Canadian Champion.

MILTON, May 24, 1900.

Queen Victoria enters her eighty-second year to-day. She has reigned longer than any of her predecessors and has reigned well and wisely. Under her the Empire has retained its position as the first naval power of the world and has gained, if possible, in military prestige, particularly in the present war, by the manner in which its colonies have supported it, and by the bravery shown by home and colonial soldiers.

Those soldiers are as proud of being soldiers of the Queen as soldiers of the Empire. They and all her loyal subjects not only respect her as a great sovereign, but love her as a good woman. They cannot hope for many more opportunities of celebrating her birthday, but "God Save the Queen" has never been sung more enthusiastically than it will be to-day.

BOERS WILL STILL FIGHT.

Foreign Consuls Notified of the Defence of Johannesburg.

A Squadron of Bethune's Mounted Force. 66 in All, Were Ambushed by the Enemy—Canadian Artillery Aided at Mafeking's Relief—Gen. Botha Credited With Having With Stood Kruger in Defence of the Johannesburg Mines.

London, May 23. — (3.30 a.m.)—The Transvaal Government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish. The foreign consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended and the Goverment announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or property resulting from the defence measures. Pretoria despatches affirm that President Kruger, President Steyn and all the most prominent leaders of both republics, after a prolonged interchange of views, are determined to continue the war and that only a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Boer Spirit Rising.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal State Secretary, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lorenzo Marquez. Johannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize the possibility that they have to defend these cities, are preparing with the utmost haste. The Boer spirit has been rising from a low ebb and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

Nevertheless, according to The Daily Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have been received by the British Government by way of Amsterdam, in which President Kruger seeks peace. According to one account President Kruger surrenders unconditionally; according to another, he asked for terms. There seems to be good reason for believing that he is earnestly endeavoring to secure terms but cabled inquiries fail to confirm the assertion that correspondence has recently passed between Great Britain and the Transvaal respecting terms.

Roberts Again Moving.

Lord Roberts is again moving. The British infantry left Kroonstad Monday, and headquarters was expected to leave yesterday. The railway has been restored and the first train is due to arrive to-day.

The Boers are busy blasting for gun emplacements along the Rhenoster River. General De Wet commands as General Botha is ill.

Boers Must Fight.

A despatch from Pretoria says that in accordance with an understanding with Gen. Botha and President Steyn the Federal Government has issued a circular stating that should the enemy succeed in gaining a position in the Transvaal, and take possession of one or the other districts, the inhabitants woul be free to decide whether or not to leave their families on the farms; but the men must remain with the commandoes.

Roberts' Advance Will Be Swift.

The advance of Gen. Roberts will probably be swift. It is the expectation of well-informed observers that the Vaal River, 85 miles beyond Kroonstad, will be crossed by the end of the week.

Gen. Clery, with a cavalry brigade, engaged the rear guard of the Boers at Laing's Nek Sunday, captured a number of wagons and took some prisoners. His artillery shelled the Nek. The Boers, in their retreat, laid waste the territory, blew up bridges and burned several houses, as many as six in Newcastle. The machinery of the Navigation colleries was ruined.

Nothing About Mafeking.

Nothing new concerning the relief of Mafeking has come through. All the accounts of the engagement on May 16 extol the bravery of the Canadians. Col. Mahon's column arrived at the rendezvous one hour after Col. Plumer, showing with what accuracy the movements were timed.

Milner Defends Boers.

Sir Alfred Milner, speaking at Cape Town Monday before an enormous assemblage celebrating the relief of Mafeking, referred to the remark of a previous speaker who had condemned the Boers as "Cowardly scoundrels." He said: "There are many among our enemies who deserve to be honored for their heroism. Although cases of treachery and barbarity have occurred they have been exceptional. The conduct of the enemy is that of brave men, fighting for a bad cause. Yet they are entitled to respect."

CANADIANS AT MAFEKING.

By Forced Marches They Got There in Time to Help in the Relief of the Garrison.

London, May 23. — Lord Roberts reports to the War Office in a despatch dated Kroonstad, May 21, as follows:

"Mahon reports that the flying column entered Mafeking at 4 a.m., May 18. He was stubbornly opposed by 1,500 men on May 17 nine miles from Mafeking, but the Boers were driven from their strong positions after five hours' fighting, thanks, he says, to the magnificent qualities of his troops. A detachment of Canadian artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance. Mahon's casualties were about 80. The Boer losses were heavy."

Sir Alfred Milner's Cable.

Ottawa, May 23. — The following cable message was received yesterday morning by His Excellency the Governor-General from Sir Alfred Milner:

"Cape Town, May 22. — The officer commanding the flying column which entered Mafeking on May 18th reports that he met with ten hours' stubborn resistance from 1,500 Boers on May 17th. A detachment of the Royal Canadian Artillery by a series of forced marches reached him on the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance."

Chamberlain Congratulates.

Ottawa, May 23. — A cable has been received by the Governor-General from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, congratulating Canada on the great services rendered by the Canadian Artillery in relieving Mafeking.

Across the Vaal.

Cape Town, May 21.—British troops have arrived at Veereeniging, in the Transvaal, north of the Vaal River. The bridge across the Vaal was found to be intact. Twenty-seven Free State and Transvaal locomotives were captured.

GEN. BULLER'S REPORT.

Squadron of Bethune's Horse Caught in an Ambush and Wiped Out—Casualties 66.

London, May 23.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller:

"Newcastle, May 22. — I have received the following from Bethune: "May 21, while marching in the direction of Newcastle, one of my squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, was ambushed by Boers six miles west of Vryheid, and very few escaped. Lieutenants Lausum and Capell are among the missing. Captain the Earl De la Warr is slightly wounded in the leg. The total casualties are about 66. I have returned to Nqutu for supplies. Will march to-morrow for supplies via Dundee.'"

Gen. Buller then proceeds: "I detached Col. Bethune and about five hundred men from Dundee, May 17, with instructions to march by Vaut's Drift and show his force at Nqutu, which was reported to have been evacuated by the enemy, preparatory to the return of the Magistrates, and the civil establishment, to the district. He was to rejoin me at Newcastle afterwards."

Boers Guided by Deserters.

London, May 23. — A despatch to The Daily Mail, dated Mafeking, May 13, says: "Among the prisoners captured with Commandant Sarel Eloff are Count de Bremont, a Frenchman, and Count Von Weiss, a German. It is found that the Boers were guided by two deserters named Hay and Bolton. At the enemy's request we have handed over their dead. To-day one of our men was asked to surrender and replied, 'Never.' The Boers at once shot him through the head."

Meeting of the Columns.

London, May 23. — Details of the meeting of the columns commanded by Col. Plumer and Col. Mahon show that as the former rode into Masibistad at sunrise, May 15, the Hon. Maurice Gifford, Col. Rhodes, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Sir John Willoughby and others rode in from the south with the information that Col. Mahon's column was within two miles of the place.

BOTHA SAVED THE MINES.

Kruger Had Ordered Their Destruction, But the General Declared He Would Defend Them.

London, May 23. — The Durban correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Rev. Adrian Hofmeyer tells me he was informed by a high Boer official that when President Kruger notified the Raad of the Government's arrangements to blow up the mines and to destroy Johannesburg, Gen. Louis Botha hurried to Pretoria, and had a stormy interview with President Kruger, to whom he said that if the plan were not cancelled, he would himself defend Johannesburg, adding that the Boers were not barbarians.

"At this," according to Mr. Hofmeyer, "the plan was abandoned."

NEWS TOPICS.

At Bryson, Quebec, on Tuesday, Mrs. Sparling, charged with murder, was acquitted by the Assize Court jury.

John D. Ankcorn, who was struck by a C.P.R. train at the foot of Spadina avenue, Toronto, on Monday morning, while wheeling across the tracks, has died from his injuries.

At Philadelphia on Tuesday, the wife of Major J. C. Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant-General of the National Guard, seized her husband's razor just after he had shaved and cut her throat fatally.

The French Parliament reassembled on Tuesday. Nothing was done except that the President of the Senate gave the Exposition a boom, and Paul Cassagnac attacked the Government and prophesied its downfall.

Dan McGillivray of Vancouver, the well-known railway contractor, is dead at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., of smallpox. Mr. McGillivray was contractor of the Rainy River Railway and had recently taken a contract on the Clergue's Algoma Central Railroad. Winnipeg papers report seven cases of smallpox at Port Arthur.

Lord Strathcona's Title Perpetuated.

London, May 23. — The Queen has granted Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, a patent of his title to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, his only child. Apart from the honor conferred on the Canadian High Commissioner, the Queen's Birthday honors, of which it formed a part, were not interesting.

The Queen left Windsor last evening for Scotland.

The order of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire is conferred upon Major-Gen. Sir William Forbes Gatacre.

Boxers to Be Suppressed.

Pekin, May 23. — The authorities apparently have begun to realize that the "Boxer" movement is too serious to remain longer undealt with. Troops are being sent to the disturbed districts, with instructions to rigidly suppress the outrages. Six leaders of the movement in Pekin have been arrested.

James Cowan Is Dead.

Galt, Ont., May 23. — James Cowan, ex-Dominion Arbitrator, died at his residence, "Craigie Lea," at 2.30 p.m. yesterday, in the 98th year of his age. He was a member of the old Parliament of Canada before Confederation, but was defeated by Hon. James Young in the Confederation election of 1867. Deceased was born near the vale of Yarrow in 1803, and has been a resident of Galt and vicinity since 1834. The late Thos. Cowan, postmaster at Galt, was a son of deceased. The surviving members of the family are J. Lang Cowan, residing at "Clochmor," the farm homestead near Galt; William Cowan and A. B. Cowan of the firm of Cowan & Co., and Miss Cowan at "Craigie Lea."

The village of Springfield, Ont., has passed the local option law by 68 to 59 votes.

James J. Corbett says that he seriously intends to run for Congress in the 12th district of New York.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER HONORED

House Remembers the 45th Anniversary of His Public Life.

Members of the Opposition Decorated His Desk With a Bouquet of Roses and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Made a Nice Little Speech in His Honor—Ottawa Fire Was Discussed—Several Measures Advanced.

Ottawa, May 23.—Forty-five years ago yesterday Sir Charles Tupper, leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, entered public life as M.P.P., for Cumberland in the Nova Scotia Legislature. In the general election of 1855 he defeated the Hon. Joseph Howe, who afterwards became Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. Members of the Opposition remembered the day, and wore a red rose in his button-hole. Sir Charles' desk held a mammoth bouquet of roses, red, yellow and white, that filled the House with their perfume. A white silk ribbon tied the stems together, and a note told the aged and honored leader that his friends had not forgotten the dawn of his political career.

When the House opened and Sir Charles was about to take his seat he was given an enthusiastic ovation by the members on both sides of the House. The Conservative members stood while he took his seat. Sir Charles bowed his acknowledgements of the reception given him, and asked the indulgence of the House while he replied to the kindly manner in which he had been received by both sides of the House. He thanked his friends on the Opposition side for their remembrance of the anniversary of his entrance to public life 45 years ago, and he was grateful for the generous manner evinced by the honorable gentlemen opposed to him politically.

Sir Charles' vitality was never more in evidence than yesterday. Eighty-one years of age, and having spent nearly half a century as an active public man, he still appears as the most vigorous and magnetic man on the Opposition benches. Yesterday he was embodied of good nature, and the honored head of his party.

Sir Wilfrid Was Generous.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid him a generous tribute. He was sure that he voiced the sentiments of the whole Canadian people, when he said he was glad that he was able to see this day and to congratulate Sir Charles upon his career. It was one of the blessings of political life in Canada that it was possible for politicians to forget that they were divided in opinion — it was a blessing that though the strife of parties was often keen and bitter, yet times come when members of Parliament cared to show that nobler sentiments actuated them.

Then Business Came on.

The business of the House was then begun.

The City Council of Ottawa on Monday night, by a vote of 12 to 11, and with the approval of Mayor Payment, decided to hold by the old modes of constructing buildings and piling lumber.

Mr. Foster brought the matter to the attention of Sir Wilfrid, and suggested that some condition should be attached to the gift of the Government to the Relief Committee.

Sir Wilfrid declared that, personally, as a citizen of Ottawa, he regretted the action of the City Council, for he thought the time had come to Ottawa to compel all buildings to be fire-proof. It was a mistaken kindness, even to the poorer classes. The Government, however, had no power to accomplish what they would be glad to see.

Sir Henri Joly thought that the members of the Relief Committee could remedy the action of the City Council. He felt sure that the $900,000 subscribed could not be all consumed in feeding and clothing the destitute. There would be a large surplus, and the committee should impose certain conditions upon those persons who get money relief.

Col. Prior was told that Mr. Clute's report into labor difficulties in British Columbia would be brought down to-day.

House in Committee.

The House then went into committee on Sir Henri Joly's bill relating to the inspection of the Manitoba grain trade.

By 5.30 the bill had passed the committee, and its third reading will be given later.

Mr. Fisher's bill relating to cold storage accommodations on steamships, was taken up in committee, reported and given a third reading.

The bill respecting the marking and inspection of packages containing apples and pears for export came next. Dr. Sproule gave the House the benefit of correspondence he had received regarding the bill, and suggested that every shipper should brand his apples over his own name.

Mr. Fisher Is Frank.

After recess, Mr. Fisher said, owing to his communication with apple producers and shippers, he could not say that on the whole they were favorable to the bill. There was no difference of opinion that something should be done for the apple trade. It was urged that the bill should deal with the import as well as the export trade. But this would bear heavily upon the stall dealer. It was the intention of the bill to make the branding of a size relate to the smallest apple in the barrel.

Mr. John McMillan said the bill should enforce a uniform size of apples in the barrel. The grade could be branded on the barrel, but the variety would be impossible to arrive at to the satisfaction of everybody.

The general criticism of the bill was that it would be unworkable. Nearly every member of the Opposition side spoke against the bill. The fact that the inspector would place no mark upon the barrel after inspection was severely commented upon.

Mr. Fisher's reply was that the inspection was not compulsory.

"Then it should be," was the Opposition retort.

The committee rose and reported progress at 12.15 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Boer Peace Delegates Were Received by President McKinley in the Blue Parlor—No Outsiders Present.

Washington, May 23. — Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, the three Boer envoys, who are now in this country, visited the White House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, according to previous arrangements, to pay their respects to the President. No official status was given the visitors and they presented no credentials. The envoys were received in the blue parlor, no one being present but themselves, the President and Secretary Cortelyon.

The Conversation.

At first the conversation touched upon a variety of subjects. The Boers talked about Washington, told how they admired the city, and the President escorted them to the porch at the rear of the executive mansion, where a splendid view is obtainable of the Washington monument and the Potomac River.

President Kruger's name finally was mentioned and the visitors then stated their purpose in coming to this country. They said they understood that what Secretary Hay told them the day before was final, and that the position of the United States was that this country could not interfere in the present struggle in South Africa.

President Confirmed It.

The President confirmed this view. He said that the action he took some time ago (when, at the request of the Government of the Transvaal, that his Government should intervene, he offered his good offices to England to bring about peace), he did so with great pleasure in the hope that it might possibly bring the conflict to an end. This offer had been declined by Great Britain, and, he says, there was nothing further that the United States could do in the premises.

The envoys intimated that they were glad to feel they had friends in this country and then bade the President good-bye.

MILITARY CAMPS IN JUNE.

Official Dates Set for the Assembling of Militia for Instructions.

Ottawa, May 23. — Yesterday the Militia Department issued the official dates of camps of instruction for 1900. Those relating to Ontario are as follows:

Field Artillery Division, Deseronto—Second Brigade Division, June 5 to 16; 5th, 4th, 7th and 9th Field Batteries.

Third Brigade Division, June 19 to 30; 2nd, 8th and 14th Field Batteries.

First Infantry Division, London, June 5 to 16; 1st Brigade, 1st Hussars, 21st, 26th, 27th, 32nd and 33rd Regiments; Second Brigade, 22nd, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Second Infantry Division, Niagara, June 12 to 23; Third Brigade, 2nd Dragoons, 12th, 31st, 34th, 35th and 36th Regiments.

Fourth Brigade, 20th, 37th, 39th, 44th and 77th.

No. 4 Field Hospital Company, No. 4 Bearer Company, for three days.

Third Infantry Division, Kingston, June 19 to 30; Fifth Brigade, 3rd Dragoons and 4th Hussars, 16th, 40th, 45th and 46th Regiments!

Sixth Brigade, 42nd, 47th, 49th, 56th and 59th Regiments.

No. 2 Field Hospital Company, No. 2 Bearer Company, for three days.

The detail of corps to drill in regimental camps and at local headquarters will be announced later.

YOUNG M'INTYRE CONVICTED.

Jury Against the Boy Who Ended His Father's Life.

Toronto, May 23.—Arthur McIntyre, the 13-year-old lad, who shot and killed his father, Peter McIntyre, one of Toronto's best-known citizens, on the 10th day of this month, was last eveing found guilty of the charge of manslaughter by a jury in the Criminal Assize Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Street. The jury was only out about half an hour and returned to court shortly after 6 o'clock. When the finding was announced, Mr. T. C. Robinette, for the prisoner, asked that the jury be polled, and each of the 12 men replied as above.

Does Not Realize It at All.

The boy during the trial and even when he was found guilty, showed no signs of fear and little appreciation of the seriousness of his position. All day he looked about the crowded courtroom with a smile that broadened when his eye fell upon acquaintances and still lingered on his face when Mr. T. C. Robinette was addressing the jury on his behalf. Before adjourning the court, His Lordship announced that he would pass sentence on the youthful prisoner at 11 o'clock this morning.

The War in Africa.

London, May 20.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

"Kroonstad, May 20, 3 p.m.—No official information has yet been received, but Reuter states that the relief of Mafeking has been affected.

"Rundle reports having occupied Bresler's Flat, Trommel and Clocolan, the enemy falling back on Senokal and Ficksburg.

"Fifty rifles and 3,000 rounds were surrendered by the Free Staters to a battalion of yeomanry working along the telegraph line from Boshof to Bloemfontein. A field cornet and eighty-six burghers surrendered at Boshof yesterday.

"While at Hoopstad Methuen secured 250 rifles and between 400,000 and 500,000 rounds."

Hoopstad is on the border of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and about seventy miles west of Kroonstad.

London, May 21.—A special despatch from Kroonstad says that Gen. De Wet has sent word that he is prepared to surrender conditionally with his entire commando.

London, May 21.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in The Daily Express is the dominant war news of the morning:

"We have the best reason for saying that in the last twenty-four hours a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, addressed personally to the Prime Minister, from President Kruger proposing terms of peace.

"The exact terms of the message cannot be stated, but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain.

"It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lips of every Briton: 'Unconditional surrender.'"

Antwerp, May 19.—A report has reached here from The Hague that the Boers will now sue for peace at any cost. Even Presidents Kruger and Steyn have become discouraged.

$5000 Wanted.

At 4 per cent. prime security, interest paid quarterly. Apply Box 145, Milton P. O. 27-tf.

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Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
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Stitches kept from breaking.

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Is sold in all
Localities.

Manufactured by
Imperial Oil Company.

Story of Mafeking.

Boer forces isolated the town on Oct. 14. Thus the siege lasted 216 days, it ended on May 17.

Baden-Powell's fighting numbers at first were about 1500 men, all irregulars except a few officers. He had eight guns, six of them machine. Seven hundred white women and children and 7000 blacks were also hemmed in. The besieging force has varied from 2000 to 5000.

Cronje first attacked Mafeking on Oct. 15, following up the destruction of an armored train at Kraalpan, below the town. Repulse with heavy loss was the result. Heavy guns were brought up and bombardment began. A fierce assault on Oct. 31 was futile, both sides losing heavily. Weeks of "sniping" and intermittent bombardment culminated Dec. 26 in an unsuccessful British sally against Game Tree Fort. Twenty-one of the garrison were killed, and thereafter Baden-Powell remained on the dedensive.

Colonel Plumer, with 2000 men from Rhodesia, moving south to raise the siege, got within 14 miles of the town on March 16, but was beaten back by the Boers, led by Snyman. Lord Roberts sent word that relief would arrive by May 18, and a column of 3000 men is believed to have left Kimberly early this month to tulfil the promise.

Ever since January all in Mafeking have been on reduced rations. Life has been supported by means of horse and mule meat, soup made from the animals' skins, and porridge concocted from fodder oats. Six ounces of bread, a quart of soup and two quarts of porridge was the daily rations a month ago.

Casualties in the town's fighting force up to April 28 totalled 240, including 66 killed and 133 wounded. Deaths from disease add fully 60 more, making a 20 per cent. loss during the siege. The deaths among non-combatants probably number 100 more.

To meet the peculiar exigencies of the situation, Baden-Powell issued paper currency and postage stamps. The resourceful commander also built a gun of steel plate to supplement his slender outfit of cannon, which comprised one weapon made in the last century. He had thrown the defence lines far out, thus preventing a concentration of heavy fire on a small space, which would soon have knocked the town to pieces.

Lord Salisbury on Ireland.

Events, Ottawa.

What object Lord Salisbury had in dragging the Irish question into his recent speech before the Premier Club has not been made very clear, but one thing is very clear, and that is that his references were quite uncalled for, and designed to wreck any good result that might result from the Queen's recent visit to Ireland. When Irishmen are giving the best proof of their loyalty in South Africa by shedding their blood for the empire, it seems almost brutal for England's premier to refer to them as possible traitors—as men, who if given any measure of home rule, would turn Ireland into a second Transvaal. We all wonder at the persistency of the Irish in keeping up a quarrel, centuries old, but it is small wonder that the wounds do not heal when a man of Lord Salisbury's pre-eminence in the empire takes delight in opening them afresh when they seem about to close, at the gentle touch of the best Queen the world has ever seen. It may be, and I think it is, politics that is at the bottom of it. The Irish question is to British politics what the race question is to Canada, and those who thrive by it do not want to see it ended. Nothing can explain Lord Salisbury's utterance at this particular time, but the belief that he was afraid that the Irish were about to give up the agitation, and throw their lot willingly in with that of the empire.

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We offer you just the kind of goods that you want. Articles of wear that are as staple as the sugar in the pantry. Suppose we go over the list.

Blankets, Flannels, and home spun of our manufacture.
Knitted Underwear and ladies' and children's vests, all at closest prices.
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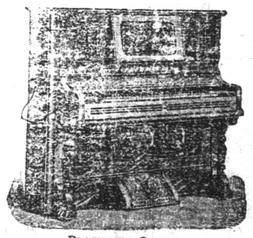
BORN.

McINNES—In Milton, on May 23rd, to Mr. and Mr. R. J. McInnes, a son.

DIED.

NELSON—At Oakville, on Sunday, 13th inst., Mrs. Minnie Nelson, aged 34 years.

THOMPSON—At his residence, Ridgetown, on Sunday, April 29th, Benjamin Thompson, aged 76 years. Deceased was fornerly a resident of Trafalgar township.



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Our millinery is most attractive in style and most reasonable in price.

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