of public works is assailed. Mr. Tarte could well afford to ignore these attacks. On the floor of the house, he has invariably challenged his traducers to their discomfiture.

It is intended to start a new pork-packing establishment at Guelph. Who says that free corn will destroy Canada's pork-packing industry?

By Balloon to the Pole.

As we premised, the cablegrams deny the truth of the report that a carrier pigeon had returned from the North Pole with the message that Andree, the daring balloonist, had successfully crossed the Pole. It would have been the most sensational news of the week had it been confirmed, but it is now asserted that up till this forenoon no intelligence has been received from Prof. Andree and his companions since they left Tromsø Island, at the northern extremity of Norway, at 2:30 p.m., on Sunday, July 11. The ascent was made under the most favorable circumstances, and the balloonist and his two companions were carried away to the northward by a good wind. It is considered about even chances whether Prof. Andree and his associates, Dr. Strindberg and Herr Fraenckel, the last named a famous engineer, will lose their lives or steer their air-craft safely back to civilization. All was done that experienced mortal could do to provide against adverse contingencies, but no one knew better than Andree the awful forces of nature that may have to be battled with in the voyage to and from the extreme polar regions. When Andree left, he expected to so control his balloon that he could reach the Pole in two or three days, traveling at the rate of from 300 to 400 miles a day. But unless the wind changed it was not expected that it would permit of his returning by the same route, and the intention was to sail for the shores of Alaska, 1,400 or 1,500 miles distant. In making this long journey through the Arctic regions, it is conceded that the greater danger would lie, and no one, not even an experienced aeronaut, can foretell what troubles may be encountered under such circumstances. We may never again hear of Prof. Andree and his daring companions, and they may bob up serenely in the gold-mining camp at Klondike any day soon.

Are the possible results worth the risks? Apparently the three participants think they are. Briefly, there is fame for them if they do what many have lost their lives in trying to accomplish. That in itself to some men would be worth all the risk. Then, if successful, they will be able to say whether the region around the pole is an open water, as some contend, or a frozen sea. They will be able to say whether there is much or little land, and they may photograph that which they consider to be noteworthy. That is about the limit of their accomplishments, unless it were possible for them to land, which it is not their intention of doing. The interest in the daring men will be sustained till there is some reliable intelligence regarding them.

Geraniums grow to a height of 30 feet in the island of Honolulu, and mignonette is everywhere as plentiful as weeds.

Additional customs officers and mounted police have been ordered by the Dominion Government to go to the Klondike gold regions for the protection of Canadian interests. That is right. We should have a good revenue from that locality.

Bright in the Northwest.

In the Northwest the harvest promises to be a week earlier than usual. Everywhere the crops are most promising. The late rains have been worth a great deal to the farmers. New settlers are arriving at many points. Many are coming from the United States, being satisfied that under the new condition of affairs Canada is bound to go ahead.

The St. Paul Dispatch asks: "What will the Turk do?" Why, everybody in sight, if he can get the chance.

How quickly the speculators begin operations on a new gold field!

Reciprocity on the Yukon.

The New York Sun acknowledges that the Klondike region is on the Canadian side of the Alaska boundary. Our contemporary discusses the regulations which ought to exist as between the two countries, and it urges that the United States authorities should treat Canadians passing through Alaskan territory in a liberal spirit. "The Canadian authorities," says the Sun, "will be less likely to impose restrictions upon miners and gold-seekers from this country if our own government deals liberally with the transportation companies of British Columbia, which desire permission to land passengers en route for Klondike at convenient places in the territory of Alaska not yet opened to foreign vessels as ports of entry. A spirit of reasonable accommodation on our side will doubtless be met by a similar spirit on the side of the Dominion, and will promote the interests of the people of this country. If, on the other hand, we insist upon a monopoly of the feasible routes into the Klondike, we can hardly complain at British efforts to shut us out of the district altogether." If the United States press, including the Sun, had untriedly advocated similar reciprocal arrangements in every part of the United States and Canada, it would now be a much easier task to establish reciprocity in the Yukon region. Laws against aliens passed by the United States have been worked to the detriment of Canadians at many points.

Dr. Monro Gibson is practically giving the whole of his time to addressing meetings in the interests of the federation of the Protestant churches in Great Britain other than the established church, during his official year, on president of the national council. He is already booked for meetings for almost every week till next March, and he will visit nearly all parts of England and Wales. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, a leading Methodist, who did so much for the movement last year, has also engaged to devote all the time that can be spared from the West End Mission to addressing gatherings in different parts of the country; and Dr. Berry also, after his return from America and the close of his year of office as chairman of the Congregational Union, has engaged to visit important centers in the interests of the councils. It is a movement which may be fraught with great results.

The Century Magazine will offer twelve prizes of \$250 each, three a year, for four successive years, to college graduates receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for the best poem, the best story, the best play, the best story. Graduates must submit their works before June 1 of the year succeeding the year in which they were graduated. The prizes are for men and women who come out of college in June, 1897, are to have first chance at the prizes.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

[Toronto Weekly Sun.]

The visit of the Epworth League to Toronto has been a notable event. The number of those present is believed to have been 20,000. The great Massey Hall and the principal Methodist churches were filled with having people, overflowing. A good many, no doubt, had come for the outing, and it appears that the large majority were women. Still, all due deductions made, the meeting was a striking proof of the vitality of religious faith and zeal in those sections of society from which the members of the league generally were drawn. It was a still more unequivocal proof of the good terms on which the people of the United States and Canadians would live together if politicians, protectionists and lingoes would only let us alone. Trade unionists must be included in the list, since it is by their influence on both sides of the line that the irritating alien labor laws are made. Put these sowers of discord out of the way, and the two sections of the English-speaking population of this northern continent, blended as they are by intermarriage, and bound together by numberless ties, religious as well as social, and commercial, will live in perfect friendship, and freely share the rich heritage which nature has bestowed upon them in common. Over the vast meetings of the league floated in amity the two flags which it is the delight of Jingoism in its crazy vanity on both sides of the line to tear down.

In the meeting of the Epworth League the Methodist Church once more showed its force and the strong hold which it has upon the attachment of large classes. Methodism had the great advantage of owing its birth, not like other Protestant churches, to doctrinal controversy, but to a revival of religious feeling and Christian morality in antagonism to the irreligion, worldliness and sensuality of the nineteenth century. This has made its preaching less dogmatic, less political, more truly evangelical. Rarely, it is believed, do we find a Methodist minister engaged in dogmatic controversy or hear a controversial sermon from a Methodist pulpit. Wesley, the greatest ecclesiastical statesman, and if he was tenacious of power, his ascendancy was the life of the church. Methodism combines the unifying and

guiding authority of a powerful ministry with the democratic recognition of the lay members, and active employment of them in the service of the church, such as assures the vitality of the whole frame. This is one great stroke of Wesley's statesmanship. Another is ministerial itinerancy, which sustains the freshness of interest in the preacher, obviates the chronic misunderstandings between him and his flock which in other churches are apt to arise, and keeps him independent of

local influence and responsible only to the church at large. Wesley's organization of enthusiasm in his institution of classes has probably become somewhat hollow, as organizations of enthusiasm invariably do. Deriving its membership chiefly from social sections, which do not read polemics or criticism, the Methodist Church has in great measure escaped disintegration by the scepticism of the day. It has done a wonderful work, and its force appears as yet unexhausted.

not exercising proper care when near a fire.

The latest victim is Mrs. Samuelson, a daughter-in-law of Sir Bernard Samuelson, a well-known engineer, who was burned to death in a hair-dresser's shop in Conduit street. A man named Kopf, an operator in the shop, testified at the coroner's inquest that after he had used the oil on the head of Mrs. Samuelson he was twisting her hair to dry it. Suddenly there was a flash, and he and Mrs. Samuelson were wrapped in flame. He declared that the fire must have been of spontaneous origin, as there was no heat of other flames in the room. The weather was very hot and the sun was shining into the room through a skylight.

Position of Britain and the United States.

On the Question Now Creating Discussion.

One Hundred and Twenty Persons Drowned.

By the Sinking of a Steamer Off the Coast of Malacca.

A Canadian Case Before the Privy Council—Steamers Sailing Delayed by a Stokers' Strike—Poisoners Sentenced to Death.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

London, July 24.—Mr. McLeod Stewart, provisional chairman of the Georgian Bay canal scheme, expects to have an interview with the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain in a few days in the interest of the project, which is regarded as one of imperial importance. He will also see Lord Lansdowne.

TO HELP GREECE.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Novoe Vremya urges the powers most interested in the settlement of the eastern question to pay immediately on behalf of Greece the whole of the war indemnity, as the only means of forcing Turkey to evacuate Thessaly, which is indispensable if the tranquillity of European politics is to be restored.

MR. HOGAN'S QUESTION.

London, July 24.—Mr. James Francis Hogan, anti-Parnellite member for Mid-Tipperary, has given notice that he will ask Hon. George N. Curzon whether the provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the effect that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall annex Hawaii, is still recognized by both powers as of binding force.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

London, July 24.—A dispatch from Singapore says that the Chinese steamer Srihonnang, bound from Singapore for Malacca, with 190 passengers, was wrecked in a squall off Malacca on June 19. One hundred and twenty persons, including the captain of the steamer, were drowned. The remainder of the ship's company were rescued by a passing steamer.

CANADIAN CASE BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, July 24.—In the railway case of Delap vs. Charlbois, before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, that body, after listening to six days of argument, requested the counsel engaged in the case, Hon. Edward Blake, Messrs. P. A. McCarthey, Stewart Tupper and Travers Lewis, to settle it between themselves, if practicable, owing to the great number of cases, and other creditors having now supervised.

ALBANIAN MUST KEEP OUT.

Constantinople, July 24.—In consequence of the recent raids by Albanians into Servian territory, the Servian foreign minister has informed the Porte that if further incursions take place, the Porte will be ordered to pursue the raiders into Ottoman territory, and that they are now held in readiness at Przemysl, prepared to start for the frontier immediately. The Servian minister adds that in the event of another raid the Servian government will decline all responsibility for the consequences.

POISONERS PUNISHED.

Berlin, July 24.—The trial of twelve women and two men charged with wholesale poisoning, was concluded at Buda-Pesth, and sentences were pronounced for the most part. The defendants were sentenced to death, one to penal servitude for life, and one to a term of six years' imprisonment. Of those under sentence of death, one was found guilty of having caused the deaths of four persons by administering poison; one of seven persons by having poisoned one person; the third of having poisoned one, and the charge of murder was proven against the fourth. The sentence of penal servitude for life was imposed upon a man convicted of having killed his mother, and that of six years' imprisonment upon a prisoner against whom a verdict of murder was returned.

CABLE NOTES.

Gen. A. W. Greeley, the Arctic explorer, does not think Explorer Andree has reached the North pole, and says further that he believes Andree will never return.

The British steamer Manitoba, which was to have sailed for New York yesterday, was detained in the Thames until late evening, owing to a strike among the stokers, who refused to work because of a refusal of the steamer's owners to employ more stokers.

The Renown, which is one of the most powerful ironclads in the navy, will take the place of the cruiser Crest in the North American squadron, and will sail for Halifax almost immediately. The Renown was the flagship of the fleet at the recent naval review at Spithead.

The correspondent of the Times at Hong Kong says that as a result of the protests of the British officials, the Viceroy of Canton province has revoked the charter granted to a Chinese syndicate, which had been formed to carry on farming enterprises in the valley of the West River, Peking district.

KEROSENE FOR THE HAIR

Caused the Death of a Lady in a Hair-Dressing Shop in London.

London, July 24.—The use of kerosene as a stimulant for the hair has become common in Europe, and already several persons have either lost their lives or been frightfully disfigured by

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HOW THEY STAND.

Statement Regarding the Relations of Great Britain With the United States.

London, July 24.—The newspapers here print prominently what is claimed to be an authoritative statement regarding the position of Great Britain and the United States on pending questions. It dwells upon the determination of Sir Julian Paucot, the British ambassador to the United States, to exchange ratifications of the Venezuelan agreement before he left Washington for England. This occurred longer than was expected, and subsequently there was considerable correspondence on the subject of the renewal of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela. The latter erroneously believed that the signature of the arbitration treaty had been effected. This, as a matter of course, will be the next step. Probably there will be direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela for a commercial treaty. Negotiations concerning the umpire of the arbitration tribunal are still proceeding. The statement goes on to say that the failure of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty greatly disappointed President McKinley. The British Government had induced the discussions between Sir Julian Paucot and Secretary of State Sherman as to whether a new short treaty could not be arrived at. The negotiations to this end were pressed favorably, and will be resumed in October on the return of Sir Julian to his post. The statement declares that the outlook for a satisfactory solution of the sealing question is favorable. When Sir Julian returns, Commissioners Jordan and Thompson will go to Washington and report the result of their inquiries. They will be examined by both the representatives of the United States and Great Britain, who will then come to an agreement as to the exact facts of the situation. It is believed that there will not be much difficulty in this, as a wise spirit on both sides to smooth away difficult questions be observed, and some lasting arrangement on fair give-and-take principle may be established.

The Drownings.

Lost His Life While at a Sunday School Picnic.

A Leading Citizen Perished in Shallow Water—Fatality at Detroit.

St. Anne's de Bellevue, Que., July 24.—John Bain, 16 years of age, who resided at 222 Shaw street, Montreal, came to Sherrington Park, with the Taylor Church Sunday school picnic. While enjoying the delights of a swim, he was overcome by cramps and sank. The body was not found.

Wallace, N.S., July 24.—Fred B. Robb, secretary-treasurer of the Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N. S., was drowned near here on Tuesday, where he had been attending the Boys' Brigade camp. He was in swimming with a party of boys, and was overcome by the heat and perished in shallow water. He was a leading citizen of Amherst, and well known all over Canada.

Detroit, July 24.—George Panteaux, 20 years old, living with his parents at 905 Champlain street, was drowned yesterday morning off the foot of Holcomb avenue by falling out of a rowboat. He and Win. Swink, the only occupants of the boat, Swink being the driver, were on Panteaux's falling overboard than that he became dizzy.

In all their wars the British have won the splendid average of 82 per cent of the battles.

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, itching skin, itching, scaly, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CO., 100 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Write for "How to Use Cuticura," and "How to Cure the Skin," free.

BLOOD HUMORS

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Skin, Itching, Scaly, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, and Baby Blemishes? Write for "How to Use Cuticura," and "How to Cure the Skin," free.

100-day, 100-page book free.

KEROSENE FOR THE HAIR

Caused the Death of a Lady in a Hair-Dressing Shop in London.

London, July 24.—The use of kerosene as a stimulant for the hair has become common in Europe, and already several persons have either lost their lives or been frightfully disfigured by

Saturday Night Fair.

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

Saturday Night the price pruner reigns supreme in Chapman's Great Double Store. Here are a few Bargains that are Bargains.

A Wrapper Offer.

We are giving no bigger value anywhere now than in our Wrapper Department. Just as a sample we'll tell you about our \$1 kind. It's made of Fine American Cambric, with leg-o'-mutton sleeves, full back and front and yoke. They have fitted linings. Pink and brown colors. For our Great Wrapper Sale we reduced them to 75c, but from 7 to 10, Saturday night you can have them for

67c

Staple Department.

White Quilts, English honeycomb, extra large, worth \$2.25 for \$1.50.

German Plush Table Covers, worth \$5, for \$2.50.

Best Scotch Chambray, fast color, fine quality, 25c for 12½c.

White Swiss Muslin, worth 12½c and 15c, for 5½c; 12 yards for \$1.

Bleached Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 25c for 20c.

Unbleached Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 18c, for 15c.

Table Napkins, bleached damask, all linen, full size, worth \$1.25, for \$1 per dozen.

Colored Dress Lawns, wide and fine, 15c for 5c.

2 Pieces Colored Denim, 34 inches wide, 20c, for 12½c.

Dress Goods Department.

4 pieces Black Lustre Crepon, 48 inches wide. These goods we have been selling at 39c per yard; Saturday night for 25c.

15 pieces Silk, plain and fancy, worth 35c per yard; Saturday for 25c.

20 pairs Cream and Two-Toned Lace Curtains, worth from \$2.50 to \$4 per pair; Saturday night for \$2 per pair.

7 pieces Small Check Tweeds, in blue and white, brown and white, black and white, and green and white, regular 50c a yard; Saturday night for 25c a yard.

10 pieces Shot Luster, all colors, regular 50c a yard; Saturday night for 25c a yard.

15 pieces All-Wool Dress Goods, 42 inches wide, regular price 25c; Saturday night 15c.

Your choice of anything on the remnants counter, Saturday night for 25c a yard.

Haberdashery Department.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 10c, Saturday night 4 for 25c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 10c, Saturday night 15c.

Ladies' Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 17c, Saturday night 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Ribbed Hose, regular 35c, Saturday night 25c.

Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves, regular 50c, Saturday night 25c.

Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Lace Mitts, 25c, Saturday night 15c.

Ladies' Fancy Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, regular 18c, Saturday night 15c.

Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, regular 5c, Saturday night 10 for 25c.

Misses' Cream Lace Collars, regular 25c, Saturday night 15c.

Ladies' Fancy Muslin Shirt Waists, assorted colors, special \$1 and \$1.25.

Ladies' Vests, regular 5c, Saturday night 4c.

Ladies' White Gowns, tucked and lace trimmed, regular 45c, for 25c.

Children's Embroidery and Muslin Bonnets, regular 25c, Saturday night 19c.

Gentlemen's Furnishings.

Men's Fedoras, in drab and brown, regular price, \$2.25. Saturday night, \$1.75.

Men's black and brown Fedoras, regular price, \$1. Saturday night, 75c.

Men's cream satin Outing Shirts, regular price, \$1. Saturday night, 75c.

Men's Cotton Socks, ribbed tops, regular price, 10c. Saturday night, 5 for 25c.

Men's black Sateen Shirts, fast colors, worth 60c. Saturday night, 45c.

Mantle Department.

Ladies' Wrappers, made of American cambric, browns and pinks, full back and front, leg o' mutton sleeves, fitted linings, regular price \$1; Saturday night 75c.

Children's Dresses, gingham and cambric, 18 to 24, regular price \$1 to \$2; Saturday night, 75c.

Choice of our noted Bicycle Skirts, \$3.50 quality, Saturday night \$2.50.

Straws for a Song.

Men's Straw Hats for a song, or next to that, on Saturday night from 7 to 10. Our stock is large and our prices are lower than the lowest, but for Saturday night they go lower still. Come in and look at them if you're passing.

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, regular price 25c and 35c, Saturday night 15c.

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, regular price 50c, Saturday night 25c.

Men's Straw Hats, regular price 75c, Saturday night 25c.

Men's Fine Straw Hats, regular price \$1, Saturday night 50c.

Men's Straw Hats, latest block, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50, Saturday night for 75c.

J. H. Chapman & Co

Your Money Back If You Want It.