

The Free Press

LONDON, ONT.

Thursday, December 30, 1897.

DR. WILSON'S CANDIDATURE.

The candidature of Dr. John D. Wilson for the mayoralty has been received by all classes of citizens with a favor that must be very gratifying to his friends. Present indications are that he will be returned by a goodly majority; yet his supporters should not relax their efforts from a feeling of over confidence. As the canvass goes on, they realize more fully that in Dr. Wilson they have a champion worthy of their support. As a graceful and forcible extempore speaker, he displays the requisite ability to represent the city on public occasions with the credit and dignity that is to be looked for in the Chief Magistrate. It has been said against him that he has had comparatively little experience in civic business. If it is a fault, it is one which a gentleman of Dr. Wilson's intelligence and educational training can very quickly grow out of. A close and intimate knowledge of the departmental details may be valuable in its way, but is not an essential in the qualifications of the Council's presiding officer, who is not expected to be over-meddlesome in small matters. His functions are of a different character. One of them is to hold the balance evenly and to do justice by all citizens alike, to know no zealous partisanship, nor to be swayed to one side or the other by the promptings of interest or malice, but to be true always to his accepted trust. We have faith that Dr. Wilson, if elected to the Mayor's chair, will be found to fulfill these expectations. Any wavering from this standard of conduct would, we believe, be foreign to his broad and progressive mind, as well as to his instincts as a gentleman. Dr. Wilson has said or done nothing to arouse any justifiable hostility; and yet he has been bitterly assailed in the columns of our contemporary, the Advertiser, which has done its best—or worst—to disparage him in the eyes of the community. It is an unpleasant feature of civic life that a majority campaign cannot be carried on in this city without the intrusion of such exhibitions of spite and unfair treatment of an opponent. We feel sure that Dr. Wilson's candidature will not suffer by this form of opposition, which will have the effect rather of raising up friends than of doing harm. All who disapprove of this kind of warfare should rally to his side and give him a helping hand.

GET READY!

Hon. Geo. Ross at Mount Brydges, warned his friends to get ready for the general election. He intimated that the contest "would not last longer than five or six weeks." This may be taken to mean that a dissolution may be sprung directly after the session, which will end in January, or that when the election should be formally announced the contest would last only so long. If the latter was meant it was hardly necessary for Mr. Ross to say it. The contest has been on in reality several months past; it is on now, all that remains is for the Official Gazette to proclaim the day of election. And the sooner it comes the more it will be welcomed by the people of Ontario, as the long desired opportunity of making the change which ought to have been made years ago. All perceive how swollen and arrogant our rulers have grown by an over-long continuance in power. They have enjoyed the "sweets of office" for twenty-eight years, yet have done little of any public advantage that was not thrust upon them by the Conservative opposition, their chief aim being to grasp and centralize the agencies of political influence in every part of the Province. Mowat was the master of such tactics, and his former lieutenants, Messrs. Hardy and Ross, have been apt pupils. These are the only men in the Cabinet with any claim to prominence as legislators. Take them away and there is not one left that could not be instantly replaced from the ranks of the file. Nor has the present Premier any claim to political eminence beyond that of a deft and wily manipulator, over whose shoulder, in Mowat's time, it was customary to throw all the questionable little jobs belonging to the "wicked partner." As for the legislation that has passed their hands, much of it concerning every day practice is the laughing stock of the Bar, and the perplexity of the Judicial Bench. Ministers point to the condition of Ontario finance in comparison with Quebec, which has a public debt of thirty millions. They ignore the fact that the local wants of the two Provinces are differently provided. In Ontario they are obtained by municipal taxation; in Quebec, the General Government looks after nearly all the improvements outside of the large cities. It is no fair criterion to judge by. The true criterion is a comparison of Ontario finance when the Grits took office and at the present time. When they came in there was a surplus of \$3,800,000; now there is a floating debt of at least a million and a half. Then, some twenty-five millions have been taken from the Woods and Forests, all of which has gone the way of the surplus of 1871; so that at the present time so low and desperate is the financial situation that the fund derived from liquor licenses is indispensable to a solvent condition. The debt duties are gloated over as a source of needed revenue, and even the school book publishers are leved

upon for a dole out of their enormous profits. The people are weary of the pretensions of such men to the title of heaven-born rulers. They are ready for a change, and only await the opportunity to make it.

BRITAIN'S SPLENDID ISOLATION

The sarcasms of the European continental press are frequently leveled at Britain in consequence of what the caustic critics please to term her "splendid isolation." They claim that her detached position among the nations arises from the fact that she is shunned. The reverse is actually the fact; there is no nation in the world who would not be proud of an alliance with a power like Britain, possessed as she is, not merely of a prestige of at least a century of commanding influence and solid judgment, but also by a distinguished diplomatic service which is the envy of the nations. Her naval strength is enormous, and her power of concentrating that strength whenever her interests or her policy demands, places her in the position to command the seas and the avenues of ocean commerce.

Britain's determination not to accept or seek any entangling alliances dates back to the Crimean war of 1853-54. In order to check the advance of Russian influence in the East, Britain was induced to join France and Sardinia to make war against Nicholas the Emperor of "All the Russias." Nicholas had been anxious to distribute the possessions of the "sick man," but found enemies instead of allies in France and England. History tells us how Russia was discomfited, but history fails to dwell upon the periphery of the French Napoleon III, who made a secret treaty of peace with Russia unknown to the British court. France laughed at the manner in which John Bull had been duped by the astute French ruler, but the laugh was reversed when the crafty "Nap." found his political grave at Sedan, in 1870 when the German overran France. Warned by this experience, Great Britain has eschewed alliances however promising they may appear. She prefers to "play a lone hand," she stands ready to throw the weight of her power and influence to secure if possible the balance of power in Europe, on one side or the other. So sure and certain is this diplomatic policy, that none of the European powers can stir without first taking into consideration the probable attitude of Britain on any question. Britain refused to join the alliance of Austria, Germany and Italy to resist the encroachments of France, whose passion for revenge after the war of 1870 has never been satisfied. British isolation, therefore, is of her own choice, whatever her enemies may make out.

A recent example of the danger of political alliances is seen in the conduct of Russia, Germany, and France towards each other. The two former powers being autocratic were naturally attracted; they are, with Austria, the only remaining absolute governments in Europe. France, which for the third time became Republican in 1870, after the overthrow of Napoleon III, has no natural affinities with Russia, and yet it is only the other day as it were that she eagerly sought her political friendship. In fact, France's position at that time was particularly one of "splendid isolation." Past history has taught the nations to beware of the treachery of France who has in turn betrayed every ally who put any faith in her professions or her promises. The peculiar position that Russia occupies just now is that she is courted by the two prominent powers Germany and France who bid for her patronage. Having thus got her firmly attached to her, Russia supposes she can take the lead now and affects to be unconcerned at whatever course Britain may choose to adopt. We see the first fruits of the triple friendship in Germany's action in occupying the Chinese port of Kiao-Chau and its surroundings; Germany would not have dared to do so bold a course if Russia had said "no," whether France wishes Germany's move in the far east can only be conjectured.

But where is Britain in this business? A silent though an energetic spectator of what is going on. Certainly, she is in no position to bear the triple alliance who think they can do as they please with China, still she displays as a warning to the nations, the power of her immense naval strength in the China seas where, as in the Pacific, she reigns almost supreme. Her coaling stations enable her to keep the ocean whistler off her back and to retreat for lack of fuel for their engines. Japan, too, has a world or two to say on the Asiatic question, and hostilities should break out she would doubtless constitute herself a firm friend to British policy. Britain's "isolation" then is at once her wisdom and her strength. As a military power she is but second-rate, but as Britannia she rules the seas as well as she did a century ago. China is building in England a few powerful battle-ships which may alter the situation next year. Japan, too, is getting most powerful cruisers made in Britain, and has the ambition to become a prominent naval power at no distant day. Both these countries covet British influence and aid, and it may eventuate before the year 1898 gives place to 1899, that both China and Japan will be in a position to say to Germany and other intruders—"hands off!"

The Great Eastern Railway Company, says Herapath, is now running three descriptions of locomotive engines: in one class the fuel for the furnace is coal, in another it is petroleum, and in a third it is gas-lar, of which quantities are collected in the fixed gas storage tanks, and in the service cylinders attached to railway carriages.

"HIS PRIVATE BUSINESS."

Some reference was made in these columns to the Bread By-law, the handiwork, it is understood, of Ald. Parnell. The way this By-law is made, there can be no proper inspection of the bread that is retailed in the city, as formerly, and no effective check upon the weights. It has been said that this incidental reference in the Free Press to the Bread By-law is an attack upon the "private business" of Ald. Parnell. We can assure that gentleman that if he thinks so he has misconstrued its purpose. But it is not suggestive that a champion should be ready to jump up on his behalf, if a mere passing public reference to the Bread By-law did not touch him on the raw? We imagine this By-law to be a public matter of the most general vital importance. Any discussion of it, and its operation, or lack of power to operate, is in order at any time, whether an election is on or not. The citizens can read all the year round; "our daily bread" are words familiar in all mouths, and to ensure standard weight in the leaves a by-law once existed which brought the delivery wagon under the inspector's eye at any hour of the day. As a result bread was good and of short weight, and such kind was taken for the use of the poor. This is no longer done. Since the By-law was amended by the interference of Ald. Parnell, seizures are almost unheard of. It seems that if the bread has been away from the oven for a certain number of hours it is not liable to be seized, though of light weight. To secure a proper oversight of the business the inspection must be made in the early hours of the morning, when the dough is put into the ovens. This is an impracticable rule. No official can be expected to run about on baker's shop to baker's shop at two or three o'clock in the morning to oversee the work going forward. It would require as many inspectors as bakeries to ensure its being done. In a word, then, the By-law, as it is, favors the baker, or, at least, exempts him from inspection.

And this law was the work of Ald. Parnell very largely, if not principally. As an Alderman, you may be sure, he did not lose sight of it at any stage of its passage through the Council. It is the fruit of his active legislation. And so when this By-law is incidentally mentioned in the public press, Mr. Parnell starts up in anger or afright, saying—"Touch it not! This is my private business; you have no right to talk about the Bread By-law; it is attacking me unfairly." Well, if this is an attack upon Mr. Parnell, it is all right. But it may be his own conscience that is attacking him. Mr. Parnell starts up in anger or afright, saying—"Touch it not! This is my private business; you have no right to talk about the Bread By-law; it is attacking me unfairly." Well, if this is an attack upon Mr. Parnell, it is all right. But it may be his own conscience that is attacking him. Mr. Parnell starts up in anger or afright, saying—"Touch it not! This is my private business; you have no right to talk about the Bread By-law; it is attacking me unfairly." Well, if this is an attack upon Mr. Parnell, it is all right. But it may be his own conscience that is attacking him.

DISHONEST CAPITAL.

A very unfair attempt has been made to arouse sectional feeling over the Hospital location. The voters of No. 3 Ward are being practiced upon by the friends of Mr. Parnell, in the effort to make it appear that that gentleman was always an advocate of the present site. But it is in the recollection of all those who have kept track of the matter, that a serious attempt was made by the Mayor and corporation within the regime of Mayor Little and Mr. Ald. Parnell to find a new site for Hospital purposes, very far away from No. 3 Ward. Will it be denied that the Helmholtz College grounds and buildings, including the grounds, were being anxiously inquired into by the civic authorities of very recent years, as to their suitability for a Hospital site? It is stated that the first obstacle that came against that proposal of the civic authorities, during Mr. Parnell's term of office, was the refusal of the medical faculty to sanction it. And it is within the memory of those living then and now in the midst of Hospital matters, that this verdict of the doctors was criticised, or at least remarked upon, in the sense that they were averse to any northern site that would take the institution farther away than at present from the School which they control. They did not want it to go northward, and it was only for this reason that it did not go in that direction. The Mayor and corporation were willing to let it go out of the northern limits of the city if the doctors' report had been in favor of it. It will be seen that Mr. Parnell has little ground to plume himself on his loyalty to No. 3 Ward, so far as the Hospital site is concerned. And it is a matter of note which neither he nor his friends can make any honest capital.

The heat values of Ohio coal are under investigation by Prof. A. W. Smith, of the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, to measure mechanical power in its crude form. One device is by burning. A powerful cylinder of iron is provided, in which a little piece of the coal may be confined with a quantity of pure oxygen under great pressure, about fifteen atmospheres. In this way much more than enough oxygen to consume the whole quantity of fuel may be put in the receptacle with the coal, making no draft or fresh supply necessary. An electric spark is enough to ignite the coal when immersed in the dense oxygen. Wires through the stopper connect the cylinder is immersed in a vessel of water whose weight and temperature are determined. After the combustion in the tank, the temperature of the water is taken, and furnishes the basis for the estimate of the coal's heat value. Experiments by Dr. Smith upon the cost

of operating an assaying furnace show the relative cost of operating by coke, coal, gasoline, and gas, or the heat value of the different fuels for a given unit of cost. Coke was found to be the cheapest and the different fuels in this proportion: coke, eight cents; coal, at \$1.50 a ton for black, ten cents; gasoline, at ten cents a gallon, fifteen cents; and gas, at eighty cents a thousand, \$1.50.

IN OPEN REVOLT.

RIOT REIGNS SUPREMACY IN THE PENITENTIARY

A St. Vincent de Paul-The Authorities Powderless—Fears of a General Break for Freedom

Montreal, Dec. 29.—The convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary are still on strike. Last night they again broke the slumbers of the village by their noise and banging against the cells.

The situation, it is reported, is one of open hostility between the law and the lawless, in which the former seems to be losing ground continually, and as many prophesy, may some day suffer a defeat in a pitched battle. If the inmates of the prison are not shown at once that law and justice can enforce the rules which it has made for the Government of those who have offended against them. As things stand, it is patent that the present penitentiary management cannot control the prisoners or even attempt to enforce the rules.

The convicts to certain extent do just as they like, and going farther than that, loudly and in the presence of the warden and guards express their contempt for the gentlemen in charge, heap vile epithets upon them, and dare him to punish them. If there were only a few isolated cases, the situation would not be so bad, but there are numbers of such incidents, and every day new men who have kept quiet thus far join the ranks of the rioters. There are not only enough in the prison, it is stated, to accommodate all the rioters with solitary confinement, and the men frankly announce that they are aware that the officials are powerless to deal with them. Strange to say, the officials, according to their own statements, seem to be entirely unaware of this, although the first outbreak of the riot occurred thus far in the first week of September, when a concerted and almost successful move was made by the prisoners to break out of the gates. Those who know say that only the greatest of care can at present prevent a general revolt.

The officials and guards are virtually in the position of a besieging army, and the convicts are watching for an opportunity to make a sortie. The officials themselves refuse to make any official statement about the state of affairs, beyond referring employees to the Department of Justice at Ottawa. Newspaper men are refused access to the prison, if anything serious happens the Government will be to blame for not enforcing stronger measures. It is a good deal to deal with the trouble, as many of the most efficient officers are suspended and the make way for Liberal office-seekers.

HAMILTON.

Infracture of the Early Closing By-law—Hotel Robbed—Death of a Crime Veteran.

Hamilton, Dec. 29.—Seven prominent boot and shoe dealers were summoned before the police magistrate to-day for infracting the early closing by-law. On Thursday night last in violation of the by-law, the magistrate had no sympathy with the defendants, as they had petitioned in favor of such by-law, but he believed the Ontario Legislature had no power to pass such a law, and reserved his decision in each case until he can look into the matter. John Clarke's Mountain View Hotel was broken into last night by burglars, who carried off 12,000 cigars and some wine—in all, valued at about \$300. The door was broken in order to gain admittance, but none of the inmates heard them.

A condemned man was fined \$20 and costs for selling a package of cigarettes to a youth 17 years of age. Dennis Smith, a well-known burglar, died in this city yesterday. He was born in Tralee, Ireland, in 1830, and came to Canada in 1850. He was sentenced to H. M. 39th Regiment in 1858, and served in the Crimea from 1854 to 1856. After the war he volunteered into the Canadian Rifles, where he served until his discharge in 1870, on a pension of one shilling per day. He afterwards served five years in the Governor-General's Footguards as corporal. He married a woman named Mary, who has a widow, but no children.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

Troy to be Executed as to His Sanity—Fifteen Condition of the Deceased Man.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 29.—Dr. Daniel Clark, superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, and Dr. Leonard, jail surgeon, are to examine John E. Troy, now confined in the jail under sentence of death for the murder of Angus McLeod, as to his sanity or insanity. Troy has been restless of late, and talks incessantly about his lost condition. In his bare feet he paces to and fro in his cell until wearied. He has rubbed a spot on the top of his head with the continual working of his fingers. He first used one hand, then the other. He says he saw the devil one night, and he is not at all like what he had pictured him. He thought he was black and had horns, but this one he saw was flaming red and had two or three horrible looking heads. He was so worked up after he saw the apparition that he had to be removed to another cell in order to allay his fears of seeing him again. He is not afraid of the police. That he says, is an easy death, but he says he is full of devil, and that they are going to torture him. He has failed considerably since his sentence, and of late he has eaten very little. Troy declares he is perfectly sane.

A sovereign remedy for toothache, Glibbor's Toothache Gum. Sold by druggists. P. 10.

EAST LAMBTON CONSERVATIVES. The Executive Committee of the East Riding of Lambton met here to-day, and arranged to have a convention held here on the 17th of January to nominate a candidate to contest the riding.

The frost bothers us, but our fly will survive.

ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY



FOR WEAK MEN

In DRAINS, LOSSES, VARICOCELE, IMPOTENCY, and all effects of early abuses, I apply the negative pole of my famous Electric Belt to the organs by means of the supporting suspensory attachment. Electricity felt instantly or I forfeit \$1,000. More than five thousand cures last years. Sheet of this month's testimonials and book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," explaining all sent free sealed upon request, or consult me free at my office. DR. SANBORN, 150 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

FRANCE MAKES A GRAB.

Continued from First Page.

ed upon to go much further than protect American interests at the treaty ports in China. This situation would come, he said, if the scramble for Chinese territory went to the extent of the extinction of China and the complete absorption of the old empire by the nations. Such was the apparent drift of the present movement, he said, and if it became a reality then a condition would arise similar to the extermination of Poland. Poland had established a precedent in international affairs, and following that precedent, if China was to be absorbed then it was a question which the United States, in common with all the nations of the world, must take cognizance of. Until this final movement occurred, however, it was plain that the United States had no interest in the fending of European nations and Japan for coaling stations and ports on the Asiatic coast.

A leading Japanese diplomat said to-day:—"I do not look at the question as involving the partition of China, and the present action of Germany is indicative that China is about to be divided among the powers. The only tangible fact is that Germany has occupied Kiao-Chau Bay, and Russia has a fleet at Port Arthur. But Germany's action was taken to collect an indemnity for an indemnity to German missionaries, just as she enforced indemnity from Hayti. Beyond this Germany may seek to establish a naval station at Kiao-Chau, and thus have a naval base of operations on the Pacific. But that does not involve the taking of any considerable portion of Chinese territory, and it is yet to be shown that Germany will take more than a coast port and such land adjacent as to give the port proper facilities. If it comes to taking territory, the German nation must not be overlooked. While China is weak from a military and naval standpoint, she is strong in the enormous number of men ready to take the field, while the entire force of Germans at Kiao-Chau cannot take more than a few thousand men. There are reports that Japan would add China in an extremity, but there is no definite in that. Japan doubtless will act alone if there is any reason for acting at all. My impression is that Japan will remain an independent and neutral observer. Her position will be much stronger by such a policy than it would be by an alliance at the outset. As an observer, if she sees that the partition of China is at hand, doubtless she would have some part to take, but for the present there is no evidence that such an emergency is near."

LIVER, LANGUOR AND CONSTIPATION.

When your liver gets sluggish, inactive, your whole health suffers, your bowels become constipated, tongue coated, complexion muddy, your head aches, you have the "blues." Helping the liver to resume its proper function, removing the bile that is circulating in the blood and poisoning the system, is the work of Burdock Blood Bitters.

In all these years of its existence B.B.B. has yet no rival for diseases of the stomach, liver, blood and bowels,—never fails in the worst cases of constipation. Here's a remarkable instance.

Miss Mary R. Anderson of Frankford, Ont., says that for five or six years she suffered from liver trouble and constipation so severely that she nearly went out of her mind, she tried doctors in both the country and town, and took medicines too numerous to mention, but all to no purpose. Then she started taking Burdock Blood Bitters which succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to effect a complete cure.

House Furnishings.

4-4 Chenille Table Covers, 90c.
6-4 Chenille Table Covers, \$1.25.
8-4 Tapestry Table Covers, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
Chenille Curtains, double dado, heavy tassels, fringed, \$2.90 and \$3.55.
Tapestry and Silk Portiere Curtains, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.25 and \$7.50.
Door Mats, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and \$1.00.
Hearth Rugs, in sets, \$3.45.
Carriage Lap Rugs, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.65.
White Saxony Blankets, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.45.
Reversible Hearth Rugs, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.50 and \$1.75.
Sateen Comforters, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.25.
Eiderdown Quilts, \$6.00, \$7.25, \$7.75 and \$11.75.

House Furnishings.

Dundas and Carling Streets, London.

KINGSMILL'S..

New Year's Presents

—THAT ARE—

Sensible, Serviceable, Economical,



Judicious, Attractive, Appreciable.

Gloves.

Throughout the whole inventory of a Dry Goods Stock, perhaps no one thing strikes one as being a more desirable gift than Gloves. Our Ladies' Glove Department is the best assorted in the city. We are exclusive dealers in this district for the productions of four leading manufacturers. Ask to see our

MONARCH, CZARINA, IDEAL, DERBY.

All colors and sizes. Every pair guaranteed.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, odd sizes, at 25c. Ladies' Oxblood Harting Gloves, at 30c. Ladies' 2-clasp Embroidered Gloves, at 75c. Ladies' 2-clasp Czarina, in white, pearl, butter, oxblood, tan, brown and black, at \$1.10. 4R Josephine, in tan and black, at \$1.25. Laced Gloves, colored and black, at \$1.25. 2-clasp Emperor, heavy embroidery, white, pearl, tan, oxblood, green, brown and black, at \$1.50. 2-clasp Monarch, black, embroidery, fawn, tan, oxblood and black, \$1.65. 2-clasp Reindeer, grey and tan, \$1.85. 1-clasp Novelty Gloves, in bright red, new blue, green, purple and violet, \$2.00. Misses' and Boys' Gloves in all sizes. Full stocks of Evening Gloves, in suede and cloth. Men's White Kid Gloves, 45c. Men's 2-clasp Kid Gloves, 75c. Men's Celebrated Derby Gloves, \$1.50. Men's Reindeer Gloves, \$1.75. Ladies' Ringwood Gloves, white and fancy, 12 1/2c. Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 12 1/2c. Ladies' Double Wool Mitts, 25c. Ladies' Silk Mitts, 50c. Ladies' Silk Mitts, wool lined, 60c. Ladies' Kid Mitts, 30c. Ladies' Kid Mitts, 45c. Ladies' Antelope Mitts, fur tops, \$1.25.

Handkerchiefs.

Our assortment embraces over 4,000 dozens of all kinds, from 5c to \$5. Every one has been reduced. Our buyer took a whole day at the job of cutting the prices—some lots one-quarter off, others one-third off and some one-half off. They are here for your inspection and choice. Ask for our special lines at 25 and 39c

Linens.

54-inch Table Linens, worth 25c, for 20c.
60-inch Table Linens, worth 32c, for 25c.
64-inch Table Linens, worth 35c, for 30c.
64-inch Table Linens, worth 60c, for 50c.
64-inch Bleached Table Linens, worth 35c, for 20c.
64-inch Bleached Table Linens, worth 90c, for 60c.
Manufacturer's Stock of Napkins below cost.
Fancy Doilies 5c, 6c, 8c and 10c.
Tray Cloths, worth 25c, for 15c.
Tray Cloths, worth 30c, for 25c.
Tray Cloths, worth 35c, for 28c.
Five o'clock Tea Cloths, worth 70c, for 55c.
Five o'clock Tea Cloths, worth 90c, for 75c.
Five o'clock Tea Cloths, worth \$1.25, for 92c.
Five o'clock Tea Cloths, fringed, special at 80c.
Few of those Quilts left, were \$1.10, now 84c.
Special Line of Satin Damask Sideboard Scarfs, worth 75c, for 50c.

Gents' Furnishings.

Four-in-Hand and Bows, at 12 1/2c and 25c.
New shape, with flowing ends, worth 50c, for 25c and 37 1/2c each.
Any made-up knot for 25c each.
Braces, silk web, worth 25c, for 15c pair.
Braces, silk web, 25c pair.
New American Braces, 37 1/2c, 50c and 75c pair.
All-linen 4-ply Collars, all shapes, 2 for 25c.
Cuffs, links or straight, 22c and 25c pair.
Black or Colored Cashmere Socks, ribbed or plain, at 25c, 30c, 35c and 37 1/2c pair.
Heavy Wool Socks, at 12 1/2c, 15c, 17c, 18c, 23c pair.

KINGSMILL'S..

Dundas and Carling Streets, London.