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\$1.50

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All Sizes.

BOYS' and YOUTHS'

STORM COATS

IN FRIEZES AND TWEEDS.

Youths' Ulsters.



Sizes 32 to 35.

FROM \$5 00 UP

Be Early

And Get the First Choice.

WE CAN FIT ANY SIZED BOY OR MAN.

The rush on Saturday will crowd our store, the street cars and the streets with people attending our Great Sale. Be early and avoid this great crowd.

BOYS'



Sizes 22 to 28.

At \$4 50.

STORM KING.



ALL SIZES.

\$7 50 up.

Double and single breasted in blue and black Beaver and Meltons, from

\$7 00 up.

NO BLOW. NO BLUSTER.

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SALE OPENS ON

Saturday Morning

9-0'Clock-9

(OPEN UNTIL 10:30 p.m.)

GENTLEMEN'S



OVERCOATS.

Men's Odd Pants

FROM \$1 25 UP.

These are the most sensational Bargain Prices ever offered for good legitimate clothing, followed by our guarantee of perfect fitting garments...

ARBITRATORS' REPORT ACCEPTED

In the Dispute Between the City Engineer and Contractor Evans.

Mr. Evans to Receive \$176 and the City to Pay the Costs of Arbitration—A Storage for Corporation Tools Is Required.

The Board of Works last night decided to accept the award of the arbitrators in the dispute between City Engineer Graydon and Contractor John C. C. Evans, and the latter will receive \$176 64, and the city will also pay the costs of the arbitration, \$25. As stated in a recent issue, Mr. Evans had the contract for the carpenter work on the recent City Hall alterations. For extras on the job he claimed to be entitled to \$231, but Mr. Graydon figured them as being worth \$54 95, which Evans refused to accept. Arbitration was resorted to, and Messrs. Wm. Jones and John Pardon were named to represent the contractor and city respectively, and John Shopland to act as referee. Their report to the committee was to the effect that Evans was entitled to \$176 64 and costs, \$25. Mr. Graydon opposed the payment of the sum, on the grounds that the arbitrators did not take into consideration what he called inferior workmanship by Evans; that no allowance was made for the failure to complete the work within the specified time by 60 days; that Evans' tender and not his agreement was examined, and that no consideration was taken of alterations to the original plans, which saved the contractor fully \$30.

"I move the award be accepted," said Ald. O'Meara. "We appointed the arbitrators, and we should accept their decision. The engineer objects on certain grounds, one of which is alleged inferior work, but this is no time to bring that up."

Ald. Farnell was willing to stand by the award, but before doing so he wanted the terms of the agreement relative to over-time carried out.

"But the engineer has granted his final certificate," said Ald. Nutkins. "That ends it, then," said Ald. Farnell.

The award was adopted.

"While we are accepting the award," continued Ald. Farnell, "we might just as well understand that the man appointed to arbitrate for the city was strongly opposed to giving Mr. Evans a single cent."

Ald. Heaman—Yes, but arbitration is arbitration.

Ald. Farnell—Yes, but arbitration is sometimes downright robbery.

Messrs. W. J. Reid and John S. Pearce, wardens of St. Paul's Cathedral, asked that the committee have the asphalt being laid in front of the edifice continued through the sidewalk out to the street pavement. The wardens had laid out a lot of money for pavements on Queen's avenue and Richmond street, and thought they were entitled to this small favor.

"I have laid a couple of walks leading to some of my places," said Ald. Nutkins, "and I might just as well ask the city to continue them to the road."

Ald. O'Meara favored granting the request, as the cathedral wardens had done a great deal towards beautifying the street. The question was referred to the engineer and chairman, with power.

In amendment to the proposed bylaw prohibiting the tearing up of the asphalt pavement, Chairman Heaman and Engineer Graydon recommended that any person desiring to open up the pavement should make a deposit of \$200 for one year without interest, to be returned on the city treasurer receiving a certificate from the engineer that the pavement was in a good condition.

"The amount is pretty steep," said Ald. Nutkins.

"But that will stop people from tearing up the pavement," said Ald. Farnell, "and that is what we want. Action deferred."

Ald. O'Meara called attention to the condition of Richmond street north since the electric line was put down. The railway company will be asked to put the roadway in proper condition.

Ald. Powell, Weld, Skinner and Fitchard, of No. 3 committee, then held a conference with No. 2 on the advisability of erecting a building in the rear of No. 1 fire hall for the storage of city tools. The chairman of the two committees and the engineer will consider the matter and prepare plans, to be presented at a meeting in the near future. The proposition was looked upon with favor by the majority of the aldermen.

The Board of Works members present were: Ald. W. Heaman (chairman), J. Heaman, J. Nutkins, E. Parnell, S. O'Meara and A. Callahan, Secretary, Bell, Assistant Engineer Ironsides, and Commissioner Owens.

MILK AS A DIET.

A Physician Proves a Theory by a Personal Experience.

A medical man expresses the belief that a person could live for any length of time and take heavy exercise all the while on no other food than sweet milk. His conviction is the result of personal experiment. He wanted to establish the fact that persons convalescing from sickness may grow stronger with no other nutriment than sweet milk, and that they are obliged to take "something solid" to eat, as so many people imagine. He holds that many a convalescent has gone into his grave as a result of overtaxing his weak stomach by putting "solid" food into it; and he maintains that the old belief as to bread being the first essential of human life is shown by his experiments to be erroneous. His test was to live for 30 days with only sweet milk as a nourishment. In the whole time he lost five and a half pounds in weight, but no strength. He even attributes the loss of the weight to excessive exercise on the bicycle and the daily manipulation of 16-pound dumbbells and other heavy weights. He took more exercise than usual in order to test the thing fairly. On the seventh day of the experiment he ran several foot races with a skilled runner and was beaten in each race. On the thirtieth day he again pitted himself against the best runner, and did the best of the race, which certainly would tend to confirm his statement that he lost no strength during the thirty days' test. He drank four pints of milk daily for the last week. He thinks a healthy person should take about five pints of milk daily when no other food is being taken. His practice was to drink milk at intervals of two hours during the day, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 10 at night. After that he would take no more until next morning.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

154 DUNDAS STREET

The Advertiser

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Daily, by mail, per year \$10 to 16 pages....\$4.00
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If you trust in God and yourself you can
surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to
restless anxiety. One must not always be
asking what may happen to one in life, but
one must advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Friday, November 1.

THE LATEST INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE.

Much interest has been developed in Canada in the dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela with regard to the possession of a strip of territory lying on the northwest of British Guiana in South America, and bordering on the republic named and on that of Brazil. The trouble might seem of less moment to us if there was not a disposition on the part of some United States politicians to have our neighbors take a hand in it, and by calling for the application of what is known as the Munroe doctrine make it still more difficult to solve.

The disputed territory consists of something like 90,000 square miles, or about one-third the size of the Province of Ontario. It is now principally mountain and wilderness, but the uplands could without difficulty be turned into coffee plantations. The value of the timber in the territory is very great, and recently valuable discoveries of gold have been made, and the quantity mined has been steadily increasing. The inhabitants are chiefly a few thousand Indians and negroes, who roam the country in nomadic tribes, but various British subjects have established settlements within the territory many years ago. They have been mainly engaged in lumbering, gold mining and trading.

As far back as 1814, the British got possession of the three Dutch settlements of Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo, as the successor to Holland. At that time, Venezuela, as the successor in title to Spain, possessed the tracts on the northeast coast of South America, adjoining the belongings of Holland. In 1841, Sir Robert Schomburgk was sent by Great Britain to make a survey and report upon the disputed territory, and he drew the line of division which has since been known as the Schomburgk line. Britain now claims territory considerably beyond this line, but she is willing to submit the ownership of the outlying portions of the territory to arbitration. She declines, however, to include the territory within the Schomburgk line, as she regards that territory as without doubt a portion of British Guiana.

This view is combatted by Venezuela, which says she will never yield to the British demands. The republic has asked the United States to aid her by an application to this dispute of the Munroe doctrine.

This Munroe doctrine thus becomes of more than passing moment. It is somewhat singular that this Munroe doctrine should really be of British origin. In 1823 George Canning, British Foreign Secretary of State, suggested that the United States Government should take decided grounds against interference by the "holy alliance" in Mexico and South America, where the Spanish colonies had established their independence. The "holy alliance" was a union of Austria, France, Prussia and Russia for the maintenance of the European monarchies. It was formed soon after the Napoleonic wars and was renewed and strengthened in 1829, when uprisings occurred in several countries in Europe. Great Britain had been asked to join the combination, and some steps had been taken in that direction under Lord Castlereagh. On his death by suicide Canning became Foreign Minister, and under his guidance held aloof from the continental alliance.

The United States had recognized the independence of Mexico, and Canning was inclined to follow suit. In 1823, he suggested to President Munroe that the United States Government should express in a forcible manner its opposition to intervention by the European powers on behalf of Spain against its colonies which had rejected allegiance. President Munroe, John Quincy Adams (the Secretary of State) and Madison, all agreed with Canning.

Under these circumstances, President Munroe issued his famous message in 1823, declaring:

"We owe it to candor and the amicable relations existing between the United States and those (European) powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. It is the policy of the United States to oppose such attempts, and that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and safety. We could not view any intervention for the purpose of oppressing them (republics) or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

There has been a great outcry from certain newspapers and political leaders in the United States because President Cleveland has not promulgated the Munroe doctrine in connection with the present dispute. But it must be remembered that though the doctrine

has been adhered to by many presidents, it has never been adopted by Congress, and in certain cases Congress has even refused to put it in force when asked to do so. But while Great Britain refused the claims of the "holy alliance," which claimed the right to intervene in behalf of absolute monarchism, she has never admitted the claim of the United States to put the Munroe doctrine in force in behalf of republicanism. It would indeed be a stretch of the Munroe doctrine to apply it to a boundary dispute between Britain and Venezuela upon the exact issue involved in which these two great powers have not yet agreed. In olden times war and blood-letting would in all probability have resulted from the trouble, but it is not probable that either Britain or the United States will now for a moment endorse the sword as an arbitrator.

WILL A GENERAL ELECTION PRECEDE A SESSION OF PARLIAMENT?

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories and Mrs. Mackintosh have rented a furnished house in New Edinburgh for the next six months. Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss Mackintosh and Mr. Charles Mackintosh are now in town, and his Honor and the rest of the family are expected shortly.

We clip the above from the Ottawa Citizen (Conservative) of the 26th October. It need surprise no one if it turns out that this news note means a good deal more than is actually printed. Usually it is a thoughtful article that contains more between the lines than is printed in them, and the above paragraph from the Citizen is of this class. Mr. Mackintosh is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. He cannot leave the country without permission, and we venture to say that he will not take up his residence at Ottawa unless his gubernatorial functions have ended. Mr. Mackintosh is personally popular. He is not without ability, and if he returns to Ottawa it doubtless means two things—That Mr. Mackintosh goes into the Cabinet and Mr. Daly goes out, and that we are to have a general election and no session of Parliament. Mr. Mackintosh cannot come in without two vacancies in Parliament. There are six now, and the men in power at Ottawa are not, in their own estimation, so strong as to make it safe for them to decide their political fortunes in advance of the general election. Information from Ottawa today is that the political kaleidoscope has been once more turned. The present decision is to ignore the promise to hold another session before a general election, to reconstruct the Ministry, and to rush to the country as soon after the New Year as is possible. There may be more turnings and twistings, but this was the decree of the fearful ones at Ottawa when last they considered the momentous question of the general contest, that it cannot be much longer delayed in any case.

BY THE WAY.

Sir Oliver Mowat entered on the 24th year of his Premiership on Thursday. Many happy returns of the day!

The Ottawa Ministers will tour to endeavor to offset Mr. Laurier. So far from offsetting him, they will set him off to better advantage. He shines by comparison.

Salisbury expresses sympathy with British agriculturists, but he is too wise to suggest any degree of protection as a remedy. Reduction of taxes is his cue. It is the aid which farmers in Canada need.

The men in power at Ottawa have only to sound the trumpet and the march of the Cameron men will begin in West Huron.

The New York World hints that Senator Chandler, who called for a war with Britain, is insane. This is the more charitable view of him to take.

The London Free Press maintains that farmers can form a combine to increase the prices of their products. As the N. P. has so signally failed to raise prices, the Free Press should tell the farmers how to do it. However, the farmers can combine to decrease the taxes on what they have to buy.

The two great Conservative organs in Toronto, the Mail and the World, are engaged in a big quarrel. The country needs a change.

The Canadian Grocer, in the interests of the general public, once more exposes the outrageous character of some of the taxes imposed on the people. Taking up the one article of rice, our contemporary thus refers to a shipment received in Canada recently:

"The cost of the rice before it passed the customs was less than 2 cents per pound. By the time it had passed the customs and paid the 1-1-4 cents duty, its cost had swelled to 3-1-4 cents per pound. The duty, therefore, enhanced the price to the extent of about 62-1-2 per cent. The importer here cited was, however, more fortunate in the percentage of duty paid than was the average importer of last year. Turning to the Trade and Navigation Returns of 1894 we find that there were brought into the country during that year 6,238,388 pounds of rice, valued at \$108,582, the duty on which was \$33,764 62, or a little over 64-1-3 per cent."

The country needs a change.

Mr. White's desire to "relieve the Government of embarrassment" by resigning his seat in Cardwell, has proved very embarrassing to the Government.

If these butcheries continue at the same rate, there will soon be few Armenians left to require sympathy.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

The visiting leaders of the high tax party will tell Londoners how happy they should be because they are not as badly off as the people of European countries, who are carrying oppressive war debts, paying enormous taxes to keep up standing armies and navies, and who are living in lands where population is so dense that opportunities to make a living are restricted. Of course, the contrast is an unfair one. In this country of ours, with its splendid natural resources, and its freedom from war debts or war expenditures, the conditions should be infinitely better than those under which the people of Great Britain exist. They would be if the money of the people were not flung from them to be squandered and stolen for the benefit of a few Government favorites.

The country needs a change. With economically administered affairs, and a revenue tariff, the country will prosper as it has never yet prospered.

THE SHOPPING WOMAN.

The new Town and Country Club opened a few days since in New York has been founded "for the purpose of providing a convenient resting place in the shopping center for women living uptown and in suburban homes who frequently pass the day in shopping in that district. The shopping woman may not be a larger factor than she has been, but she is getting larger recognition. There is no better trade literature than she inspires; and it is better than ever before, because the shopping woman reads discriminately before she shops.—Philadelphia Record.

FALL PRODUCTS.

Make way for the chrysanthemum and the football half—and don't confuse them.—New York Express.

"Anthony Hope's new Greek novel, 'Phroso,' about which so much has been said, has been secured by McClure's Magazine. It is said to be the most exciting novel of adventure written for many years. The magazine will also publish Stevenson's last novel, and short stories by Rudyard Kipling, Ian MacLaren, Robert Barr and Bret Harte.

Outing for November proves that fortune is smiling upon the world's magazine of sport and recreation. An unusual number of fine illustrations and many readable sketches make the current issue most interesting. The editorial and record departments are most valuable accessories.

The October number of Shoppell's Modern Houses contains 43 residence designs each with a perspective view, floor plans and full description. A full set of the numbers of this admirable publication is an excellent outfit for the architect or builder. Ask: The Co-Operative Building Plan Association.

The publishers of Littell's Living Age announce a reduction in the price of that unique eclectic from \$8 to \$6 a year: the change to take effect with the first issue of the new year. The subscribers, however, remitting before Jan. 1, will receive the intervening numbers of 1895, free. The Living Age now nearing the close of its 32nd year, has ever been the faithful mirror of the times, reflecting only that which was highest and best, and most desirable in the world of literature. Recent issues will maintain its reputation. To enumerate all the choice articles in the October number, for instance, would be to give their full table of contents. Every week Littell's Living Age prints the best that is to be had in the world of literature, and the intelligent reader should be without it. At its old price, it was a marvel of cheapness and of quality. Published by Littell & Co., Boston.

Marion Crawford is writing for the Century Magazine a series of papers on Rome and the Vatican, for which Andre Castaigne is drawing the illustrations. These articles will describe unusual features of the Sacred City, and the pictures will include some remarkable restorations of classical scenes.

The Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, which takes rank among the most brilliant fairs ever organized on the American continent, comes in for conspicuous attention, both pictorial and literary, in the November number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Among the notable short stories is "The Railway Signal," by the famous Russian writer, Garsine. The general illustrated sketches are of a high order. The frontispiece is an admirable reproduction in water colors of a characteristic "New England" scene, "The Dinner." Altogether, the improved Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is a brilliant success.

TRIALS OF THE STOUT WOMAN.

After All Her Efforts Toward Thinness She Is Disappointed.

A discouraged lady of ample proportions said to me the other day: "It's not a bit of use! If you're going to be stout, you'll be stout, and that's all there is to it."

"I can get thinner, but I can't stay there except at a sacrifice of about everything that makes life enjoyable to me."

"I am easy-going and disinclined to exertion, yet I have been a perfect slave to dumbbells, bicycles, walking-yes, and even running—gymnastic machines and diet."

"Oh, that diet!"

"To abstain from eating about everything that I enjoy; to snuff my favorite dish and take none of it; to see and hear other people revelling in the viands that I long for, but must not touch—well, I believe I've had about enough of that!"

"And when I've labored like a Turk—by the way, I never saw a Turk doing anything—or a longshoreman for three or four weeks, how I've waited for the arrival of some acquaintance who haven't seen me for that length of time!"

"How, almost tremblingly, I long for them to say: 'My gracious! how much thinner you are!'"

"And how seldom they say it! 'Lucky for me if they don't size me up and remark: 'A little stouter, ain't you?'"

"Do you like cornstarch pudding? Let's go and get some, for I'm desperate!"—New York Herald.

The body must be well nourished now, to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GEN. BOOTH'S FARM.

How It Is Worked in England—Carrying for the Lapsed Masses.

(London Letter.)

The land covers nearly 2,000 acres, situated on the sunny slopes overlooking the estuary of the Thames. A thousand acres are pasture, 200 arable, 200 turned into market gardens or nurseries, while the remaining 500 are leased by the army to tenant farmers until they are required. At present about 300 hands are employed in the colony, though of these only about 100 belong to what is known as the subsistence farm. The latter are drafted into Hadleigh from the city colonies. Until the beginning of 1893 the city colony supplied the farm with nearly all its fresh hands, but from that time forward the Chamberwell guardians have tried the experiment of migrating a few of their poorhouse inmates to Hadleigh, subsidizing the army at the rate of \$1 25 per head per week. This system has also been adopted to a certain extent by St. Saviour's, while other paupers have reached the colony through the West Ham relief fund. Altogether 131 poorhouse inmates have found their way to the colony. On the arable land the crops are grown more for consumption and seed than for sale. On the pasture land, however, 180 head of cattle and 200 head of sheep. The butchers' shop opened in the adjoining village answers the two-fold purpose of supplying the villagers and colonists with meat taken from the farm. The dairy contains about 80 cows and heifers, and over 20 calves. The army is selling 100 gallons of milk a day, most of it going to London or Southend. The piggeries contain 600 porkers.

The market garden includes about 300 acres, giving employment to over 100 men. Rhubarb, artichokes, peas, parsley, cabbages and carrots are among the crops grown. Financially, this department is one of the most successful in the colony.

Twenty-eight tons of strawberries, realizing nearly \$3,000; eight tons raspberries, realizing \$1,200; three and one-fourth tons gooseberries, realizing \$240; ten tons black currants, realizing \$1,070; two and one-half tons red currants, realizing \$175 were sold this season.

Seven hundred and thirty acres have been planted, and a glass house 100x50 feet has been erected. The colony is fortunate in possessing some capital brick earth, and about 2,000,000 bricks were made. Hadleigh is dotted with picturesque little villas built by the colonists with their own bricks. The villas are not disposed of in this way are carried along the colony's own railway to the colony's own wharf, where they are carried to London in the colony's own barges. These barges do not return empty. They bring back to Hadleigh the contents of London's dust bins. The refuse material is bought of London contractors, is carried down to the colony's wharf, and is then taken by the little railway up the hill into the heart of the colony. The colony is subjected to a variety of processes, by which it is divided into four marketable constituents.

To a large extent the colony provides itself with its own food supplies. In addition to the dairy, the butchers' shop and the farm, it runs its own bakery. The colony's wage bill amounts to \$345 per week. Upon the farm and in the workshop it is, of course, necessary to employ a certain number of skilled men, who act as drill sergeants to the raw recruits. They are taken from the colony, and are known as "green men" being paid wages averaging from 75 to 90 cents per week. A different system is adopted in the case of the colonists proper. For instance, the colony's own coinage has been introduced, and with these "coins" or "tokens" they are enabled to obtain their meals in the colony's canteen. The object of this system is to prevent any visits to public houses, which still manage to do a little business in Hadleigh. The colony's literature and the object of this system is to prevent any visits to public houses, which still manage to do a little business in Hadleigh. The colony's literature and the object of this system is to prevent any visits to public houses, which still manage to do a little business in Hadleigh.

Ever since the famous race to Bordeaux and back, which took place a few months ago, horseless vehicles have been the object of considerable attention on the part of the public and have been steadily advancing in its estimation. This is only natural, for that sporting event fully demonstrated the perfect utility of the motor vehicle. Automobiles had been brought, and showed at the same time their practical utility. It is not, therefore, surprising, that the project of founding a club with a view to developing this movement should be entertained. If this plan be carried out, the Automobile Club will have its headquarters in Paris, with branches of correspondents in the chief provincial towns. One of the chief objects of the club would be the encouragement of the use of horseless vehicles, and its advocates point triumphantly to the fact that the committee which made arrangements for the race to Bordeaux and back in June has already received, without any appeal to the public, subscriptions amounting to 45,000 francs.—Paris correspondence, London Telegraph.

A Horseless Carriage Club.

An Irishman recently visited a dentist. After he had discoursed volubly on the subject of his sufferings, the dentist mildly interrupted: "Do you wish to be treated?" "No, begorra," replied Mr. O'Flynn; "you stop the pain, an' O'll trate you to anything I want."

A VALUABLE

Hint to those who suffer from the pangs of Rheumatism, Lumbago or Sciatica, is the recommendation to use a

COMBINATION

Of medicines, one internally and the other externally. The first, which

IS.....

Indispensable for keeping the system in order, should always take the form of

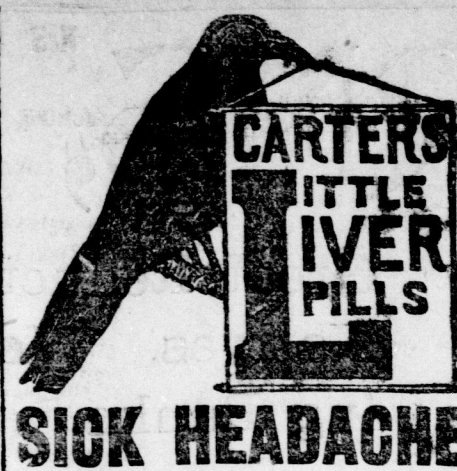
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

For the latter which is for local application

AND.....

Materially facilitates the cure of the disease, every one recommends

GRAND'S GYPSY OIL

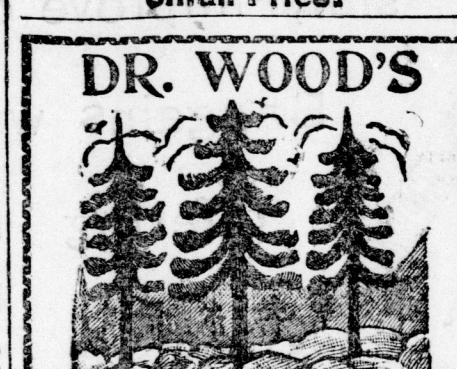


SICK HEADACHE

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 Price.



Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pure syrup.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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We prefer to supply the best quality rather than the greatest quantity. We can guarantee all goods.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO. Montreal. Toronto.



MEN OF ALL AGES

may be cured. We treat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but buying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhea, may be CURED in strict confidence at moderate expense.

Send for our free sealed book, "PERFECT MANHOOD."

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of all kinds. I have had 25 years experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN BOYD, Lockport, Ont.

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Advertiser Job Dept.

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FRIDAY Bargain Day.

NOV. 1st, '95.

21 Great Specials 21

1st. Blankets, white wool, large size, full 8 pounds in weight, worth \$3 50, for Friday only, \$2 79.

2nd. Colored Quilts, large assortment, worth \$1 25 and \$1 50, for Friday only, 86c.

3rd. Flannel Sheetting, 2 yards wide, worth 56c, on Friday for 41c.

4th. Satin comforters, full size, worth \$2, on Friday only for \$1.49

5th. Men's very fine Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1, on Friday 65c.

6th. Men's Heavy All-Wool Socks, worth 25c, on Friday for 18c.

(Reader, if you are not yet interested read on; the best are yet to come.)

7th. Men's Heavy All-Wool Top Shirts, worth \$1, on Friday for 69c.

8th. Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats, very fine goods and all sizes, worth from \$6 to \$10, on Friday for \$1 98.

9th. Men's Storm Frieze Ulsters, good goods and all wool, worth \$6 50, for \$4 95.

10th. Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, heavy goods, worth \$8, for \$6 50 on Friday.

11th. Men's Extra Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$12, on Friday only for \$8.

12th. Boys' Tweed Cape Overcoats, worth \$3 50, on Friday for \$2 65.

13th. Ladies' Gray and Tan Kid Gloves, colored tops, worth \$1 25, on Friday for 69c.

14th. Ladies' Black Opossum Muffs, worth \$3, on Friday for \$1 50.

15th. Ladies' Flannelette Night Robes, silk embroidery trimmed, worth \$1, for 69c.

16th. Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 25c per pair, on Friday for 20c.

17th. Ladies' Heavy Skirts, these will not last long at the price, 50c on Friday.

18th. One table Dress Trimming, Braids, Gimps, etc., worth from 3c to 50c, on Friday for 1c, 5c and 15c.

19th. One line of Fancy Tweed Dress Goods, new goods, opened up today, worth 50c yard, on Friday for 31c.

20th. All-Wool Frieze Mantling, worth \$1 35, Friday for \$1.

21st. Ladies' Greenland Seal Capes, first quality, worth \$30, Friday for \$25.

Do not be surprised if you find some better bargains than the above on our counters when you visit our stores Friday.

CHAPMAN'S
126 and 128 Dundas Street.

