Sweet Norine

If it should happen that any one of these bands of Pawnees should come by that road between here and Barrison Hall, it would be impossible to pass the savages and get to the town hall."

"You are right, Daniel," she answered. "We have not a moment to lose."

Putting aside all the terrible fears that assailed her, the good old soul hastened as quickly as her trembling limbs could carry her to the little attic room above. When she reached the door she called gently:

"Norine, Norine, dear, arise. I—I want you."

Within all was silent. No sound even of the girl's breathing could be heard.

"How deeply youth sleeps," murmured the old grandmother, "and age sleeps so lightly."

"Norine, child" she called again, more loudly this time. "Do you hear me?"

Still there was no response from within the little chamber.

She pushed open the door and groped her way into the room and up to the little bed that stood in one corner, running her wrinkled hand lightly over the pillow.

But no curly head met her loving touch. She started back with a cry of horror. Norine was not there!

Her cry soon brought Daniel to her side. Even before the gasped out the words that Norine was not there he seemed to divine intuitively what had happened—that their darling had gone. For the first time in her life the poor old soul was incapable of speech or action, save the terrified words, "Bring a candle, quick!"

He complied with all the haste he was capable of. One glance around the little apartment showed that their fears were but too well grounded. Norine, their darling, the child of their old age, was missing.

The little cottage was so small that they had little difficulty in searching it carefully through in a very few moments.

Again, and yet again they searched it, calling loudly, tearfully, despairingly her name, but there was no response.

The aged couple forgot the terrors that menaced their cottage home—ay, their very lives, in their fear over the girl's unaccountable disappearance.

"Where is Norine?" they asked each other, with pallid brow and trembling lips. But they could find no answer.

She had parted from them in anger for the first time in her young life, and in anger she must have fled from the roof that had sheltered her. But where had she gone? The howling winds, tearing with demoniac fury around the little cottage, gave them no answer.

"We will search for her," muttered the old man, hoarsely. "If—if anything has happened to Norine, I—I would not care to live."

"Something tells me that Norine has fled to her lover," moaned the old grandmother, pressing her hands tightly over her heart.

"If she has fled toward Barrison Hall, she has fallen into the hands of the advancing tribe of Pawnees," groaned Daniel Gordon. "Better far that she were dead than that."

CHAPTER XXII.

Leaving the inhabitants of Hadley in their intense excitement, every man of them cursing Joe Brainard from the very depths of his heart for being the cause of their woe, we will return for a few brief moments—you and I, dear reader—to the thrilling scene in which we left poor, hapless, noble Joe, and learn his fate, for much that happens in the following chapter hinges upon it.

When Clifford Carlisle thrust his victim bodily over the precipice, he supposed that he was consigning his victim's body to the rocky chasm a thousand feet below, and where it would never afterward be found to mutely reveal the tragedy which had taken place.

But in the hour of his deadly peril Heaven guarded Joe Brainard.

The spot at which his antagonist tossed him over the cliff had a wide, shelving rock jutting out from it but a few feet down, and upon this Joe landed, lying at full length, motionless, like one dead.

Death must soon have overtaken him from the intense cold had he lain there long. Fate ordained it otherwise. He had landed directly at the feet of two half-breed Indians, who were crouching on the rock waiting for the stagecatch to pass.

From their position they could hear the scrimmage which had taken place above, but could behold nothing owing to the intense darkness, and being too low down.

One thing they did know, however, and that was that one of the combatants was Joe Brainard, the express agent, for both of the half-breeds had recognized his voice.

It so happened that both of these particular men had a grievance against Joe, which made them his sworn enemies. One because he had been discharged from the express office by him because of his dishonesty, the other because the young express agent had given him, once upon a time, a most severe thrashing for abusing a little lad on the village street.

As soon as the coach had rumbled on its way the two half-breeds made haste to light their lantern, which they had extinguished, to see which of the two combatants had been vanquished.

Their amazement and intense gratification upon learning that it was Joe Brainard was intense.

"We will dash him over the cliff!" cried one of them, a demoniac whoop of delight issuing from his lips.

"No, no," returned the other in his gruff, guttural voice, "we can make better use of him. We will make him tell just how many men there are in the village, how much ammunition they have, and how they would be likely to oppose us in a massacre. He shall tell us, and truly, or we will roast him to a stake."

"He is more stubborn than a mule," returned the other "He will not open his lips."

"Wait until the fagots are lighted and the flames begin to scorch. He will open his lips freely then and tell us all that we would know."

"Perhaps, but I doubt it," returned the other.

Making a rude litter, they placed the form of the unconscious man upon it; then lifting it to their stalwart shoulders, they proceeded to cross the mountain with their helpless burden.

It was indeed a pitiful hour for Joe Brainard when he fell into their hands. Death would have been a thousand times preferable, more merciful, for they discussed their plans freely together concerning their prey as they trudged along the steep, narrow path, where none save those with the red, daring, hazardous blood of the Indian in his veins would have dared to climb. The twenty miles or more which these men traversed were as nothing to them, used as they were to the mountain vastness. The highest point of the mountain was reached by a circuitous route, so densely covered by forests of heavy underbrush that it was considered impassable for man. Toward this point they bent their steps with alacrity, and in much exultation. It was so far out of the reach of travel that no one in Hadley was aware that on the height of the mountain the Pawnees, who refused to take advantage of civilized conditions, had a large tract of ground on which they lived, depending upon the wild animals that roamed the forests for sustenance.

Twice had this revengeful, warlike tribe swooped down upon the thrifty inhabitants of the village of Hadley, massacring men, women and children alike, within the last five and twenty years, and now they only awaited another opportunity to repeat their horrible, savage depredations.

They had only been kept in peace by the utmost diplomacy on the part of the agents of the Indian reservation, and it needed but this affair at the Great Bear Mine to cause them to break forth in all their revengeful fury.

The two half-breeds clambered onward and upward, and an hour later reached their destination, the clearing on the mountain, where the rude shelter of the tribe was plainly visible from the fires that were burning fitfully here and there.

The entrance of the two half-breeds with their burden caused great enthusiasm.

Joe, still unconscious, was thrown hastily into one of the tents upon a pile of skins, and his captors sought the chief of the tribe to talk over the situation with him.

Meanwhile the night wore on, and at last a faint streak in the sky heralded the approach of a new-born day, and with the dawn consciousness returned to our hapless hero.

For a moment he lay as though stunned, gazing at his rude surroundings, and the canopy of dried skins over his head, and the bundle of them upon which he found himself. He quite believed for an instant that he was in the midst of a realistic dream, from which he could not seem to awaken. But little by little his senses returned to him, and all at once he remembered all—starting out upon his perilous journey, carrying the wages of the half-breed miners, the accident to the stage on the mountain road, the veiled woman who had been his companion, the bandit of the mountain, whom he had recognized by his voice, disguised as it had been, as the handsome stranger whose horse Norine—sweet, tender little Norine—had shod, and whom she had never ceased to talk about ever since.

With a wild cry of horror Joe attempted to spring to his feet, and as he did so he clapped his hand over his breast pocket.

Great God in heaven! The money was gone; and with this horrifying discovery came the knowledge that he had been terribly injured, for the effort to reach his feet caused him such a terrific pain that he fell back almost fainting upon his rude pallet, unable to move hand or foot in his excruciating agony.

At that moment a shadow darkened the doorway of the rude tent, and raising his agonized eyes he beheld the tall, brawny figure of one of the half-breeds, whose face he recognized instantly.

"So, so, you know me?" sneered the fellow. "I told you when last we parted that an Indian never forgets an injury, and sometimes waits long for his revenge; but it is sure to come. You had me discharged from the express office for taking a ham, and that was the worst hour's business you ever did. It was your turn, then, Brainard, but it is my turn now, curse you!

"I suppose you are wondering where you are?" he went on grimly and insolently. "I will tell you. You are in the hands of the Pawnees, the most deadly enemies of the palefaces, the tribe whom all your Government agents have never been able to bring into subjection by threats or treaties."

Joe tried to speak, but no sound came from his lips. This intelligence, coming so quickly upon the heels of the horrible discovery that the money intrusted to him was gone, rendered him fairly speechless. Indeed for the instant his very reason tottered.

"You do not answer," returned the half-breed, "and it is well, for at the slightest outcry a score or more of Pawnee braves would be here to riddle you with their arrows, for they have all heard of your treatment of me, and are thirsting for revenge."

"You did not tell them that when I was the village schoolmaster I taught you to read and write—ay, even to speak as well as the white man," cried Joe, at last finding his voice, hoping against hope that this reminder would waken some tender feeling in the heart of the brawny half-breed for Joe had taken unusual pains with this fellow. He had even secured the position in the express office for him and had taken great interest in him until small articles in the office began to disappear, and the theft was traced directly to the half-breed, who was caught in the very act of purloining the ham, and was accordingly duly punished for his offence, as well as being discharged.

As Joe Brainard listened to these threatening words of the half-breed he knew—ay, he felt with a sinking heart—that he might expect no mercy from him.

(To be continued.)

BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

Hurled Two Hundred Feet by Boiler Explosion.

Sarnia, March 11.—The boiler of a portable saw mill, owned by William Johnston, of Sarnia, exploded this afternoon while in use on the farm of Chas. Wilson, on the Murphy side line, about three miles from Sarnia. The force of the explosion was terrific. A sixteen-year-old lad named James Harkins, son of John Harkins, of the ninth concession, was hurled nearly two hundred feet and instantly killed. James Kemsley was badly cut about the face and Chas. Kemsley was painfully scalded, but their injuries are not serious. The boiler was in charge of a man named Brown, of Sarnia.

A BLOOD MIXTURE.

A Fine Remedy Which Anyone Can Easily Fix at Home.

All medical authorities are agreed that the blood is the great source of disease or of health in the human system. If the blood is pure, the individual is strong and healthy, if the blood is impure or diseased then there is sickness or decay in the whole system.

Rheumatism is strictly a blood disease. It is caused by excessive uric acid. Sores, pimples, etc., mean bad blood. Catarrha, affections must be treated through the blood to get permanent results. To get well, to feel strong, hearty and vigorous one must have good clean blood and lots of it. You can't clean the blood thoroughly unless the kidneys are made active. Bad blood means clogged, inactive kidneys and liver which causes, too, such symptoms as backache, nervousness, bladder and urinary difficulties and other sympathetic troubles.

Here is a simple home remedy and the Recipe for making it up is as follows: Fluid Extract Dandelion one-half ounce, Compound Kargon one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime. The ingredients can be obtained at any good prescription pharmacy at small cost.

Here the readers of this paper have a simple yet powerful and effective remedy for all forms of blood, kidney and bladder diseases which should relieve rheumatism and catarrhal affections and replace that weak, worn-out indifferent feeling with strength, vigor and health.

This prescription is considered a fine system renovator and being made of vegetable extracts only is harmless and anyone can mix it at home. Try this anyway before investing in the secret unknown concoctions of the patent medicine manufacturers.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

TALES OF HORRIBLE CRUELTY IN PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

General Pienear Tells Mothers' Congress at Washington of Men, Women and Children Mutilated on the Cocoa Plantations.

Washington, March 11.—A vivid description of atrocities alleged to be perpetrated upon slave laborers on cocoa plantations on the Islands of Principe and Saint Thome, Portuguese West Africa, was given in an address on "Children's Lives in Africa," by Gen. Joubert Pienaer, of South Africa, at to-night's session of the International Congress on the welfare of the child, under the auspices of the National Mothers' Congress.

"The atrocities I have witnessed in Portuguese West Africa have taken such a hold upon me," declared Gen. Pienaer, "that I cut myself loose from all my business, and leaving my family thousands of miles away, I have consecrated my life to the freeing of the men and women that are daily being done to death, and the little children I have frequently seen being beaten until the blood flowed to the ground."

After stating that the "cruelties meted out to these degraded human beings on the mainland were beyond description," Gen. Pienaer continued: "Children are torn away from the breasts of their mothers and sold as slaves. Slaves in the employ of their taskmasters are beaten to death; men, women and children are mutilated. Often after a native has been done to death he is quartered, and the different portions of his body are hung on trees to terrorize the other natives."

ACCEPT CHALLENGE.

LORDS HAVE TAKEN UP THE GOVERNMENT'S GAGE.

London, March 11.—Undismayed by threats of penalties to follow the second rejection of the Government's Scottish small holdings bill, the House of Lords this evening, after a debate which lasted for two days, refused by a vote of 153 to 33 to give the measure a second reading.

The Scottish clans have not risen in support of the bill since it was rejected by the House of Lords at the last session. During the recess the Ministerial spokesman threatened freely that if the upper House again threw out the measure the Government would promptly introduce the necessary legislation to restrict the power of the hereditary chamber. Since these threats were made, however, there have been a number of by-elections disastrous to the Government, and considerable difference of opinion has developed among the rank and file. As a result of these circumstances the silence of the Ministers today on this subject leads to the belief that the Cabinet is not yet prepared to inaugurate its threatened active campaign against the House of Lords.

Nerves Wrong, Everything Wrong

Sleeplessness.
Sick headaches.
Nervous indigestion.
Neuralgic and sciatic pains.
Weakness of bodily organs.
Nervousness and irritability.
Tendency to worry and anxiety.
Sensitiveness to light and sound.
Discouragement, despondency and dread of the future.

These tell of exhausted nerves and point to the approach of prostration, paralysis or locomotor ataxia. It is so easy to neglect diseases of the nerves, but they never right themselves. The system must be strengthened, built up and revitalized by such treatment as Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Ask your druggist for Dr. Chase's 1908 Almanac.

Mrs. G. W. Powers, 50 Terrace Hill, Brantford, Ont., states:

"When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was suffering almost constantly from nervous headache and could hardly get a night's rest. I frequently felt tired and languid and my nerves were very unsteady. By the time that I had used three boxes of this medicine the headaches were entirely gone, I could sleep without any difficulty, my nervous system was strengthened and I felt one hundred per cent. better."

SECOND DAY AT WATERDOWN

Beautification of House and Its Surroundings.

Insects and How to Get Rid of Them.

Large Attendance at the Tuesday Night Meeting.

The Tuesday afternoon meeting of the Fruit Institute at Waterdown was called to order at 1.30. There was some discussion on the tomato question, and after that Professor Jarvis, of the O. A. C., gave an address on "Insects and Diseases Affecting Fruit and Vegetables." He first took up the potato and tomato. They are affected by somewhat similar pests and diseases. The potato is attacked by the late and early blight, for which the remedy is the Bordeaux mixture, applied first about the middle of July, and then at intervals of two weeks, adding Paris green or white arsenic for the Colorado beetle. The same remedy is applied for the rot in the tomato. For cutworms the best remedy is a trap of poisoned bran, and fall plowing. For the scab, treat the seed with formalin or corrosive sublimate. The Professor gave a most interesting account of many other fungus diseases, in which keen interest was taken by the meeting. Insects were next taken up. They are of two classes, those with biting mouths, as the codling worm, potato beetle, and those with sucking mouths, as the various forms of scale, and the various kinds of aphis. The former can be destroyed by poisons applied to the leaves, but the latter must be killed by contact. Professor Jarvis gave a list of the various noxious insects and the best known remedies for them, and referred particularly to the famous San Jose scale, for which he said the best remedy was the lime and sulphur wash properly boiled and thoroughly applied. An animated discussion followed as to the benefits of spraying, and then the question of grafting of Northern Spies and plant selection was discussed, and important information was given to the meeting by Professor Jarvis, Mr. McCalla, of St. Catharines, and Mr. Pattison, of Winona.

There was a very large attendance at the evening meeting and lectures were interspersed with some excellent vocal and instrumental selections.

Professor Hutt, of the O. A. C., gave an excellent address on "The Decoration of Home Grounds." Every home should be a picture of which the house is the centre, the lawn the canvas and the trees, shrubs, etc., form the background. The boys and girls should be taught to take an interest in the shrubs, plants and birds around the home, make a good large lawn, one that you can mow by horse power. A good mixture for this is one part red top, one part Kentucky blue grass, and one part white Dutch clover. Sow this at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre. Many native trees are the best for shade near the house. There should be evergreens for winter protection on the exposed quarters. Plant the trees irregularly and not in straight rows. These are only suitable along the road or along a fence. The professor gave a list of beautiful shrubs suitable for this country. Have the walks and drives in curved lines. Use the Virginia creeper for frame buildings and Boston ivy for stone or brick. The purple and the white clematis are suitable for verandahs. Creepers on the house blend the building with the surroundings. Don't spoil your lawn with flower beds. Make your flower borders at the side. Sow in it hardy perennial flowers and you can have a succession of flowers all season long. The beautifying of the home helps to keep the boys and girls there.

Mr. McCalla followed with a talk on "Business Methods for Farmers and Fruit Growers." Farming is not only a science and an art, but also a business in which sound judgment and good sense are needed. Every farmer ought to have a plan. Decide what is to be the money crop or crops. Having made a plan, stick to it. Avoid the danger of attempting too much. There is no money in half done work. Specialize moderately on one or two crops. Take good care of your fruit trees every year. Success depends on doing each operation well. Keep a simple form of cash book and a daily record of farm work, and of the fruit orchards. By these methods one can find out the leaks. Also keep a sales-book. Take an inventory once a year as a merchant does, then one knows his position. Give your wife a fixed sum every month to run the house. Use business methods in buying and be sure to get the best. Be absolutely honest in selling, it is the first essential of good business. In farming one can help oneself, and the other fellow at the same time. The speaker highly recommended co-operation in buying and selling, for farmers and fruit-growers. Do not work only for money but take joy in the work.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Wednesday's Sessions.

The Fruit Institute meeting was opened on Wednesday morning by Mr. A. W. Peart, who gave a review of the work that had been done at the various meetings. Professor Hutt spoke on "Pruning and Grafting," and "The Relation of the Parent of the Scion." We prune to control the tree or vine. Nature prunes trees for height, we do it for fruit, he said. He discussed the different systems of grape pruning. Two-headed trees were being largely grown nowadays. He explained the principles of root and leaf growth. Summer pruning promotes fruitfulness. We must prune regularly, thin severely, spray thoroughly. We should grow lower apple trees. The Professor here gave instructions how to form them. Buy one year old apple trees from the nursery and cut them down to one foot from the ground. In grafting we should select a hardy stock to graft upon. Select the scions from good bearing trees, producing a good quantity of fruit. The trend of nursery-men has been to grow trees for wood and leaves. A smaller pedigreed tree costs more to grow, but it will pay growers to pay double for such trees. Cleft grafting is the ordinary method. You can also bud, but select good, thrifty trees. In preparing scions, a blacksmith's file made to a sharp edge on one side, with a hook on one end and run to a wedge on the other, makes a good grafting iron. This can be made at a cost of 20 cents. The best time to graft is in the early spring, before growth starts. Keep the scions a week or two before using. The tips of branches with 6 to 8 inches of growth are the best to use for scions. Trim the scion in three cuts to a long bevelled wedge shape, three buds in length. The inner or cambium bark of the scion must come against the cambium of the stock. Cover well with grafting wax to keep out the air. The relation of the parent to the scion is still largely in the experimental stage. Northern Spies should be grafted on a tree like Ben Davis, which produces a highly colored red apple. The Tolman sweet is a good stock to produce a thrifty orchard upon.

In the afternoon Mr. Johnston, of Simcoe, spoke on "Spraying, Picking, Packing and Marketing." Insects and fungous disease can be largely controlled by spraying. He had spent $400 in one year in thoroughly spraying, cultivating, etc., an eight-acre orchard, but he sold $1,600 worth of fruit off it that season, and it had never had more than $60 worth before. Ever since, that orchard had given about $1,000 net profit per annum. He strongly advocated the thinning of apples, and said that it would pay. In proof of his statement he gave interesting particulars of various orchards. Thin when the apples are about the size of walnuts, usually at the end of July. The first spraying of apples should be when the buds begin to swell, the second when the leaves have partially unfolded to catch the bud moth, the third just as soon as the blossoms fall, to catch the codling moth. You must spray with the wind. In preparing the Bordeaux mixture, do not use air-slaked lime. The speaker gave minute directions for mixing and applying the various spraying mixtures. He uses a hand barrel pump, with a derrick on top. He prefers the Vermorel nozzle. Be careful to keep it well cleaned out and at the end of the day put the nozzle in a pail of water. With this outfit he can put out 800 gallons per day and go over 300 trees. The spraying material costs about 30 cents per tree. In picking, get ready in time. Do not pick fruit till it is properly matured. Pick into half bushel baskets and handle the apples like eggs. Never pick a frozen apple. Pick from the tree to the sorting table and then pack into barrels. He puts up his firsts and seconds absolutely free from worms. Till apples are properly thinned and grown of a uniform size, he prefers barrels to boxes. In packing the latter the diagonal pack is the quickest and cheapest. The speaker gave full directions for packing boxes and barrels for marketing. The co-operative plan is much the best. It builds up a good name for a brand. Be honest in packing and conform to the fruit marks act.

A vote of thanks was tendered Hon. Nelson Monteith and Mr. A. W. Peart, who had charge of the meetings.

A PRECEDENT IN RUSSIA.

Foreign Affairs Discussed in Public for the First Time.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The Douma to-day made its first incursion into foreign policy, the incident marking also the first time foreign affairs have ever been publicly discussed in Russia. The Government submitted a bill raising the legation at Tokio to an embassy, and fixing the Ambassador's salary at $30,000. With the exception of reducing this amount to $25,000, the bill was passed unanimously.

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Smart Spring Coats Positive $8.00 and $8.50 Values for $6.75

The demand for these Coats has increased so greatly that we have arranged this tempting sale at a price to meet the possibilities of a limited purse, and also appeal to the women of better means on account of the SUPERIOR VALUE and QUALITY.

Covert Coats $6.75

This Coat is a prime favorite; made of good quality covert cloth, Prince Chap models, strictly tailored. REGULAR $8.50, SPECIAL PRICE $6.75

Covert Coats $6.75

Swagger English Covert Box Coat, beautiful fitting garment; mannish collar and revers. THESE ARE EXCELLENT VALUES. WORTH $8.00, SPECIAL $6.75

Grand Display Sale of New Ribbons

Chiffon Taffetas 19c and 25c Yard

4½ or 5-inch Pure Silk Ribbon, in leading shades of Copenhagen blues, navies, browns, greens, etc., a good, firm ribbon, suitable for millinery purposes, regularly 25 and 35c, special for ..... 19, 25c yard

Satin Duchess and Taffeta Ribbons 29c and 39c Yard

5 and 6-inch Satin Duchess and Taffeta Ribbons, in beautiful shades of tans, browns, navies, greens, Copenhagens, resedas, etc., a pure silk ribbon, with brilliant finish, regularly 40 and 50c yard, special for Saturday ..... 29, 39c yard

Spring Veilings 25c Yard

100 pieces of Chiffon and Fish Net Veilings, plain or with large and small chenille spot, come in tans, browns, navies, greys, blacks, regularly 40 and 50c yard, special for Saturday 25c

Stylish Separate Veils 98c

Come in brown, tan, grey, navy, black, with plain mesh or with large chenille spot, braided or chenille borders, regularly $1.50, for 98c

Dress Goods Section

$1.00 Chiffon Taffetas for 75c

To-morrow we place on sale at a great saving for you one of the most serviceable suitings shown this season. New Chiffon Panamas, in a splendid range of new shades of Copenhagen, navies, tans, browns, fawns, greens, red, cream and black. Come in and see this line, on sale for to-morrow only. Regular $1.00 quality, specially priced for to-morrow at 75c

$1.00 Black French Voiles for 79c

This is a very special line, bright, crisp finish, French all wool Black Voile, 48 inches wide. This season's most favorite material for a dressy gown or separate skirt. Regular $1.00 quality, on sale to-morrow at 79c

Sale of Blankets Friday

In the Housefurnishings Department.

$6.00 All-Wool Blankets for $3.98

25 pairs superfine all wool Blankets, large size, 7 lbs. in weight, blue or pink borders, regular price $6 a pair, Friday's special ..... $3.98 pr.

Table Oilcloth 23c

Table Oil Cloths in a large variety of designs and colorings, including tile, marble and oak patterns, floral and striped designs, also shelving patterns, have just arrived and will be put on sale Friday at 23c

Curtain Poles 25c

4 ft. Curtain Poles in oak or mahogany, complete with rings, ends and brackets, Friday special 25c

Very Special for Friday Only

Wool and Union Sample Ends 10c

25 only Wool and Union sample ends, 20 inches long, worth 30 to 50c, for ..... 10c each

Tapestry Sample Ends 79c

100 Tapestry and Velvet sample ends, 1½ yards long, worth $1.50 to $2.00, for ..... 79c each

Brussels Sample Ends $1.00

50 Brussels sample ends, 1½ and 2 yards long, fine quality, worth $2.00 and $2.50, for .... $1.00 each

Wilton and Exminster Ends $1.00

40 Wilton and Axminster sample ends, 1½ yards long, extra choice line, worth $3.00 to $3.50, for $1.60 each.

Tapestry Rugs $1.00

25 Tapestry Hearth Rugs, full size, fine colorings, worth $1.40, for $1.00

Saxony Hearth Rugs $1.59

15 Saxony Hearth Rugs, rich colorings, good size, worth $2.25, for $1.59

Axminster Hearth Rugs $2.50

36 Axminster Hearth Rugs, full size, new colorings, worth $3.00, for $2.50

Smyrna Hearth Rugs $2.75

15 Smyrna Hearth Rugs, full size, extra choice patterns and colorings, worth $3.50, for $2.75

Big Sale of Table Cloths To-morrow

Table Cloths 99c

100 Table Cloths, 2 yards square, slightly imperfect, worth up to $1.75, Friday 99c

Remnants 25c

A small lot of Bleached Union Damask remnants, 2 yards wide ends, 1½ to 3 yards, worth 50c yard, Friday ..... 25c yard

White Cotton 8½c

Splendid quality, round thread, English Cotton, very special 8½c yard.

White Flannelette

Heavy white Flannelette, English make, regular 12½c, Friday 10 yards for $1

Napkins 12½c

75 dozen pure Linen Napkins, ⅝ size, slightly imperfect, splendid for hotel or boarding house use, worth $2.50 dozen, for ..... 12½c each

Indian Head 20c

36 inch Indian Head Suiting for Suits, nurses' uniforms, etc., launders like linen, special 20c

R. McKAY & Co.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

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$47.50, San Francisco, Cal.
$47.50, Los Angeles, Cal.
$53.00, Mexico City.

Tickets also sold to certain other points in proportion.

Full information may be obtained from Chas. E. Morgan, city agent; W. G. Webster, depot agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"Settlers' Guide"

Should be Read by Every Intending Settler in the Northwest.

CONTENTS INCLUDE:
Passenger and Freight Rates.
Information re Special Trains in March and April.
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SPECIAL TRAINS carrying passengers, baggage and mails when inward steamers do not connect with the MARITIME EXPRESS, leave HALIFAX immediately after the arrival of the steamer, making connections for Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit and points west.

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