

For Sale or Rent. 51, 52, 53—Sideroad 50, 1 1/2 miles north of Pricerville. Farm in good condition. Good buildings with stream convenient to the barn. See particulars apply to DUGALD D. McLACHLAN, Pricerville P. O.

For Sale. DESIRABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY consisting of about five acres mile east of Corporation of the Durham, described as South part of Con. 2, E. G. R. Glenelg. On this is a comfortable brick five-storied, a good frame barn and small bearing orchard, an abundance of the best running water. All title good. Terms easy and price for further particulars apply to THOS. DAVIS, 412 Con. 3, N. D. R. Glenelg, 1904.—t. DURHAM P. O.

Two Lots for Sale. THE CENTRAL PART OF Durham. Four lots on the West side of street, for private residences. Now to be got these lots. For further particulars apply to J. M. HUNTER, Durham, 1904.—t.

Lot For Sale. LOT NUMBER 13 NORTH of the street in the Town of Durham, containing 4 1/2 acres or less. For terms and particulars apply to J. P. TELFORD, Vendor's Solicitor, Durham.

For Sale. BREED DURHAMS, YOUNG Heifers and Cows. Terms can be had. VERSCHOYLE (Imp.) at 100, H. PARKER, Durham.

Farm for Sale. CON. 3 EAST OF GARARA Road, Glenelg, about 3 miles from Durham, and close by Edge Hill P. O. 100 acres—80 acres cleared, well watered, in excellent working machinery; remainder in bush and cedar. On the property a large brick house, with cistern, a fine stone stable underneath, and a well equipped house. Two good trunks across rear of a never-failing bearing orchard. A chance to buy one of the best farms in the township. For particulars, the premises or by letter, to MRS. JAS. McCRACKEN, Edge Hill P. O.

Farm For Sale. LAKES NEAR WILDER'S. Two barns, stone stables, good house, good house, well watered. For further particulars apply to MACKAY & DUNN, Vendor's Solicitors.

Boar for Service. TAM KING, NO. 2226—Registered Tamworth will be kept for 10 days, on Durham Road, 1/2 mile from Durham. Terms \$1.00. SANDY HOPKINS, Proprietor.

Stock for Sale. PURE BRED, ready for service. Imported Stock, registered. Apply to WM. SCARF, Durham, Ont. 1904.—t.

Farm for Sale. O. 53, CON. 3, GARAFRAXA d, Bentinck, situated about 2 miles from Durham. Contains 100 acres, 60 acres good state of cultivation, and the good condition for pasture. There is a frame barn 40 x 50, and a good building on the farm, with a supply of spring water at both house and barn. For further particulars apply to ELIHAN, Mt. Forest, or JAS. N. Egerton, Executors.

Farm for Sale. PARTS OF LOTS 62 AND 63, Bentinck, Con. 2, W. G. R., ad the Corporation of the Town of Durham. The farm consists of 4 1/2 acres of land, the balance unimproved. Comfortable dwelling and good buildings. Small orchard, and kind of place for a dairy farmer and gardener. Sold at right price easy terms as the proprietor intending west and wishes to dispose of it. H. BURNETT, Proprietor, 1905.—t. DURHAM, ONT.

House for Sale. MED COTTAGE, PANTRY, 1/2 acre ground, well watered. Desirable location, on Coleridge, Durham. For terms and particulars apply at residence to A. FORD, Proprietor, 1904.—3mpd.

House to Rent. THE FIRST OF DECEMBER—comfortable, conveniently situated on Lambton street west. Water tap in kitchen. Rent \$10.00. Apply to N. McINTYRE, Durham.

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We Guarantee Them to Cure or Your Money Cheerfully Refunded.

The curative qualities of Dr. Harte's Celery-Iron Pills are so absolutely certain in 99 cases out of a hundred that we have no hesitation in giving our written Guarantee that they will positively cure such troubles as Thin and Watery Blood, Pales and Sallow Complexion, Pimples, Eruptions, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Langour and Depression, Brain Fag and Forgetfulness, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Nervous Headaches, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness and Faint Spells, Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Debility, and all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the nervous system, or weak and impoverished blood.

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JNO. A. DARLING CHEMIST - AND - DRUGGIST DURHAM, ONT.

THE CHILDREN.

Try reasoning with children instead of scolding them.

A baby's weight at five months should be double its weight at birth.

Tell your children white lies and they will soon hand you back the other color.

Baby's food should always be administered at regular hours to avoid indigestion.

Spray the children's throats occasionally with a very weak solution of carbolic acid and water.

A little application of the old-fashioned maxim about going to bed early might do a good deal to solve the problem of the city child's nervousness.

When baby pulls at his ear or cries sharply and presses his head against his mother, let her beware of earache, a common but dangerous complaint in very young children.

Sick Headache.

This distressing ailment results from a disordered condition of the stomach. All that is needed to effect a cure is a dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. In fact, the attack may be warded off, or greatly lessened in severity, by taking a dose of these tablets as soon as the first symptom of an attack appears. Sold by H. Parker.

A FATAL VICE.

When you feel yourself leaning in the direction of a leather cushioned chair or an air filled settee look out. The fellow who is always looking for a nice place to sit down will have no place to rest his weary end in a short while. It makes one sick to walk into some places to see able-bodied men trying to get on their feet with all their energies bent on getting the soft side of a chair. When the man gets the "sit down" habit before he is fifty it is all up with him. Laziness is fatal. You can cure almost any other kind of vice. A drunkard may brag up a visit to a mad house, a wild man may get rid of his temper, a wild boy may settle down, but a lazy man is a hopeless proposition. Get someone to give you a swift kick every time you feel yourself gravitating towards the cushion. No the thing in the end. If you are an employer, don't keep a sanitarium for the care of the invalid. Let somebody else do the nursing. Give the lazy man his walking stick. That will preach him more good than all the preaching you can put into his head, and there is more money in it for you.

Monocles in the English Army.

About a century ago a British army order was issued forbidding officers to wear eyeglasses or spectacles. But a short-sighted officer belonging to a crack cavalry regiment had no mind to resign his commission or to stumble blindly, and he invented the single eyeglass. When called to account by the authorities, he claimed that the monocle, being of the singular number, did not contravene the order against spectacles and glasses in the plural. Regulations accepted this literal rendering of the law, and, becoming popular in the British army, the monocle was adopted by civilian beaux.

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WONDERS OF MODERN SURGERY.

Marvelous Care and Nerve Required for an Operation.

A vivid description of the wonders of modern surgery, by Mr. Harold Begbie, appears in The Fall Mail Magazine, "One can think," says the writer, "of few situations in life so likely to throw the nerves out of gear as an unexpected development in the midst of a most delicate operation, but so wonderfully trained is the modern surgeon, and so completely under control is his whole nervous organism, that he will sometimes follow out a new line of action without causing those about him to suspect that the original plan has been abandoned. The reader will perceive that this steadiness of nerve and this superb adaptability of mind could hardly be possible without the discoveries of Simpson and Lister; and here we arrive at the chief factor in the romance of modern surgery. It is easy to be grateful for anaesthesia, easy to realize the difference between the conscious and unconscious patient under the knife of the surgeon; but the mercies of anaesthesia do not stop here. A more sensitive type of man can now become a surgeon, and the profession attracts a higher and nobler order of mind. Operations which would have appalled this type of man if he had been a surgeon a generation ago, and which would have seemed like a miracle of those wonderful Hindus with their hundred steel instruments, are now of daily, almost hourly, occurrence in the hospitals of London. Think for a moment of operations performed on the brain. Here, with scarcely any risk to the patient, the surgeon cuts through the densely resisting bone of the skull, makes a semilunar incision through the inner and softer membranes, and then lays bare that pulsating mass of matter which seems to some of us the instrument of the soul, and to others—the very soul itself. This alone is an act which makes one pause to admire the consummate skill and fearless daring of the surgeon; but admiration becomes swallowed up in a dumb amazement and a silent wonderment when one sees the surgeon take his knife, bend over that mind lying before him like a stopped watch, and with swift and unerring stroke remove a tumor from the very midst of it. How is it that the arm does not tremble, the hand does not shake, the finger does not swerve? A deviation of the fraction of an inch, as the knife dips down in obedience to the surgeon's will, and irreparable damage would be inflicted; the heart cease to beat, and the soul would no more be able to express itself on that ruined instrument.

"The perfect surgeon depends as much on natural gifts as in experience. It is essential that he should be a man who follows inspiration and never checks at an unexpected development in the case he is conducting. Suppose, for instance, that the physician has sent him a case of a deep-seated internal abscess, and that all his preparations have been made to this end; it may be that, on making the incision and exposing the affected part to the finger or to the eye, he discovers that the case is not one of abscess, but of cancer. Instantly he must alter all his plans. The day's arrangements may be thrown out of gear, but without flurry, without nervousness, without a fraction's loss of his natural calm, the surgeon must put aside the dispositions so carefully planned and prepared for, and pursue an entirely new line of action. I have heard my friend say that this adaptability is one of the first necessities in a great surgeon. Like a good general in the field, he must be master, not the servant of his plan, and must be ready at a moment's notice to abandon it for another should the unexpected occur. But, at the same time, this elasticity of intention and extreme swiftness of thought must walk with the steadiness of nerve and absolute freedom from agitation and more readily associated with the turgid and slow-moving brain. It is essential that the surgeon should be passionless and quiet, and that he should have complete command over the machinery of his body. It is also essential for the surgeon to order his life as to early hours, regular meals, and healthy habits. He must even give up many of the outdoor pleasures of life, such as cricket and tennis, since it is a matter of extreme importance that his hands should be smooth and steady."

Music Charmed Water.

Interesting experiments showing the influence of a tuning fork on jets of water have recently been made at the Royal College of Science in Dublin. A jet of falling water, clear column and a troubled part. When the troubled part is photographed, it is seen to be composed of a succession of drops following one another too rapidly to be separately perceived by the eye. These drops are irregular in size, shape and distance from one another. But if a vibrating tuning fork is placed in contact with the stand from which the jet starts the drops fall into order with beautiful precision, a drop being cast off with each vibration. Many remarkable effects can thus be produced. A continuous jet may be thrown into a form like that of a vibrating string.

Bernard Shaw's Eccentricity.

George Bernard Shaw is that curious anomaly, a literary man of independent fortune, a fact which makes the playwright himself rather aggressively independent.

Cyril Maude once confessed to Mr. Shaw, "I have taken the liberty of cutting six lines out of the third act of 'You Never Can Tell'."

"Mr. Shaw replied, 'That was a liberty that I cannot allow.'"

"But, my dear sir, you must understand that with those lines it would be impossible to put on the piece."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the dramatist. "You don't say so! My good fellow, you delight me!"

ADOLF BECK CASE ENDED

ENGLISH JUDGE FOUND GUILTY OF MISARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

Essential Details of the Famous Case of Mistaken Identity That is Almost Impossible of Belief—Beck, a Man of Fine Courage, Fought Against Fate Without Success Until Wrong Was Righted by a Dramatic Occurrence.

It is not once in a generation that an English judge is found guilty of participating in a miscarriage of justice, and therefore the position in which the Beck Commission places Sir Forrest Fulton is almost without precedent in our generation. What will happen now that the report places the chief responsibility of the terrible wrong done Beck on the judge who tried and convicted him can be easily deduced. That Sir Forrest would continue to discharge judicial functions, even if public opinion consented, is inconceivable. His retirement will follow as a matter of course, and the ruin of Beck's life will have as a tragic sequel the ruin of a notable career on the bench and at the bar. That there will be changes among the permanent officials at the Home Office is also assured, for this department has been strongly censured. The Government will make what amends it can, giving ruin and disgrace for ruin and imprisonment. The name of Beck will become as famous in legal and police circles as that of the Tichborne claimant, and there will be an end of the case which has attracted attention all over the world. John Smith, the Jew.

The story of the Beck case in its essential details will bear repetition. In 1877 a Jew, giving the name of John Smith, was arrested in London and sent to prison for a term of years. He was convicted of having victimized a number of women, representing himself to them as a friend and patron and thereby getting possession of rings and wearing apparel on the pretence that he wished to make them gifts of similar articles and desired the stolen goods as models. Smith served his time, and then was lost sight of by the Metropolitan police. In 1896 there was an outbreak of exactly the same kind of crime. Every detail of the frauds of 1877 was duplicated. The swindler even assumed the same name, that of Lord Willoughby. Letters given his victims were shown to be in the same handwriting as those employed 19 years before. It was only natural to suppose that the criminal in both cases was the same man. This is the vital point in the Beck case.

Adolf Beck, the Norwegian.

The police were not long in laying their hands on a man believed to be the perpetrator of the offences. This was Mr. Adolf Beck, a Norwegian, resident in England for some years. At the preliminary examination he was positively identified by a policeman named Spurrell as John Smith, the man who had been arrested by this officer 19 years before. Mr. Gurin, a handwriting expert, was called by the prosecution, and swore that the handwriting in the 1896 documents was the same as that in those of 1877. He further gave it as his opinion that Beck, a specimen of whose admitted penmanship was placed before him, was the author of the letters. Thus far it was obvious that the prosecution believed Smith and Beck to be one and the same, and that the case was based on this fact. In this lay Beck's hope and the hope of his counsel, for the Norwegian could prove that at the time when Smith was serving his sentence, he (Beck) was in South America. He was, therefore, confident of acquittal in spite of the fact that a number of women of indifferent reputation swore positively that he was the swindler, irrespective of his alleged previous crimes.

The Judge's Mistake.

So the case went to trial, but to the consternation of Beck, and Mr. Gill, his lawyer, the prosecution made no attempt to go into the question of identity, beyond calling Gurin to swear that in his opinion Beck was the author of the decoy letters, but relied almost wholly on the statement of the women who had been defrauded. The judge was Sir Forrest Fulton, who, by a strange coincidence, had been the prosecutor of Smith in 1877. At the investigation, by the way, Sir Forrest said that he had no recollection of the former case, and thought that he had only held the brief, some assistant appearing in court. The indictment set forth that Beck had been previously convicted, but for some reason or other which has never been satisfactorily explained, the prosecution not only ignored the case of 1877, but objected when Mr. Beck's solicitor endeavored to go into that branch of the affair. Here it was that Sir Forrest Fulton took the step which sealed Beck's fate, and puts an end to his own career. He refused to consider the case of 1877. Beck was found guilty, and the prison doors closed on him.

The Dramatic Climax.

Beck is a man of fine courage, and all through the long years of his confinement he never ceased to protest and fight as best he could against the terrible injustice which had been done him. On his prison garments was a mark signifying that the wearer had been imprisoned before. As a matter of fact, everyone seemed to take it for granted that he was Smith, in spite of the fact that this matter had been carefully avoided at the trial. He wrote to the Home Office again and again, and finally had the objectionable characters removed from his garb, but the Home Office took no further steps. Hence the recommendation of the commission that proper legal qualifications in officials here would have resulted in the discovery of Beck's innocence at the time. The Home Secretary did so far, indeed, as to ask Sir Forrest Fulton for an opinion on the case, and this, naturally, was simply a reaffirmation of the judge's belief

in the guilt of Beck. The man served his term, but Fate had one more stone to fling at him. Last January a recurrence of the crimes of 1877 and 1896 led to his re-arrest. He was again convicted, and Mr. Justice Grantham was about to pass sentence, when in a most dramatic moment the real criminal of 1877, of 1896, and of 1904, in the person of Smith, the Jew, was caught red-handed. The release of Beck followed immediately, and the intense feeling throughout England that this matter should be investigated led the Government to appoint three commissioners, whose report pitilessly condemns the judge who sentenced Beck.

KING IN THE EAST END.

Proposal That His Majesty Reside in Greenwich Palace.

A scheme is on foot in England to revive the former glories of Greenwich Palace as a royal residence, with the idea of bringing the Crown in closer touch than at present with that toiling mass of humanity which inhabits the east end of the mighty metropolis. It may be recalled to mind that Greenwich was the residence of the Kings of England as far back as in the thirteenth century. Henry VIII. and his daughter, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, both were born there, and King Charles II. pulled down the ancient palace and erected the present stately and beautiful pile of buildings, according to the designs of Sir Christopher Wren and Inigo Jones. With its terrace of a thousand feet in length, skirting the broad reach of the river, and with old Greenwich Park full of centenarian trees as a background, it is in every way a worthy home for the monarch of a great Empire.

Of course the one drawback to the scheme is that the Thames is terribly polluted below London Bridge, and that the stream at Greenwich is apt to be foul smelling, especially at low tide. But when the works have been completed which, by means of a series of huge locks, will render the river from Gravesend up independent of the tides, the drawback of course will disappear, and it certainly would be no hardship for either the King, the Prince and Princess of Wales, or some other members of the royal family to make use of the palace as a suburban and riverside residence once more, thus according to the masses in the east end of London a glimpse of that royalty for whose benefit they are firmly convinced that they are taxed.

When one reflects how much the proximity of the River Thames adds to the staidness and to the magnificence of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, with their terraces along the water's edge, and to the primeval palace of Lambeth just opposite, and to the picturesqueness of that ancient royal residence, the Tower of London, it is a matter for surprise that Buckingham Palace should have been located at such a distance from the river instead of on its banks.

Book and Coin Sale.

What an interesting book might be written about the discovery of rare books! A new incident has to be added to the romantic stories already told. Some days back Messrs. Hodgson & Co. received a parcel of rare books of little value, and in denying books of little value, and in it was a treasure—Caxton's "Mirror of Ye World, translated out of ye frenche into Englyssh by William Caxton, Anno 1481." It is in black letter, long lines, diagrams, and writing, and comprises thirty-six leaves, beginning B 1 and ending H 4. The book originally consisted of ninety-nine pages. The value of the fragment coming to Messrs. Hodgson's knowledge, they at once asked the sender to give particulars of its history. His tale was that he bought it in the Edgware road some two years ago for a trifle and kept it without knowing its value. To show the importance of the find we may state that last year Messrs. Sotheby sold a portion of the same work to Quaritch for £103. The strange thing about the two fragments is that the one purchased by the famous Pica-dilly bookseller began at B 1—i.e., four leaves farther on than the copy to be sold by the Chancery firm. It is possible that both may be parts of the same volume. At any rate, the "find" should cause some concern among book-lovers.—London Post.

The Coffee Was Harmless.

Lord Charles Berosford, commander of the British Gibraltar fleet, is a wit of the rugged, seafaring kind, somewhat lacking that Chesterfieldian grace which characterizes the wit of the modern raconteur.

Here is a story which illustrates this contention as applied to the famous admiral and which is being told down in circles Plymouthian: Lord Charles on one occasion was breakfasting in a small hotel far out in the country, and accidentally he upset a cup of coffee over the clean white tablecloth which the good lady of the house had dug up from her most sacred linen cupboard for the benefit of the British admiral. Unfortunately the upsetting of the steaming coffee also upset the good lady's temper, and she soundly rated Lord Charles for his want of tact.

"It's a good thing for you," she said, "that the coffee has not left much stain on my cloth."

"It was too weak, ma'am," replied the admiral. "You'll have to stain your coffee before you can expect to stain your table linen. Use more beans, ma'am; use more beans!"—London Answers.

The Judge and the Irish Juror.

Judge Adams, the county court judge of Limerick, is one of the wittiest of Irishmen, but occasionally in an encounter he comes out second best. A juror serving on account of his deafness. "Were you in court during my charge to the jury?" asked the judge. "Yes, yer honour," replied the juror. "Did you hear it?" "Yes, yer honour, I heard every word of it, but I couldn't make any sense of it." The reply evoked a roar of laughter, in which Judge Adams heartily joined. But he did not excuse the juror.—Westminster Gazette.

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100 ACRES in Bentinck—Crawford P. O.—good farm—owner invalid and eager to sell.
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