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JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Thursday, May 30.

AWAY WITH IT!

Last night a Conservative member introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act.

This is the second bill with the same object that has been placed before Parliament. Mr. Charlton has introduced a similar measure a month ago.

As there now appears to be a revolt in the Conservative ranks against the costly, vexatious, and altogether unnecessary measure, it is possible that the voice of the Liberals, which has always been against the act, as especially hurtful to them and to every independent elector, may be listened to by the men at present in power.

And yet we fear that the act will never be erased from the statute book until a new Government is installed at Ottawa.

It has been used to bolster up the fortunes of unscrupulous men, and to prevent the will of the legitimate electorate from being carried out, and the politicians who have so turned it to account wish to have further opportunity in the same direction.

That the act should be repealed, and the \$200,000 or more which every revision costs saved to the taxpayers, surely no reasonable man will combat. What kind of treatment to the electorate is it to have lists "revised" so far ahead of an election that hundreds of men in every constituency are disfranchised, while hundreds more, who have moved away, and have made their homes elsewhere, are brought back at great expense to decide an election?

By all means, let the infamous measure be repealed.

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

The meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada in Toronto this week is a striking object lesson.

The gathering is made up of delegates from the various women's associations of the Dominion—the members are women of all religions and of all provinces, moving in almost every walk and condition of life, brought together, as the president, Lady Aberdeen, so well put it, to advance the world-wide movement for the elevation of the status of women and the improvement of society in consequence of that elevation.

That such an organization should have been formed under the direct guidance of "the first lady of the land," and with the strongest indorsement from men of such diversified views as the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Archbishop Walsh, Rev. Dr. Potts, Hon. George W. Ross, and Prof. Clark, of Trinity College, all of whom either spoke at the opening of the convention or sent words of cheer and encouragement by others—must be marvelous in the eyes of many Canadians. Doubtless there are people who yet think that the interests of the human race can be best served by dwarfing and restricting woman's influence and woman's interest in the world outside the domestic circle. But, as Lady Aberdeen put it so well in opening the proceedings, surely the fact of women of Halifax meeting women of Vancouver and discussing matters of supreme interest to both will have a widening influence upon the life of Canadian women, and will have a most beneficial effect upon the children of the present day when they grow up.

The National Council of Women have shown that they are not less womanly because they take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the country in which they live.

ANOTHER GREAT SHIP CANAL.
Thomas Martindale, of Philadelphia, a former Londoner who has made his mark in the commercial world of the neighboring republic, has an article in this month's Godey's Magazine, strongly commending to Congressmen the early completion of the Atlantic coast-wise ship canals. Mr. Martindale is chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Ship Canal Commission, and he says he has become profoundly impressed with the importance, feasibility, and immense possibilities of the project, the comparatively slight cost being offset, in his opinion, by such large profitable returns in sight that it is a daily surprise to him that the work was not long ago undertaken and completed. In addition to the project for running a ship canal across the State of New Jersey, from New York city to Philadelphia, it is proposed to make a deep canal at Cape Cod, and to enlarge the existing Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to a depth of 27 feet, without locks. Thus, Mr. Martindale points out, the commercial seaboard of the Eastern States would have a grand interior "water street" (as the Dutch call their canals) connecting Boston harbor with the nation's capital, and assuring the eastern seaboard cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore—the benefit of the cheapest freights to and from the great West, and giving to the four great cities named above a sure protection in time of war against hostile invasion, greater than any system of ports could accord.

It is an ambitious project, but as it received the indorsement of Gallatin in 1807, Calhoun in 1837, and Grant in his second message to Congress, and as so progressive and energetic a man of influence as Mr. Martindale now champions it, and supports it by many strong arguments, the great ship canal may be undertaken at an early date.

TOO GREAT POET'S LICENSE.

Mr. Davin, M.P., maintains that Finance Minister Foster did not hold the brief of the members of the combines when the tariff was juggled with last year.

The secretary of the combine managers asserts that Mr. Foster did hold their brief, and that they influenced him to change the tariff to suit their views.

It seems to us that the secretary, and not Mr. Davin, is in the best position to state the facts.

In his zeal to excuse the high tax system, the Regina bard has been taking a poet's license with the truth.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

The Grand Army of the Republic attended divine service in the Catholic cathedral at Philadelphia on Sunday, and the Union Jack, the only foreign flag displayed, was given a conspicuous place in the decorations. This is an eloquent rebuke to the silly tearing down of the Stars and Stripes hoisted in honor of the Queen's birthday.

Says the New York Sun: "It may be worth while to put on record the names of the two Canadian belligerents who butted their heads against the American flag last Friday, the birthday of the foreign Queen who reigns over Canada. One of them was Lieut. Dennison, of the Seventh Fusiliers, who tore the flag from the window of a German-Canadian who had put it there. The incident occurred at London, Ont. The name of the other man is Major Hannich, of a Toronto regiment, who, when taking his regiment out from Windsor for a steamboat trip upon a boat bearing the American flag, called for a hauling down of that flag. The steamboat, however, was an American one, which could sail under no other flag; and so the major of the Forty-eighth had to swallow his indignation as he went aboard of it."

Our contemporary need hardly lie awake at nights because of our few Canadian jingoos. They should not be taken too seriously on either side of the line.

Who says there is no money in being knighted? Theatrical managers assert that now Henry Irving is entitled to be called "Sir," he is a far more valuable asset than formerly. The actor who is made a K. C. B. is in as great luck apparently as the actress who loses her diamonds and has the fact and herself advertised thereon.

Michigan legislators have passed a law to prohibit treating. Doubtless it will save some of them a large amount of money. However it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance.

Reports come that Russia's wheat crop will be a big one. As the Canadian farmer will have to face Russian competition in the open markets of the world, it was very thoughtful of Mr. Foster to increase his taxes.

The new editor of the Christian Guardian, Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.D., has got out his first number, and an able number it is. His inaugural, modest as to himself and complimentary as to his predecessor, is typical of the man. The "Advertiser" wishes all success to the old "Guardian" and the new Editor.

"One great proof of success is augmented expenditure."—Regina Leader. What a glorious success the Dominion Government has been!

Cuba has warned Spain that she never will be contented until she has home rule. Ditto, the land of the shamrock.

"The Political Oven" is what Hon. Wilfrid Laurier calls Parliament in these hot summer days. It is a shame to call Parliament together at so late a date as to require members to sweater and roast in Ottawa during the dog days. But the scared Ministers care little for the welfare of any one outside of their own selfish circle.

It is safe to assert that the Dominion Parliament will not adjourn till after the middle of July. Where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

Some horticultural experts assert that the year's grapes may not be so very sour after all.

Was Franklin wrong when he said that a hereditary legislator was as absurd a creature as a hereditary mathematician?

A writer in "Temple Bar" makes a new division of mankind—those who are looking for work and those who are seeking to avoid it.

Ald. John Jones said the other day that London, Ontario, was the most democratic city in the world, a larger

proportion of residents owning their own houses than in any other city. You seldom hear such offensive phrase as "upper classes," "lower classes," "middle classes," or "working classes," used by our speakers, and there is no reason why you should. A citizen should object to being appealed to as a member of a class, but rather as a citizen in full equality with any other. We know of no city where there is comparatively less of servility on the part of those only moderately well-off, or comparatively less of snobbery on the part of those more well-to-do than in London, Ontario. May this self-respecting, democratic demeanor and sentiment long prevail.

The art of not seeing, according to the London World, is also worth cultivating. Some things are better overlooked.

Wonder if they have a codfish aristocracy in Newfoundland?

Mr. Patterson got out of the Cabinet early in order to avoid the rush.

There is a bull movement in wheat, but the N. P. continues to bear heavily on the farmer.

Carlyle used to say that in idleness there is perpetual despair. But why should any healthy man be idle in this attractive and comparatively undeveloped world?

To be a Cabinet Minister in the Federal Government is a very comfortable berth.—Brockville Recorder. It is, when there is smooth sailing. But when the ship of state has sprung a leak, and the hurricane of popular disapproval is driving it on the rocks of defeat, and there is no one at the helm, while all the deck hands are below trying to plug the holes—it may not be such a comfortable place after all.

The New York World says that if there is any land in the world worth having, and not pre-empted, Britain will get it. It will be in good hands.

And now Mr. James Burden and Miss Adele Sloan intend to outlive the Castellane-Gould nuptials with a million dollar wedding. Such marriages are made on earth.

The serials in Scribner's for June perhaps are the most important articles in the magazine, for they are by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Mr. George Meredith and President Andrews, of Brown University. The latter, in his "History of the Last Quarter Century," reaches the centennial year, in truth, of a hundred years, with its gladness in Philadelphia, its sadness in the Black Hills, and its shame in Wash-

ington and Louisiana. Mr. Stone's account of Chicago before and after the fire is interesting; so, too, is a "symposium" on the play, and the other contributions to the number, though not named here, are not to be overlooked.

Vacation time is near at hand, and the children will find pleasant suggestions of the woods and fields in the June number of St. Nicholas. One of the little verses that will awaken sympathy in the mind of every reader is "When Vacation's Nearing," by A. S. Webber. The serials of the number will first claim the attention of those who are following the adventures of the heroes and heroines. Mr. Stearns' "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" is brought to an end with a most unexpected complication. In Mr. Pyle's story, Jack Ballister wins full recognition for his pluck in rescuing the heroine from the pirates. "Teddy and Carrots," the two little boys that James Otis is describing, are planning Teddy's release from the jail, where he was so unfeelingly put by the policeman. In "The Boy of the First Empire," the main event is the turning of the Paris populace against Napoleon, but the developments throw light upon the part of Philip, the page. The short stories and sketches are up to the standard of the magazine. A bright story for the boys is "Our Tiny Feet," telling the adventures of a party of five boys who were cast away for a few days on an island in one of the great lakes. There are the usual number of clever verses and jingles.

There is much freshness in the Century for June. The frontispiece is a hitherto unengraved bust of Napoleon owned by Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore and modeled from life by Corbet during the Egyptian campaign. Prof. Sloane's narrative covers the gap between the conclusion of the Italian campaign and the first victories in Egypt. As usual, there is a profusion of portraits and of pictures by French and American painters, including Detaille and Gerome. A notable illustrated out-of-door article by John Muir, relates the circumstances of his "Discovery of Glacier Bay" in Alaska. W. D. Howells contributes the first part of a paper of quiet humor entitled "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver." "The New Public Library in Boston" is the subject of two articles, one on "Its Artistic Aspects," by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and the other on "Its Ideals and Working Conditions," by Lyndsay Swift, and illustrations accompany the text. The fiction has much variety, including the eighth part of Marion Crawford's "Casa Braccio," containing a remarkable chapter narrating a quarrel between a husband and wife; the second part of Julia Magruder's novelette, "The Princess Sonia," gayly illustrated by Gibson, and setting forth an unexpected relationship between two characters of the story. There are also three short stories. The poetry of the number includes two grimly humorous ballads.

The charm of listening to a famous man as he tells of the greatest influence upon his life comes very strongly upon one reading the article which the Rev. Robert Collyer, D.D., contributes to the June issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. It is in the magazine's series of "The Woman Who Most Influenced Me," and is at once the daintiest and strongest contribution to it. There are many other charming things in this issue of the famous journal.

House and Lobby

A Conservative Member Creates a Sensation Among the Faithful—Mr. Montague Cheers the Fainting Hearts of His Fellow-Protectionists—Labored Apology for and Vigorous Attack on the N. P.—First Division of the Session.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, May 29.—In the House today Sir Donald Smith presented a large petition from the Board of Trade and the merchants of Montreal for a customs board of experts. This was received with many "hear, hears" from the Opposition.

A sensation was created by the introduction of a bill by a Conservative member to repeal the Franchise Act. Mr. Pelletier, the Ministerial member for Laprairie, was the innovator. In response to loud cries of "Explain!" Mr. Pelletier said that so long as the act exacted a land qualification, the Provincial Franchise Act should be used, because the provinces alone had the right to legislate with regard to their land. The bill was read the first time.

In reply to Mr. Edgar, Mr. Ives said: "From the best information at the moment obtainable, it appears probable that the following foreign powers will, under treaties with Great Britain, become entitled to like privileges in Canada as those granted to France by the treaty of Feb. 8, 1891, on its ratification, etc., viz.: Argentina, under treaty of 1825; Austria-Hungary, 1870; Belgium, 1882; Bolivia, 1840; Chili, 1854; Columbia, 1866; Costa Rica, 1849; Germany, Zollverein, 1865; Russia, 1859; Salvador, 1882; Sweden and Norway, 1826; Uruguay, 1855. It is also possible that the treaties with the following countries might be held to be binding on Canada in like manner, although doubtful, the wording in some instances being obscure, and in others being subject to further action, which, whether taken or not, it would require time and correspondence to ascertain: Egypt, under the treaty of 1889; Montenegro, 1882; Mexico, 1882; Persia, 1844; South African Republic, 1884; Venezuela, 1825; Zanzibar, 1868. The answer to the second question is given as near as possible in that to the first."

When Dr. Montague, the Secretary of State, rose to resume the debate on the budget, the House contained a larger attendance of members than at any period since the session opened. An expected division was the reason—thence of the session. The "Demosthenes of Dunville," who cheered and made an eloquent but winning speech which pleased his friends, who cheered him frequently. They were simply aching for a champion, and Dr. Montague of rousing any enthusiasm, and he did it—not by defending the record of the Government or the policy of the party, but by attacking the Opposition and ridiculing their record and chaffing Sir Richard Cartwright on his difficulty in securing re-nomination in South Africa. He went back to 1850, and in a whirlwind of words scored the Opposition for opposing the C. P. R. construction. He divided his speech under four heads: The ability of the Liberals to govern, their purity as administrators, their economy, and their policy. No one heard anything under the first head. He read of several alleged jobs

under Mr. Mackenzie, but never mentioned the old stand-bys, the steel rails or the Neebing Hotel. He charged the Liberals with increasing the expenditure during the Mackenzie regime. He declared that while always claiming electoral purity, they practiced electoral corruption. When discussing that live subject, the railway policy of 1880, and Mr. Mackenzie's opinion of the narrow-gauge railways, Mr. McMullen said Mr. Mackenzie was right. Dr. Montague raised a great laugh by retorting: "The honorable gentleman has always been a narrow-gauge politician." There was another loud laugh, and long, at the expense of Mr. Charlton, who, when Dr. Montague was accusing the Liberals of trying to humbug the manufacturers in 1887 by issuing a circular, remarked: "It's a pity you haven't got that circular," to which Dr. Montague replied: "But I have got it," and he forthwith produced it. It was an extract from Mr. Blake's Malvern speech.

Dr. Montague, dealing with the trade question, read an extract from an old speech of Mr. Davies, in which commercial union with the States was alleged to be advocated. He then tried to fasten on Mr. Laurier advocacy of the system of taxation existing in England, but in all the extracts read it was found that what Mr. Laurier advocated was the principle and policy of free trade as in England. There was no reference at all to the system of taxation, which is peculiar to England in the extracts read from the Liberal leader's speeches. Dr. Montague spent an hour in trying to prove in the most laborious way that free trade involved taxes on income, guns, carriages and houses, but if it was true, as he said, that this was a system publicly advocated by Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright and Davies, he should have been able to prove it easily by the extracts from their speeches. He took great pains to show that Sir Richard Cartwright's policy was death to protection. He repeated his assertion that England's prosperity was due to protection, and declared in reference to the denial of that statement that he had never stated what he knew to be false. Mr. Gibson asked what about the proclamation to the Indians of Haldimand, which Dr. Montague issued to the name of the Queen.

Dr. Montague ignored the question, and the Opposition set up a laugh. He went on to depict the miserable condition of the people of Great Britain commercially. He attributed this to free trade. In Ontario the farmers today held 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, and the price was 14 cents higher than in the United States, so that the farmers of Ontario were \$20,000 better off in consequence of the National Policy or the duty on wheat. This statement was cheered by the Ministerialists.

After recess the Secretary of State glorified the National Policy by quoting industries which he said were established since 1873, but many of his statements were challenged. Dr. Montague spoke for four hours, but sat down without dealing with current issues.

Dr. Landerkin followed, and remarked that in an eulogy of Messrs. Mac-

(Continued on Page 5.)

Friday Bargain Day

May 31st, 1895.

The Banner Bargain Day of this Month. TO OUR READERS

Our daily and weekly announcements which have been so widely read during the past five years in both of the city dailies, will, in the future only be found in the columns of this journal. The other city daily, under new management (we presume), imagines this business cannot get along without their aid, and endeavors to impose upon us conditions which we cannot submit to. The large amount which we have been paying them will now go direct to our customers in the way of "Bargains" and "Snaps." To our customers who have been reading our Bargain Day Announcements in the Free Press, we ask you to leave us your name and address, and we will send you the ADVERTISER free of charge each week, this will keep you posted as to our movements. Let us have one thousand names on this last Friday of May—we are prepared for it.

BARGAIN DAY LIST

CHAPMAN'S

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

- 1st—10 pieces Black Grenadine, lovely goods for hot weather, worth 15c, to-day for 10c.
- 2nd—4 pieces Ombra Stripe Dress Goods for summer wear, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 3rd—7 pieces Small Check Dress Goods, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 4th—4 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, everyday price 35c, Friday for 25c.
- 5th—10 pieces Dark Ground Challie, beautiful goods, only 15c.
- 6th—2 pieces Black Luster, great bargain, only 25c.
- 7th—2 pieces Black Grenadine, worth 60c, Friday for 45c.
- 8th—7 pieces Broche Lustrene, worth 60c, to-day only 35c.
- 9th—7 pieces Art Muslin, light colors, worth 10c, for 5c.
- 10th—5 pieces Coin Spot Muslin for curtains, worth 20c for 15c, worth 25c, for 17c.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

- 11th—10 pieces pink and white Striped Chambray, worth 8c, for 6 1/4c.
- 12th—5 pieces Tweed for Boys' Suits, regular price 35c, for 29c.
- 13th—Feather Ticking, best quality, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 14th—White Quilts for single beds, with or without fringe, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 15th—5 pieces Plain Chambray, pink, blue and gray, worth 7 1/2c, for 5c.
- 16th—3 pieces Bleached Twill Sheet, 80 inches wide, worth 35c, for 27c.
- 17th—10x4 White Quilts, with fringe, worth \$1, for 75c.
- 18th—Very fine Scotch Chambray, best shades of blue and pink, worth 18c, for 15c.
- 19th—6 pieces Spot Muslin, fine patterns, worth 12 1/2c, for 10c.
- 20th—4 pieces India Flannel Silk Mixture, worth 50c, for 39c.
- 21st—White Muslin, striped and checked, worth 12 1/2c for 10c.
- 22nd—Silk Embroidered Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$1 75, for \$1 20.
- 23rd—3 pieces Table Linen, unbleached, worth 63c, for 50c.
- 24th—Fine Ceylon Shirting, stripes and checks, worth 20c, for 12 1/2c. Great snap.
- 25th—Fine All-Wool Navy Serge for suits, worth 45c, for 33c.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

- 26th—Ladies' Black Silk Parasols, black handles, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
- 27th—Children's White Embroidery Collars, worth 10c, for 5c.
- 28th—Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, summer weight, spliced heels and toes, worth 50c, for 38c.
- 29th—Ladies' Tan Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced, worth 50c, for 38c.
- 30th—Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 40c, for 32c.
- 31st—Ladies' Black Italian Silk Hose, spliced, worth \$1 for 82c.
- 32nd—Ladies' Colored Taffeta Gloves, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 33rd—Colored and Black Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 34th—Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 5c each, for 7 for 25c.
- 35th—White Lawn Blouses, frilled collars and front, worth 65c, for 54c.
- 36th—Colored Chambray and White Shirt Waists, worth \$1 25, for \$1.
- 37th—Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers and Drawers, lace trimmed, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 38th—Ladies' Colored Stripe Chambray Shirt Fronts, worth 75c, for 56c.
- 39th—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, short sleeves and sleeveless, worth 25c, for 19c.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

- 40th—Men's Heavy Suspenders, leather ends, worth 15c for 10c.
 - 41st—Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 40c, for 25c.
 - 42nd—Men's Gray Flannel Shirts, worth 80c, for 65c.
 - 43rd—Men's Heavy Gingham Shirts, worth 75c, for 50c.
 - 44th—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast black, worth 75c, for 62 1/2c.
 - 45th—Men's Black and Brown Fur Felt Hats, worth \$2, for \$1 59.
 - 46th—Men's Heavy Overalls, assorted patterns, worth \$1, for 75c.
 - 47th—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, worth 12 1/2c, for 8c.
 - 48th—Men's Fine Unlaundered Shirts, worth 75c, for 48c.
 - 49th—Men's Fine Black Maco Cotton Socks, worth 18c, for 12 1/2c.
- READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**
- 50th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9, for \$7.
 - 51st—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$12, for \$8 25.
 - 52nd—Men's Heavy and Strong Tweed Suits, worth \$7, for \$4 75.
 - 53rd—Men's Good Tweed Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 80.
 - 54th—Men's Light Tweed Pants, worth \$2, for \$1 50.
 - 55th—Men's Fine Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$2.
 - 56th—Children's Blue Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$1 50, for \$1 10.
 - 57th—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1.
 - 58th—Boys' All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3, snap for \$1 95.
 - 59th—Boys' All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth 65c, for 49c.

ORDERED CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

- 60th—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, to order, worth \$14 50, for \$10 59.
- 61st—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, to order, worth \$18, for \$15.
- 62nd—Men's Tweed Pants, to order, to-day for \$2. A snap.

LADIES' CAPE AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

- 63rd—Ladies' Capes, worth \$1 50 for \$1 10, worth \$2 75 for \$2, worth \$4 for \$3.
- 64th—Ladies' Print Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75.
- 65th—Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, for \$1 40.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

- 66th—Large assortment of Fancy and Plain Leghorn Hats, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 67th—Cream Chip Hats, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 68th—Large White Leghorn Hats, crimped rim, worth \$1 50, for \$1.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.