

# The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Thursday, June 29, 1899.

## THE WEST ELGIN INFAMY.

Toronto Weekly Sun.—It is not easy to find words to fittingly characterize the fraudulent methods that were employed to elect Mr. McNish in West Elgin. About the methods employed there can be no dispute. We have not to deal with mere charges. We have to deal with charges sworn to by some men and denied by others. We have to deal with charges made by the Conservatives and admitted by Mr. McNish over his own signature.

In the charges filed by the petitioners leading Liberal organizers and Government officials—men very close to the Government—are charged with having done or being directly responsible for much of the crooked work. These charges have not been withdrawn nor disproved. Until they are disproved or until the guilty parties are punished the Government will in the public mind have to bear, with its organizers, a large share of responsibility. If the Government would free itself from public odium it cannot act too soon nor can it act too vigorously. A full inquiry must be instituted and counsel possessing the confidence of all parties must be engaged to bring out the facts. The whole matter must be probed to the bottom without fear or favor. The guilty parties must be discovered and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. If those responsible for the West Elgin frauds are not lodged in jail, the figure of justice should be removed from the walls of our law courts.

Toronto World.—"Mr. Hardy and his colleagues are fully aware of the methods that have been used by the Liberal workers in the Ontario constituencies. A word from them would have prevented the crimes which have been committed. Mr. Hardy and his colleagues are guilty because they did not do anything to stop the frauds which they knew were being perpetrated upon the electorate. The conspiracy is a wide one and includes the organizers, the Government, the party as a whole. Enough has been disclosed in the West Elgin trial to show that a score of individuals should be sent to the penitentiary. But how is the country to get justice? The prime movers in the crime are in possession of the criminal machinery by which the conspirators should be brought to justice. This is a still more serious aspect of the case. The West Elgin election was stolen. A greater crime than common larceny or burglary was committed. That is the first great fact in connection with the West Elgin disclosures. But this crime, serious as it is, is eclipsed by the part the Ontario Government is playing. It stops the wheels of justice. It refuses to administer the criminal law.

The Government itself is a criminal. The criminals who should be sitting in the box are mounted on the bench, fill the jury panel, control the witness stand. That is the sorrowful condition of affairs in the Province of Ontario today." Brampton Conservator.—"It has been known for years that power was retained by the Liberal party in the Province of Ontario by a system of corruption the most complete ever known in Canada, if not on the continent. From top to bottom of the administration, bribery, intimidation, coercion and general dishonesty have been practised. Laws of the Province have been framed and administered in the interest of the party. Millions of dollars of the people's money have been spent on unnecessary enterprises and agencies to corrupt the electorate and to fasten the rule of the gang upon the Province. Officials and hotel-keepers have been bled for funds for corrupt purposes. The crown attorneys, who are supposed to be the guardians of the law, are a part of the machine, and men who will raise heaven and earth to run down a chicken thief sit silently by and see all kinds of rascality going on under their very noses; in fact in one case in the very office of the crown attorney witnesses in an important case were paid to leave the town, and did leave it, on the day of an election trial. There is no reasonable doubt that Mr. Whitney polled a majority of the votes in the general elections, but by dishonesty and fraud he was robbed of his victory by the paid servants of the Government.

"The ring is now practically broken. The revelations in West Elgin, South Ontario and West Huron must arouse the decency of the province." Kingston News.—"The election of Mr. McNish is declared void, and he and the sheriff are saddled with the costs. The sheriff, we are told in the brief despatch thus far to hand, 'was severely criticized by their Lordships.' It is a pity that this is the only punishment that worthy is likely to receive, but we should think, if he has a particle of manhood, he would feel like sinking into the ground."

Toronto Mail.—By the unseating of Mr. McNish in West Elgin full justice has not been done.

An election trial under our provincial law does not contemplate a complete revelation or the punishment of all the offenders.

When the question of the right of the member to sit has been determined adversely to him that ends the trial. Mr. McNish threw up the sponge, and when that was done the trial could go no further, as its purpose, according to law, had been accomplished.

But Mr. McNish declares that the following crimes were committed:—Bribery with large sums of money. Persuasion by outsiders brought in to steal the votes of qualified voters.

Ballot stuffing. The fraudulent marking of ballots for Mr. McNish. The fraudulent manipulation of ballots that had been marked for Mr. McNish.

Fraudulent counting of ballots in several divisions. The fraudulent personation of deputy returning officers.

The punishment of these crimes is a task resting with the Attorney-General, who is the representative of law and order in the province.

To Mr. Hardy the people look for action that shall complete the work which the trial commenced.

Montreal Star.—The Ontario election trials have shown that the immediate trouble in that province is that a platoon of professional party workers are being moved about from constituency to constituency—wherever, in fact, a by-election is about to be held—and that these professionals seem not to be at all scrupulous about the methods they employ to carry the day. There is no doubt about their existence. They appear mysteriously in every county where an election is pending; the witnesses go into the box and tell about them at every trial; they come upon the stage in different guises; and they labor in many ways to prevent the verdict of the electorate from being fairly recorded. Nor are there any two opinions about which party they support—they are for the two Governments, the one at Toronto and the other at Ottawa.

"Now why, in the name of ordinary horse-sense, should not the people recognize this plain fact? Here is an obvious, organized, corrupting influence, maintained by one of the political parties. Undoubtedly, it is worth a number of votes to that party in each of the by-elections. And, as votes are the things that win elections and seat supporters in both Legislature and the Parliament, it is altogether likely that this organization will continue to operate so long as it nets the party employing it a gain in voting strength. But the moment it becomes sufficiently odious to the decent citizen to render it certain that its presence in a constituency will cost the party more respectable ballots than it can manage to offset by 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,' the organization will go to pieces."

## FRENCH POLITICAL UNREST CONTINUES.

From the mass of political adventures which crowd the lobbies of the Parisian Chamber of Deputies it is easy enough to pick up a coterie to form a government. But the question arises: will the cabinet continue? will it command the confidence of the nation? will the army chiefs respect the civil power or affect to override its authority? After the recent fall of the Dupuy cabinet so quickly following the inauguration of President Loubet, there appeared to be no man of eminent authority to take the lead. At length, after several had tried their hand at the reconstruction task and failed, M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded in grouping together a set of men freely designated as "a union of irreconcilables"—men representing various factions, but whose views and aims were apart. The most interesting character of the new ministry is General Gallifet—known in society as the Marquis de Gallifet. This new minister of war has a history; he personally led a charge of cavalry at Sedan and is undoubtedly a brave man. When the Commune ruled Paris after the German evacuation in 1871, this same Gallifet assembled in the provinces enough troops to put down the disturbers and establish order. Since then he has not appeared on the political stage.

A man of proved courage and firmness of will is wanted in such a crisis as France is now passing through, and such is to be found in General Gallifet. But will his authority be respected by the war-chiefs who convicted Dreyfus; will General Zurlinden the commander of the troops in Paris take orders from his comrade? If the new Waldeck-Rousseau combination cannot succeed in commanding the support of the Chamber immediate retirement will be necessary, and Gallifet goes out too. On Monday, the new Cabinet met the members of both Chambers and made the necessary statement of their policy, which, to sum up, was that they would be loyal to the third Republic. The Senate the more conservative of the two branches sustained the new cabinet on a vote of 127 to 25. This was a landslide enough; but the Chamber of Deputies did not indicate such constancy—for, on M. Jules Perillier, radical-socialist, reading—"The Chamber approving the declaration and acts of the government, passes the order of the day," the vote which followed was close enough being 263 yeas to 237 nays, a majority of but 26 in a house of 500 members present! As it merely requires a turnover of 14 members to defeat the new cabinet, any day an adverse vote may send them out of office when another "reconstruction" will be in order. The best thing for France just now would be for the Chamber of Deputies to dissolve itself and have an appeal to the French electorate. But the Dreyfus question stops the way at the present, and what will result from the second trial now pending who can predict?

What France needs at the present crisis is some man of note to head the Republic, and by the power of his eloquence, his patriotism, and his magnetic personality hold France firm against the intrigues of the Orleans or Bourbon pretenders on the one hand, and against the grand-nephews of the great Napoleon on the other. Such a man is not to be found. M. Loubet, the new President, is said to be a most worthy personage, of high character and good administrative ability. In times of quietude he would satisfy

the country and rule France with honor. But with all these admirable qualities he is merely a figure-head, of no particular consequence. There are thousands as good as he to be foisted into power to fill such a gap, temporarily, as was left by the untimely taking off of M. Faure.

Since the formation of the present Republic after the disaster of Sedan on 4 September 1870, and the abdication of Napoleon III., there has been no prominent statesman on whom France could lean but the renowned Leon Gambetta, the great Republican leader, "to whose efforts was greatly due the rehabilitation of the nation" after the terrible war with Germany. By his efforts, the infant Republic was consolidated, thus averting foreign machinations to saddle France with another Bourbon king. After the capitulation of France to the German army in January, 1871, Gambetta was elected by ten departments to the National Assembly to approve the terms of peace arranged by M. Jules Favre. In 1872, Gambetta made a tour through the south of France which was one continuous ovation; he became the leader of a united party which he finally led to victory. To Gambetta, then, France owes a grateful memory. Marshal MacMahon, distinguished soldier, was made President of the Republic in May, 1873, after the resignation of M. Thiers in the same month. He was of the reactionary party and had no sympathy with the third Republic. In 1874-75, France was on the eve of another revolution, when the efforts of the renowned Gambetta carried the country over the crisis, defeating the plot of the Orleans party who wished to see the return of a king. At the height of his power, Gambetta died from the effects of a bullet-wound in his hand, whilst carelessly handling a revolver; this occurred in November, 1882. But, his work followed him. The Republic was now too firmly established to be upset, and things have gone on with more or less friction till the advent of the Dreyfus scandal in 1894.

France has no "Gambetta" today to keep her straight in the path of republicanism. The military element, powerful enough to threaten the life of the present Republic, is intriguing for the restoration of a monarchical government. General Cavaignac's sweeping declaration recently on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies that "France is sick of the Republic" finds an echo in many minds. What, then, of the future? Patriotism appears to be the last thought of the French now; personal advantage and aggrandizement form the moving impulses of the politicians. Possibly, the army will set the politicians to one side and establish a new order of things if there is any virtue in Cavaignac's statement.

## OUTRAGEOUS DISMISSAL.

"Freeholder," of Amherstburg, writes to the Windsor World denouncing the penurious policies of the Grit Government in dismissing Mr. Quick, the light-house keeper on Pelee Island, for being absent from duty. The occasion of Mr. Quick's absence was his attempt to lend aid to a vessel in distress. The correspondent relates the case as follows:—

On the fifth of December last there was a terrific gale blowing on Lake Erie.

The wind registered 80 miles an hour, the thermometer showed the mercury below zero and a heavy storm was raging. It was a critical time for mariners. On the middle ground on Pelee Island Reef a large vessel was stranded and flying a flag of distress and in danger of breaking up. Both her life-boats had been launched and capsized and she was covered with ice.

Mr. James Quick, then light-house keeper on Pelee Island, telephoned for assistance, and a tug left Amherstburg at three o'clock in the morning. On arrival at Pelee the tug could not get nearer than 2,000 feet of the distressed vessel on account of the ice, the shore water and the terrific gale.

An appeal for help was made to the life-saving station, but the boat had not been launched for two years and was not seaworthy, and, moreover, the captain was not there. An appeal was then made to Mr. James Quick, who came in his little boat through the blinding gale with provisions, clothing, necessities as the crew required, and courageously brought relief to over a hundred persons in a dangerous situation. The tug remained by the vessel and later on succeeded in releasing her.

Mr. Quick was dismissed from the Government service, and I am informed that the charge against him was that he did on this occasion absent himself from his station. He was dismissed without warning and without an investigation. This is the work of Mahon Cowan, the statesman who denounces penurious policies, and he will have to answer for it to the electors of South Essex, and it ought to entitle him to rank among his colleagues as a Double-Jointed Peanut Politician.

## MONTREAL.

Meeting of American Railway Accountants—Large Representation.

Montreal, June 28.—The eleventh annual convention of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers was called to order in Windsor Hall at 10 o'clock this morning by President P. A. Hewitt, auditor of the "Big Four." Mr. C. L. Godin, controller Canadian Pacific, introduced Mayor Prefontaine, who made the address of welcome, which was responded to by President Hewitt, who afterwards delivered his annual address. The meeting is one of the largest and most representative ever held in the history of the association. More than twenty per cent. of the total mileage of the railways of the American continent is represented.

## THE YUKON SCANDAL.

Sir C. H. Tupper Concludes His Speech.

## A TELLING ARRAIGNMENT

Of the Minister of the Interior and His Officers.

## WILL RESIGN HIS SEAT

In the Parliament if He Fails to Substantiate the Grave Charges He Has Made.

Special from Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, June 28.—"I am prepared, moreover, to place my services gratuitously at the disposal of the Attorney-General for Canada to assist the commission of inquiry in probing this matter to the bottom, whether these services be required at Ottawa, Dawson City or both. In addition to whatever responsibility attached to the action I have taken in this matter, I am prepared, if the commission is granted on the terms suggested, to abide by the result, and to consider that by failure to substantiate the charges made I will have forfeited my right to sit in Parliament or to hold any office in the gift of the crown."

It was with these words that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on Tuesday night concluded his formal arraignment of the Minister of the Interior and his colleagues concerned in the maladministration of the Yukon.

To-day, at half-past three, he resumed his citation of evidence in support of these charges, and concluded his impeachment at six o'clock, having addressed the House for nearly nine hours in all.

That Mr. Sifton, he began this afternoon, was not taken unawares by the influx of miners into the Yukon is shown by his own remarks on the 10th of February, 1898, to the effect that 50,000 were on their way to the gold fields, and by his quotation of a report that 250,000 people would seek their way into the Yukon during the then approaching season. Moreover, in July, 1897, Mr. Deville, writing to Mr. Pawcett, remarked that he continued to press upon the Minister of the Interior the carrying out of Mr. Ogilvie's recommendations. It appeared to be without avail, however; but when Mr. Sifton did awake to the necessities of the case, the following year, then he became the Napoleon of the west, the incompetent, incapable, August 12th he announced by extra-parliamentary powers, albeit it was not till August 17th that His Excellency was asked and did approve of it. But to show how hastily and inefficiently the whole thing was done, the commission named "John M. Walsh." There patched up in a way that simply set at naught all the constitutional requirements of such cases. Nor was law complied with that requires these commissions to be laid on the table within 15 days after the opening of the session; and so Mr. Sifton acted with his arbitrary and illegal acts unparalleled in Canadian history. And relying on their Parliamentary majority, the Government did not even think it worth while to ask Parliament to pass an act of indemnity to cover their hasty, illegal, unconstitutional action, in delegating to this Major Walsh powers not possessed by the general himself. As to the responsibility of the Government in all the acts of their own agents and those of their appointees—he cited Hastings, which it was put forward, and that both those who delegated and those who received arbitrary power were guilty of criminal acts. And who was Major Walsh? While he displayed British courage in dealing with Indians in the North-west, although there were versions of the Sifton Bull story told in the west not altogether to the Major's credit, yet the fact was Major Walsh left the service under a cloud, owing to the disappearance of police supplies, such as oats, kegs of nails, etc., which were said to have been "eaten by rats."

Now, not one of Mr. Sifton's Yukon officers was under bonds, although the law requires sheriffs, land officers, even acting land agents in the North-west to give bonds, as they do. When he had drawn attention to the fact that the salaries of these officers were extraordinarily small for the country, the Minister replied that they had also been supplied with board. But although he would get no proof of it, he would point out that while timber agents, registrars, clerks in the gold commissioner's office, etc., with extraordinary powers, got \$60 per month, the judge's housekeeper, also got \$60 per month. Was not this of itself a suspicious circumstance? Coming to individual charges, Sir Charles Hibbert quoted the case of R. C. Miller, who on the first of March, 1898, was appointed mining recorder and timber inspector at Tazewell, at \$1,500 a year. It was not stated whether he, too, got his living expenses. Well, this Mr. Miller, a staunch Liberal, wrote in the press the previous year that he found a disgraceful system of corruption prevailing in Dawson City. "I saw enough," he wrote, "to convince myself that it is worse than the mind of an honest man can conceive. The mining laws are a dead letter, and that barefaced bribery is the rule of the day is equally certain." (Hear, hear.) Then there was the concession illegally given to Mr. Phelps. Mr. Sifton's former law partner, on the 15th May, 1898, in which all officers in the Yukon were instructed to allow him to enter the Yukon with supplies and provisions without regard to the usual regulations. That permit, according to a letter read by Sir Charles Hibbert, Mr. Phelps offered to sell for \$5,000 in cash, with one-third interest in the profits. The only exonerations that could be offered for Mr. Sifton was that when subsequently asked if the permit included whiskey he said it did not. He read also the letter of a prominent Liberal, stating that he

had had to pay women in Dawson 10 to 15 for passes to the side door of the commissioner's and the post office. Another letter from a young man in a tank told how he had paid \$250 for a timber grant, that it was subsequently taken from him on the plea that the area was to be reserved, but subsequently given to a firm that made \$30,000 out of it. A barrister wrote him from Dawson on March 12th, 1899, that "the law is a disgrace; that the recent royal commission was a farce from beginning to end." Sir Charles Hibbert added that while he hoped there had been an improvement under Ogilvie, who was an honest and upright man, he was controlled by a council of quite a different stamp. As to Mr. Aubrey Morrison's statement in Parliament that he found everything lovely in Dawson, a prominent Liberal in New Westminster wrote it was a pity some one would not remind the honorable member that he had told a friend upon his return that "half the iniquities had not been told." Letters were read from other parties giving evidence of corruption on the part of officials, notably one from a person who told how he had paid the "colonial" stamp for a slip of paper, by presenting which at the gold commissioner's office he had his claim recorded at once. And as to the alleged relations between Walsh and Lucille Elliott, it was referred to in a letter, written, according to a witness who could be produced, by Isaac Burpee, Jun., and added to the evidence already given, but withheld from publication. The practice appeared to be to hold back the registering of claims for ten days or a fortnight, and in the meantime send out a "grafter" if the claim seemed likely to be a good one the officials would grab it, and there was no redress. Dr. Bonner, of Chelsey, a strong Liberal, had said Major Walsh was unfitted for the duties he had to perform and the country was fortunate when he resigned. The evidence as to the Dawson showed it was corruptly disposed of, and by Mr. Walsh, as shown by Mr. Pawcett's evidence. A member of Parliament told him (Sir Charles Hibbert) he was informed by Major Walsh that Mr. Wade got \$10,000 out of the deal. There was evidence to show that Mr. Wade got \$10,000 from McDonald and Morrison, the lessors ostensibly for "legal services." Abundant evidence was cited to show the scandalously inefficient and neglected state of the postal services, the steamboat inspection service, the Yukon survey and geological services; that complaint of his personal habits were made to the minister. After quoting Parkman's reference, at one time so frequently alluded to by the Premier, to the last days of Montcalm in Quebec, Sir Charles Hibbert concluded:—"I would sincerely hope that there is no analogy, and that the language is not fairly applicable to the condition of things in the Yukon. But nevertheless, until the information that I have frankly brought to the knowledge of this House is removed or explained away, and the impression founded thereon removed from the public mind, as it alone can be by a thoroughly impartial and judicial tribunal, a tribunal armed with powers that Mr. Ogilvie has never pretended to have and does not possess, powers that are required now to be given by special legislation, as in the case of other corruption this Legislature itself agreed should be given to tribunals investigating matters of that kind—that impression of wrong-doing must remain in the public mind. And if a commission of that character were granted, I would willingly sink into a position of ostracism, into a position of contempt, into any position that this House or the people of this country could place me, so long as, by the fact of the thoroughly fair, judicial and impartial tribunal the scandal name of Canada was upheld, and the reputation of Canada, which never aforetime deigned to be sullied by such a scandal, upon it, the odium that has been cast upon it was restored. Whether honorable gentlemen on the treasury benches will use their influence and their power to prevent this enquiry I do not know. I have said several times that the time had come, and come it has, I believe, in the minds of most people in this country and of a great many people in the mother land, when Parliament should take this thing up. The responsibility is on Parliament. I say seriously, Mr. Speaker, that I do charge the Government with gross neglect and ineptitude, followed by a carnival of corruption in the Yukon; but that as all the crimes may have been in the district, it will be a national shame for this Parliament to refuse a judicial committee of enquiry upon the fair and reasonable terms covered by my motion, which I have put in your hands, and the statement of which I have already read and wish to be considered responsible for as therein stated." (Prolonged cheers.)

APRIL RECESS.

An hour being spent on private bills and another on the reading by the Speaker of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's Yukon resolution, it was ten o'clock before opportunity offered for reply to his arraignment of the administration, so that, at the Premier's suggestion, the debate was adjourned.

Owing to the Solicitor-General having to sail for England on Wednesday to appear before the Privy Council, the bills in his charge, respecting the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, the Exchequer Customs and Railway Departments, were dealt with.

The House then went into committee on Mr. Mulock's bill to further amend the coast office, reported it and the bill was read a third time and passed. The bill respecting navigable waters was also put through its final stages, and passed, and the House adjourned at 11.30.

## SOUTH PERTH.

Election Petition and Cross Petition Will be Heard at Stratford-Trial Begins To-day.

Toronto, June 28.—The South Perth election trial will begin at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Stratford before Mr. Justice Osler and Mr. Justice Street. The petition against the Conservative member-elect, Mr. Nelson Monteith, and the cross-petition against Mr. Valentine Stock, the defeated Liberal candidate, will be heard simultaneously. The trial will be fought to the end by both parties; there is no talk of compromise, neither is there any probability of either side throwing up the sponge.

To-day at Osgoode Hall the registrar of the Court of Appeal received the nomination of Mr. Stock, which was made some days ago at Stratford. He made a general denial of the charges leveled against him, especially that having reference to treating of electors. He said that while he was not a total abstainer, he was what would be termed "a temperance man."

Ben Ferland, a French-Canadian, 27 years old, was struck by a G. T. R. express on the Montreal wharf last night and instantly killed.

## New, Seasonable Goods OPENED OUT.

# KINGSMILL'S

Ladies' White Net Gloves, black points.

Ladies' Black and White Net Gloves, lisle palms, black or white.

Ladies' Net Gloves, self points, white.

Ladies' White Net Gloves, lisle palms, self points.

Net Gloves are Strong to Wear, Cool and Inexpensive, Suitable for Tourists, Bicycling or Sea Side.

Ladies' Cycling Gloves, "The Pacer," kid, perforated palms. Ladies' Net Cycling Gloves, doe palms, perforated, black.

Ladies' Silk Canvas Gloves, The Spa, kid palms, buttons, black, white, colored.

Ladies' Swede Lisle Gloves, white, black points.

Ladies' Lisle Gloves, self points, white.

Ladies' Black Lisle, black points.

Ladies' Black Lisle, white points.

Ladies' Fast Black Swede Lisle Gloves, white points.

Ladies' Extra Quality Black Lisle Gloves, dome buttons.

Ladies' Swede Lisle Gloves, black, sewn white.

Ladies' Fast Black, real lisle palms, net backs.

Ladies' White and Cream Melanese Silk Gloves, 8-button length.

Ladies' Pure Silk Tipped Gloves, cream, ecru, white.

Ladies' Silk Taffeta, white points, pearl buttons.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Lace Mitts, new designs, new colors, white, black.

## Special Cheap Lots

Lisle Thread Gauntlets, 25c, for 5c pr.

Col'd Silk Taffeta Gloves, 40c, for 10c pr.

Lace Mitts, last year's patterns, 5c pr.

Summer Cashmere Hose, sizes, 8, 9, 9 1/2, black.

Lisle Thread Hose, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, black.

Lisle Thread (lace fronts) Hose, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, black.

Macco Cotton (lace fronts) Hose, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, black.

200 dozen Macco Cotton, Hermsdorf black, extra spliced heel and toe, elastic, made to give satisfaction in wear, 25c, for 15c pair.

## Parasols, Parachutes, Sun Umbrellas.

SUN RESISTER, 24-inch cover, everlasting, mounted on steel tube, natural handle, paragon frame, made for utility, light to carry, price \$1.00

Ladies' Black Silk Parasols, black carved handles, paragon frame, durable covers, 23 inch, \$1.50.

This week, see the bargains—Clearing Out Sale of oddments, this season's parasols, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

## Worth Double the Money. See Them.

## NOVELTIES IN Ladies' Fancy Ties

New designs, new colors, new shapes; Chiffon, Mouslaine de Soi. Colored Brussels, Fairy Nets.

## Opened Out:

Several makes in Ladies' Corsets — White, Drab, Black, Coutille, Jean, Sateen, White and Drab Net.

# Kingsmill's

The Largest Stock, The Greatest Variety, The Best Possible Value for Your Money.