

A Fair Invalid

"Nothing," she replied. "There is little life and little merriment in my heart—what can you expect at my hands?"

So we made our strange compact. I was to be her friend—to visit her—to care for her; but I was never to know more of her than I did now. I went back to Neville's Cross, and was pleased to find that none of my friends or neighbors knew that I had been staying at the River House; they were all content with the explanation I gave that I had been visiting a friend.

And then the second phase of my curious acquaintanceship began. I went regularly two or three times each week to visit Miss Vane. I took her the rarest flowers, the most exquisite fruits, all the new books untouched; but I never remonstrated with her. "How does Miss Vane spend her time?" I asked of Lewis one day.

"In her usual way, Mrs. Neville, when you are not with her. She passes whole days in dreaming and thinking—some of the piano, draw, paint or write."

"Does she take no delight in flowers or birds? Has she not one occupation?"

"No," was the reply. "If with she had."

It seemed to me incredible that a life should slip from one's grasp in this fashion. "But does she not talk—talk to you—to anyone?"

"No, it is the rarest thing for my mistress to open her lips. I have known her to pass whole days without speaking. She seems, indeed, to have a root-like dislike to the sound of a human voice; that is the cause of the strange silence in the house. The only time when she seems to be interested is when you are with her, Mrs. Neville—she talks to you and listens to you."

What could have happened to blight her young life? The girl's whole soul seemed dead. That same day, when we were talking, something was said about age, and I asked Miss Vane abruptly how old she was. She was too much surprised for any hesitation, and answered at once: "I am twenty-two, Mrs. Neville."

"Twenty-two!" I repeated. "Then when you came here, you were not much more than eighteen?"

"No—eighteen and a few months."

"Have the years seemed long, I may say?" I asked, gently.

"Long," she repeated. "Each one has been an age."

"And you may live for another fifty years, Miss Vane."

"I may—but I hope that I shall not," she rejoined.

"If you do, would you be content to spend them as you have spent the past ones?"

"There would be no other resource," she replied, shuddering.

"I am almost afraid to say what I think, but I disbelieve you, Miss Vane. If I have that misfortune, I ask you beforehand to forgive me. Eighteen is not generally considered a very wise age, is it?"

"It is as wise as any other age, I should imagine, Mrs. Neville."

"Nay, my dear, you are wrong. Only age and experience give wisdom. I am older than you by some years—time has taught me many lessons that you have yet to learn."

"I do not intend to learn more," she said. "I have learned enough."

"At eighteen," I continued, "we feel pleasure and pain acutely. We are either at the height of happiness or in the depths of despair. At forty we realize, reason, analyze, and endure. Has it ever occurred to you that every human life is a precious gift, received for some wise purpose? What would it avail to give that have to face the 'Great Giver' with their life all wasted?"

"My life has been blighted, not wasted," she replied, looking at me steadily. "The two things are different."

"But my dear Miss Vane," I said—"pray pardon me—do you think that eighteen is too early an age to begin deliberately to set aside all that is best and brightest in life—to yield one's self to a dull, consuming sorrow?"

"No," she replied. "If the time and the sorrow were to come again, I should act just as I have done."

After that there was no more to be said. I did my best in one way, and that was to direct her attention to every good deed, every earnest life, that came under my notice. One morning I persuaded her to share with me my favorite ramble through the woods. The day was so fine that we went further than I had intended, until in the distance we saw the grey spire of Daintree Church. We stopped to look at it, for it made a striking picture, the tall grey steeple standing out in bold relief against the sky, and while we stood, suddenly there pealed out the merry chime of wedding bells. I smiled—the sunshine, the clear air, the blue sky, the bells, all seemed so pleasant to me. "Hark!" I cried. "Those are wedding bells; someone is being made very happy to-day."

She turned her pale face to me. "Happy!" she repeated. "Why, the dearest face under heaven is a wedding!"

"My dear Miss Vane!" I cried, startled by her vehemence, "what a strange idea!"

She laughed, and a dreary sound it was that came from the young lips. "It is the dearest face under the sun," she insisted—"a mockery in most cases, a cruelty to others, a happiness never."

"It is well that everyone is not of your opinion, Miss Vane," I said.

"If they were, there would be fewer sorrowful hearts in the world," she rejoined. "Oh, Mrs. Neville," she cried, shuddering, "come away—come away from the sound of those terrible bells!"

They seemed to make the old church rock with their merriment; they filled the air with a joyous clang. But I saw that the sound made my companion ill. She placed her hands over her ears, as though she would shut it out, while her lips grew white as death. Back we hastened through the woods until we were beyond the sound of the bells; and presently Miss Vane rested against the little gate that led to the copse—rested in silence, which neither of us cared to break.

"You have tired yourself," I said. She looked at me, all passion and feeling repressed, as it were, with an iron hand—the dark, proud beauty appeared more indifferent than ever.

"Mrs. Neville," she said, "I will go out with you whenever you wish, but never

take me again within hearing of those bells."

I promised to remember, and she went home without alluding to the subject again. As time passed, the dark beauty of her face seemed to acquire a new expression. I saw lines of firm endurance, patient gravity, deepening thereon, while the power of self-control and self-restraint, the dull, ceaseless brooding over wrong, the fierce rebellion that never found a voice, the sorrow that found no relief, the despair that in its silence asked only for death, increased day by day.

CHAPTER VII.

About two years after Miss Vane had come to the River House, a railway company was formed, and after a long resistance, I was compelled to sell one of my best fields, through which the line was to pass; and then, to my great horror, a bridge was built over the widest part of the river, just above the River House, for by that route the trains were to enter Daintree.

I was very grieved and vexed—now the shrill railway whistle would drown the sweet song of the nightingale, and mingle with the rapid rush of the river. I did not like the bridge, either; it was plain and ugly, with nothing pleasing or picturesque about it.

When I knew what had been decided upon, I went to tell Miss Vane. She appeared perfectly indifferent, merely raising her beautiful eyebrows in wonder at my excited tone of voice.

"At least you might pretend to sympathize with me, Miss Vane," I said. "There was a strange, far-off look in her eyes."

"It will not matter," she replied. "I shall not mind the railway whistle—I shall not even hear it—and you will be far enough away."

"But it will completely spoil Neville's Cross," I observed.

"Never mind," she said, "it is not worth troubling about."

"I wish I could attain your height of calm philosophy," I rejoined. But that bridge was destined to be the scene of strange occurrences.

A frost, unusually long and severe, set in. It was followed by a rapid thaw, during which the River Liff flooded the whole country-side. What was the cause of the terrible accident no one quite knew. Whether the unusual rush and weight of the water had caused the foundation of the bridge to give way, or whether it had been insecurely built from the first, no one seemed quite sure.

One day—toward the end of May—the weather was brilliantly fine, and I went to the River House, hoping to induce Miss Vane to come out with me on the river.

"She consented," and the Liff never seemed more beautiful. The sky was blue, the air fragrant with the breath of odorous flowers. We stopped just opposite the River House to admire the beauty of the day.

"Now do you," I said to my companion, "that it is a privilege to live on such a day."

Looking at her, I was more, not ever struck with her beauty. She had dipped one white hand into the water, and it gleamed there like a lily. The fresh, bracing wind had brought the bloom to her face—had brightened her eyes, and seemed to have driven the sadness from her beauty. It was a face of peerless loveliness. All the features were perfect, but the mouth was most beautiful, with sweet, sensitive lips. I thought as I looked at Miss Vane how much I should like to see the calmness of her perfect face broken. Little did I dream of the near fulfilment of my wish.

We rested on the sunshiny river in the fragrant spring calm. Glancing shadows fell over the waters and over the bridge. We could see the bridge in the distance. After all, it did not look so very ugly. I was just saying so to Miss Vane, when I saw far away the steam of an express. "Look," I said, "could you not fancy that it was some great, black serpent with fiery eyes? Yet, about it, there is something grand about it."

"I shall never believe that quick-heavy trains will be safe on that bridge," remarked Huldah Vane.

We saw the steam among the trees, and then as the train came nearer to the bridge it slackened speed. We were both watching it intently. How shall I describe the horror that ensued? The train was running slowly when the engine reached the middle of the bridge, and then a terrible crash came. We were both watching it intently. How shall I describe the horror that ensued? The train was running slowly when the engine reached the middle of the bridge, and then a terrible crash came. We were both watching it intently. How shall I describe the horror that ensued? The train was running slowly when the engine reached the middle of the bridge, and then a terrible crash came.

A few moments I shaded my face with one hand, not daring to look, while Huldah cried out in horror. There, in the sunlight, was the terrible reality. Almost immediately I recovered myself, and, seizing the skulls, rowed rapidly to the scene of the accident. It had been seen by the men at work in the fields; and in the next few minutes willing hands came to render assistance. In less than half an hour the news had reached Daintree, and there was no lack of help. Strong men soon set to work. Some of the unhappy passengers were drowned, and their bodies were not recovered for days; but those who remained in the carriage were rescued as quickly as possible. Two or three men were taken out quite dead, and were laid in ghastly order on the green bank. The wounded were not a few. I grew faint as I looked at the forms of the sufferers, with Huldah Vane by my side. We had done what we could. I had been attending to a little child whom we had found clinging round a dead mother's neck. I thought it would live, but it died in my arms, and was added to the ghastly row on the green bank. Presently there was a cry from one of the carriages—that seemed to hang between the bridge and the water—some one signalled for help. It was a work of almost superhuman difficulty to rescue those inside; more than once, we who looked on in breathless suspense, thought that the rescuers would lose their own lives in the effort. At length the tall figure of a man was proved that they two were in the carriage alone. "Are both dead?" I asked one of the doctors.

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"You would like to take them to the nearest house?" I said, quickly. "That is the River House; let them be driven there at once. Miss Vane will be quite peculiarly, I thought it advisable to consult her."

"No," he replied. "The gentleman seems severely hurt; the lady is stunned. I fancy, if we could get them removed somewhere, their lives might be saved."

"It is against your rule, against your wish, I know; but the doctor assures me the gentleman's life depends on the expedition with which he can be treated."

"Throw the whole house open," she replied. "I am quite willing. If I can help, let me."

A few minutes afterward one of the Daintree carriages was driving slowly with the two rescued passengers to the River House.

(To be Continued.)

NEW NAVY ALARM.

LORD BEREFOED SAYS SERVICE IS NOT READY FOR WAR.

Admiral Speaks Plainly—Tells Parliamentary Committee That German Organization is Better—A Fraud on the Nation.

London, April 25.—Prime Minister Asquith's announcement of his intention to make a private investigation of the present conditions in the navy is of far greater significance than appears upon the surface. Admiral Lord Charles Bereford, on leaving command of the fleet, laid before the Premier a great mass of evidence upon existing conditions, and the present policy of the naval forces which no patriotic Government could ignore.

It is just as well for the peace of mind of England that these facts should not be made public. It can scarcely be doubted that when the pending enquiry is completed there will be radical changes made in the policy of the Admiralty. The questions involved do not deal in any way with the proposed new construction. They concern only the condition of the navy to-day as a fighting force.

Bereford maintains silence so far as the public is concerned in regard to naval questions, but as was announced here a fortnight ago, he has submitted his views in writing to Premier Asquith, who after holding the matter under consideration for twelve days appointed a sub-committee to enquire into the facts. This committee consists of Sir Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for War, Haldane, and Lord Crewe. No naval officer is a member, as it is desired to have an absolutely unbiased tribunal. The terms of reference are clearly defined and very wide and sweeping.

"A FRAUD ON THE NATION."

In his letter to Mr. Asquith, Lord Charles explained he did not deal with the future necessities of the navy in the North Sea; but in connection with the present condition of the home fleet, referring to their condition, maintenance and preparedness for war in relation to expenditure, he said he would undertake to prove that their condition was a fraud upon the nation, a phrase which he subsequently slightly modified.

He refused to answer some questions. In response to other he said that, while the Dreadnoughts were unquestionably the most formidable ships in the world, they could not, owing to their size and difficulty of manœuvring, be utilized for some of the effective purposes for which ordinary battleships could be used. He discounted the idea of sea fights at 7,000 yards. Such engagements, he said, would not likely be of a serious nature.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

Other sources of information show that Lord Charles' great point is that the British navy is not prepared for war, but that its organization can be perfected without additional expenditure. He holds that the German navy is now far more powerful than is generally believed, owing to its superior organization for war, and that in 1912 its relative strength in this respect will be vastly increased unless the British war plans and organization be placed on a better footing in the interval.

AT R. McKAY & CO'S. TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1909

Colored Silk Muslins for Summer Dresses—A Great Tuesday Sale

Worth Regular 50c, Sale Price 25c Yard

Sharp at 8.30 to-morrow morning on sale 700 yards of lovely Silk Muslin with self color spot at exactly half price. This material is very popular in New York, and will make up the prettiest of summer dresses. On sale in blue, Nile, brown, grey, white and cream. See these muslins to-morrow. You will admire them. Decidedly one of the best wash goods bargains of the season. Worth regular 50c, Tuesday's sale price 25c yard

White Stripe and Crossbar Muslins, Popular for 12c yd

Another big special from our Wash Goods Section. White Stripe and Crossbar Muslins of good firm quality; has a splendid finish; very popular this season for shirtwaists and children's wear; very greatly reduced for Tuesday. Good value at 20c, sale price per yard 12 1/2c

New Arrivals in the Dress Goods Section

Plain and Shadow Stripe Suitings, 75c Yard

Just passed into stock another shipment of these popular materials, and will be displayed for you to-morrow at a popular price. Intending buyers will do well if they visit this section of the store to-morrow. On sale in grey, rose, taupe, navy, brown, myrtle, amethyst, cream and black. Tuesday's special price 75c yard

New Melrose Suitings for 75c and \$1.00 Yard

A very stunning material for stylish and serviceable two-piece or three-piece suits; has a lovely pearl finish, and you will like the weight for spring wear. On sale in navy, brown, myrtle, grey, reseda, champagne, Copenhagen and black, at per yard 75c and \$1.00

Tremendous Selling in the Lace Section

The Manufacturers' Stock of All-over Laces, 59c Yd.

Without a doubt the prettiest All-over Laces ever shown in Hamilton, ever at regular prices. Our Lace has not its right on this big purchase. To-morrow is the second day of the great sale. Thousands of women are taking advantage of the little price we have placed upon these Laces. Everybody who has seen them is enthusiastic and amazed at how we can sell such beautiful Laces for the money. In the lot you will find Oriental, Guipure, Point de Venise, Filet and Baby Irish all-over, in cream, white, rose and black, lovely patterns; it's your chance to buy in a supply for present and future use, at per yard 59c

Manufacturer's Stock of Embroidered Handkerchiefs on Sale

Regular Value 20c, Sale Price 2 for 25c

Very pretty Embroidered Handkerchiefs, by a special purchase from a leading manufacturer in Switzerland, we are able to make the above special sale for Tuesday; see these splendid Handkerchiefs to-morrow, very special 2 for 25c

Sale of Suits and Coats

Tailored Suits at \$18.50

Many different models for women, smartly tailored with many points of exclusiveness, correct style features, and best possible workmanship, of plain Serges, Worsteds, Bengaline Cloth and English Novelty Fabrics, in stripes and checks, all the new spring colorings, trimmed with self buttons, and beautifully tailored, regular \$23.50, sale price \$18.50

Great Sale of Lace Curtains

That strong sturdy weave, also Diamond Net and Fish Net, in