she had had, as most girls have, her own thoughts and theories about love and marriage, but she had not believed at possible that the divine passion could appring into life like this, full grown and without warnings it was incredible, she argued, that a man almost unknown to her when the same moon, not salling argued, that a man almost unknown to her when the same moon, not sailing round and full in the sky above them, was but a slender, shadowy crescent—was but a slender, shadowy crescent—that this man should now be so near and dear that the very thought of parting between them seemed painful!

Marriage had seemed the consummation of a long-dried conpanionable friends ship and now she felt that she was ready to say to this strangers, "Whither thou

to say to this strangers, "Whither thou goest, I will got thy people shall be my people thy field," The wonderful strength of the revelation awed

her. He waited patiently, watching the girl's face stirred by the multitude of new thoughts and feelings that surged in her boson. The clouds had all passed over the sky now, and the moon's light over the sky now, and the moon's light was as clear and brilliant as day. They was as clear and british as day. They had drifted into a little bay near the shore where a little bed of water-lilies lay sleeping in a mass of leaves and tangled stems. Phebe's hand hung down over the boat side and trailed along in the water. She seemed unconscious of it, until a long, protesting-lily stem twisted itself and caught her wrist, and the boat enddenly stopped and rocked from side to side. She looked, roused from her reverie then, and met his dark eyes. fixed upon her. They were entreating. "Come, Phobe," he urged, in low, ferrent tones, "you have none to leave behind. Come to my home, my life, my heart!" And he took the cold, dripping little hand and wrist and held them in

his own warm, strong grasp.
She made no resistance, but seemed powerless to answer him in speech. She was timid and dumb with the trembling new fear and joy that overwhelmed her. He saw and understood the contest going on in her maiden mind and nature, and he maited watching seeh emotion. he waited, watching each emotion as it glowed and paled upon her fair face.

"No." she was saying to her startled after ego. "No, he is right; there is no one who would care for me, to leave behind, and I can go into his life and home with all my heart." Her eyes met his now with an eloquent look of complete surrender, and he drew her to him gently.

The moon looked down from the sky, and the moon looked up from the lake, and both smiled a dual happy benediction on their betrothal embrace.

fater, rowing homeward, they passed a gay boat-load of half-grown boys, who were smoking and singing wild baccha-nalian songs. Phebe felt a sudden twinge of conscience as the remembrance of the resolution she had so earnestly declared, only the night before, flashed through her mind. She had said she would return to her boys with the strong determination to devote the rest of her life in her endeavors to help them to be good, true, pure men, and she had taeant every word she uttered; and now-she had given her solemn promise to cross the opean with this man she had known ever! She sighed at thought of the variableness and descitfulness of the human

"What! a sigh already? Have you a regret?" asked her lover, smiling at her half representfully.

"I was thinking of my boys," she an-

swered, clasping her hands together, and continuing carnestly: "Oh, I meant to up so much for them; indeed, I meant to I thought as teacher I might instil into their minds and hearts such lessons and principles as they should never forget as men; it seemed a work I was somehow pereinptorily called to do; and now-!"
There was a tone of utter despair in her

My own dear Donna Quixote," eried Mr. Standish in a lover's happy tone, and smiling down tenderly at the troubled face beside him, "your boys are legion-lifty at least, and it would be an almost vain work to attempt to educate them all up to your high standard. Think of my boys—there are only two—and I am quite sure you will be able to train them in the way they should go. Phebe, I feel that I have asked of you a great deal, to be mother to my boys as well as to be my wife, but they two are dearer to me than your fifty can possibly be to you, and they need you as much as I do! Think of all I ask you, dear, and remember I love you; and then." he laid down his oars and put out both his hands, "then, Yield thyself up, my hopes and thine are one; lay thy sweet hands in mine and trust to me.

When the two ladies in the summer house stepped outside to meet the couple slowly sauntering up the hill in the dusk, Mrs. Murry's sharp eyes pierced the dark-ness sufficiently to see the willing hands still captive.

"She has accepted him!" she whispered, triumphantly, behind her fan.
"How can you tell?" queried Mrs. Morris, peering through her eye-glasses at the pair as they came nearer.
"Had you a pleasant row, dear? I hope you took good care of your charge, Mr. Standish, and didn't allow her to get cold; the mists on the lake are dangerous at this season, and we don't want our little preacher to go home hoarse to her flock."

the mists on the lake are dangerous at this season, and we don't want our little preacher to go home hoarse to her flock." And Mrs. Murry pulled Phebe's wrap up closer about her throat, and stole a searching look at the tell-tale face.

"Such good care, Mrs. Murry," replied Mr. Standish, in that tone of voice that truly proclaims a happy lover, "that your cousin has consented to allow me to continue her guardian for the rest of her life. Mrs. Morris," he continued, turning to that lady, and putting his arm around Phebe with an air of proud possession, "you see, fate ordained me to remain, and chance favored me in winning for a wife the dearest girl in all the world."

"Do you recollect what I said, last evening, when you stood before the mirror, Miss Flower! I said you looked like a bride." It was a premonition; and I repeat now, with all my heart, what I said in a jesting humor then, Bless you, my children." You are to be congratulated, indeed, Mr. Standish, for you have indeed won a prize. I hope this transplanted Flower may flourish in new, strange soil;" and Mrs. Morris kissed Phebe tenderly.

"Oh, it will eale be a many of the condition of the prize of

the English should have been ien this summer by neither Tankes. Dutch, but by a prim little Quaker!"

"We're awfully sorry to see you go, Miss Flower," said Miss Van Voorst, the spokeswoman of the crowd of girls who formed themselves in a little knot about Phebe, and held her bunch of lilies and her bag and wrap, while she went the osculatory round of kisses and embraces of which girlhood is so generous; "I hope you will not think we girls at La Mer too foolish and frivolous a set to hold any friendly remembrance of us, or that we, on our side, are too selfish and worldly to preserve a kindly thought of you; indeed we have warm hearts, as well as empty heads, and although you mayn't believe it, I think we have a great deal to thank you for this summer, Miss Flower; you opened our eyes to a great deal to which we have been ignorantly blind, and you have made us think! We shall never forget you, and, please, remember

never forget you, and, please, remember Phebe's eyes filled with tears at this unexpected and generous, warm-hearted good-bye, and she affectionately embraced Miss Van Voorst in silent response. "Good-bye, Miss Flower; I shall always pleasurably remember both you and your pretty stitches," said one of the old ladies, flourishing her knitting-work. "Good-by, Mith Phebe-bird, tum adain," lisped one of the little ones who clung to her skirts. "Good-bye, Donna Quixote, and God

isped one of the little ones who clung to her skirts.

"Good-bye, Donna Quixote, and God bless you in all your undertakings," whispered Mrs. Morris, kissing her the last; and thus, to a vociferous chorus of hearty good-will and friendship, Miss Flower bade farewell to La Mer.

"They say," whispered one of the "outer circle" ladies, as the stage was lost to view in a turn of the road, and the girls had put up their waving handkerchiefs and went down for a row on the lake, "they say that rich Englishman who rode to the station with Miss Flower has fallen in love with her. Some one saw them out on the lake alone, quite late the other night, and things looked very romantic and settled as they passed the boat. Her cousin, the doctor, knew him abroad, and is pleased at the match. He is heir to a title and fortune, they say."

"Oh! then that explains the sudden affection these fashionable girls display toward the 'prim Quaker school-ma'am.' They see a probable Lady Something-orother, whom it will be well to know when they go 'on the other side. Well, the next thing to being Somebody, is knowing Somebody," spoke up one of the "nobodys" in the outer circle.

"But she hasn't known him but a month," cried another, disapprovingly.

"Do you really suppose he is serious?

month," cried another, disapprovingly.
"Do you really suppose he is serious?
Those Englishmen are awfully particular whom they marry, you know; it may be only a summer firtation; foreigners are dangerous lovers, they laugh and they

sail away."
"Ah, but neither Miss Flower nor Mr. Standish is of that kind. He's just as earnest and sincere in his attentions as she is; and, as for knowing one another only four weeks, that's sufficient—you don't know any more of your lover if you know him four years; it takes marriage to reveal a man's true character—or a woman's either; as lover and sweetheart it's 'on the stage;' wedded life shows 'behind the scenes."

"You're right, Mrs. Weldon," cried another; "but Miss Flower is all she appears, I am sure; and she's fit for any lord or but one mouth, and leave her boys for duke in the land. I wish my Harry had been here this summer to fall in love with her! I'd have given my consent on four days' acquaintance; for she's a real good girl." And the old lady with the knitting picked up the stitches she had dropped in flourishing good-bye to Miss

Mr. Standish left La Mer with Doctor and Mrs. Murry, shortly after Phebe's departure, and made a tour of the States and Canada, returning by way of Phila-delphia, late in the autumn. Miss Flow-er did not send in her resignation to the school board until after the holidays. She felt that she owed it to her boys to teach them at least a few months longer. after changing her firm resolution to devete her whole life to them.

Before the Lenten season set in, Doctor and Mrs. Murry issued cards of invitation and Mrs. Murry issued cards of invitation for a wedding reception to be held at their house on Madison Avenue, and a large number of the summer guests who first met the "happy couple" at La Mer were among those who warmly congrat-ulated Mr, and Mrs, John Standish upon the romantic termination of their "Idyl

"Quite a swell affair," whispered one of the young men coming out of the superbly served supper-room. "But fancy! no wines or liquors at a wedding-feast. Why, it's against Bible rule."

"Oh, you know Murry has signed the pledge, or votes the Prohibition ticket, or some such wild scheme of reform. Beastly, isn't it? By the bye, did you see anything of Louis Archibault this evening? He's always about at such af-

"Archibault? Why, didn't you know he went abroad very suddenly last autumn? They say he's going to study theology; at least Bruce says you'd never know him. He met him in Paris, and Bruce declares he refused to go to the opera ball; said it was demoralizing! Imagine Louis Archibault preaching morality! Come, let's get out of this water-cure atmosphere;" and the two ordered their coachman to drive quickly to

the "club."

Phebe writes long delightful letters to her cousins from her happy new home across the sea, and, judging from their tenor, she is as enthusiastic to-day over the education and training of her two boys as she was a year ago over her fifty. In all probability more so, as the real maternal feeling, somewhat selfish and concentrated, is aroused now.

She is no longer called "Donns Quixote," but as her husband's uncle, Sir Hugh, is very old, and John is successor to the title, she no doubt will some day be called "Lady Standish." Whatever name she hears, however, she will always remain the simple, true, sweet "Quaker Lady."—Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

MANISTER, Mich., Dec. 6.—The body of a woman was found on the beach eix miles north at the harbor on Sunday, in a bad state of decay. She probably is a victim of the ill-fated steamer Vernon. She had two gold rings on her hand and wore a compular round her needs. She was five feet high, thick net, and probably weighed 160 pounds, with dark hair, hazel over and about 15 or 40 years old,

SHORT BUT INTERESTING.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

It Points Out That the Enermous Surplus Now In the United States Treasury Causes a Situation Which Is Fraught With Danger.

Wasmingron, Dec. 6.—Promises were made Washington, Dec. 6.—Promises were made that the annual message of the President to Congress would be a lengthy communication, but the document submitted to the National Legislature to-day is unusually brief. It deals only with the question of the dangers arising from an increasing annual surplus of revenue and discussion of tariff matters. The President, however, concludes his message with the significant statement that a brief history of the transactions of the Department of State since last year may furnish the occasion for a future communication. The President in opening his communication to Congress says: "You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances, which imperatively demands immediate and careful exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the poople, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government. The condition of our treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in Congress, who alone can apply a remedy, and yet the situation utill continues, with aggravated incidents more than ever presaging financial convulsions and widespread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion, when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us."

The President refers to the annual growth of the surplus and the large sums taken from private speculation, causing financial stringency and making necessary the purchase of bonds to relieve the necessities of business interests. He fears a recurrence of the late trouble which is measurably beyond the aid of treasury intervention, as there are now no bonds outstanding, the payment of which the that the annual message of the President to

trouble which is measurably beyond the aid of treasury intervention, as there are now no bonds outstanding, the payment of which the treasury has the right to insist upon, and the Government can only intervene by bidding in the open market for its bonds, and paying the holders a premium to release them. The President deprecates various expedients for placing the surplus revenues in circulation, especially that of making extravagant appropriations, as estimate the contravagant appropriations, as stimulating a habit of reckless improvidence, inconsistent with the mission of the people, and the high and beneficent purposes of their

aster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger, which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people, as well as peril to the country, it is but the result growing out of a perfectly using his and apparent, cause, containing a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, consequently reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause."

"Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well abic to bear the burden without hardship toward any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the visious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect raise the price to conumors of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things however are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid Customs duty. So it happens, that while comparatively a few use the imported articles ons of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay & sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturers."

tariff re-adjustment, says: "Relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precautions against imperilling the existence of our manufacturing interests, but this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to public welfare or a national exigency, must always ensure the realization of immence profits, instead of moderately profit-

They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep rners themselves, and their households mu ar clothing, and use other articles manufa tured from the wool they sell at tariff prices,

wear clothing, and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesmen.

"When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheop, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws."

"Our progress toward a wise conclusion will

"Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the cries of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets; it is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent of im made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called Free Traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the

bublic good.

"The simple and plain duty which we ow the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business are relief we hald in the treasury through the perversion of governmen-tal powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts."

TAYLOR'S GREAT FRAUDS.

The Committee Reports on Ontario In-Vestment Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. o. - This even ng the Board of Trade rooms again resounded with long peronal and acrimonious discussions of Ontario Investment shareholders. Henry Taylor's briends were there in full force. The feature of the meeting was the report of the Investigating Committee elected to examine the books and report on what specific charges could be laid against any directors, officers or

employes of the association. The preamble of the report stated that time had allowed them only to speak with certainty of Henry Taylor, Chas. Murray, Benj. Cronyn and Walter Pavey. The committee expressed surprise that any director would doubt the guilt of the parties accused with the convincing evalence, documentary and otherwise, which

Speaking of the guilt of the parties referred to the report says: "In April, 1885, Taylor appropriated \$8560 to his own use without warrant or authority and entered it on the books nsaction. In July, 1886, he took \$6000, which he said was to cover his accounts in the savings banks which were overdrawn. Both these ter's account. In October, 1881, Samuel Craw- on Saturday; liable it is about \$1.0,000. eredited and \$5000 was taken by Taylor for his own use. In February, 1887, Suguet Crawford made application for a \$15,00 loan, which was abjected to by W. R. Meredith. Not withstanding the so-writies being returned to Crawford, Taylor and Murray entered the \$15,000 in the mortgage ledger and drew and used the money themselves. In April, 1882, for land speculation in Winnipeg, organized by Murray, Crawford and Taylor some \$21,000 was first taken on a check payable to Crawford and afterwards \$13,950. This loan was falsely entered as to John Hunter. Other sums were taken from time to time, and last July the lean, if you are polite enough to call it such, amounted to \$66,000. In January, 1887, a dividend check for \$1680 came into Taylor's hands as manager in trust, and in May he drew this amount with interest and charged the same to debenture expenses. Taylor appears to have used the association to transfer from his private banking business bad debts which he made in it and realized the cash by transferring them. Your committee report that false entries were made in books during the investigation, and as long as Taylor remained at large and had any control or entry to them."

The report concluded by saying there was

parties of conspiracy to defraud, falsifying books and papers, misappropriation of funds probably larceny and embezzlement, and as to one of them, perjury. "In reference to the apployes of the association, your committee find by have all been aware of irregularities in being more active parties than others to the transactions. But all were quite sware of transactions. But all were quite aware of them and, therefore, guilty. As to what charge they are amenable to is a question for the solicitor. Your committee consider that the directors owe to themselves and to the shareholders an immediate criminal procedure against Taylor. Falling to do so your committee and we believe the shareholders and public can only draw one conclusion and that one will be far from favorable." (Signed.) James Griffiths, Richard Thompson, A. O. Graydon, J. Johnson.

W. R. Herodith said the report would not be received, as it shouldered the responsibility of the prosecution on the directors. He held it wrong to prosecute a man who was within an inch of death. A long discussion ensued and a stock vote on the report threw it out by

turers. It was not intended against British Government or British institution The policy of the British Govern The policy of the Britisi. Government, he thought, was to make the people of all their colonies and possessions as happy as possible and, therefore, if Commercial Union would be beneficial to Canada, as was admitted by nearly every one, the cry that there would be discrimination against England was disposed off. The affection of Canada for England was not thought disloyal to buy in the United States markets with a tariff; therefore why would it be disloyal to purchase without a tariff? It was the duty of the English their children's interests. It was also the duty of Canada to do that which would most benefit Canadians. Mr. Wiman was frequently interrupted during his address by loud outbursts of applause, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks to both of the gentlemen, moved by Mr. Jas. H. Coyne and seconded by Mr. A. McCrimmon, was unanimously carried.

Commercial Union to the consideration of e people, was also unanimously adopted, and e meeting adjourned by giving cheers for the

ence at Aylmer this afternoon, taking as his bject, "The Resources of Canada." He was accorded a good reception, and the meet-ing showed its appreciation of his telling arguments by the manner in which they were

INTERESTING ITEMS BY WIRE.

Rev. W. Mounteer, or as more familiarly known "Father Mounteer," passed away in Chatham last week. Mr. Mounteer was for sixty years a preacher of the Methodist Church, and was at the time of his death 81 years of

T. Flynn and his boarder, John Smith, of St. Marys, have been committed for trial on the charge of stealing a pair of high-bred Muscovy ducks from the yard of Constable Northgraves of that town a few days ago.

The 3-year-old stallion Tremont, by Virgil, dam Anne Fife, by Alarm, second dam Kate Walker, by Emery's Lexington, had been pur-chased by Daniel Swigert of the Elmendorf tock Farm from the Dwyer Brothers for \$25,-100. He has an excellent record, having won thirteen consecutive races.

James Brown, a restaurant keeper of Troy N.Y., has been indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree, in killing Patrick Kelly on the night of Oct. 16.

The order of the Commissioner of Public Works stopping work involving excavations in the streets of New York, which went into effect at midnight last night will, it is said, throw 6000 men out of employment.

The London, Eug., branch of Warner's Safe Cure Manufactory was burned yesterday. Cameron's famous painting, "Niagara Falls in Winter," was destroyed. A son of John W. Bailey, of Winchester, Va.,

aged I years, fell backward into a jot of hot lard on Saturday and was burned to death. White, Clarks in & Co., the embarrassed lumber dealers of New Haven, Conn., assigned Rosaris Pedano, the Italian who stabbed and

killed his mistress. Mary Shields, with a large butcher knife in Philadelphia, on Friday night, against the profits of the association in a stock died this afternoon from the injuries he re-

amounts were fulsified by entries in John Hun-clonks at 404 Bookdway. New York, assigned ford got a loan of \$7500, which he afterwards repaid in full and took bus securities, but only \$2500 was near the Attion, N.Y., station Saturday morn-

Civil and oriminel suits will be begun against M. A. Tipton of Latin, D.T., up a a charge of flegally cutting L(60,00) feet of pine lumber from the nubble domain. The greeery stores of Horace G. Peck and

Charles A. Ford, at Hamilton, Mich., in which the postoflice was located, were burned on

published at Ishpeming, Mich. In Clay and adjoining counties, Ark., fifty deaths from diphtheria have occurred within

The Globe Implement Company's works and windmill factory, and Burnham & Case's carriage works at Goshen, Ind., were burned by

ncendiaries on Sunday night; loss \$25,000. The Swiss Council of State has elected M. Gavard, President, and M. Schoch of Schaffhausen, Vice-President, of Switzerland. Both

The new Chinese Ambassador, Hung-Sueon, has arrived at Berlin. He was accompanied by an imposing suite.

The Spanish Conservatives demand an increase of 25 per cent, in the duties on foreign cereals, flour, rice and corn. Senor Sagasta says he will tax agricultural products from imerica and other countries, and will levy luties on alcohol and petroleum.

All Austrian and Hungarian subjects em-ployed in the Russian provinces bordering on Galicia and Bukovinia have been ordered to quit Russian territory before Jan. 13.

into a freight train at Amber, Ill. Calvin Wood, the engineer on the freight train, was killed and the brakeman fatally injured. The caboose and eight cars of the freight train were

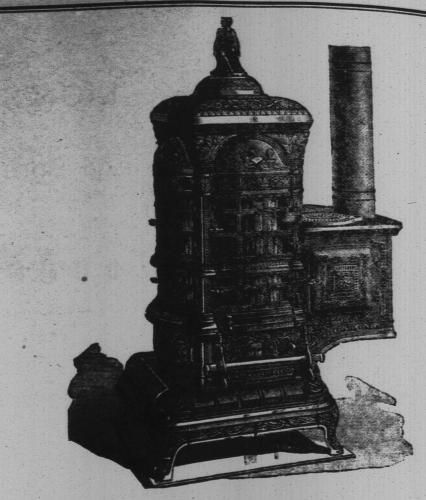
The body of a man, supposed to be Captain Kerr of the schooner Constitution, who was swept overboard near Sandwich about a month agu, was found yesterday morning on the beach at Colchester.

Sunday morning a tremendous explosion co-curred in Stovenson Broa, saloon at Cutler, Ind. Giant powder in oyster cans had been placed under the building, and over the cans were piled heavy stones. The building was

Deputy United States Marshal Stokeley was hilled near Atoka, Ind. Ter., on Sunday, by an outlaw, James Lowery, who in turn was killed

he police force of Nichelasville, Ky., got nk on Saturday night and wrecked a num

ord Mayoralty.
The estate of the late Dennis Moore of Ham.



A FEW OF THE

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Who are this year using the

## RADIANT HOME' COAL STOVE

the best and most economical Stove in the market.

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We are selling NEWRADIANT HOMES like hot cakes. Send in orders. We sell the Grand Universal Base-burner, a splendid Stove and a favorite.

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harles McLean

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M. Intyre & Stewart

El. Thorndyke, Mariposa

E. WOODS.

Lindsay, Nov. 1, 1887.

Poel Street. Three Doors East of Salvate

Army Barracks. Sergt.-Major John Martin

Begs to inform the people of Lindsay that he has opened a laundry at the above address, where all orders will be promptly attended to. Parcels called for and delivered. Family washing a specialty. -1-tf.

JOHN MAKINS

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Saws and Shingle Mill Machinery.
Flour Mill, Steam Engines
and Steam Pumps. Have a large assertment of General Patterns for the above description of works.

Lindsay, July 27th 1882.—1328. CANADIAN PAGIFIC RAILWAY.

Ontario and Quebec Division. Leave Montreal..... 9.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.

Ottawa..... 12.35 p.m. 11.35 p.m.

Carletn jc... 1.35 12.40 a.m 3.50 a.m.

Paterboro.... 642 p.m. 5.31 a.m. 8.39 a.m.

Pater Pentynool..... 7.26 p.m.

Reach N. Toronto... 9.10 p.m. 7.55 a.m. 11.16 a.m.

U Station... 9.50 p.m. 8.27 a.m. 11.45 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

JAS. H. LENNON,

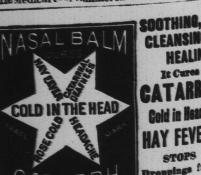
The salesquiber distingues to the in'a loss of

find-ay and sucroun ing I wishibs pone I a new Furniture Store in Lit I attends to keep eto, which will be sold at the lowest home prices. REPAIRING AND ORDERED WORK a secilarly.

t re in Adams! Blo k, a packe J Riggs Tobacco Store, Kent street, th asay -00 2a.

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