

SIR F. BORDEN WINS HIS SUIT.

**Carruthers Found Guilty of Libelling Minister
of Militia—Judge Charges Against Him.**

Kentville, N.S., Oct. 15.—Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, received his vindication to-night, when the jury brought in a verdict finding Walter M. Carruthers, of Kentville, guilty of criminal libel. The jury retired at ten minutes to four o'clock to consider the verdict. They returned after being out four hours, less ten minutes, to ask whether they were to consider the verdict in relation to count number one of indictment, which referred to the house, 862 Palace street, Ottawa. His Lordship instructed them that the count in relation to the house named was a distinct libel, and as justification was pleaded, they must deal with it as it was on its face. The jury again retired, and, after remaining out for some time further, returned at five minutes to 8 o'clock with a verdict of "Guilty." His Lordship then discharged the jury for this term, thanking them for their attendance. The prisoner was then remanded to jail without bail, to appear to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for sentence.

The court room was crowded with eager and curious spectators, but there was no demonstration of any kind. This was probably due to the fact that during the progress of the trial his Lordship had warned the Sheriff that order must be maintained in court during the proceedings, and that any person causing any disturbance whatsoever would be summarily dealt with. The Minister of Militia is receiving many congratulations on the defeat of the attempt to impugn his honor.

MR. RITCHIE'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Ritchie, in addressing the jury, said: "This case, gentlemen, and involves Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, and the member for this county. I'm told," said Mr. Ritchie, "that many of you men of the jury are Liberals, but I believe that you are all honest men. I know that you will give the prisoner Carruthers the best consideration of your judgment." Mr. Ritchie then laid great stress on the fact that Sir Frederick in open court had referred to him as a political lawyer. This he considered was done for a purpose, and to affect the jury. "I hope that you will treat it in the manner it deserves, and size it up in its true light," he said. Mr. Ritchie then referred to the start of the case, and how Carruthers was trapped with the copies of The Eye Opener. It was with a treacherous motive that the case was planned, but he did not think that Mr. Roscoe had any hand in it.

"The main question for you, gentlemen, to decide is: Did Sir Frederick Borden have improper relations with Miss Chalefour? All the witnesses, I think, are interested persons, with the exception of Miss Archambault, who, it appears to me, does not care what the outcome of the case is. Miss Chalefour admitted that she is a common woman, and, according to the evidence, Sir Frederick had committed perjury, and that she had endeavored to keep the facts from him so as to shield Sir Frederick. Mrs. McParland, he also said, was a perjured witness. She resided in Ottawa for two years, and this woman went on the stand and swore boldly that she never even saw Sir Frederick in her life. "Why did this woman think that she was suspected of being the person referred to in The Eye Opener as the companion of Sir Frederick?" he asked. The cap must fit this woman, because if she was innocent she would not have stopped there.

Mr. Ritchie thought Mr. Wickwire now regretted that he had made that trip to Baltimore for the purpose of bringing Miss Chalefour to testify, but desperate cases must be met by desperate measures. This woman was willing to swear to anything, but there was a certain evidence that she would not give at any cost. "Some of her evidence, I must say," was most damaging evidence." He then produced a photo of Miss Chalefour's house, and said it was in that house that Sir Frederick's \$2,000 went, so that he could spend his hours of leisure there. If Sir Frederick had paid this woman \$2,000, what was it for? Mind you, Sir Frederick is no chicken; he is no easy mark, unless there was some object in view. Miss Chalefour had no desire to keep the key from being turned on Walter Carruthers. The latter had nothing to do with the writing of those letters. Mrs. Allison admitted that she was the author. No action, however, was taken against her.

Mr. Ritchie then produced a bundle of letters, which he said Miss Chalefour had sent to her mother. He quoted from these quite extensively, and said that many of the statements contained therein had been corroborated by the witnesses. Miss Chalefour was evidently in the receipt of an income, but where did the money come from? These letters, said Mr. Ritchie, knock out all the theories that there was any attempt of blackmail. It was not until near the close of the case that Sir Frederick came into court to vindicate his character. After Hester Chalefour had stated that she received \$2,000 from Sir Frederick, the latter had come forward and gave his denial of that story to save himself. The conduct of Sir Frederick is a matter of public interest, and is open to investigation. In closing, Mr. Ritchie said that he had put the case before them as fully as possible, and he asked them to give it their careful consideration and acquit the defendant. He spoke for nearly two hours.

MR. ROSCOE REPLIED.

Mr. Roscoe immediately followed for the Crown. In opening his address he said that Mr. Ritchie had misled them as to the facts, and diverted their attention to issues which had not been borne out by the evidence. It had been shown that Sir Frederick had secured a position for Carruthers, and placed him on his feet. Later something occurred that placed him on bad terms with Sir Frederick, and when Carruthers lost his position he bore malice against Sir Frederick. Mr. Roscoe declared that Carruthers was a defaulter. There was no doubt of that. As regards Sir Frederick's conduct, in Kentville and Halifax, that had nothing what-



SIR FREDERICK BORDEN.

ever to do with the case at issue. The real question was whether or not Sir Frederick Borden was libelled by these letters. Mr. Roscoe said that he had conducted his part of the case fairly and in the interest of justice. The Crown came to try issues, the defence to seek out frivolities in a man's life, some of which were over a score of years ago.

A libel had been published, said Mr. Roscoe, and it was for the jury to decide if a crime had been committed. You will find, according to the evidence, that a paper is published in Calgary, and this man in Kentville finds a bundle of the papers on his desk, which he distributes around. He denies all knowledge of where these papers came from, but do you think that is reasonable? The newspapers were distributed for a malicious purpose, for the injury of a man in his own county. Mr. Carruthers had a system of dealing out this venomous stuff in the Eye Opener. The very fact that he did shows that he knew that he was doing something wrong. His conversation with Pines showed that he was acting from malice and knew that he was committing a wrong deed. There is only one issue for you to decide. Has the defence proven that there was not a libel published. Have they substantiated the statements contained in the libel. It is not a matter for the Crown to prove. The Eye Opener is a woman who is separated from her husband. What evidence is there to prove this?

MRS. ALLISON SCORED.
Where did my learned friend get his information? Why, from Maria Allison, this master of ceremonies, the author of these letters. Who is the woman? She is the individual who dragged down her daughter's name to the lowest depths; yes, the woman who defamed this girl in the eyes of the world to justify her purpose. This Mrs. Allison was afraid to mention the name of Mrs. McParland, but she just pitched on her, because she was a woman who was not living with her husband. One of the most ridiculous and improbable statements was that Sir Frederick Borden, a man holding a high position, both publicly and socially, should be hiding behind some boxes, awaiting an opportunity to enter the home of Mrs. McParland. Does this seem probable? Why, certainly not. Could a man of Sir Frederick's standing in a city like Ottawa be there without being observed by other eyes than those of this creature, Maria Allison? Against her statement, Mrs. McParland swears she saw Sir Frederick only once in her life. Sir Frederick also gives her story an emphatic denial, and then there is two to one against her.

SCENE SHIFTS TO MONTREAL.
Then the scene shifts to Montreal. Another libel says Sir Frederick was keeping Miss Chalefour at 982 Palace street. What did Mrs. Allison find there? She engaged Montreal secret service men to assist her. The only thing that she found was that her daughter was there, but Sir Frederick was not there. Mr. Roscoe asked why the secret service officers were not called to testify. The only conclusion was that these officers found nothing that would assist Mrs. Allison in her purpose, otherwise they would have been brought forward, as there apparently was plenty of money available to conduct the defence. This Miss Chalefour was not a prostitute. She was a woman of thirty-two years when she left her home for Montreal to seek a position as a nurse in a hospital. The surroundings in her home forced her to seek other employment. There were other public men whose names were attached to her application for admission to the hospital, and of these Sir Frederick was singled out. She earned her living in a proper way in Montreal, and the Crown brought witnesses to prove that she did hold such positions. The defence failed to produce one witness to prove otherwise.

He then referred to the fact that at the time Miss Archambault said Sir Frederick had visited her home, he was in Nova Scotia running an election. This fact was undisputed. The defence made it impossible that he left Nova Scotia during an election to visit this woman in Ottawa. Even had he visited her, does that show that he induced her to leave her home? Why were not all the other persons brought by the defence from Montreal? I think that H. G. Harris, of Kentville, who was in Montreal on the case for the defence, could have got these witnesses here if their evidence was material. There apparently was lots of money available for the purpose. There are quite a number of persons in this county who are quite ready to contribute liberally. Money does not seem to matter on the other side, so long as the object in view is accomplished. Of all these names, they landed only one fish out of the pool, and this was Miss Archambault. The defence guarded her carefully, and on her arrival here they placed her in the custody of James J. Savage. Think of placing the evidence of this woman against that of Sir Frederick, a man who has risen to a high public position and who has been honored by his Majesty the King.

Then taking up the letters, Mr. Roscoe said that many of them bore no date, and the assertions made by Mr. Ritchie about them were incorrect. Some of the letters were written before this case started. Mr. Ritchie was also very careful to read only such portions of these letters as suited his purpose.

CONSPIRACY FOR BLACKMAIL.
One letter proves conclusively that

A FIRE SALE That Means Money to You



GOODYEAR WELT SHOE

Following Are a Few of the Bargains:

Men's Patent Leathers, Box Calf, Kid and heavy winter leathers in slip and double soles; Goodyear welted; regular price \$4 to \$6; sale price \$2.45 to \$3.45
Women's fine Kid, Patent Leathers, Velour Calf, in button, laced and low shoe; Goodyear welted; regular price \$3.50 to \$6; sale prices only \$1.45 to \$2.45
Special bargains in ladies' small sizes, 2½ to 4.

A few cases of Rubbers at half price.

This store will close on October 23rd for repairs. On November 1st we will re-open with a complete new stock of Slater Shoes.

SLATER SHOE STORE

26 and 28 King Street West



GOODYEAR WELT SHOE

GOOD SHORT STORIES

Mrs. Allison and Miss Chalefour combined together for the purpose of extorting money by blackmail from Sir Frederick. This passage of the letter read: "Keep cool; you are rushing this thing; we can get \$4,000; he has got lots of money."

The desperation of my learned friend made him suppress this passage of the letter from you. Why did this girl tell her mother where she could get evidence, and give certain names to substantiate her story, but not one of these persons appeared? We brought this girl here to get her story, yes, to get the worst from her, and to draw from her the fact that mother and daughter conspired to blackmail Sir Frederick. Her conduct on the stand was not that of a sane woman. "I think," said Mr. Roscoe, "that Mrs. Allison has two lunatics in her family instead of one." Does it seem reasonable, gentlemen, that Sir Frederick was carrying a thousand dollars in notes of small denomination, and counted them out to Miss Chalefour? What has the defence done to show that the libellous articles are false? I fail to see any evidence to substantiate these statements.

In closing, Mr. Roscoe asked the jury to cast aside all political feeling and render a verdict on the questions at issue according to the evidence. He felt that there was sufficient evidence to find the defendant guilty of libelling Sir Frederick, and thus he left the matter in their hands.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.
When the court resumed at 3 o'clock, Judge Drysdale at once proceeded to charge the jury. He said: "There are certain things which caused me to order that you be kept together. Political feeling no doubt runs as high in this county as in any other, and to prevent you from hearing the views of other persons, I decided to have you sequestered. Now, gentlemen, in this case all politics must be eliminated. You are to form your verdict on the evidence in this case solely on the issue. In reference to politics, they must not be taken into consideration by you."

The judge then read the libellous article in The Eye Opener, articles which, he said, were grossly libellous, and he then referred to the counts of the indictment. On these counts the jury, he said, must find their verdict, and no other. "I hold that these libels must be proved, that is, justified in truth. During the trial I was called upon to give numerous rulings, and on these I gave the best of my judgment. The most unusual course was taken by counsel to-day to complain to you of my rulings. This course was most unusual, and I think that it was unnecessary, although I did not stop when he was addressing you. He referred to the rulings in the examination of Mr. Carruthers and Sir Frederick Borden. I gave him the fullest latitude. He has every opportunity to appeal to the proper tribunal if I have erred, but not to you. These matters are not for you to consider."

LIBEL IN THE LETTERS.
"If you read the letters, and find there is libel, then you have to find a verdict accordingly. There is no question about the publication and circulation of these papers. If charges of this nature are to be established, they must be established on reasonable grounds." Then, reviewing Mrs. Allison's evidence, he said she admitted that Sir Frederick was in Nova Scotia for a long time after the girl had left her home. The only suggestion that Sir Frederick had anything to do with the girl going away

Madam, you are the buyer in your house. You are the one that must think of the dollars. You have to admit it is your duty to save when a real honest chance to save comes your way.

Well, Madam, here is that chance. You know how much your own shoes and your husband's and the children's have been costing you, so you will know when you see the bargains we are giving, just how much less they will cost you if you buy them within the next few days. \$10,000 worth must be sold in that short time; they will be slaughtered. They go at less than the cost of the leather, and remember they were not damaged by the fire, they were only in the store at that time. Come and investigate, don't delay. Come prepared to buy your present needs and supplies for the year, it will pay you to do it.

So far as the evidence is concerned, there is nothing to show that he had in any way caused her to leave home. There is no evidence to show that he was keeping her in Montreal for immoral purposes. Mrs. Allison did not bring any member of the civil service, or, in fact, any person from Palace street, to corroborate Sir Frederick's keeping her there. No person in Ottawa was called to substantiate the story of Marie Allison. If her statement is true there must have been other persons conversant with this matter, but no one was called to substantiate her story. Mr. McParland denied it, and so did Sir Frederick.

Speaking of Hester Chalefour, his Lordship said she was a self-confessed prostitute, a self-confessed blackmail-er, and a self-confessed liar. These were facts according to her own evidence, and her action on the stand was most improper. One day she said she never got a dollar from Sir Frederick, and the next day she said that by means of blackmail she extorted \$2,000 from him. "Gentlemen, I think that you would lay aside her whole evidence, and that you would find another matter entirely for you, but no reasonable man would believe her story. Look for the evidence, if any, of Sir Frederick separating Mrs. McParland from her husband. Did he ever see her since? Did he call on her? Did he keep her in Montreal for immoral purposes? You can find on any one of these counts of the indictment or on the whole indictment.

"Gentlemen, you must not think of the punishment that is to be administered in the case of a person found guilty. You must find your verdict on the question of facts. This is your duty solely. Give your most careful consideration to the evidence, and your verdict will be unanimous. A disagreement would mean another trial. The evidence will be placed before you, and I decide on your verdict. You must carefully weigh the facts according to the evidence, and render your verdict as true men. Gentlemen, the matter is now in your hands for consideration."

The jury retired at 3:55 o'clock and were out four hours, when they came in with a verdict of "Guilty."

Rooster on Cowcatcher.
When the 3.40 express arrived yesterday afternoon people noticed that little Robert Thompson, who was in the crowd, started on a run for the engine. In a minute or two he climbed on the front of the locomotive, and as people began to call the engineer to look out for the boy, Thompson jumped to the platform with a large Plymouth Rock rooster in his arms.

It had been picked up somewhere on the route by the locomotive; its feet caught so that it was held, and Thompson secured it practically uninjured. Lee correspondence Springfield Republic.

He was excessively fond of dancing, says a writer in the Utica Tribune. Also he was very clumsy, and, like a good many other people, he was fond of doing the thing he did worst.

She, too, was excessively fond of dancing, with the difference that she was the personification of grace. But now she was suffering. Already he had torn her train with his ungovernable feet, and her dainty sleepers bore the marks of his shoes. At last she could stand it no longer.

"Let us sit out the rest of this dance," she suggested. "I am tired."

He was reluctant. "I thought you said you could do anything," he said.

"So I could," she replied, "but there

"THRICE ARMED IS SHE."
Justice is of course loudly demanded by every litigant in a court of law, but it is a frequent infirmity of the human mind to confuse justice with one's own cause. The late Thomas B. Reed, according to a writer in Law Notes, used to tell an amusing story to illustrate this tendency.

He was once retained by an enterprising client to prosecute an action. On her side, according to the witnesses, Mr. Reed found that their stories were far from consistent, so he reported the fact to his client, and advised that the suit be dropped. The client was somewhat perturbed, but told the attorney he would have a talk with the witnesses and let him know the next morning what he had decided to do.

True to his word, he dropped in bright and early, wearing the cheerful look of one who has fought the good fight.

"I've seen those witnesses," he explained, "and they say they must have been mistaken when they talked with you. They all see it alike now. I've also seen some of the jury members, and they think I'm wrong. Now, if there's such a thing as justice in law, we can't lose."

THE FAMILY PAIR.
The wriggly stillness of the study period was broken by a slamming door, and a thin boy in dirty, ragged clothes slouched across the room. Half-way to the teacher's desk he drew back. "Pa wants that you should let Jim go home right now," as Miss Davis looked a little doubtful, he added: "He kin come back right away."

The permission given, the two badly shod, half-starved sons of the most shiftless family in the district shuffled down the stairs. Very shortly Jim returned, wearing a pleased and important smile on his pathetic little face.

"Er, come as soon as I could. Pa's brother's dyin' to Poplar," he announced, cheerfully. "That's why Pa wanted me."

"But you weren't gone long—you didn't stay home. I can't see why you went at all," answered the bewildered Miss Davis.

"Why, Pa's goin'," explained Jim. "Yes, but what has that to do with you?" asked the teacher.

"Pa had to have his suspenders," was Jim's matter-of-fact reply.

NOT HER FIRST CHOICE.
He was excessively fond of dancing, says a writer in the Utica Tribune. Also he was very clumsy, and, like a good many other people, he was fond of doing the thing he did worst.

She, too, was excessively fond of dancing, with the difference that she was the personification of grace. But now she was suffering. Already he had torn her train with his ungovernable feet, and her dainty sleepers bore the marks of his shoes. At last she could stand it no longer.

"Let us sit out the rest of this dance," she suggested. "I am tired."

He was reluctant. "I thought you said you could do anything," he said.

"So I could," she replied, "but there

The Right House

HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE

The Science of Home-making

This is a science that is becoming more and more recognized. There are firms who make a business of designing and suggesting, charging handsomely for their services. We can point to many a magnificent Hamilton home, in which the decorative effect and draperies have been planned and furnished by our Homefurnishing Department. THE RIGHT HOUSE has long made a specialty of this part of the homefurnishing trade, and will be glad to advise on any point over which you are in doubt. We have space to mention but a few of the many superb values in Homefurnishing lines that this department offers now.

New Cluny Curtains

New shipment, just arrived. They are genuine Cluny Lace Curtains, with the plain net centres and border of Cluny insertion and Cluny lace edge. An exquisite medium-priced curtain. Very special at \$5.75 and \$6.25 per pair.

Marie Antoinette Curtains

Real French Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, in 2½ yards and 3 yard lengths, for all curtains. These also have just arrived. Call and see them. Prices, \$4, \$4.75, and \$5.50.

Blankets: Genuine Merino

Fine genuine Merino Blankets at quick-turnover prices. Quality blankets at lowest possible price. In 64 x 84 size, \$5.95 a pair; in 68 x 88 size, \$6.75; in 76 x 98 size, \$8.50.

—THOMAS C. WATKINS.

Special Swiss Point

We have just landed a special purchase of lovely Swiss Point Lace Curtains; all specially selected designs, very dainty, and for bedroom, dining room, sitting room or even the parlor. They will suit all who want excellent, dependable curtains at popular price. Easily worth \$5.00, our price \$3.40 a pair.

Very Newest Things in Draperies

The stock of Draperies and Upholstering materials we are now showing at this department include some of the swiftest things ever shown in Hamilton, many of them exquisite novelty lines. These are Silk Repps, Shadow Damasks, Silk Damasks, Silk Poppins, etc., ranging in price from 85c to \$5.00 per yard.

—THOMAS C. WATKINS.

The Oriental Rugs and the Brass Pieces

Entering this department the very atmosphere seems different—a sort of Oriental, hand-made and artistic atmosphere it is. An appreciation of the months of careful labor an entire family may have spent weaving one of these choice Rugs comes over us, and instead of thinking the price high we marvel that it is not higher. The very secret of the permanent—almost everlasting—coloring is worth a fortune and is carefully guarded by the cunning Oriental craftsmen. Come and inspect these beautiful specimens of their work, and you will, we are sure, wax as enthusiastic as we are over them.

WE HAVE HAD TO SEND FOR A SECOND LOT of the beautiful Oriental and Modern Brass Pieces, so great is the appreciation with which our venture meets.

THOMAS C. WATKINS HAMILTON ONTARIO

IS THIS TRUE?

DID PEELE LIFE-SAVERS LEAVE MEN TO DROWN?

Capt. Grubb, Keeper of Light House, Says Volunteer Crew Were Absent From Station—U. S. Officer Declares They Were Extremely Negligent.

Detroit, Oct. 15.—That the life-saving crew at Point Pelee was extremely negligent when it did not attempt to rescue the men who later lost their lives in an effort to bring aid to the steamer George Stone, which was wrecked on Grubbs Reef in Lake Erie, is charged by Lieut. B. H. Camden, head of the United States life-saving service on the great lakes. "Common humanity should have caused them to endeavor to render some assistance to the wrecked and suffering sailors," said Lieut. Camden this morning. The life-saving station on Point Pelee is maintained by the Canadian Government, and Lieut. Camden asserts it is not up to the standard.

The crew of the Stone, to a man, say the life-savers were indifferent. "If they had been on duty they would have heard our whistle, which we kept running up to the time the fires were flooded and the steam gave out," said James Conroy, one of the men who, this morning, "and as for signals of distress, we waved them constantly, as soon as it became light enough to see."

The life-savers were absent from their station, according to Capt. Grubb, keeper of the Point Pelee light-house. Capt. Grubb says that he drove to the wreck, "Capt. Morris Atkins, head of the volunteer crew, and told him of the wreck. "She isn't flying distress signals or blowing her whistles," Capt. Grubb says Atkins replied.

"Good heavens, man, do you expect her to sound her whistles when she is full of water, and her fires are out?" asked Capt. Grubb.

BOTHA PREMIER.

Said to be Most Likely Man in South Africa.

New York, Oct. 13.—A visitor in New York just now is Edward Roeth, Chief Government whip and first Lieutenant of General Botha in the Transvaal Parliament. Mr. Roeth is here on a brief vacation prior to the completion of his party's organization for the approaching establishment of the Parliament of South Africa which will be opened some time next year by the Prince of Wales.

It is probable that in May next, the Governor-General of the Union will summon one or other of the respective South Africa Parliamentary leaders to form the Government of the Union and General Botha is most likely to be the one chosen.

The native question is the great outstanding South African problem with which the Union Parliament will ultimately have to deal. To-day, the colored races in South Africa stand in the proportion of about six to one as against the whites, and a large number of these natives are practically still in a semi-barbaric condition.

Questioned as to the future of the Transvaal gold mines, Mr. Botha said that the present output of gold averaged about \$150,000,000 worth per year, and will steadily increase.

G. T. PACIFIC'S RECORD.

Seventeen Hundred Cars of Wheat Handled This Season.

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—The Grand Trunk Pacific is playing an important part in the marketing of the season's crop, despite the fact that it has only just been completed. Up to date seventy-one hundred cars of wheat have been hauled over the line from the west, and yesterday two hundred cars were turned over to the connections at Portage la Prairie for delivery to Port Arthur.

Olive and Cod Liver Oils.
We offer this week importations from France of guaranteed pure olive oil of fine flavor and rich in taste, and from Norway, cod liver oil of the finest quality. Lowest prices for these oils. Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north.

The angels that fear to tread where fools rush in must miss lots of fun.



PLANT TULIPS FOR NEXT SPRING'S FLOWERING

There is nothing to equal a bed or border of Tulips in bloom in the spring. The colors are exquisite; they are hardy and incenseless, besides lasting for 4 or 5 years. Bulbs must be planted in October or early in November. We offer:

	Doz.	100
Tulips, single, named, all colors	20	1.00
Tulips, single, best mixed, all colors	20	1.00
Tulips, single, good mixed, all colors	20	.75
Tulips, double, named, all colors	20	1.50
Tulips, double, best mixed, all colors	20	1.25
Tulips, double, good mixed, all colors	20	1.00
Tulips, parrot, mixed, all colors, late	20	1.00
Tulips, Darwin, mixed, all colors, late	20	1.50

Also a full assortment of Bulbs for winter blooming in the house and spring blooming in the garden, such as Crocus, Freesia, Hyacinths, Lilies, Narcissus, Snowdrops, etc. Also a full assortment of Bulbs for winter blooming in the house and spring blooming in the garden, such as Crocus, Freesia, Hyacinths, Lilies, Narcissus, Snowdrops, etc. Also a full assortment of Bulbs for winter blooming in the house and spring blooming in the garden, such as Crocus, Freesia, Hyacinths, Lilies, Narcissus, Snowdrops, etc.

John A. Bruce & Co., Seed Merchants
Cor. King and MacNab Sts.