

## London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1848.

## The Daily Advertiser.

Two Editions.  
Daily, by mail, per year \$10.00 (10 pages).....\$10.00  
Daily, by mail, for three months.....\$3.00  
All subscriptions payable in advance.

## Western Advertiser.

Four Weekly Editions.  
By mail, per annum.....\$7.50

Advertising Rates made known on application  
at office. Address all communications to  
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO  
LONDON - CANADA

JOHN CAMERON, President and  
Mng. Dir.  
God's in His heaven.  
All's right with the world.  
—Browning.

With or Without Reciprocity,  
Canada Will Go Ahead.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies have returned from Washington. They were cordially received by leading statesmen in both political parties, though, as was to be expected, they spent more of their time in conference with Republicans than with Democrats. The Republicans are on top for the next few years, and if anything is to be accomplished in breaking down unnecessary barriers to commerce between the two countries it must be through Maj. McKinley and his friends.

The Canadian commissioners did not go to Washington to endeavor to effect a reciprocity treaty, or to make a pretence of doing so. Their object was to clear away misapprehensions that the opponents of trade freedom on both sides of the border have from time to time promulgated, and if possible, to convince the dominant statesmen that Canada favors a reciprocity in trade that will be mutually advantageous to both nations.

It has been reported that the efforts of the Canadian statesmen have been wholly without fruit, and that instead of reciprocity the new congress will enact yet higher taxes on Canadian products entering the States. There is an interested class in the States which maintain that this increased taxation is necessary in order to save the Yankee farmer from the products of Canadian cheap labor. This must appear odd to Canadians who have had dinner into their ears these many years that the Canadian producer would be ruined if it were possible for his United States brother to interpose his products for articles of Canadian growth or make. Nevertheless it is possible that the revised tariff of the United States may be built in this manner, and that the joint commission of Canadian and United States experts, to consider whether reciprocal trade could be promoted advantageously for both parties, may not be appointed.

That case our people would have to seek to buy and sell and get gain with the motherland and with other countries less inclined to set up a Chinese wall against profitable commerce. The satisfaction would be ours, at least, that the new Government at Ottawa had made the first honest endeavor by Canadians to establish reciprocity with our neighbors which has been attempted for twenty years.

We have seen some very foolish criticisms of remarks purporting to have been made by the Canadian commissioners who have just returned from Washington. They have been denounced by their political opponents for freely pointing out to members of Congress that reciprocity would not be one-sided, but that the people of the United States would share with us the profits of a liberal interchange of products of the respective countries. Sir Richard and Hon. Mr. Davies would have been very far from fools if they had gone to the United States capital to talk over reciprocity entirely one-sided—that could only be accomplished from the point of view of a Canadian. Reciprocity that would be profitable to us alone could no more be expected to stand than reciprocity entirely favorable to the United States, indeed, neither would be reciprocity.

The Canadian Ministers had nothing to conceal. They were not engaged in a bunkum game, and afraid lest reciprocity might be agreed to. They know that it would be of mutual advantage, or they would not advocate it. But suppose, as is among the probabilities, that the new United States Congress fails to agree to a joint commission to consider the reciprocity question, and that greater freedom in international trade is not accomplished, what then? The course of the Dominion Administration is clear. Its programme has been to promote trade with every portion of the world, but more particularly with the two great sections of the English-speaking race, which have hitherto been our chief customers. Each of these countries have supplied a market for many millions of dollars worth of our products. But if one of them says that it would rather not engage in profitable trade with us—that it wishes to buy as little as it possibly can from Canada, and therefore to sell less to us, we will not fold our hands idly and despair of our future.

The men in power at Ottawa, indeed, are proceeding to develop our wonderful resources in every direction that intelligent method can accomplish. They recognize that for a great number of articles which we produce Great Britain affords the best market while for others, in the event

of greater trade restriction in the United States, it will be possible to find customers at remunerative rates. With perfected cold storage in warehouses, railways and steamships, constant care in producing and sending over the Atlantic the best of beef, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fruits, and other products, an immense increase in our commerce with the motherland is certain to take place, whether or not we have reciprocity with the United States. And our people will show that while they would be happy to freely buy and sell and make money with their neighbors, in the event of counsels to the contrary holding good over the border, Canadians are not without a market for what they produce, and cannot be deprived of prosperity.

We are a resourceful, self-reliant people, and there is a great future before the Dominion.

The store-keeping class in Japan is regarded as low down in the social scale. They are almost as tony-turvy, from a western point of view, in Japan as in China.

Don't Let It Occur Again.  
The fire at Ottawa which did much damage to the Western Block of public buildings, emphasizes the necessity for wholesome changes in several directions.

Situated as are the structures, on very high ground, the question is raised: Is the Ottawa water supply of sufficient pressure to meet every exigency?

Are the members of the Ottawa fire department sufficiently well trained for their business?

Was there not far too much time spent in experimenting before all the appliances were brought to bear on the fire?

Why should the Public Works Department entirely rely upon the Ottawa firemen to combat fires in the public buildings?

Ought there not to be a trained fire brigade in the buildings themselves? Should not the caretakers and subordinate clerks be educated in the art of putting just such a crisis as arose when flames were first discovered in the West Block, and should they not have apparatus ready to their hand, and weekly drill in its use?

Summer or winter, too, is it not absolutely necessary that the hydrants around the buildings should be examined daily to see if they are in working order?

Should not all the buildings and storerooms be kept scrupulously clean, and as free from inflammable material as possible?

In securing immunity from fire, constant vigilance is a necessary quality, and an ounce of effective preventive measures is worth a ton of effort after a fire has gained headway.

The London, England, Mail says that the Manitoba school question has been settled in a wise, just and equitable manner by the Dominion Government. It certainly could not have been settled to remain settled in any other manner.

## French Smoking Record.

A Paris correspondent says that last year the French smoked twenty tons of tobacco, or two pounds to every man, woman and child in the republic. There was a great increase over the previous year. Even women smoke in France. There is a redeeming feature in the fact that while smoking has increased, snuff-taking has decreased. Small wonder, we are informed, French tobacco is a thing to be treasured with, but French snuff is only comparable to dynamite in producing an explosion.

Boys and girls, too, are usually interested in ghost and fairy stories, while anything pertaining to the fire department is particularly relished by the boys. In the February St. Nicholas, George Kennan, the celebrated traveler, tells an interesting ghost story, brought all the way from Siberia, the land of convicts and cold weather. George H. Yonowine writes of the Lincoln boys, and writes entertainingly of the times they had. C. T. Hill's article of the manner in which an alarm of fire is received will explain to the boys many things in this connection that their wise fathers have been unable to tell them.

Prof. William Henry Hudson, of the Leland Stanford University, who has already written a biographical sketch of Herbert Spencer in book form, contributes an article to the Popular Science Monthly for February on the same subject. The article in the Monthly is both the account of the man and his philosophy. It is not only "timely" but it would be a valuable contribution to the pages of such a magazine at any time. The racial geography of Europe, how plants and animals spend the winter, the animal world a unity, the punishment of criminals, and plural states of being, are among the other topics of the present number.

The Spanish general was seated at a desk, a blue pencil behind his ear, and a pair of scissors in his ready right hand.

"There is a newspaper man outside who desires to speak with you," said the subordinate officer.

"Ask him what he wants."

"He desires to inquire whether there are any proofs of the victory you have been winning."

"Proofs? Of course there are. Tell him I am just reading them."—Washington Star.

Angostura Bitters is universally conceded to be the best appetizer in the world. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

## Cabled Correspondence

The Education Bill Proves to be a Thorn  
in the Flesh for Mr. Balfour—Uniting  
the Irish.

Prince George's Popular Move—Murder Mystery in London—Melancthon's Birthday—A Commoner's Luck—Peculiar Breach of Promise Case—Charitable Kisses.

London, Feb. 14.—The British Commons have debated disestablishment and other large questions with languid interest, and finally settled down to a second reading of the Education Bill, which has already imperiled the reputation of Mr. Balfour, and is proving embarrassment to the Government. Sir John Gorst, who introduced the bill of 1886, survived its collapse as Minister, but if the present bill sinks under the disapprobation of the country, the discord among the "Unionists" and the tactics of the Liberal Opposition, Mr. Balfour's days as leader of the House are numbered. The Government majority is too large, as shown in the initial decision, to pieces all at once, but unless the bill be amended there will be a number of "Unionist" secessions from the Ministerial ranks, and an ebb in the tide of support from the Government. The "Unionists" who do not go all the way with the Government on this or other questions demand that the bill shall be so enlarged as to include an extra grant to the board schools. The Scotch "Unionists" are furious because Scotch claims are entirely ignored, and the English Church party are disappointed because Mr. Balfour has mismanaged the bill so as to deprive the voluntary schools of all benefit from the grant bill next year, and has made the capitation grant 4 shillings, instead of the 6 demanded. These constitute the main elements of danger in the ranks of the Government supporters. That staunch Conservative, Sir William Halliday, led the way in candidly informing the Ministers that the bill as it stands is disliked. Opposition is dropping up in numerous quarters, and the ultimate result may be the retirement of Mr. Balfour. The Conservative papers advise Mr. Balfour to call upon his present majority, and force the bill through so as to get the grant to voluntary schools made available for the current financial year.

The leaders of the Opposition are right in calculating that no possible manipulation of the business of the House will enable the Government to pass the bill within eight weeks, far less before March 1.

LIBERALS JUBILANT.  
The Liberals are jubilant, and among the "Unionists" the reports of Mr. Balfour's removal to the Upper House, current last year, when he was greatly blamed for making a mess of the business of the Lower House, are once more remembered. His friends say he is ready to resign, that he feels the strain of work in the House of Commons, and wants the repose of the Lords. The reception which the new bill has met from the country is undoubtedly unfavorable. Indignation meetings are occurring everywhere, and of course the Liberals and the reformers, but in which "Unionists" also take part. Concerning its thoroughgoing sectarian character there can be no doubt. If the Government be ultimately forced to appeal to the country on such a measure they will be defeated. Mr. Chamberlain's wing, the Birmingham Post, severely criticizes the bill, but he sticks to his colleagues and gives partial support to the bill.

DISESTABLISHMENT DEFERRED.  
The movement to disestablish the English Church had fallen upon evil times. Welsh disestablishment must be one of the first measures of the next Liberal Ministry, Scotland will probably follow, but the English question is so far from being ripe for legislation that a distressing hours' debate sufficed to stifle it in the House of Commons on Tuesday, under a Government majority of 118. Mr. Balfour poured contempt upon the "Liberationist" movement. The church papers are jubilant, and claim that the regeneration of the English Church has removed the question of disestablishment from practical politics. What the debate certainly showed, however, is that the movement must come piecemeal. It may come in England more from within the church than from without.

## AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Articles published in the French press as to the advisability of a Franco-German entente against Great Britain are followed with much interest here. Prince Bismarck's organ, the Hamburg Nachrichten, says: "Much as we like to welcome, in the interests of peace, the choice of France in favor of Germany against England, yet we do not believe that policies will yet make such a choice. France is ready temporarily to co-operate with Germany in the struggle of the far east or in the African colonies, but in the end she will turn her eyes and her arms against England. France, under any circumstances, would relinquish her hopes of recovering Alsace-Lorraine and regaining military and political preponderance in Europe."

## MELANCTHON'S BIRTHDAY.

The 40th anniversary of the birth of Melancthon will be celebrated on Feb. 16 throughout the Protestant part of Germany. At the Berlin University a special address will be delivered by Dr. Adolf Harnack, professor of ecclesiastical history, and the best known exponent of broad evangelical theology in Germany. In Leipzig, Giessen, Marburg, Göttingen and Heidelberg, as well as in other universities, the day will be suitably celebrated. It will also be kept in the public schools and gymnasia of Protestant Germany. In the Berlin gymnasium, orations on Melancthon of a biographical character and pointing out the importance of Melancthon as a compeer of Luther in the Reformation will be delivered.

A monument of Melancthon has been erected in his birthplace, Bretten, near the Rhine, and will be unveiled on Feb. 16 by the Grand Duke of Baden in the presence of a large throng.

## UNITING THE IRISH.

Strenuous and hopeful effort is being made by Timothy Harrington, the most influential member of John Redmond's parliamentary following, and Archbishop Walsh to reunite the Irish factions in Parliament. All of Harrington's stipulations have been accepted by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, representing Dillon, except the

proposal that John Redmond be chairman of the reunited party, that being a point which only the party itself is competent to decide. Mr. Harrington said in the lobby of the House of Commons: "I am most hopeful of success. Every decent Nationalist in Ireland and out of it now fully recognizes that the present state of things is a disgrace to our country. Of course there are firebrands in different parts of Ireland who don't want union at any price, but not a solitary influential Nationalist throughout the country has opposed my scheme. Mr. Dillon and his friends have been most sympathetic and conciliatory, while Mr. Healy has not raised any objection. I am convinced that Mr. John Redmond, when he lands from the Britannic, will be found equally reasonable, and that the dissensions among the Irish Nationalists will soon be at an end. A reunited party will rekindle the enthusiasm throughout Ireland and America, and by following a policy of absolute independence of both the English parties, home rule can be again quickly forced to the forefront of Irish politics." Mr. Dillon said he will not allow any personal consideration to stand in the way of settlement, but will assist by every means in his power. Mr. Harrington knew this when he made his proposals for reconciliation.

## POPULAR PRINCE GEORGE.

Prince George of Greece is the hero of the hour. Dr. Jameson's raid of last year made him the darling of the London music halls for the season. The bold attempt of this giant Greek sailor prince to save Crete from Turkish marauders has won much wider applause, and stirred the most generous Englishman to an enthusiasm hardly less than that of the Greeks themselves. How Greece dared to fly in the face of that sacred thing, "the concert of Europe," is the question debated in every public assembly. The belief is that the Greek popular frenzy against the Turkish barbarities, to the hand of the Monarchists, who for so long have kept Greek excitement under restraint. How Greece, moreover, relies upon close kinship and family affections to secure Russian sympathy. His sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is a great power in Russian councils, while the strong arm of Prince George saved the young Cretan from murder at the hands of an insane policeman during his Japanese tour. Official England, of course, shakes its head gravely at Greece, but a large section of people not contented with Liberal ties, would gladly see the first Turkish transport landings soldiers in Crete.

## MURDER MYSTERY.

Nothing since the Jack the Ripper murders has so aroused London and a suburban train on the Southwestern Railway on Thursday evening. The train from Hounslow reached the London terminus at 8:30 o'clock. After a few minutes' delay, a car cleaner found the mutilated body of a young woman partially concealed beneath a seat in a second-class compartment. The body, which was still warm, was dragged out with difficulty, for it had been forced under the seat with great violence. It was found that the skull had been crushed in by a couple of heavy blows. There was evidence of a severe struggle before the victim succumbed, but no trace whatever of the murderer has been found. The body was taken to the mortuary, and the train's journey continued. The stations were only five minutes' ride, and no one had seen or heard anything to excite suspicion. The young woman was immediately identified by her fiancé, who was waiting at the station. She was a daughter of Mr. Elizabeth Kemp, manager of a small hotel at Walworth. She had been visiting her relatives in the Hounslow suburban district, six or seven miles from the center of the city, and was returning home. Arouses public interest is that such a crime could be committed in a railway compartment, which is so crowded, and the perpetrator escape self, and the perpetrator escape.

ing a section of London society. It is an action for breach of promise and personal injuries brought against a lady by a gentleman. The plaintiff, though of very moderate means, is connected with some English families of old standing, and the defendant is a lady belonging to the wealthy Jewish community. The circumstances of the case are unique. According to the plaintiff's claim he was accepted by the defendant as her intended husband, but it was subsequently ascertained that she was a Jewess, and her engagement was broken off, not, according to his statement, through any fault of his. An action is started for this alleged breach of promise of marriage, and for damages for the personal injuries he underwent.

## NOTES.

Sir Arthur Sullivan gets £2000 for the new Victorian ballet at the Alhambra.

Mr. Gladstone is about to publish a second series of gleanings from his occasional writings. The first volume is expected in the spring, and will consist of ecclesiastical and theological essays.

The special gifts to the Queen by all sorts of potentates throughout the world in recognition of her reign will be officially delivered on her birthday, England, Feb. 20. The occasion is the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, but is also the anniversary of her uncle William IV.

The Prince of Wales, who as Duke of Cornwall, is ground landlord of Kensington oval, the great South London cricket grounds, has inserted a singular provision in renewing the lease. He stipulates that soldiers, sailors, policemen and postmen in uniform are at all times to be admitted to the grounds free.

## KISS FOR A SHILLING.

The famous Duchess of Devonshire, who bought parliamentary votes for kisses at a historic election in the last century, has found an imitator in a barmaid at Bexhill Arms, Bexhill, who has utilized a cupid's bow mouth for a far worthier object. She is very pretty, and has numerous admirers among the bar-frequenting men of the town. When this week the mayor opened a public house for the ladies, she suffered this young woman placed a money box on the bar, and intimated that she would put a shilling in it for a kiss. In less than half an hour she was kissed by every man who came in, and accumulating 25 shillings for the fund. But this novel mode of collection drew such a crowd to the bar that the proprietor put a stop to the entertainment, though not until the barmaid, as the money box proved, had been kissed 87 times in less than 10 hours.

## PECULIAR BREACH OF PROMISE

CASE.

A very remarkable case may soon come before the law courts is interest-

NO MATTER HOW violent or excruciating, the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Inflamed, Crisp, Nerves, Neuralgia, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.  
For headaches (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidney; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and of all kinds the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

## Radway's Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS  
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a glass of water will cure a few minutes any of the following: Croup, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Flatulency and all internal pains. MALAIRIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED AND PREVENTED.

There is not a remedy so agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from changes of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Price 5c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Radway's  
Pills

MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegant in taste, and easy to take. Radway's Pills assist nature in stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels, and other digestive organs, leaving the blood in a natural condition without any bad after-effects.

## CURE

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and ALL LIVER DISORDERS.

RADWAY'S PILLS cause perfect digestion, complete absorption, and beautiful regularity.

Price 5c per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helens Street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

THE "EMPIRE"  
TYPEWRITER.

EQUAL to any in every respect. It has all the many features of all the other machines, simply perfect. Only \$55.00. Write for circular.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Chas. A. Colt, Agent, 314 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

ing a section of London society. It is an action for breach of promise and personal injuries brought against a lady by a gentleman. The plaintiff, though of very moderate means, is connected with some English families of old standing, and the defendant is a lady belonging to the wealthy Jewish community. The circumstances of the case are unique. According to the plaintiff's claim he was accepted by the defendant as her intended husband, but it was subsequently ascertained that she was a Jewess, and her engagement was broken off, not, according to his statement, through any fault of his. An action is started for this alleged breach of promise of marriage, and for damages for the personal injuries he underwent.

## NOTES.

Sir Arthur Sullivan gets £2000 for the new Victorian ballet at the Alhambra.

Mr. Gladstone is about to publish a second series of gleanings from his occasional writings. The first volume is expected in the spring, and will consist of ecclesiastical and theological essays.

The special gifts to the Queen by all sorts of potentates throughout the world in recognition of her reign will be officially delivered on her birthday, England, Feb. 20. The occasion is the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, but is also the anniversary of her uncle William IV.

The Prince of Wales, who as Duke of Cornwall, is ground landlord of Kensington oval, the great South London cricket grounds, has inserted a singular provision in renewing the lease. He stipulates that soldiers, sailors, policemen and postmen in uniform are at all times to be admitted to the grounds free.

## KISS FOR A SHILLING.

The famous Duchess of Devonshire, who bought parliamentary votes for kisses at a historic election in the last century, has found an imitator in a barmaid at Bexhill Arms, Bexhill, who has utilized a cupid's bow mouth for a far worthier object. She is very pretty, and has numerous admirers among the bar-frequenting men of the town. When this week the mayor opened a public house for the ladies, she suffered this young woman placed a money box on the bar, and intimated that she would put a shilling in it for a kiss. In less than half an hour she was kissed by every man who came in, and accumulating 25 shillings for the fund. But this novel mode of collection drew such a crowd to the bar that the proprietor put a stop to the entertainment, though not until the barmaid, as the money box proved, had been kissed 87 times in less than 10 hours.

## PECULIAR BREACH OF PROMISE

CASE.

A very remarkable case may soon come before the law courts is interest-

CARTER'S  
LITTLE  
LIVER  
PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

## CHAPMAN'S

Our Effort Is  
To Catch Your Eye,  
To Command Your Attention,

To arouse your interest in our special sale of Cottons and Sheetings. We do not aim to quote very small prices for worthless goods, but to give first-class, serviceable qualities at very low prices.

## Unbleached Cottons.

1st. A very good Cotton, full 36 inches wide, uniform texture, a serviceable Cotton, for 5c per yard.

2nd. An excellent Cotton for general family use, 36 inches wide, heavy and durable; has few equals and no superiors at the price, 6 1-2c per yard, 16 yards for \$1.

3rd. Extra Heavy Sheetting Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 9c, for 7 1-2c, 14 yards for \$1. See this great line.

4th. Unbleached Twill Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 10c, for 8 1-2c, 12 yards for \$1.

5th. Plain Factory Sheetting, 2 yards wide, for 12 1-2c and 15c.

6th. Heavy Twill Sheetting, superior quality, 2 yards wide, for 19c, 2 1-4 yards wide for 24c.

## Bleached Cottons.

1st. Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, soft finish, for 5c per yard.

2nd. A great leader, soft finish, heavy, uniform and very durable; a Cotton worth 10c, for 8c per yard. Only one case of this great special.

3rd. A very excellent Bleached Cotton, suitable for shirting, sheeting, and for 10c per yard.

4th. Best quality Lansdown Shirting Cotton. We quote for this well-known brand only 12 1-2c.

5th. Double warp Night Gown Cotton, thick, soft and unequalled for wearing qualities, worth 16c, for 12 1-2c.

6th. Double fold imported Sheetting, very serviceable, twill or plain, for 20c per yard.

7th. Finer quality Twill Sheetting, full 2 yards wide, for 22c.

8th. Bleached Sheetting, twill or plain, 2 1-4 yards wide; a very desirable line at the very popular price 25c per yard.

All heads of families should visit our Cotton Department during the next few days. We expect a prompt response to this announcement.

## CHAPMAN'S