Rev. Dr. Talmage on Sunday Discourseth on Winter.

THE FATHER OF ENERGY.

Wie Foxt: " Hart Than Entered into the Prousures of the snow "The Beauties and Wonders of the Crystale Allegarieat Beauty and the Lewis It Teaches

NEW YORK, PUDPHREY S, 1891-DE, Takmage's somes this evening, which he also presented in the Brooklyn Arademy of Music is the morning, was from Joh 28,922; "Hast thou entered into the treasurs of the snow? Grossly maligned is the season of winter The spring and summer and autumn have had many admirers, but winter, honry headed, white-bounded winter, bath had more enemies than friends. Yet without winter human face would be mane and offorties. You might speak of the winter as the mother of tempests; I take it as the father of a whole family of physical, mental and spiritual energies. The most people that I know are strong in proportion to the number of snow banks they had to climb over, or push through sled loaded with logs through the crunching drifts high as fences. At this season of the year, when we are so familiar with the snow, those frozen rapors, those falling blossoms of the sky, those white of the atmosphere, those poems of angels of the atmosphere, those poems of the them, those linds and Odysseys of the over the leaves of is most of it was written in a clim when snow seklom or never fell I find nerry of these beautifus congelations. There is the waters may seldom or never have felt the cold touch of the snowflake on their check, they had in sight two mountains the tops of which were suggestive. Oher kings sometimes take off their crowns, but Lebanon and Mount Hermon all the year round and through the ages, never 20t the coronets of psystal from their forcheads. The first time we find a deep fall of snow in the Rible is where Samuel describes a fight between Bennish and a lion in a pit; and though the snow may have erimsoned under the wounds of toth man and brute, ciant was victor. But the snow is not fully recognized in the Ribboartil God interrogates Job, the scientist, con craing its wonders, saving: "Hast the energed into the treasures of the snow

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snow flake with a man cope; for, although # wanpood the coccepe was hyentod lone after Job one, there had been my before the micwonders of glass FOSCODE and tole co or later days were fhought of. So less ago as when the Colliscum was in its full splendor, Nero sat " that great theatre which hold a invested thousand people, and looked at the combatants through a gen in his fire they which brought everything close no to his eye. Four hundred years before Casist, in the stores at Athens, were sold provident glasses called or, found a magnitude glass amid the ruins of Sineveb, and in the palace of Nimrod. Whether through magnifying instrument or with unaided eye, I cannot say, but I am sure that Joh somehow went counted its pillars and found wonders, raptures my tories, the do less majestics, infinite the walking up and down its corridors, as a result of the question which the ford had asked him. "Hast then entered into the

freasures of the snow!

Oh it is a wondrous meteor! Humboldt studied if in the Ancies twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. De Saussure volled among these meteors in the Alps and Dr. Scoreshy counted ninety-six varieties of mow take amid the Arctics. They are in shape of stars, in shape of coros nets, in shape of cylinders, are gobts far, are hexagonal, are pyramidal, are in one walk you crash maker your feet Pullleries, Windsor Castles, St. Pauls, St. Potors, St. Mark's Cathedrals, Athandras and Sylenbam Palaces immunorable f know it depends much on our own coult-Hon what impression these flying meteors rough and impretending wood-cuts which form in my boyhood side by side; one pieture of a prosperous farmhouse with all signs of comfort, and a lad warmly-clothed looking out of the door upon the first Aurey of snow, and his mind no doubt filled with the sound of jurgling sleigh bells, and the feelie with play fellows in the deep banks, and he clapping his hands and shouling: "It snows! It snows!" The other sketch was of a boy, haggard and holloweyed with hunger, boking from the broken door of a wretched home, and seeing in the falling flakes prophecy of more cold and less bread and greater plantion, wringing his hands and with fears rolling down his wan cheeks, energy "(the my that' it snows! If snows Out of the abundance that characterizes most of our homes may there go speedy relief to all whom this winter finds in want and exposure

And now I propose for your spiritual and everlasting profits if you will accept my guidance, to this you through some f these wonders of crystalization. And notice first, God in the lifties. You may fake Alponstock and cross the Mar de Olace, the Sea of fee, and ascend Mont Blane, which rises in a the cloud. Sice a pillar of the Great White Throne, or with Arctic explorer ascond the mountain around the North Pole and see glaciers a thousand foot high grinding against glaciers three thousand feet high. that I will take you on a less pretentions journey and show you find in the snowflake. There is from enough between its pillars for the great Jehovan to stand. In that one frozen drop on the tip of your linger you may find the throne-room of the Almighty. I fake up the snow in my hand and see the coursers of calestial dominion pawing their existal parements. The telescope is grand, but I must confess that I am quite as much interested in the microscope. The one reveals the universe above us the other, just as great a universe beneath us. But the telescope overwhelms me, while the microscope comforts me. What you want and I want especially is a God in littles. If we were sociaphie of arch-angelie in our natures, we would want to study God in the great; but such small, weak, short-lived beings as you and I are want to find God in the littles, When I see the Maker of the universe

givin; himself to the architecture of a snow-lake and making its sharts, its domes, its curres, its walls, its irradiations so perfect, furves, its waits, its irradiations so period, I conclude in will look after our insignificant affair. And if we are of more value than an inanimate snowflake. So the lible would chiefly impress us with God in the lible, It does not say, "Consider the clouds,"

hut it says, "Consider the lilies." It does not say "Hehold the tempests!" but, "Rehold the fowls!" and it applauds a cup of cold water, and the widow's two mites, and says the hairs of your head are all numbered. Do not fear, therefore, that you are

going to be lest in the crowd. Do not think that because you estimate yourself as only one enowfinic among a three days January enoweders that you will be forgotten. The birth and death of a drop of chilled vapor is as certainly regarded by the Lord as the creation and demolition of a planet. Nothing is big to tiod and nothing is small. What makes the honey industries of South Carolina such a source of livelihood and wealth? It is because first teaches the ledy-bug to make an opening in the

the ludy-bug to make an opening in the rind of the apricot for the bee who cannot otherwise get at the inices of the fruit. So is discuss the ludy-bug ahead to prepare the way for the honey-bey. He teaches the ant to bite each grain of corn that she puts in the ground for winter food in order that it may not take your and see miss the interit may not take root and so ruin the little

granary. He teaches the raven in dry weather to throw pebbles into a hollow tree that the water far down and out of reach may come up within the reach of the bird's beak. What a comfort that he is a God in littles! The Emperor of all the Russias in olden time was looking at a map that amount before him bit. that spread before him his vast domini and he could not find Great Britain on the map, and he called in his secretary and said:

"Where is Great Britain that I hear so much about?" "It is under your thumb, said the secretary; and the Emperor rais his hand from the map and saw the comtry he was looking for. And it high time that we find this mighty realm of God close by, and under our own little finger. To drop you out of his memory would be to resign his omniscience. To refuse you his projection would be abdicate his onmipotence. When you fell me that he is the God of Jupiter and the God of Mercury and the God of Saturn, you tell me something so vast that I cannot comprehend it. Her if you tell me he is the God of the snow-dake, you tell me something I can hold and measure and realize. Thus the smallest snow-flake con-tains a jewel-case of comfort. Here is an

opal, an amethyst, a diamond, Here is one of the treasures of the snow. Take it

for your present and everlasting comfort. Behold, also, in the snow the treasure of accumulated power. During a ster storm let an apothecary, accustomed weigh nest delicate quantities, hold his weighing scales out of the window and let one flake fall on the surface of the scales and it will not even make it tremble When you want to express extreme trivial ity of weight, you say, "Light as a feather:" but a snow-flake is much lighter. It is just twenty-four times lighter than water. And yet the accumulation of these flakes broke down, a few days ago, in sight of my house, six telegraph poles, made helpless police and fire departments, and halted rail-trains with two thundering locomotives. We have already learned so much of the power of electricity that we have become careful how we touch the electric wire, and in many a case a touch has been death. But a few days ago, the snow put its hand on most of these wires and fore them down as though they were cobwebs. The snow said:-"You seem afraid of the thunderbolt; I will catch it and hard it to the ground. Your boasted electric lights adorning your cities with bubbles of fire, I will put out as easily as your ancestors smuled out a fallow candle. The snow put its tinger on the lip of our cities

that were talking with each other and they

went into silence, attering not a word. The snow mightier than the lightning. Avalanches were made up of single snow takes. What traceriles of the snow have been witnessed by the monks of St. Remard, who, for ages have with the dogs been busy in extricating bewildered and overwhelmed travellers in Alpine storms, the dogs with blankets fastened to their backs and flasks of spirits fastened to their neck, to respectate the helpless travellers, one of these dogs devorated with a meda for having saved the lives of twenty-two persons, the brave beast himself slain on the snow on that day when accompanying a Piedmontese conrier on the way to his anxious household down the mountain, the wife and children of the Piechnontese confier coming up the mountain in search him, an avalanche covered all unde pyramids nigher then those under which the Egyptian monarchs sleep their sleep of the ages. What an illustration of the tragedies of the sum is found in that scene between Glencoe and Glencreran one Fobrary, in Scotland, when Royald Cameron comes forth to bring to his father's house his cousin Flora MacDonald, for the celebration of a birthday. and the calm day turns into a hurricane white fury that leaves Ronald and Flora as dead, to be resuscitated by the shepherds What an exciting struggle had Bayard Tay lor among the wintre Appenines.

In the winter of 1812, by a similar force the dectiny of farepe was decided. The French army marched up toward Mescow five hundred thousand men. What can resist them! Not bayonets, but the du mb elements overwhelm that host. Napoleon retreats from Moscow with about two hundred thousand men, a mighty nucleus for another campaign after he gets back to Paris. The morning of Cetober 19th, when they start for home is bright and beautiful. The air is tonic, and, although this Russian campaign has been a failure, Napoleon wil try again in some other direction with his host of brave surviving Frenchman. But a cloud comes on the sky, and the air gets chill, and one of the schilers feels on his cheek a snow-flake, and then there is a multiplication of those wintry messages, and soon the phines of the officers are docked with another style of plume, and then all the skies let loon upon the war-riors a hurricane of show, and the march becomes difficult, and the horses find it hard to pull the supply fain, and the men begin to fall under the fatigue, and many not able to take another step lie down in the drifts never to rice, and the cavalry horses stumble and fall, and one thousand of the army fail, and fen' thousand perish, and twenty thousand go down, and fifty thousand, and a hundred thousand, and a hundred thousand, and a hundred and fwenty thousand and a hundred and thirty two thousand die, and the victor of Jena and bride of Lodi, and Eylau, and Ansterlitz where three great armies, commanded by three emperors, surrendered to him, now himself surrenders to the snow-

Another treasure of the snow is the suggestion of the usefulness of sourow. Absence of snow last winter made all nations sick That snowless winter has nations sick That snowless winter has not yet ended its disasters. Within a few weeks it put tens of thousands into the grave and left others in homes and hospitals grachally to go down. Called by a trivial name, the Russian "grip," it was an international plague. Plenty of snow means public health. There is no medicine that so soon curse the world's malarias as these white pellets that the clouds administer. Pellets small enough to be homeopathic, but in such large doses as to be allopathic, and melting soon enough to be hydropathic. Like a sponge every flake absorbs unhealthy gases. The tables of mortality in New York and Brooklyn immediately lessen-

ed when the snows of last December began to fall. The snow is one of the grandest and best of the world's doctors.

Yes; it is necessray for the land's produtiveness. Great snows in the winter are generally followed by great harvests next summer. Scientific analysis has shown that snow contains a larger percentage of ammonia than the rain, and hence its great power of enrichment. And besides that, it is a white blanket to keep the earth warm.

An examination of mow in Siberia showed.

tant it was a lundred degrees warmer under the snow than above the snow. Alpine plants perished in the mild winter in England for lack of enough snow to keep them warm Snow strikes back the rich gases which otherwise would escape in the air and be

Another treasure of the snow is the suggestion that this mantle covering the earth is like the soul after it is forgiven. "Washme," said the Psalmist, "and I shall be whiter

whose works are as a concrete actions always right, let such a one rise, or, if already standing, lift the right hand. Not one! All we like sheep, have gone astray, Unclean! Unclean! And yet we may be made whiter than snow, whiter than that which on a cold winter's morning, after a night of storm, clother eet branch, whiter than that which this hour makes the Adirondacks and the Sierra Nevada and Mount Washington heights of pomp and splendor fit to enthrone an arch-

In the time of Graham, the essavist, in one mountain district of Scotland an average of ten shopherds perished every winter in the spow drifts, and so he proposed that, at the distance of every mile, a pole fifteen fet high and with two cross-pieces be erected, showing the points of the compass, and a bell hung at the top so that every breeze would ring it, and so the lost one on the mountains would hear the sound and take the direction given by this pole with the cross-pieces and get safely home. Whether that proposed plan was adopted or not I do not know, but I declare to all or not I do not know, but I declare to all you who are in the heavy and blinding drifts of sin and sorrow that there is a cross near by that can direct you to home, and peace, and God; and hear you not the ringing of the gosnel bell hanging to that cross, saving: "This is the way; walk ye in No wonder that the sacred poet put the Psalmist's thought into rhythm with that studing charms we have so often summer Dear Jesus, I long to be perfectly whole;

I want thee forever to live in my soul, Break down every idol, cast down every foe! Now wash me, and I shall be whiter than Whiter than snow! yes, whiter than snow! Now wash me, and I shall be whiter than

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN'S LIFE IN INDIA.

Seteptions From the Joursal of the Marchiquess of Dufferin and Ava-The Governor's Point of View-The Sights

There ought to be considerable healthy curiosity as to the life of an Indian Viceroy and his wife, and Lady Dufferin has certainly done her best to satisfy it in a volume of selections from her journal. The publication of experiences in this form presents advanages and drawbacks. Among the former must be reckoned superior freshness of impressions. Opinions and descriptions set down a few hours after events or conversations are more lifelike and also more trustworthy than when recorded at greater distances of time. On the other and, it must be admitted that the general effect of the journal form of publicaation is somewhat fatigueing. The monotonons succession of short fragmentary paragraphs taxes the attention of the reader almost painfully, and in keeping a diary so extremely busy a person as Lady Dufferin is in r compelled to practise a condensaliterary value of her work. But those who only desire to know what a Vice roy's wife finds to do and to see will not be disappointed in the present instance, though they may wish that her lively ladyship had taken more space in which to describe some of the curious and highly interesting sights she saw, and the strange people she encounfered. Of course a Viceroy sees the regular sights

from quite a different point of view than that of the ordinary traveller or European resident in India. For him and his consort the honors paid to royalty are everywhere forthcoming. Wherever any European is admitted he can go, though there are places where, while the Viceroy may enter, his wife must remain without. Lady Dufferin accompanied her husband upon a number of progresses" to various parts of the country. d thus she saw the most notable people and places, the most impressive ceremonies, and the fullest ceremonial splendor of State functions. The Viceroy visited the most important among the native princes, and was entertained by them with lavish magnificence and Oriental profusion and gorgeous-ness. He held durtars at which Rajahs and nobles innumerable attended, glittering in solendid and picturesque costumes, and hung with precious stones. Princes clothed in gold and silver and velvet and satin, and bearing great fortunes on their persons in the form of diamond crowns and aigrettes, emerald and ruby necklaces, ropes of pearls, and gem-encrusted weapons and garments— figures which might have come straight out of the Thousand Nights and One Night, in fact—must have become almost tiresomely familiar to Lady Dufferin before these tours came to an end.

Then there were the camps, in which perfect towns of canvas were erected, where through the magic of numbers there were ordered streets and smooth grass lawns, and ordered streets and smooth grass lawns, and refreshing fountains, and rows of gas lamps; where every comfort and luxury was provided, and all accidents gnarded against, save those caused by the capricious weather. When the Viceroy met the Amir of Afghanistan that same incalculable factor threatened to play the mischief with all the elaborate expression for its relief and thursdays and preparation, for it raised and thundered and lightened until the tents and the ground were alike soaked, and u ntil the ladies of the Vice regal household had to be carried from the doors of their tents to the various receptions, levees, dinners and other ceremonies which each daily programme was filled. For-tunately perhaps for the political effect of the meeting, the Amir had been lodged in a tunately perhaps for the political effect of the meeting, the Amir had been lodged in a house and so could not be washed away, and Lady Dufferin seems to have thought that he rather enjoyed the experience, because so many other people were miserable. But when the sun shone on these stately camps the experience was different. Then there were all kinds of amusements, races and the indigenous tent-pegging, and of course military reviews, and processions of mediaeval splendor, and elephants stricting about in royal scarlet and camels bearing mountain guns on their backs, and everywhere swarms of gayly decked natives, ready to yell their loudest and to throw flowers and to sprinkle scent for the Lord Sahib and the Lady mean-Sahib representing that white race they had done their best to drive out of Hindustan less than a generation ago. And the Viceroy's duties of concilliation and of courtesy took him into native States where Maharajahs and Rajahas and Maharanas lived very much after the ancestral manner; where magnificent, spacious palaces and cast les received them, when they sometimes dined in a hall a thousand feet in length, and of which Lady Dufferin writes that, being seated in the middle of the room, she could not see either end of it. The great native princes entertained their noble guests with true princely hospital.

ity with banquets and beautiful illuminations and actonishing displays of fireworks; with strange Oriental sports and games, such as fights between elephants, between bulls, between rams, between qualis; with displays of the precious contents of opelent treasuries; with gifts, which when valuable were, however, always declined; and with constant thoughtfulness and attention. After these stately visits had been paid the Viceroy and his family went to Simble, the hill station where eight or nine months of the year are now regularly spent by the Indian Government, and where the business of the State is carried on as steadily as at Calcutta. Lady Dufferin's experience of Simila weather were not very pleasant. Fog, mist, rain and electric storms seems to have prevailed most of the time. She was also embarrassed by the precipicous character of the counvailed most of the time. She was also embarrassed by the precipious character of the country, and the consequent difficulty, and not seldom danger, of getting about. At Simla there is little opportunity for using horses and carriages, there being but one practicable drive. The common vehicle is the Japanese jinrick shaw, a kind of grown-up perambulator on two wheels. Lady Dufferin, however, procured a mule, and later a pony, which she harnessed to her limitekshaw, in which she arnessed to her jinrickshaw, in which she made many interesting excursions.

The Marchieness gives a few amusing exumples of the English spoken or written by ducated natives. The British Resident at Bhurtpose once receive d a letter beginning "Honored Enormity." A man, during an xamination, was told to write an essay on e horse, which he did concisely, as follows: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated, he ceases to do so." "Another native wrote a paper illustrating the difference between riches and poverty, and concluded thus: "In short, the rich man welters on crimson veivet while the poor man snorts on flint." Another native, wishing to express his gratitude to an English efficial, wrose, "For all that you you tit for tat." No doubt the natives could retaliate with equal blunders perpetrated by European; in the tongues of India, that consideration does not make the less framy. Lady Dufferin second learn, to Barmahaster theceny.

nexation of that country, and saw Theebaw's palace and the Great Pagoda, and all show places of Burmah. Of the lear splendor of the Burmese palaces, and th fusion of gold with which they are ad a she has much to say, but it is not alway sible to say whether she is speaking of a lid metal or of mere giking. She also went to Darjeeling, and saw Liamas, and Thibetan temples and prayer-wheels, and altogether during her four years of residence in India covered more ground and was able to look at more wonders than fall to the lot of most veteran travellers. She tells her story simply and easily, and in a thoroughly intellig way, and her journals constitute pleasant reading. It is a pity that her publishers or some thoughtful friend did not suggest or provide an index to her book, the value of which would thereby have been much in-

The Proposed Three Americas Railway. The grand scheme of a continuous intercontinental railway line connecting the countries of North, Central, and South America, which has been occasionally suggested for years past, only to be received by people generally as the dream of enthusiasts and not entitled to serious consideration, has within the last year or so assumed the aspect of a practicable and desirable enterprise of great magnitude, indorsed by the government of all the nations along the proposed route and already about to undergo the inspection of engineering science in order to obtain the necessary data for further action. The international American conference in session in Washington last year, representing eighteen different lutions in fav. r of the construction of a railway connecting the nations represented. and recommending that each of the govexpense of preliminary surveys of the proposed line. Tale report of the conference on this subject was transmitted to Congress by President Harrison. Thus officially and favorably brought to the attention of the governments and people of the chain of nations along the American continent, the grand idea of an intercontinental ranway has excited great and growing interest, and information in regard to it is ease; to received. It is required

build 4,300 miles. The distance from New York to Buenos Ayers by land is about 9,000 miles. More than haif of this distance is already covered by railways, and lines aggregating nearly 2,000 miles more are now being surveyed and constructed; so that the undetermined and doubtful portion of the great intercontinental railway ems to be reduced to something like 2,300 niles. As to the real practicability, from both an engineering and financial standpoint, of building such a line nothing can vet he said with positiveness, and the report of the corps of engineers which the different governments will unite in sending out must be awaited. As the best, its construction would mean a prodigious outpouring of money. One rough estimate suggests \$300,000,000, or \$75,000 per mile. How can the money be provided? Would the railway, if built, ever pay any return on the vast cost, bearing in mind the severe competition of the water routes? These are questions which may tend somewhat to check the enthusiasm which the thought of so wonderful a possible journey as one of 9,000 miles and more unbroken over American soil, through almost a score of nations, tends to inspire.—Railway Age.

A Vegetable Fly. One of the most curious natural productions of the West Indies is the famed vegetable fly, an insect about the size and color of a drone bee, but without wings. In the month of May it buries itself in the earth and begins to vegetate. By the beginning of June a sprout has issued from the creature's back and made its appearance above the surface of the ground. By the end of July the tiny tree (known on the sland as the fly free) has attained its full size, being then about three inches high, but a island as the fly free) has attained its full size, being then about three inches high, but a perfect tree in every particular, much resembling a delicate coral branch. Pods appear on its branches as soon as it arrives at its full growth; these ripen and drop off in August. Instead of containing seeds, as one would naturally suppose, these pods have from three to six, hard worms upon their interior. The pod soon shrivels up in the hot sun, and bursts open on the third day after becoming detached from the parent stem. The little worms roll out and bury themselves in the sand, and, after undergoing the change incident to all caterpillars, become flies, which, when the proper time comes, bury themselves in the ground to furnish nourishment for another miniature "fly tree." Dr. Martinisque of the Royal Institute, who has received several boxes of these flies upon which he has made repeated experiments, gives a long scientific explanation for the seeming impossibilities attributed to this insect, which is, at best, wholly unsatisfactory to the general reader, even though his co-workers in that branch of science may consider it explanatory and conclusive.—St. Louis Republic.

hose," anid a girl to the captain of a fire company. "What do you want it for?" asked the fireman, in surprise? "I want to hang it up for Christmas."

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**Ottown...... 11.50 p.m. 2.50 p.m.

**Christon fa., 2.65 12.65 n.m. 2.50 n.m.

**Poterboro..... 5.55 p.m. 5.11 n.m. 2.50 n.m.

**Pars Pontyrood..... 6.55 p.m. 5.11 n.m. 2.50 n.m.

Bands H. Tercutto..... 2.55 p.m. 2.50 n.m. 11.15 n.m.

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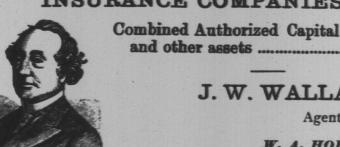
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