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LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

WASHINGTON AND OTTAWA.

The reciprocity agreement will pass the House of Representatives this week by a large majority, thanks to an unwonted display of common sense by the Democratic leaders. They might have weighted it with a measure of tariff reduction that would sink it in the Senate, but they have given it first place in their programme, and will put all other tariff legislation into a separate bill. The latter measure will place on the free list numerous articles largely purchased by the farming community, and will cut the duties on others. By the Democrats it is described as compensation to the farmers for the invasion of their home market by Canadian farm produce under reciprocity. It is a clever stroke of tactics: if the reciprocity bill is adopted by the Senate, as it is almost certain to be, the Republican party will be held responsible by the farmers for the refusal of the relief contained in the subsequent tariff bill should the latter be killed by Republican opposition. The majority of the Republican senators are so tied to the tariff-fed trusts that they will be placed in an awkward position. It is the general opinion that they will obey the voice of their masters and throw out the tariff bill. They have no liking for the reciprocity agreement, but they will probably yield to the pressure of the Administration, and pass it. It has not the same weight of opposition against it from the protected interests as the tariff bill. It is so popular in the country that its rejection by the Senate would give an irresistible impetus to the movement for the direct election of senators, a principle indorsed overwhelmingly by both parties in the House of Representatives.

So much for Washington, but what of Ottawa? From the Toronto News comes an intimation that the Opposition will try to force the Government to defer the question until next session. It is assumed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make this concession in order to attend the Imperial Conference and the Coronation. It is quite certain that a policy of obstruction would not be resorted to if the Government were in a position to meet it by an appeal to the country. The matter of western representation stands in the way. The West will have 25 or 30 more seats after the next redistribution, which must follow this year's census. If this were not census year it is likely the Government would answer the attacks upon reciprocity by an election, as it could ask for no better fortune, but with the west in mind it would have to be certain that the responsibility for dissolution this year rested entirely on the opposite party. The Opposition may intend to take advantage of the situation and resort to obstruction in the belief that it will not be penalized by an election, and that it will score a tactical advantage by forcing the Government to drop the agreement for a session. If this is to be its attitude, the rights of the majotiry ought to be asserted, and Parliament kept sitting until the agreement is carried. Sir Wilfrid's absence from the Imperial Conference would be a misfortune, but it would not be his fault. It would be a greater misfortune if the interests staked in the reciprocity agreement were jeopardized

CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

There is at present a general movement on the part of civilized governments to compel the proper labelling of foods, to define precisely the meanings of terms, to insure to the consumer that his can or bottle contains what he buys it for. In line with this tendency the French Government recently took steps to define the term champagne. It seems that in the district vaguely recognized as the champagne-producing country, the grape crop has failed for three successive years, and as a result many wine manufacturers have been importing grapes from other regions and putting up the product under a champagne label. Before now, as connoisseurs know, there has been imitation of this wine, but not on so alarming a scale. One thing necessary, in order to secure "the blushful Hippocrene" against depreciation through such counterfeiting, was to determine exactly what territory is entitled to be called the proper champagne grape country. In delimiting it, and excluding the department of Aube, the government at once incurred the wrath of the wine-growers there and their friends. Seditious riots ensued which have seriously interfered with army recruiting as well as with the general public business.

Historically and geographically there seems no reason why Aube should not be included within the magic district. The region known as Champagne was of old an important feudal fief, later until the revolution a royal province, embracing several of the present departments of northeastern France. Its capital city was Troyes, which is still the chief town of Aube. It must have been, then, on narrowly technical grounds, mysteries of the vintner's business, that the government ruled Aube out.

A republic was at once cried at Bar-sur-Aube to be an effete tyranny. The tricolor was insulted and red or black flags hoisted here and there. Before the hurricane of mob opinion, the barometer of Prime Minister Monis' credit fell in a heap. One procession passing a slaughterhouse in which was hanging the carcase of a pig, seized it, hoisted it onto a cart and affixing a placard bearing the inscription, "Monis is dead, this is Monis' funeral," drew the cart in triumph at the head of the march. Quite evidently for sur-Aube has a Boeotian tone; there is nothing of champagne's alleged ethereality in its wit.

Anxious to please everybody the government has followed up some mild repressive measures with an order rescinding the territorial delimitations. Now it is the turn of the Champagne region in general to rebel. They have already made havoc with stores of wine said to have been made from the grapes of other districts. Probably with the self-renouncing logic of Frenchmen, the mob prefers spilling the interior liquor to wetting its throat with the accursed thing. But Monis is between two fires, and it is his move.

CANADIAN CANAL TRAFFIC.

The growth of Canada is so big that turn whichever way you will you bring up against some aspect of it. The volume of canal statistics for 1910, lately issued by the Department of Railways and Canals, presents some astonishing figures. If there is still any room for astonishment at things Canadian since the last budget was published.

In 1901 the traffic passing through the Canadian canals amounted to 5,665,259 tons, in 1910 to 42,990,608, of which 36,395,687 came through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie. Most of this merchandise consisted of minerals, ore on the way to the steel works of the east, or coal from Pennsylvania and Ohio for the railways and industrial establishments of the near west. The great bulk of the trade goes to or from American centres. But even though the Canadian share is much the smaller part of the Sault canal's business, there is no doubt of that waterway's usefulness to this country.

About 51 million bushels of North west wheat is now shipped annually from Fort William. Of this total over 13 million bushels went last year to Montreal by the all-water route; 12,753,200 bushels went to Georgian Bay ports; 9,603,400 bushels to other Canadian ports, and 15,693,363 bushels to Buffalo. It will be seen that the Canadian routes to the seaboard carry about twice the quantity of Canadian wheat to the seaboard that is routed through Buffalo. The coming improvement of Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific lines between Midland and Montreal still further limits the prospects of the lower waterways, unless something is done to increase their attractions. If the Welland Canal is made sufficiently commodious, the Canadian all-water route will capture more of the increase of traffic than the Buffalo or Canadian land-and-water routes, but there will be plenty of business for all.

HOW THEY SHOULD LOOK.

[March Lippincott's.]

The auctioneer—Morbid and forbidding.
The bridge fiend—Wistful.
The lumberman—Bored.
The glazier—With a pained expression.
The manicure—Handsome.
The bride—Well groomed.
The police court judge—Fine.
The night watchman—Mournful.
The bootblack—Witha shining countenance.
The rah-rah boy—Cheerful.
The marble cutter—With a stony stare.
The tobacconist—Puffed-up.
The Confectioner—Sweet.
The paperhanger—Wall-eyed.
The carpenter—Clipper. You never saw one plain.
The Aviator—Looks down on us.

PLACING THE BLAME.

[Washington Star.]

"When I started in life I hadn't nearly your advantages," said the father.

"Quite true," replied the gilded youth. "But you shouldn't reproach me for that. Speak to grandfather."

NOT THEN.

[Washington Star.]

"Do you think a memory for dates helps a man?"

"Sometimes," replied the farmer; "but not when he's selling spring chickens."

NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

[Washington Star.]

"Perhaps my paintings will sell for thousands of dollars after I am dead," said the artist.

"Yes," replied the picture dealer; "but you look fearfully healthy."

REPAYING JOHN BULL.

[Puck.]

With salted mines and watered stocks,
We led you, John, to many slaughters;
Now, tender grown to conscience's knocks,
We hand it back and through our daughters.

IRISHMAN'S RETORT COURTEOUS.

[Barnesville Republican.]

When Lord Thurlow first opened a lawyer's office in London he took a basement room which had previously been occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupants' callers and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said.

"I should think he had," tartly responded the lawyer.

"And what do ye sell?" inquired the Irishman, looking at the solitary table and a few books.

"Blackheads," responded Thurlow.

"Begorra," said Pat, "ye must be doing a might in the business, ye ain't got but one left."

TWO REASONS.

[Judge.]

I cannot eat the old things
I ate long years ago,
My weakened purse would fail me
And unpaid bills would grow.
Their price is quite prohibitive,
I crave them in vain—
I cannot eat the old things,
Nor drink those drinks again

I cannot eat the old things
I ate in years gone by;
My constitution will no more
Endure the strain of pie,
Of lobster, Newburg, rarebits, sweets,
Or cocktails and champagne—
I cannot eat the old things,
Nor drink those drinks again.

MEN.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

All men are born lazy, but in some of them the sense of shame is strong enough to overcome it.

BARELY POSSIBLE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Every woman has an idea that her children are the brightest in the world."

"Yes, I suppose that's one reason why every woman hates to think any of her children take after their father."

NO EXTRAVAGANT DEMAND.

[Boston Transcript.]

Tramp—Kin I git a bite to eat here?

Woman—Yes, if you'll saw that pile of wood.

Tramp (seizing up the job)—I ain't askin' for no $10-a-plate banquet, lady.

EVEN THEN.

[Puck.]

First Antediluvian (in Methuselah's time)—What's the discussion about over there?

Second Ditto—Same old topic: Whether a man aged 229 ought to marry a girl of 140.

UNNECESSARY QUESTIONS.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Dobbdegh had just come upon Hawkins standing in the middle of the road with his motor car turned completely upside down and surrounded by a crowd of curious urchins. "Hello, Hawkins!" said he, stopping his own car. "What's the matter? Car turned turtle?"

"Not at all, Dobbdegh, not at all," replied Hawkins. "These kids here wanted to see how the machinery works, so I hired a derrick and had the car turned upside down just to please the little dears."

HAPPILY WEDDED.

[Suburban Life.]

Mrs. Quarkenn ss—Ain't yo' daughter happily married, Sistah Sagg?

Mrs. Sagg—She sho' is! Bless goodness, she's done got a husband dat's skeered to death of her.

A CONCLUSION.

[March Lippincott's.]

This thing it is so general,
It may be called a rule:
There is no one so wise he can't
Be cheated by a fool!

THE PASSING OF OLD AGE.

[From Westminster Gazette.]

Life's oil is slowly ebbing in the wick,
The wick so wasted grown, untrimmed, and traced;
The clock upon the wall with measured tick
The throbbing heart-beat has at last outstripped.

Those eyes, the fonts of sympathy and youth,
That flashed as lightning's dart athwart the night,
Or kindled like the coming of the morn,
Are losing to a dull and blunted sight.

Those lips, in days long gathered up and gone,
That oft met the lover's ardent kiss,
Are parted smiling, as upon them shone
A faint-felt glimmer of awakening bliss.

Mother in Israel, brave old heart, farewell!
Grand lonely fragment of a shattered past!
In other times than ours you seemed to dwell,
And on our lives that old-world radiance cast.

WILL NOT QUARREL WITH THIS.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Mr. Fielding announces that there will be no increase in the British preference. With the fear of the C. M. A. before their eyes, the Conservative politicians will not venture to find fault with the Government's decision on that point.

WHY IT IS POPULAR

[Detroit Free Press.]

The beauty of the Easter parade is that each woman imagines that she is the leader of it.

THE BOSTON MARATHON

Nine Fleet-Footed Canadians in the Contest This Year.

[Canadian Press.]

Boston, Mass., April 18.—The runners that will dash away at the starter's pistol tomorrow noon at Ashland for the fifteenth marathon of the Boston Athletic Association, will not be so large as the last two years, but the list shows a higher class of runners.

When the books closed today, 137 names were on the pages, but mail entries will probably swell the number to 150 or more. There were 193 entries last year, and 169 ran, while more than 40 covered the 25 miles to the finish at the clubhouse on Exeter street. The marathon has always appealed to the fleet and hardy Canadian runners, and there are nine entries from different parts of the Dominion, all after the laurels that were won twice by Canadians.

Nearly all the runners were on the course today, and from early in the forenoon until late in the day, the long stretch of hard road was alive with lightly clad athletes. Nearly all were accompanied by attendants on bicycles carrying wraps, for the wind blew chill over the course. Similar conditions are predicted for the race tomorrow.

AN UNUSUAL HONOR

Sheffield Choir Sings on Floor of the Ohio Legislature.

Ottawa, April 18.—Dr. C. A. E. Harrison, wiring from Columbus, Ohio, today, states that yesterday afternoon a reception was tendered the Sheffield choir by Governor Harmon and the House of Representatives at the Capitol.

Members vacated their seats on the floor of the House, and the choir, in the chamber, sang "O Gladsome Light," "America" and "God Save the King."

It was the first time in history such an honor was tendered a foreign body by the state.

MORE TIME WANTED TO DEBATE RECIPROCITY

Bill Not Likely To Pass Representatives Before Saturday.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, April 18.—Canadian reciprocity again was the subject of debate in the House today, the third day of the discussion, and originally planned to be the concluding day. It will not be, however, for when the House convened, Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and means committee declared so many appeals for more time have been made to him, that the debate must be prolonged at least another day.

"I do not believe that we can conclude the debate before Thursday," said Mr. Underwood. "Mr. McCall, on the Republican side, to whom I have allotted five hours of my time, has not yet spoken, nor have many of the Republican supporters for the bill. Their arguments alone will take up the greater part of a day, and Mr. Dalzell has not yet spoken. There are others on both sides who wish to speak, and I will close the debate at the first chance of getting the bill to a vote."

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, was ready to take up the debate, to answer some of the arguments against the bill by his party colleagues, Representatives Hinds, Fordney, Lenroot, and Crumpac.

The Senate has adjourned until Thursday.

"A CORNER IN BRITTANY"

Interesting Lecture by Mr. W. C. Ferguson Monday Night.

Mr. W. C. Ferguson, B. A., a former teacher of the London Collegiate Institute, and now a teacher in Riverdale High School, Toronto, and a lecturer in the faculty of education of Toronto University, delivered an intensely interesting address in the First Presbyterian Church Monday night on "A Corner in Brittany." Mr. Ferguson described in a delightful manner the quaint customs, the life, the homes, and interests of the Breton people. He described in particular the village of St. Malo and its historic associations.

The lecture was illustrated with lantern views operated by Rev. Walter Moffat. During the evening several solos were artistically rendered by Miss McBride and Miss Cuills. Mr. E. Reid presided.

EAST MIDDLESEX FARMERS

(Continued from Page One.)

cal contests in the riding, dealing particularly with the two contests in which he was most chiefly interested.

"The Liberal party has been the only party of progress," declared Dr. McWilliams. "It is amazing that the people must wait for them to come into power before progressive legislation is enacted. Look at England. See there what Liberalism has done for the masses of the people. Look at the fight put up by Lloyd George, the typical Liberal of today. He took the Lords by the hand, and is now leading them to the light. That is Liberalism. Our party has ever been in the forefront of national progress.

"Reciprocity is but another evidence of the Liberal party's keen insight into the needs of the people. I have not studied the problem as much as I would have liked, but it strikes me that two markets are always better than one. There is no question about that. I have often doubted the sincerity of those who oppose the agreement. I believe the Conservative leaders would have shouted for the pact had they been able to bring such an arrangement to a successful issue."

Mr. Alex. Darrach also spoke briefly. He was very favorable to reciprocity, as it was in the best interests of the Dominion.

"If it was safe for the country in 1854, when Canada was a weak, struggling discontented nation, how much more is it in 1911, when this country is in a position to hold its own in any market in the world," said Mr. Darrach. "Canadians did not lose their allegiance in the early days, and they will not today.

Banker Walker's Case.

"I want to speak a word about Sir Byron Walker and the interests against reciprocity. These are the gentlemen who take your savings and send them to the United States and elsewhere to develop those countries. Your money is used, millions of it, each year, in speculation in the States. Not 10 per cent of it is used in developing the district from which the money is collected. They are exploiting your wealth. They do not lose their loyalty in the process, but they are afraid the farmers, who will get more for their produce, will lose theirs. We can well afford not to take our political faith from Toronto and Montreal financiers."

Hon. A. G. MacKay.

Hon. A. G. MacKay was given a most hearty reception on rising to speak. He was glad to come to Lambeth, the home of Dr. Routledge, an old friend and colleague. The one mistake made by East Middlesex was in not sending Dr. Routledge back to the Legislature.

The speaker then criticised some live stock figures quoted by Mr. Broder, M. P., of Dundas, on the question of comparative prices in Canadian and American markets.

"Mr. Broder is very unfair in his treatment of these figures," declared Mr. MacKay. "He does not compare the markets of Toronto and Buffalo, or Montreal and New York or Boston, but he compares Montreal with Chicago. Why does he not take markets close to one another? That is the proper way with which to deal with them."

The speaker then gave a very illuminating set of figures, showing comparative prices between Buffalo and Toronto markets.

The Buffalo Market.

"These figures were obtained at considerable labor, and I consider them very accurate," he declared. "Every day for the five years is taken, and the average per month is given. Not a day is missed, and every every price is given. It then can be shown beyond question that the Buffalo market is much the better."

For butchered cattle the following were the average prices for butchers' cattle during the year 1909.

1909—	Toronto.	Buffalo.
January	$4 60	$6 35
February	4 80	6 55
March	5 10	6 40
April	5 20	5 90
May	5 55	6 25
June	5 80	6 40
July	5 25	6 10
August	4 75	5 20
September	4 85	6 00
October	4 85	6 00
November	5 00	6 25
December	5 00	6 25

In 1910 the difference in prices in favor of Buffalo was just as marked as was shown by the following table:

1910—	Toronto.	Buffalo.
January	$5 55	$6 15
February	5 65	6 40
March	5 80	7 10
April	6 15	7 85
May	6 40	7 60
June	6 15	7 45
July	6 35	7 00
August	5 70	6 75
September	5 60	6 50
October	5 70	6 50
November	5 50	6 20

The month of December was not secured, but Mr. MacKay thought there would be little difference either way as to price.

Hay Prices.

The speaker then compared the prices of hay. During the year 1910, the average price in Toronto was $13.50 per ton, while in Buffalo it was $18. So far in 1911, the average price in Toronto has been $13, while in Buffalo it has reached an average of $19.

Hogs Higher at Buffalo.

It was figured out that hogs were on an average $1 per cwt. higher in Buffalo than in Toronto.

During the year 1910, the average price of butter in Buffalo was 29.03 cents, while in Toronto it was 25.12, giving a difference of 3.91 cents a pound in favor of the American market.

The same was true of cheese. The American price was 15.46 on the average, while the Canadian price was 11.87, giving the American the advantage 3.45 cents a pound.

For two years, 1909 and 1910, the price of lambs varied from $1.05 to $1.75 higher in the Buffalo market than in the Toronto market. The Canadian market never was higher than the American market.

Macdonald's Stand.

Mr. MacKay then referred to the attitude of Sir John A. Macdonald, quoting from his various speeches and resolutions to show that the great Conservative leader was until the day he died in favor of a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States. At the great Norfolk picnic, Sir John outlined his position in 1877, and from that time until his last letter to the electors, his position was unchanged.

"Do you think that if Sir John were alive today that he would vote against the consummation of his life-long dream," he asked. "I would not dishonor his memory. I would not dishonor his name. I would not dishonor his honor to say that Sir John A. Macdonald would be so dishonorable as to reject a promise made to the agriculturalists of this Dominion."

Mr. MacKay quoted parts of the speeches and letters of Mr. J. S. Willison, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and other Conservative leaders, showing that until the introduction of this bill they were in favor of the very thing obtained by it.

"I will say that any man who is opposed to this agreement is out of line with the position taken by both the Liberal and Conservative parties for the past thirty years," declared Mr. MacKay. "The man who supports it is in touch with the principles of both historic parties, practically since Confederation."

The most specious argument being used against reciprocity was that the Government had no mandate from the people on the question—that it was negotiated in secret. It was true that the details were kept secret until the agreement was brought down. Every person in Canada knew there were negotiations being carried on, and in general what sort of a bargain the Canadians were endeavoring to make. The speech from the throne in November last outlined the Government's policy on the matter, and expressed confidence that the pact would be arranged.

"Why did not some of these gentlemen stand up in the House and object?" asked Mr. MacKay. "Why did they not try to save this country from the United States? The reason is that they never dreamed that so favorable an agreement could be made. They did not look for a successful issue, and when it was arranged they were confounded. They raised the loyalty cry, but you do not hear much about it any more."

As to Fruits.

The speaker dealt with the fruit question, and declared that the Canadian fruit grower would be benefited.

"You could not organize a deputation in the Niagara Peninsula today against reciprocity," declared Mr. MacKay. "The outburst against it some time ago was organized by the canners, but they are out this year five weeks earlier than usual and paying a larger price, even though reciprocity was going to ruin the industry.

"I want you to hear what Senator Hale, the largest peach grower in the United States, has to say of Canadian fruit: 'I do not want the agreement. I will compete with men anywhere in Canada or elsewhere on an equal footing, but I cannot compete with Providence. The Canadian climate instills into the peach a flavor that we cannot get, and if we admit it into our markets, it will drive our peach off the tables of luxury in this country. I cannot compete with the Canadian climate, and I will oppose this agreement.' That is the crux of the situation, and is often lost sight of. We can compete with them in anything, and the quality of our goods will tell."

Mr. MacKay pointed out that the removal of the duty on paper would result in the establishment of great industries in Canada. Already he declared an $8,000,000 plant was being talked of for the Soo.

In the course of his address Mr. MacKay paid a tribute to Mr. R. L. Borden, declaring him to be a high type of man, and expressing the confidence that if there were ever a change in Government he would be a safe man to intrust with the reins of office.

The speaker made an eloquent peroration declaring that the Union Jack and Old Glory were destined to work together for the peace of the world.

On the conclusion of the address, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hunt proposed a resolution in favor of the agreement which was carried most enthusiastically. Cheers were given for Hon. A. G. MacKay, and the meeting concluded with singing the National Anthem.

THE CURSE OF THE NATION IS CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Alone Cures This Disease

A famous scientist states that Constipation, or non-action of the bowels, causes more deaths than all other diseases combined. Constipation inflames the Kidneys, ruins digestion, is the foundation of Rheumatism, poisons the blood, causes Headaches, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Insomnia.

Constipation is caused by a weak or sluggish liver. Bile, the only purgative of the body, is secreted by the liver, which in turn should pour out into the intestines sufficient bile to move the bowels. Unless the liver is active, there cannot be enough bile to move the bowels regularly, and Constipation is the result.

"Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine, will always cure Constipation because it acts directly on the liver—relieves the congestion — increases the quantity of bile — and strengthens the bowel muscles.

Fifty cents a box, 6 for $2 50, or trial size, 25 cents. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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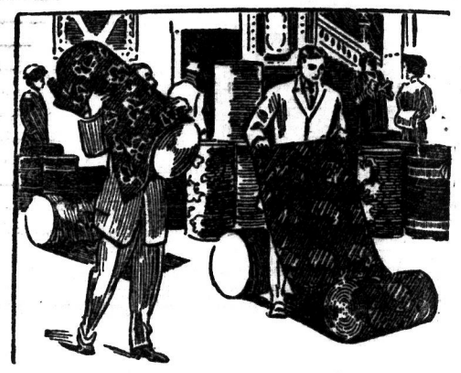
We Have the Kind You Want



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3x3 yds., Axminster Rugs..$23 50
3x3½ yds., Axminster Rugs $27 00
3x4 yds., Axminster Rugs ..$31 00
3½x4 yds., Axminster Rugs $36 00
4x4½ yds., Axminster Rugs $46 50

WILTON ROOM RUGS.

6 ft. by 4 ft. 6. in. $9 50
7 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. $12 00
9 ft. by 6 ft. 9 in. $21 50
12 ft. by 9 ft. $26 00
10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. $30 00
10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. $32 00
12 ft. by 9 ft. $35 00
12 ft. by 9 ft. $36 50
12 ft. by 11 ft. 3 in. $42 50
15 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. $48 50

ENGLISH VELVET RUGS.

12 ft by 9 ft. $23 00
12 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. $32 50
10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. $21 00

BRUSSELS ROOM RUGS.

9 ft. by 6 ft. 9 in. $10 50
9 ft. by 9 ft. $13 75
12 ft. by 9 ft. $17 50
10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. $23 50
12 ft. by 9 ft. $27 50

ENGLISH TAPESTRY RUGS.

2½x3 yards. At $7 00
3x3 yards. At $7 50, $9 00
3x3½ yards. At $8 50, $10 50, $12 50
3x4 yards. At $9 50, $12 50, $14 50
3½x4 yards. At .....
..... $11 00, $12 50, $15 00
4x4½ yards. At $16 00

ENGLISH TAPESTRY RUGS.
(Seamless.)

These Tapestry Room Rugs are woven in one piece, English make.

3x3½ yards. At $13 00
3x4 yards. At $15 00
3½x4½ yards. At $20 00

IMPORTED WOOL RUGS.

2½x3 yards, Wool Rugs .....
.....$5 25, $6 50, $10 00
3x3 yards, Wool Rugs .....
..... $6 25, $7 90, $12 75
3x3½ yards, Wool Rugs .....
..... $7 25, $8 50, $9 25, $14 75
3x4 yards, Wool Rugs .....
..... $8 25, $10 50, $12 25, $16 75
3½x4 yards, Wool Rugs ... $19 75
3½x4½ yards, Wool Rugs . $22 50

CARPETS—The new Carpets present a wide variety of beautiful designs—Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries, Wools and Ingrains, the finest grades of each.

LACE CURTAINS & DRAPERIES of all kinds, colorings and designs.

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COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Is rich in food value and easy to digest. It is *just Cocoa*, pure Cocoa, ground from the choicest Cocoa beans.

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