Georgetown, March 6th, by the father of the bride, Fred W. Barber to Tena, youngest CLEARNELL GAVD. At "Cloverdale Farm." Es-quesing, of the 6th Feb. by Rev. D. B. Gorden, Mr. H. W. Campbell, of Whitby, to Mary E., daughter of Wm. Gand, Esq. of Hillsburg.

bymon, and it years, 6 months, 16 days. ter of John M. and Florence R. Bond. aged 10

The Acton Free Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889. NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Prize fighting is generally condemued among civilized recople as a disgusting and brutal relic of barbarism and yet the daily newspapers, almost without exception give the minute details of these odious and degrading performances and find a ready sale.

No tariff changes ! so the fiat has gone forth from the Finance Minister. The fatimation will be a big surprise to the country, as in some quarters important changes have been anticipated, but taken on the whole the announcement will not be

From the report of the Minister of Education for 1888 it appears that the average cost per papil in the public schools of the province was \$14.98; in Halton, \$14.87; in therefore consistently claim that they have stricted reciprocity therewith." exercised unusual economy in the conduct of public school business.

The Cabinent of President Cleveland ha scattered and no longer exists, and the Cabinet of President Harrison has taken its place. Under the American system the members of the Cabinet do not require be elected to their places. Holding no seats in Congress they are under no direct responsibility only to the president.

It is proposed to issue paper money i England of a denomination as small as half a sovereign. The annual loss to traders by the depreciation of gold coin of that denomination is something like \$550,000, and it is claimed that much of this would be saved were paper used. The half sovereign is an inconvenient and easily lost coin, which is another argument in favor

A Decimal Association has been formed in London, Eng. It is proposed to confine the action of the association so recommend. ing the adoption of a decimal system of currency weights and measures, leaving it to Her Majesty's Government to select and decide upon the particular system to be introduced. The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce favor the formation of this association, and have consented to its being conducted at their offices.

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech, delivered on the 5th, estimated the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion at \$38,500,000 and \$36,600,000 respectively, leaving a surplus of \$1,900,000. The barden of his comments, outside of the array of figures being, that Canada, spite of apwards of two hundred millions of debt for 5,000,000 people, is the most lightly taxed and prosperous country in the world.

A JEALOUS LOVER. Shorking Shooting Tragedy in Watford

on Sunday Might. Warrons, Ont., March 21.-A fearful tracedy occurred last evening on the second line of Warwick North. Miss Sarah Marshall had just come out of the Methodist church, after the services, when Albert Wilson came up and asked her if she would come with him. She answered, "not tonight." He immediately drew a revolver and fired at her, the bullet striking her is the head killing her instantly. Wilson fled

and has not yet been captured. Jealousy appears to have been at the bot-Marshall, but his suit was not favorably received either by the young lady or the members of her family.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK FOR FARMERS.

The members of the Experimental Union are endeavoring to introduce a system of practical experiments; in which they solicit the co-operation of the farming community. The object is to inaugurate such expenmental work as will be valuable to every farmer in the province.

farmer, with but little trouble or expense The following are the experiments chosen for this year, and the systems for carrying them on : .

L. A continuation of the experiments of 1858 on the same plots, without further application of fertilizers. 2. A test of superphosphate, dried blood.

farm-yard manure, and no manure with J. A comparison of the different systems

of raising fodder corp. of some of our quick-acting and best known fertilizers. This experiment will prove onpecially valuable to small farms, grain and

The third, the shortage of pasture and presses upon us the need of the best methods of raising fooder for summer and winter use. With this object in tiew the experi-

ment with corn was plauned. Other experiments are being arranged i stock feeding, dairying, horticulture and bec-keeping by different committees.

We solicit the help of farmers in this work, and would ask them to apply to Mr. C. A. Zavitz, secretary of experiments, O. A. C., Guelph, for forther information.

Our means being limited, those who apply first will be supplied with experi mental material. The result of the work should well repay each one who takes part in it. Erterinentil Conumber on Gruns DE FRANKINGS.

Times and its publishers every success.

-The initial number of Albert College Times, a neatly printed semi-monthly published in the interests of the students | Medical College, says of Bright's disease: of that excellent institution, is to hand. " Pain in the loins is rarely a prominent It's contains many items of interest will we predict, be hailed with satisfaction pressure over kidneys." It is not safe, natural color or appearance of butter ought by both these classes. In perusing its col- therefore, to argue that you have not kid- to be taken into account, as being, in itself, ums many recollections of the days spent ney disease because you have no in old Albert's halls by the writer ary viv- symptoms of it. Your only sure plan is to term "gilt edge" by Americans, applied to kidney malady." He also said: "If I found

OUR CAPITAL LETTER bommary of the Budget-Parlimentary tings-The State Ball-Tally

From Sir John PRESS GALLERY GOSSIT

Orraws, March 12 .- " The young rooster growed with a vigor worthy the old game cock " was Alongo Wright's comment on Young Tupper's first speech as a member of the Government, and it reflected the general opinion. Sir Charles Tupper listened with the closest attention to his clever son. The debate was on Sir Richard Cartwright's reciprocity amendment to the motion to go into supply after the budget

STRUCKT OF THE BUIGHT. Mr. Foster's badget speech lasted four hours but the main, bottom facts of the national ledger can be given in fourteen lilies. Our receipts last year were \$35,900,-000 and the expenditure \$36,718,000 showing a deficit of \$810,000. For the present fiscal year the estimated revenue is \$38,-500,000 and the expenditure \$16,500,000 which if realized gives a surplus of \$1,900,-

000. Next year the receipts are expected to be \$39;175,000 and the disbersements \$36,500,000 so that the anticipated surplus is \$2,675,000 for the year ending Jone 80. 1890. Of the thirty-nine millions of revenue the Customs is credited with almost twenty-four millions. The public debt is \$236,000,000 but Mr. Foster said it would not be increased during the next three years, if they continued to be fairly prosperous. No tariff abanges were announ-

Sir Richard Cartwright moved in amend. ment to Mr. Foster's motion, That in the present condition of affairs and in view of the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States it is expedient that steps should be taken to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the U.S., Acton, \$7.61. Our local School Board can for the purpose of securing full and unre-

SCARLEL OL LIETTIKELL' Sir John Thompson's bill to punish those who offer and those who take bribes as municipal councillors was passed The bill taking power to boom the lower Ottawa has been withdrawn.

A Government bill has been introduced to wind up incorporated companies ever when they are not insolvent. The amendments to the Customs Act for the addition of transportation charges to the daty on goods coming from any for eign country. Formerly an exception was made in favor of Great Britain.

Collector Ross the dismissed Halifa official is shown by the correspondence brought down to have confessed to gross error and begged humbly for forgiveness. A number of deputations for railway aid have been promised consideration. ville wants a line joining the Q.P.R., I weed so that Ottawa will be within casy reach. The Brockville and Westport was Muskaks, connecting with the Parry Sound

o go on with their line to Buik's Falls. road. The Kingston and Smith's Falls line is getting many municipal bonuses and want a Dominion grant. The Nandreui and Ottawa railway is in a like and no road is more needed than one through Prescott and Russell counties. bonus was also asked for a projected road from Woodstock, Ont., to the Niagura river,

The C.P.R., announce that they do not intend to build a fleet for the Atlantic and tender for the mail contract. The combines bill still stands for its se ond reading at the request of the Govern.

On Friday all day up to midaight was spent on discussing reciprocity. Those who have spoken so far are: Mesers. Foster, Cartwright, Topper, Charlton, Peter White, Dr. Macdonald, Armstrong, Porter and McMullen, and Dr. Ferguson who re sumed the debate to-day (Tuesday). effort to reach a division to-night will be

Mr. Colter, of Haldimand, was serv with a protest against his election while the House Saturday morning. Mrs. Bell, of Ottawa, is speing

Charles Tupper at the assizes now opening here for services as private detective on the Intercolonial railway performed while Sir ter. Charles was minister of railways. There's been a great how d'ye do ove

the Governor General's first State Ball Lansdowne used to give two each session, som of the affair. Wilson has for some rest of the alphabet to the second. Lord time been desirous of being a suitor of Miss | Stanley, however, lumped the whole thing into one grand affair at which some 1500 were present. The rambling old buildings which form Rideau Hall were of charse up comfortably crushed by the great crowder By some astonishing error over fifty mem bers of Parliament were omitted from the list of invitations. It is possible that som of the snobs of the Ottawa Club advised the sides de camp in making up the liste as Mayor Erratt was not invited. Neith were Hon. Peter Mitchell, an ex-Cabine Minister and a Privy Councillor, Mr. These experiments are intended to be Mulock, Mr. Burdett, Dr. Ferguson. such as can be carried out by almost every | Leeds, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Trow or Alonzo Wright. To add to the blundering i a large number sent requests for tions to the ball. Of course the hospitality and their part was a creat. To shoid the usual crush in the dining-room when was full two orderlies were stationed to prevent any others entering, the guests being thus admitted in relays of two or three

handred and passed out at another door. THEY FLOW THE PREMIER On Friday evening Peter Mitchell be came hourse denouncing Sir John and the N.P. Sir John opening his desk took out 1833; the second is to ascertain the value a box of troches and sent them over by page to Mr. Mitchell who took a couple and grew benevolent towards the Premier almost immediately. At a later sitting Mr. Mitchell loudly called for time to consider the motions he had ready and Sir John mollified him by promising to give his personal attention to Mr. Mitchell's grievances and added: "I will bring you some more

GILLETY GOSSII'. with his bands in his pockets cheerily chatting with his colleagues, and passes his time when the Speaker is in the chair reading or loading. He looks in the pink of health and many actually long to bear his great eloquence again.

The session so far has been rather and sprosy. The important and heavy half is The Premier continues in splendid bealth and jolly good numor.

principles of practice of medicine and of clinical medicine in the Bellevue Hospital symptom; and is often wanting. This cially colored was, doubtless, one reason students and statement also applies to tenderness, ou

remote symptoms appear.

DAIRYING IN NORMANDY

French and Canadian Butter Making Compared -Korniandy System not Admired. LONDON BUTTER UNSALTED

[Registered in accordance with the Copyrigh let and published by permission of the author. PERSONAL NOTE .- In explanation of the inte val between the publication of the letters, my readers will jardon a personal allusion. Besides tters to the press, an increased correspondence onaly while travelling to be able to continue

eries to completion with little or no further to I am glad to say that the prospect of a Domis on convention is exceedingly good; that the nce of those with whom I am in correspon nece appears to be the second week in April. complete arrangements shall have been sade a circular will be issued from Ottawa, and ue notice be given through the pross,

Washington Territory, February, 1889.

If my farmer friends will take a lump of after fresh from the churn, work it over well-a little too thoroughly -and, without adding any salt, serve it at table, when from two days to a weekold, they will have a very fair impression of what sort of butter is caten on most of the London tables. The average Canadian, or American, visitor to London will find the butter so "fiat" and "tasteless" that he will make a practice, for a time at least, of sprinkling upon it a little salt. When he returns here he will tell what excellent butter be ate in London. In France, where a large proportion of butter esten by Londoners is made, they would find that the intrinsic quality of this butter is not better, on the average, pperently, than the butter ordinarily made on Canadian farms. Yet, when the butter made on this side of the water, which fresh from the citarn would be pronounced excelleut in London, when it has been worked salted all it will bear, has stood the test of

would be utterly denied a place on a Lon don table. There is a teaching on the very surface of all this. For one market at least-and that one the market of the British metropolis-batter is the better liked the pearer it is to the churn, and the freer it is from

sackage, transportation and marketing, and

has at last found its way to England,

It may be an open question whether Canada will find it possible if profitable, under the severe conditions of competition, to cater to the London taste. Yet a study of the butter question would have been in complete without an enquiry into the methods of existing supply. Kormandy was the district which naturally would be hosen for such enquiry.

The system in Normandy is peculiar. I the market towns there is one market day cach week. The market days of adjoin towns are two days apart. Market owns are near enough together to allow out of the fatmers to reach two or three markets each week. Churning days and narket days are the same: Everything is planned to do the churning in the early morning, and the butter is then brought to market not only fresh from the churu, but absolutely unsalted, and only somewhat imperfectly worked. It goes without say ing that every means are taken to keep the

batter cool. There are a considerable number of but ter merchants who attend each of the dif ferent markets. Thus it happens that the same set of producers meets the same set of bayers, two or three times a week, though only once a week at any one town. The ystem results in an extensive trade, lively narkets, and stiff competition.

It is a novel experience, a visit to one these Normandy market towns on market day. The early morning trains bring is the many buyers, and the one borse carts bring in the country people with their new ly charned batter in baskets, tubs or pails usually well wrapped up in damp cloths Fraders by the score open up stalls in the open squares or the wide streets, each supplying his own special line. The peasant leaves with these traders a fair share of the gold which the bayer pays him for his but-

Each batter merchant is provided with a number of large baskets and wrapping cloths, a weighing scale, also a table or deak, cash box, add a book of tables for rapid calculation. It is astonishing to note the rapidity with which the bover received reighs, prices, and pays for the butter, and throws it into the huge baskets, ranged side by side, to be filled with the different grades

The mystery of the apparent instantan sous estimate of value of butter, or pricing of it, is explained when one learns that each merchant has one or more buyers moving about the market among the peas ants, examining and bargaining for the butter and scratching on the butter itself the price per pound agreed upon. The butter is therefore practically sold before it is rought to the merchant or his receiving clerk, who has only to weigh it and pay the nerchants are assisted by one or more clerks, to record the sales and pay for the butter, and all are kept husy for two or three hours until the butter is all sold and ought. It is a scene of business activity that inspires a feeling of admiration of the business qualities of those engaged. The receiver deftly turns the butter-out on the scale, tosses the empty basket and cloth back to its peasant owner, weighs the lump, calls out the number of pounds-· Fight siz a right quarte sous" (24 lbs. at 12 pence |- and calls for the next. clerk must needs be lively in his movements to glance at his reckoning tables, make an entry of the purchase, count out the amount, in gold, silver and coppers, and

ready for the next weighing-" Cincould not quite understand by what baskets. Generally, it seemed to be done according to price; but watching closely, I noted some exceptions not easily accounted for. It may either have been a mistake on Hou. Edward Blake is the most dle man the part of the receiver, or it may have been & difference in judgment between

bayer (who fixed the price) and the receiver who weighed as assorted the butter. Again, neither the prices paid nor the assorting of the lots as received accorded with my ideas of quality. In my humble judgment the butter was graded on a differen standard from our ideas of butter quality and on a lower level than that upon which our finest qualities are judged. I observe a buyer toss one lot of butter which wa possessed of a fine tinge of color into In explanation he told me that color "did not confut-they judged only

by the " odeut " (odor.) The fact that the butter was to be artifi why so little was made of color. Yet, the one indication of quality. The use of the helpless in the presence of more than one idly recalled. The Fazz Press wishes the use Warner's Safe Core as soon as the most the very fluest quality of butter, is a just myself the victim of a serious kidney

tinge, or blush, as an indication of juttingle

I noticed, however, that consistency, or solidity, was taken into account practically in the estimate of value; for one buyer, with his hand, squeezed out a heavy proportion of water, and fixed a low price, giving the valid reason that he was "buying outter, not water." The occasional tasting batter by buyers proved that flavor also appeared in some degree to be considered. s, of course, it should be.

The quality of the butter, as a whole, in my mind, did not average very high. While ew of the samples were exceptionally fine, some of them were exceedingly poor-sometimes flat and flavorless, other times with positively objectionable flavor. Some of the butter appeared already to be overwork. ed and dull colored, and I saw samples of this description throwd in with better samples, having a rich color.

The baskets in which the butter was

thrown were about two feet high, about 18 inches across the top and 16 inches across the bottom. I give these approximate dimensions from memory. Two large and heavy canvas sheets were provided for each basket. They were first wrung out in cold water, laid in the backets in a way to line the inside of the basket and to surround the butter and cover its top surface -thus affording a complete wrap for the butter. On a summer's day the butter when recerved by the buyers is on the warm side; but hard or soft it is uncermoniously plumped, one piece on another, into the baskets. The baskets are packed full to heaping to ten inches or more above the top, and the ends of the clothe are then brought over to cover the butter completely Straw is laid over the top, on the cloth, and the whole tied down. The baskets are marked to indicate the quality or grade, then addressed, loaded immediately on carts, taken to a railway station, and shipped to the headquarters of the batter merchant, or, in other words, to the packng or blending house, which is reached within three or four hours by rail.

In warm weather every precaution is tak. a to keep the batter cool as possible. Even after the baskets are loaded into the waggons pailfuls of water are thrown over the top, to be soaked up by the heavy clothis. In one place which I visited the waggons sent to the station to receive the butter were provided with high canvas coverswhat on the western prairies would be 'called " schooners." When the butter reaches the town to

which it is sent there are wagons in waiting, and it is at once hauled to the blending house. What is there done with it is more or less a secret kept from the general public. We all know, however, that there it is colored, worked over, packed, graded, and in a few hours made ready for shipment, and ready in a most enticing form for market. We know, too, that little or no salt is added, but that artificial refrigeration is provided and, possibly, artificial preservatives may be added to the butter. In fact, it is "doctored." The last market I visited was at Carenton, near Isigny. Merchants having headquarters at Valogues early in the afternoon were at home with their morning's buying. The following day the butter would be all prepared for the London market and shipped by railway to the port of Cherbourg. Leaving Cherbourg in the

perning at Southampton, England. While we have much to learn from the interprise of the French batter merchants, was not much impressed with the Normandy system as a whole, nor indeed, with the butter with which it deals. A year or two ago the French dairyman were reputed to be in advance of all competitors in the English market. Now the Danes are placing themselves shead; and in Denmark this blending system is going out of favor.

evening. I found myself the following

To the consumer the quality of Normany butter appears to be very uniform. lealer asserted that there was little or no difference between the receipts of August list and those of December 31st. But, while one great merit of Normandy butter is its miformity, yet as it is bought in the warket fresh from the churn it is of all grades of quality, of all shades of color, all flavors, all degrees of solidity. What might be its lack of uniformity if the butter makers had the whole care of it all through-working, coloring, packing- if there were no system

f putting it on the market? What saves the Normandy butter is the fact that it is taken from the peasant directly from the churn, as it were, and falls into the hands of shrewd, skilful business men. By them it is assorted according to quality, handled with all necessary precautions against changes in temperature, it is well worked over, nextly packed, and sent quickly to market to go into immediate consamption. In a word, it is most skilfully "fixed up," and marketed in a business.

I feel confident that I speak correct in saying that much of that which we now call "axle grease" when it is first taken from the churu is equal to the butter I saw in Normandy fresh from the churn ; and that if our butter could be handled like the Normandy butter and as quickly marketed and consumed, it would deserve and obtain as good a reputation. If this be true, ought we to adopt the Normandy system?

The conditions of a successful working of that system are very difficult to meet in Canada. . The Normandy system involves : 1. That the make of butter in a given district be of sufficient quantity to warrant the holding of at least two accessible markets each week; and to encourage the

secessary competition among buyers. 2. That a system be adopted by butter dealers : and that the butter producers adapt their methods of work to that sysem. The bayers must possess enough enterprize to find a market and supply it The butter makers must do the churning mmediately previous to marketing to enure that the butter be delivered in a fresh

The Normandy system would appear to be adapted to the handling of fresh, unsalted or light-salted butter, intended for immediate consumption, rather than for butter to be packed for long keeping.

The first condition is a difficult one from the fact that where such a system is most needed the bad condition of the butter industry has sometimes caused a largely diminished production. A good authority in my own township (in the Eastern Townships-somewhat butter-famous) tells me that fifteen years ago there were three cows to one to-day. The inauguration, however, of a specessful system, would doubtless lead to an increase of cows and of production, Again, we are at a disadvantage in the fact that our competitors working this system are but one night's sea-distance from a foreign market, while we are ten days. . I have given the details of the Normandy system not because I think it practicable to adopt it, but that it may possibly suggest some modification of the system suited to

our peculiar conditious. W. H. Lynch.

The late Dr. Dio Lewis said: " The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and appreciation of the importance of color, or trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

Cut in Carpets.

We are offering extra values in this month only

well to take advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. Ryan advises us of the purchase among other goods of a large variety of Carpets Curtains, Oil Cloths, &c., which will be shipped at once from Liverpool. So to reduce our present stock we offer special inducements to our customers in-Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and hemp Carpets, and in Lace and Tapestry Curtains.

We have the largest Carpet Room in the City.

Remember the place

G.B.Ryan & Co., Guelph.

The Leading Dry Goods House.

93 Upper Wyndham St. Successors to Ino. Hogg & Son.

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Stock-Taking

JOBS. DRIVES AND BARGAINS

All Along The Line.

BED ROCK PRICE Feb 10th FROM NOW TILL

> Ready Cash

Commands The Lowest Prices. Bring in your Cash and Secure Bargains while they are going.

OVERCOATS.

READY-MADE SUITS. TWEEDS, FURS. MANTLE GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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HENDERSON, MCRAE & CO.

Remember our Famous 50c. Tea

-Remnant Sale -

HOLLINRAKE & SON MILTON.

Are now rushing off a lot of Remnants at about half price. Remnants of Dress Goods, Prints, Cashmers, Seersuckers, Plushes, Satins, and Velvets. Each remnant has a ticket on it with the number of yards and price for the piece. It will be to the interests of careful buyers to see these remnants.

Hollinrake & Son are Selling

25 Yards, yard wide, Cotton for \$1.00

20 Yards White Cotton for \$1.00

15 Yards Check Shirting for \$1.00 55c. Wool Tweeds for 50c.

75c. Wool Tweeds for 60c.

21 Lbs of the best 50c. Green, Black or Japan tea for \$1.00. 5 Lbs Sulphur for 25c. 5 Lbs Salts for 25c. Low quotations for Sugar by the barrel.

New Spring Goods are being received. .

in minimum

New Dress Goods, Embroideries, Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Cottonades, &c

Millinery Orders Attended to Promptly.

HOLLINRAKE & SON,

TOHN DAVIS PLES. 4 C.E. Excises res O. J. By. Co. All orders for curreys will receive OFFICE :- 15 Perth Ht. Goden. In writing pleased state theracter of Sure Money A few thousand dollars on Farm Property a sums of \$1000 and upwards. Apply to J. MURKAY, Stowartown. HOUSE THE Dwelling next to the Parz Para office.

On Mill street for particular apply at Para
PRESE office or to

JOHN N. KENNEY, Ridgetown Fashionalde Dressmaking THE Misses Curtis & Zimperman of Guelok.
Freeland's, Mill struct. Satisfaction marrated.
Cutting done by the Moody System. MISSES CURTISA ZIMMERMA DRESSMAKING. M 156 Wren desires to intimate that the form of the prepared to take orders for drammaking it the latest styles at her rooms, in the premare of Henderson McEss & Co., formerly occupied by Miss Vanatter. Lumber and Shingles. THE undersigned have on mand at their min-at Limehouse about \$00,000 feet of pin-lumber, and are prepared to supply farmen and others with any quantity of lumber for harmen other buildings at reasonable prices. A stock of pine and codar shingles is also on hand. TAYLOB BROTHERS. WANTED.

GOOD, reliable men can find permanent as I ployment for Maple Grove Surseries of Waterloo, N. Y. Good Salary and expenses and weekly. Liberal inducements to beginner outsi-free. Previous experience not required Established over 20 years. All goods first-che Write at once for terms. Address, J. W. McKey, Gen. Manager, St. Thomas, Ont. Mention this Paper. HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE House in good condition, with hard and soft water, good carden. Will rent to pay ten per cent. on purchase money. For Particular D HENDERSON, Acton, or GEO. GARRETT, Gloversville, S. 1 Lot and Dwelling for Sale.

HOUSE and Lot on Bower Avenue, belonding to J. E. McGarvin, House doublertable, hard and soft water convenient. Splendid parden. Apply for particulars to D. HINDERSON, Later. MONEY FOUND.

Can have the same by calling at Geo Hynds.
Jewellery and Fancy Goods store. Acton, Feb'y 25th, 1889. FOR SALE.

Steam Plaining Mill, Carpenter Shop and

Owing to the death of the proprietor, the late Peter McCanni the above property is offered for sale in the Village of acton, County of Halton. The premises are situated in the business portion of the town and have done the leading business for the past 14 years. Marinery and tools in first-class order. Apply on the premises to MIS. P. McCANN, Acton, Out.

Comfortable Ilwellings. FOR SALE 1. That fine new double frame dwelling on West Hower Avenue, two storeys, 2228, with kitchen attached, hard and soft water, conveni-ent in every respect and rents for \$13 per month.

1. The brick-clad residence on Main street.
20.30, two storey, with large kitches attached.
Hard and soft water in the house.
Terms and particulars made known upon application at Property of the state of the st

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Prince of the control of the control

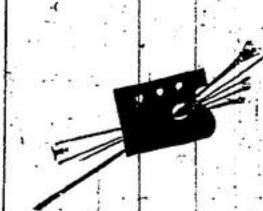
PREE PRESS-OFFICE. BUSINESS CHANGE

Having purchased the business formerly carried on by McNab & Co., I take this opportunity of inviting a share of public parenage and feel confident that every customer will be satisfied with the manner is which I will fill his order. -New Spring Goodshave just put in a very and assertment of English, Irish and Scotch Suitings in the latest patterns. Spring Overcoatings in Variety. Our garments are all well made under are

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INTERIOR DECORATO

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H.G. STONE.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO Alum, Ammenia, Lime, Phosphates, E.W. GILLETT. TOBOUTE, USE CHELOO, ME.

THE CELEBRATED BOYAL YEART CARE