Toronto, cured of Neuralgia by

Mack's Rheumatic Pills. Neuralgic sufferers will hail with delight remedy that not only relieves but cures. Its. Riches was a great sufferer, and gladly was her testimony for the benefit of others. He says:—I was greatly troubled for years ith facial neuralgia that seemed to bid despece to all remedies. Mack's Rheumatic alls were recommended, and I used them ith the result of a cure."

lough Chaser" stops Coughing fits quick, 10c all druggists. Sold in Kingston by E. C. Mitchell, 12

TRAVELLING.

TUBSDAY, June 22nd, 1897,

Heturn Tickets will be issued between all stations on the Grand Trunk Hailway system on Monday. June 21st, and June 22nd, at Single First Class Fare, good to raturn leaving lestination not later than Wednesday, June New Time Table June 14th, 1897

fixed. 8.00 s.m. " 5 Express, 2.45 a.m. 6 Express, 12.00 p.m. 4 Express, 110 p.m. 22 Mixed, 6.45 p.m. " 7 Express, 12.40 p.m.
" 1 Express, 1.10 p.m.
" 19 Mixed. 6 45 p.m.

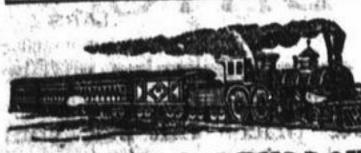
Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily. No. 5 daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday. Train leaving at 12:00 neon, arrives in Ottawa at 5.50 p.m., and train leaving at 2:17 a.m. has through Sleeper to Ot-For tickets. Pullman accommodation and other information apply to G.T. City Passenger Station, Foot of John-ton street, Kingston.

N.Y.C. AND H.B. BR. LESSEE.

DIRECT SHORT LINE Niagara Falls Oswego, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the WEST Albany, New York, Philadel

Rome, Utica. Albany. New York, Philad phia, Balti more, Washington and the SOUTH Troy, Springfield, Hartford, Worcester, Pro-vidence, Boston and the EAST. TIME TABLE: Steamer for CAPE VINCENT will leave KINGSTON daily (Sunday excepted)

A.fl. and 2:30 P.M., connecting at Cape Vincent with trains to all points in the UNITED STATES. Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars between CAPE VINCENT AND NEW YORK. For lowest rates, time tables and reliable information apply to FRED. A. FOLGER, City Ticket Agent R. W. & O. RB., Foot Brock St, Kingston.



THEO. BUTTERFIELD, G.P.A. H. W.& O. BR., Syracuse, N.Y.

Canada Pacific Railways commemorate Her Majesty Queen Victoria's

By issuing return tickets for SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE Good going all trains JUNE 21, all trains JUNE 22, returning until JUNE 23, 1897. Full particulars at K. & P. and C. P. R. Ticket office, Ontario street. F. CONWAY, Pass. Agt. B. W. FOLGER, Gen. Manager

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company THE SCENIC LINE OF AMERICA.



TORONTO-MONTREAL LINE. A tri-weekly service between Toronto and Montreal will be maintained from June 1st to 18th, leaving Kingston TUENDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY going East at 5 a.m., and going West at 5 p.m. Commencing June 15th daily, (except Mon-

HAMILTON AND MONTREAL LINE. STRAMER "HAMILTON" Between Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, 1,000 Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence and Mon-treal.

Leaves Kingston:-Going East-TUESDAY at 5 p.m. Going West-FRIDAY at 10 p.m.

Fares—Hamilton, \$4.50, return, \$8.50. To-rente, \$4; return, \$7.50. Montreal, \$4; return, \$7.50. Berths and Meals included both ways. J. P. HANLEY, Passenger Agent, JAS. RWIFT & CO., Freight Agents.

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Leaves daily at 3 p.m. (Sunday's excepted)
for Picton and way ports.
On Tuesdays and Thursdays going to Brighton, Trenton, Believille, and Deseronto.
On Saturdays to Believille and Deseronto.

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PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE DURING THE SESSION.

Rates in Manitoba--The Intercolonial-Other Noticeable Features-The Tory Leadership.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, June 15 .- Now that the session is as good as over we can look back and see what has been accomplished and how the two sides have fared. First of all, of course, the turiff has been reduced. It is related that when Adam Smith expressed his objection to the laws against forestalling, Edmund Burke said to him "You, Dr. Smith, from your professor's chair may send forth theories upon freedom of commerce as if you were lecturing upon pure mathematics; but legislators must proceed by slow degrees, impeded as they are in their course by the friction of interest and the friction of prejudice." It took England forty years to reach free trade after she had begun tariff reform under Huskisson. How long the Corn Laws might have withstood the battering of Cobden and Bright, but for the catastrophe of the Irish famine, no one can tell. Years ago at Malvern Mr. Blake pointed out the difficulties in the way of tariff reduction in Canada, and they are more formidable now than then owing to the increase in debt and expenditure which calls for a larger annual revenue, the bulk of which must be raised by customs taxes. Taking everything into account the Liberals have made a good start. In the House Mr. Foster makes it appear that there has been no tariff reforms at all, while on the other hand the interests that have been feet and snout in the protec tionist trough for eighteen years are squealing dreadfully.

Aside from the cut in certain duties, the very general substitution of ad val orem for specific makes a big difference, while the reduction in favor of British exports, that will come into full effect next year, will have more important consequences than most people imagine. Cottons, woolens, drugs, earthenware, faucy goods, flax and jute manufacurers, hats and caps, iron and steel goods, oil cloth and a great variety of other wares will be considerably lowered in pricenot those imported from England merely, but those coming from foreign countries in competition with hers, and, above all, those made in Canadian factories. It is estimated that the saving to the consumer in cottons and woolens alone will be \$1,600,000 a year, equal to a reduction of \$40,000,000 of debt at 4 per cent. The output of the domestic cotton and woolen n tils, amounting to \$16,500,000 annually, will of course have to be cheapened to meet the closer British competition.

The Government has shown, too, that is not afraid to spend money where expenditure is required in the public interest. 'The Crow's Nest Pass road is a necessity to British Columbia. Government construction would have cost much more than the \$11,000 a mile to the Canadian Pacific and would not have been accompanied by any concessions in Candian Pacific rates. The road will be finished in two years. With the cheaper fuel that it will render accessible the low-grade ores can be worked at a profit. For every car of ore shipped to a smelter it is reckoned that ten car loads of provisions and merchandise are needed by the miners. British Columbia is bound to furnish a good market for the settler immediately east of the mountains who raises hay, oats, meats, butter and flour, and, though it is a long way off, Ontario and Quebec will do a considerable supply trade in other commodities. It would have been a mistake, everybody admits, to let American railways and American adventurers-using the word in its best sense-get control

The British Columbia Undertakings.

of that province. The British Columbia members and others are not favorable to the construction of the road from Robson or Traill to Princeton by the Heinze people. The work, they say, should have been given to the Canadian Pacific.

Rates in Manitoba. Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Shaughnessy have conducted their end of the negotiations respecting the Crow's Nest line in a straightforward and highly satisfactory manner. I happen to know that Sir Richard Cartwright, who looks out for the public interests as sharply as the next man, and cannot be accused of being "C.P.R.," "G.T.R." or the partisan of any other corporation, is well pleased at the way the business has been done, and is convinced that the bargain is a good one for the country as well as for the company. It has been shown of late that the clamor raised against the Canadian Pacific rates in Manitoba is for the most part without reasonable justi-Daily Service on the Picturesque Bay fication. The rates are lower now than of Quinte. rates in any of the Northwestern States, notwithstanding the enormous difficulty of running the road between Port Arthur and the Ottawa, the political section 870 miles long. Under the Crow's Nest arrangement the rates on wheat and special articles will be greatly reduced. In other words, the settler in Manitoba will be better off so far as cost of transportation is concurred than the settler in any of Str. "North King" leaves Sundays at 5 p.m. is concurred than the settler in any of str. "Hero" leaves Tuesdays and Thursdays the newer States, in fact than the settler in any of the newer States outside three in any of the older States outside three in any of the older States outside three or four in the East with whose economic conditions it would be unfair to compare the conditions existing in the Canadian

The Intercolonial. Another big scheme, the extension of elsed more sharply by the Opposition. For Liverpool (calling at Moville for They say it is costing too much—over and orderry) every Saturday from Mon-twice the amount of the subsidy paid for the Crow's Nest line. Nevertheless most of them allow that at present the western end of the Intercolonial is up in the air, Levis being of no use as a ter semething over \$55,000,000. We in Oupart out of our own pockets, but in this way Sir Charles gridironed Nova Scotia at the expense of the Federal taxpayer. Worse than that, he cut she throat of the intercolonial as a through route by bonusthe short line through Maine, the

oad, leaving only 4,000 for western.

to Montreal where it will have a chance to increase its local and through business. True, the Canadian Pacific is a shorter route to St. John and Halifax. It may possible haul for self the Grand Trunk will turn over freight destined for those points to the Canadian Pacific at Lennoxville, thus giving the Intercolonial the go-by. But when all this is said it seems clear that the Intercolonial will fare better at Montreal than it does now at Levis. The officials of the Railway Department, who have looked over the ground, are of opinion that access to Montreal will enable it to pay the \$210,-000 in rentals and have a balance to the

Other Noticeable Features. • The establishment of a cold-storage system throughout the country and of an Atlantic fast line costing \$550,000 as against \$750,000 a year asked by the Tories is another bit of work for which the Government can take some credit. So also is the more vigorous policy in behalf of immigration. What the country wants is population-not emigrants who come here as to a half-way house but emigrants who come to stay; and Mr. Sifton is certain to get many of that

kind, more than have come of late years. The prime feature of the session, however, a feature that will render it forever memorable, is the tariff discrimination in favor of Britain, the first practical step towards the closer union of the Empire fakes. that has been taken since Adam Smith preached it over a century ago, To pat it all over the world in search of rarities, on the lowest grounds, the value of this but the very best freaks come from India move as a business advertisement for Cau- and the Malay Peninsula. In these counada in the United Kingdom can hardly tries there are people who breed freaks. be overestimated. It may be said without | They buy young children and animals, herself, Canada fills the largest space on soft by all manner of means. Then they Besides the gain in this respect, there is the substantial gain to the Canadian consumer, who will henceforth be relieved from the rapacity of the native combines through the lower rates on every kind of British manufactures.

Another feature is the disappearance of the Red Parlor as a power in politics. The infant-industry fellows who used to strut in the Russell House and walk up to the Finance Minister and tell him that he must do this, that and the other thing, as if they owned him body and breeches, now wear a subdued and chopfallen air. Mr. Fielding listens to them politely, but that is all. They no longer make the tariff to suit themselves and

grind the people.

The Tory Leadership. The candid men in the Opposition are prepared to admit not only that the Government will live out this parliamentary term but that it stands a chance of reigning for ten or fifteen years. At the banquet the other night Sir Charles tried to cheer his followers by telling them that he was "extremely hopeful of the future." He spoke with wonderful vigor but it sounded very much like Jack Falstaff's assurance to Shallow when the King had cast him off. "Do not you grieve at this," said Falstaff, "I shall be sent for in private to him, fear not your advancement, I will be the man yet that shall make you great." To which Shallow, who had begun to doubt the old man's optimism, answered: "I can not perceive how unless you should give me your double and stuff me out with straw." A good many of those at the banquet needed Tupper's robust imagination to see hope for the party in the fu-

Mr. Foster is booked to succeed Sir Charles. He has perhaps as little in common with the genius of Canadian Toryism as any man in the House. He is cold, narrow, essentially small in his notions. There is no better speaker in Parliament, Sir Richard Cartwright excepted, but somehow he leaves the impression that he is not much good for anything but talking, that his judgment is poor, his knowledge of men meagre, and that if required he could talk just as well on the other side of the question, having no settled convictions of his own. Even so, however, he will make a far better leader than Sir Mackenzie Bowell was or than Sir Hibbert Tupper would be. The Tupper influence is dead. This was abundantly demonstrated at the recent Nova Scotia elections, where a change of 200 votes more would have left the Tory party without a single man in the Legislature. The Nova Scotia Tories, who ought to know, agree in saying that the Tuppers are completely played out down there.

It is a far cry from Sir John Macdonald to Mr. Foster. Some Tories still think that Hugh John Macdonald is preferable to the latter. Few believe in their hearts that Mr. Foster is destined to lead them back to Fort Plentiful. He has no lieutenants worthy of the name from Ontario or Quebec. Montague has dropped out of sight, Haggart seems to have lost interest in politics though, to give him his due, he is about the ablest man of the lot, while Sir Adolphe and Mr. Bergeron no longer count. Nevertheless Mr. Foster is stronger in Ontario than he was six months ago. Then he was in bad odor among the high and dry Tories for organizing the bolt against Bowell and the Remedial bill, but latterly the party has come to the conclusion that the bolt was to some extent justifiable and Bowell's vanity and lack of grasp, not to say incapacity, being more than an able man like Mr. Foster should have been asked to submit to.

The Provincial Campaign.

For the next twelvementh or so public interest will center in the Ontatio elections. Mr. Whitney seems to be going to the country principally on the accident policy Inspector Chamberlain took out at the expense of the province. That is about the only policy the Opposition have, except to rail vaguely against the Education Department. The ery that "the Grits have been in long enough would have some force if the Grits had looted the treasury or stolen all the timber, as the Tories who have just been defeated in Quebec did. But considering that they have managed affairs so well that Mr. Whitney has not a solitary scandal to display, would it not be rather imprudent, and a little ungrateful as well. for the electors to oust such well-tried and faithful stewards, especially to pave the way for the return of the Tories to power in the Dominion and the reimposition upon the farmers of all tariff taxes that are being taken off? I find inthis neighborhood that the farmers who want to see tariff reform carried to its logical conclusion and given a fair trial, and their name is legion, are mostly going to support the Hardy candidates. They ask too: "Who is this Mr. Whitney? Is this the man who pitched into the Patrons and their views? And who pray Even if are his colleagues? They must be crossroads politicians for we never heard of them before. What guarantee have we that they could do as well, let alone Bevvare of imitations hotter than Hardy, Gibson and Ross?" tion is to make a big effort in behalf of apphot being that the ocean-borne good, Mr. Whitney, but help from that quarter,

to and from Europe via rialitax amount- | unless it takes the form of hard cash ed last year to only 21,000 tons and and heaps of it, will not be of much 17,000 of these were local traffic of the avail. The Association had a pretty long innings of it, and, to put it mildly, has If the road is ever to pay it must get | no place in the farmers' heart. If it is bent on war to the knife against the Liberal party, the Liberal party is now in a position to accommodate it. I do not believe in terrerizing protectionists or anybody else, but if the infants whom Mr. Fielding has treated with quite as much consideration as they deserve are going to climb out of the cradle and attempt by a profuse expenditure to destroy Mr. Hardy, I don't see how Mr. lardy's friends at Ottawa can refrain, human nature being what it is, from retaliating on the prefectly logical ground that industries which can afford to throw away a lot of money in provincial poli ties are, prima facte, extorting too much from the consumer and should have the amount of their protection reduced in the GATINEAU. public interest.

> Freak Factories. "How do you manage to find new freaks and euriosities?" was the question asked of the manager of a traveling "show" that had pitched its tent in a

London suburb. "Don't have to find them," was the laconic response. "They find us. The freak business is as regularly established as any other, and has its wholesale and retail firms, traveling salesmen, brokers, price-lists, factories-" "Factories?" queried the reporter,

"Why certainly-factories-of course. The freak business is divided into about three varieties-foreign, domestic and

"In the first class the collectors travel exaggeration that, next to the Queen and deform them while their bones are the stage in the Jubilee celebration. are constantly on the outlook for genuine WHERE WE GET MANY SO-CALL. natural freaks, and in those lands the birth of a freak occurs very frequently. The headquarters of this business is at

"Then there are any number of men who devote themselves to the discovering and placing of freaks of all kinds and varieties, and there is scarcely a day goes by that we do not receive a package of photographs and illustrated oirculars from some freak merchant or other.

"Of course, there are 'faked' freak men -a perfect host in themselves. If the proprietor of some little show needs an ad ditional attraction and does not have the money to hire something good-for, like everything else, freaks have their pricehe can get something for little money that will serve his purpose.

"The real, genuine live freaks always command high prices, and travel all over the world in order to exhibit themselves. Most of them have regular routes mapped out by their advance agents, just like theatrical companies, and as they only appear at a place at long intervals they never get stale, and sometimes make bigger hits on their second or third appearance than on their first."

Testing for Gas in Electric Culverts. In spite of the many serious accidents that have happened from the ignition of gas in electric culverts, no really effective means of prevention has yet been hit upon. A remedy, which apparently has much merit, is proposed by Prof. Clowes. A standard hydrogen flame, fed from small steel cylinder of compressed gas, is inclosed in a brass vessel, provided with a transparent front. This apparatus, which is portable, is mounted on a camera tripod and is observed by throwing a black cloth over the head. The air to be tested for inflammable gas is pumped over the flame by dropping the end of a flexible tube into the culvert, and compressing a rubber ball supplied with suitable valves. A constant stream of the air of the cuvlert is thus caused to pass over the hydrogen flame, and by the appearance and dimensions of the flame-cap produced the presence of the gas is detected, and its percentage accurately measured. The hydrogen flame can be adjusted to two standard heights, and thus percentage of gas from 2-10ths to 5 can be discovered and determined. How means "thing." In England persons great a need exists for such a device as | who fawn upon the aristocracy are callthis is shown by the fact that in one day ed tuft hunters, a phrase which refers recently there were four explosions of manholes in the city of Brooklyn, and in each instance a manhole cover, weighing from 400 to 700 pounds, was blown out. In one case, a cover weighing 600 pounds was thrown as high as the elevated road structure, against which it was broken.

Richest British Peer. The wealthiest of British nobles in the Duke of Westminster. As in the case of many other very rich men, his personal appearance does not suggest great wealth. A London correspondent gives this description of him: "The Duke is a man of exceedingly quiet and homely appearance. There is nothing about him to suggest the blood of lineal nobility. He is tall and has a slight stoop, but bears his 71 years very well. His hair is iron gray, while his clear-cut face is innocent of mustache or beard. He maintains the calm, immobile expression and indefinable culture of voice belonging to his qs. (pints and quarts), chalked up in kind, but there is no trace of haughti- har-rooms in the case of customers who ness or suggestion of superiority. His did not pay down for their drinks. The clothes were of the simplest. A black phrase comes from the printing office, cutaway tail coat, with no attempt at and is due to the similarity in form of artificial shaping; a waistcoat buttoned the lower-case or small p and q in a up very high, but allowing the display of a few square inches of blue shirt; trousers completing the suit in color, a microscopic watch chain and ordinary broad-toed boots. He wore no jeweled scarfpin, studs or rings of any kind. Such was the personal appearance of the wealthiest noble of the British peerage."

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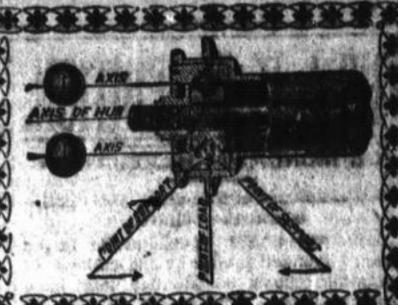
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ED SLANG TERMS.

Many Have Queer Histories-Expressions That Meant Considerable in the Days When They Were Coined. "In spite of one's teeth," is said to

date back to the time of king John of England, the violent and odious successor of Richard "the Lion Heart, who was hated by all classes of his subjects for his exactions and impositions. Early in his reign he got a worthy Jow into his clutches, and drew out one of his teeth daily, until, after a fortnight of torture the Jew yielded to the tyrant's demands for money. Similarly the phrase, "hauling over the coals," refers to a period in the twelfth or thirteenth century, when feudal larons extracted money from the Jews by suspending them above slow fires till they paid a ransom or died. The political term, "to rat," used far more in England than in this country, originated at the time of George I. His enemies reviled the adherents of the courts as 'Hanover rats." Not long after accession of the house of Hanover to the English throne, some of the brownthat is, the German or Norwegianrats were brought over to England; and, being much stronger than the black or common rats, they in many places quite extirpated the latter. A first the word-toth the noun and the verb "to rat"-was levelled at the converts of the government of George I; but gradually it obtained a wider meaning, and came to denote any sudden or mercenary change in politics. The expression "to smell a rat" meaning to conceive a suspicion, is said to come from the German phrase unrath wittern, to smell something objectionable. The German prefex "un has passed into the English article "a and this and a perverted translation have given us the phrase in question. In the phrase, "dowse the glim," (put out the light), the word "dowse" is from the dialect verb doub--that is, to do out, or put out; and "glim" is a modification of "glimmer," an uncertain light. sleep like a top" seems a very absurd phrase. It is a corruption of the French proverb, "dormir comme un's taupe," to sleep like a mole. "Just the cheese" is an oriental phrase. The word

on the square cap worn by undergraduates at the university. A "toad-eater" is one who does the most nauseous things to please his patrons-as a mountepank's boy in the olden time ate toads in order to show his master's skill in expelling poison. "Stealing another man's thunder, dates back to Queen Anne's time, in England. John Dennis, a minor man of letters, whom Pope satirized, wrote a tragedy entitled "Appius and Virginia." The piece is now recollected only by the circumstance that the author invented some new thunder for the performance, and by his piteous complaint ing his thunder." an expression which

"cheese," from cheez, Hindoostanee,

to the fact that at the universities of

Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, a stu-

dent who is a nobleman's son, wears,

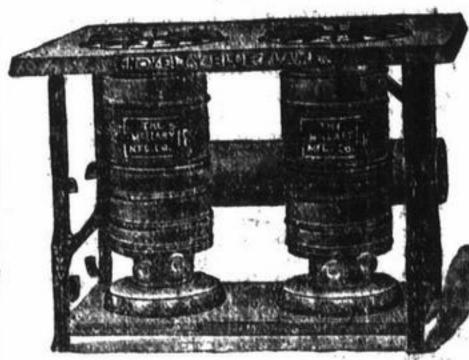
or at one time wore, a tuft or tassel

became proverbial. The phrase, "Mind your ps and qs" is generally, but erron ously, supposed to have originated in the score of ps and font of Roman letter, leading a novice to mix them when distributing type into the cases. "Turning the tables" on an opponent is an expression derived from the game of backgammon. "Backgammon" is the game (gamon) of the trough (too), but in early times it was called the game of tables. "To turn the tables," or backgammon-board, is to reverse the relative position of two antagonists; and hence they are said to be turned upon a player whose fortune has been adverse. In Cornwall, England, smoked pil-

chards are called "Fair Maids"-a singular name, of which Prof. Max Mulier gives the following explanation: "The smoked pilchards are largely exported to Genoa, and are eaten during elent. They are called in Italian fumada, 'smoked fish.' The Cornish sailors picked up that word, naturalized it, gave it an intelligible meaning, and thus became, according to their own confession, exporters of fair maids. You see the Odyssey and the adventures of Ulysses are nothing compared with the adventures of our words." "Going the whole hog," which is almost univer-sally regarded as a characteristic American phrase, is said to be of Hiber-nian coinage. Before the year 1825 the silver shilling in Ireland was equivalent to thirteen pence, or one penny more than the English one. The former coin was sometimes called "a thirteen," and sometimes "a hog." When an Irishmany, not chary of expense, spent an entire shilling in entertaining a friend he was said "to go the whole hog."

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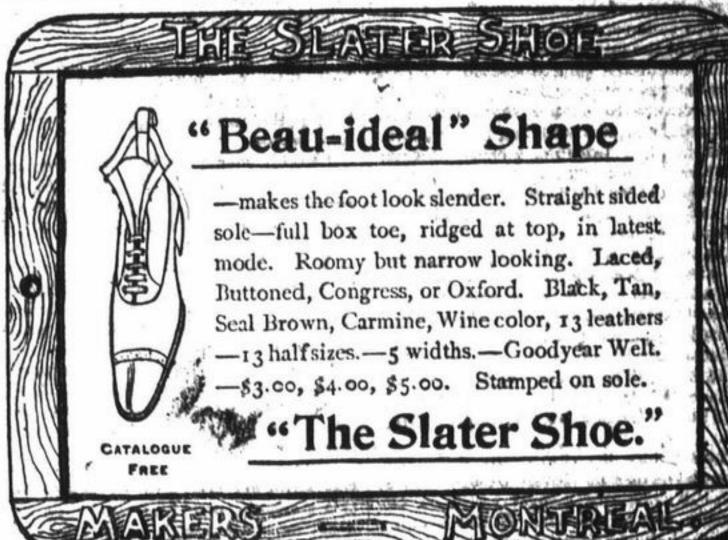


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