## BRIGHT RELIGION.

FALMAGE'S TEXT ! "THE GRYSTAL CANNOT EQUALIT."

The flot gian of Christ terrator in Prack ansa, treater in Transparency, Superter in Fransformation to the Cepatal, and Heautiful in its symmetry.

New York, April 19, 1891, Dr. Talmage presched to an immerce audience in the morning in the Brooklen Academy of Music. History was: "The crystal cannot equal it."

have come to prompt recognition. But for the present I take up the less valuable coveral. dely in my toxt, is upures saving wisdom with a perimental (upur. An infidel chamist or a mineralogist would pronounce the latter worth more than the former, but dob makes an intelligent comparison, looks at religion

in exactness. That sin that's we at and hard as from God by his comforting general says, "They

innte

rry

deen

100

()11

thes

T'ATT-

DOF

for

hora

f lines

rip

der

toot

11445

von

No.

Milli

HAT.

ors.

OO.

ter

86C ...

build

where,

111

Experching in our life count it."

cor frays out while the ship and the even that carried the el of The backing of

Again trought that religion is superior not when or by whom place was first discovered beach of it have been found in the temb of Alexander Severus. Vises of it are brought up from the fulls of Heresburgun. There were female adorements made out of a 1,000 years ager those adornments found now attached to the mum miles of Egypt A great many commentators believe that my text means glass. What would you do without the overfalt. The cry Mat in the window to keep out the storm and let in the day. The crystal over the watch defunding its delicate mechiners, yet all allowing us to see the hour the crystal of the telescope by which the astronomer brings disthat worlds so near he can inspect them. Oh, the triumphs of the greaths in the colabrate of windows of Ronor and Salisbury! But there is nothing so transparent in a crystal as in our holy religion. It is a transparent redigion. You put it to your eye and you see man. his sin, his soul, his lostiny. You book at God and you see something of the grandour of his character. It is a transper

and retherion It is a transparent Hible. All the mountains of the bible come out: Sinni, the mountain of the law; Pisgah, the mountain of prospect Olivot, the mountain of instruc-Hon: Calvary, the mountain of sacrifice All the rivers of the Hible come out: Hideket, or the elver of paradisaical beauty; dorden, or the river of boly chrism; Cherith or the river of prophetic sup-ply. Nile, or the river of palaces; and the pures river of life from under the throne, Genrus orystal. While reading this libbs after our eyes have been touched by grace, would it all transparent, and the earth rooks, now with condition agony and now with judgment terror, and Christ appears in some of his two hundred and lifty six titles as far as I can count them the bread, the rock, the captain, the commander, the conquerer, the dar, and or and beyond any separate of mine to rebearse them Trans-

The providence the seemed dark before becomes pethicid. You you find God is not trying to put you down. Now you miderstand why you lost that child and whe you lost your property, it was to prewife you for oternal treasures. And why mortal invensemes. And now you under stand why they their about you and tried to drive you hither and wither. It was to put you in the glorious company of such men as Franchise, who, when he wond out to be destroyed by the liens, said, and the wheat and the testir of the wild beasts must first grind me before I can become pure bread for Joses Christ," or the company of such men as Polycorp, who when standing in the mides of the amphithenire waiting for the Hone to come out of their cave and destroy him, the people in the galleries jeering and shouting. "The liens of Polycarp," reshorting. "The Hone of Polycarp, re-pited; "Lot them come on," and then sleep ing down lowerds the cave where the wild breads were forming to got out, "Let them come on." Alt, yes, it is persecution to put you in glorious company; and while there are many things that you will have to postpears to the future world for explanation, I

tell you that it is the wholetendency of your religion to improved and explain and interpre-and illumine and irradiate, Job is right. It is a glorious transparency. "The crystal can-

People talk too much about their

frown. Do you know the Hible mentions a cross but twenty-seven times while it mentions a movem elebty times! Ask that old man what he thinks of religion. He has been a close observer. He has been out turing an asthetic laste. He has seen the surrises of a half contury. He has been an early riser. He has been an admirer of camers and corals and all kinds of beautiful hings. Ask him what he thinks of religion and he will tell you, "It is the most beautititul thing I over saw," "The crystal can-

Beam on in its symmetry. When it prents (loci's character it does not present Him as laving love like a great proinherance on one side of his nature, but and as that love in harmony with his justhere a love that will necessit all those who ome to him, and a justice that will y no means clear the guilty. Beautiful

Shion in the sentiment it implants! antiful religion in the hope is kindles! difful religion in the fact that it prope os to garland and outbrone and omnaraan immerial spirit, Solomon says it inally. Paul says it less crown. The Apos universe servait is a fountain kissed of the Exercial says it is a foliaged cedar. Classics and it is a bridgeroom come to fetch on tome While day in the text takes a debote vesself prefions stones the topas manhire and the chrysoprams and out of this beautiful vase just one

and believed in and it pleasus in the

ill hit of the eastern sky, and he excharm, "The crystal cannot equal if!" eigher is superior to the crystal in its transformations, the diamond is of one rises will it becomes calcite of aratale which adorn our persons and our homes of our meaning have only been resural from forces that were far from us. Friendly for ages have been after, are amounting as a long these wonderful transforma-Pour of and them is a more wonderful edistription, Over sonls by reason of

in feat is laid out shall be miss in the day when I make up my tion any earthly city. Jowels " Jowels " What," say you. " Ill God wear jeweland Every crystal ry" If He wanted it the could make the cision. Coal's groines stars of beaven its beliand have the overine cloud for the andels of His feet; but as a chemboid of in Helters not want the adorament. He will northennessed figure and larve that sewelry. When God wants at in the imple that pender the consistions and digs it out of shorts attributes are an are all orystallizations of mercy. He puts and Coffederes rend. them of and to were them in the presence nd of the world exact. of the whole universe. He weres them on though he counts the band that was railed, over the heart that I the sands and the was placed, on the temples that were stung. mover dealing with sorther shall be Mine, with the Lord, "in the when those providences day when I make the div jewels." Wonders The crystal camet in is a wall of the street; vocadality of mistake. Day sho shall be a sister of charity. There orient. Then at the horizon or in the direk, but he shall preschright rinn There the Council There, behind the burs of a in our theology. If I prison, but he full regar with the ist forever, I anivouse I Where she ab ainch . as the solimite. about Theco

Now, They one who are always to a ing in Christian meetings about their carly ills ipation. Do not an into the particulars, my bestirers, siparions in animber of neckets you picked and the member of checkens you stole

people who never get drunk or stele any hing. But it is pleasant to know that those who were farthest than have been brought highest up. Out of informal serfdom into post liberty. the of darkness into light from coal to the salvaire, "The crystal cane

But, my friends, the chief transforming ower of the Gospel will not be seen in his world and not until heaven breaks upon the soul. When that light falls upon the soul then you will see the crystals. Oh, what a magnificent sorting for these jawels of eternity! I constimes hear people representing theaven in a way that is far from attractive to me. It seems almost a vulgar vulsar Heaven as they represent it with francis making a deafening racket John represents Heaven as exquisitely beantiful. Three orystals. In one place he says:
- Her light was like a proclous stone, clear

as crystal." In another place he says: "I saw a pure river from under the throne, clear as prystal." In another place he says: "Hefore the throne there was a sea of class ! clear as crystal." Three crystals! John says crystal atmosphere. That means health, balm of eternal dune. What weather after the world's east wind! No rack of storm clouds. One breath of that air will cure the worst inberele. Crystal light on all the leaves. Crystal light shinnering on the topas of the temples. Crystal light tossing in the planes of the equestrians of the ven on white horses. But "the crystal cannot equalit." John ays crystal giver. That means joy. Deep and ever rolling. Not one drop of the Thames or the Hudson or

the Rhine to soil He Not one tear of Chuman serrow to embition it. Crystal, the rain out of which is was made Crystal, the bed over which it shall roll and ripple. Crystal, its infinite surface. But he crystal cannot canal it." John says Wystal sea That means mullitudinously vist. Vast in rapture. Rapture vast as the sea, deep as the sea, strong as the sea, ever changing as the sea. Hillows of light lows of beinty, blue with skies that work never clouded, and given with depths that were never fatherest. Arcticanal Atlantica and Moditorianams and Atlantics and Pacifics in crystalline magnificence. Three crystals. Crystal light falling on a crystal river. Crystal river rolling into a crystal sen. But "the crystal cannot equal it."

CHRESTORE OF PERFORMAN Horse faces are as full of character as are men's faces. It is easier, perhaps, to read a horse's character in its face than it is to sum he hidden trails of a man or woman by this facial expression. The herse's head is a correct indication of the character, the

human expression ofteines is wholly coun-"I never ask about a horse's trait," said a horse buyer the other day. "All I want is a sood, sque a look at him in the face. Once in no times I may intotake the head, but not

Fremar than that I believe,". It doesn't require an expert to read horses faces ofther. A prison who has never nanded a horse our saunter down street any afternoon and point out the good decile family carriage here, the biting horse, the treacherous animal, the one that is likely to leick, or run at any moment, or the proud, high spirited horse, that may be langerous and yet not victors in the least. The most interesting horse is the good natured family horse. He bears ill will toward no one and

are the good will of all who look upon him. He has but to be seen to become a far orte. There are thousands of families who would is soon part forever with an immediate relative as to the loss of the good natured old family horse the loss of the good natured out family horse the one that fived with all the children, and often times it seems, showed as much care and affection for them as their parents. The children or women of the family were always safe when out with him. If some other horse run away he was always are to set out of the way of all dancer, and

ne never allowed the carrirge he hauled to ollide with an obstacle. The biting horse always reminds one the dyspeptic man-he is always and, always irritated. Pedestrians frown at this horse as they pass along the street, and the orse, it may be remarked never fails to

PRO TENER

rown back, and if opportunity affords, snap his enemy and everything alive is his chemy on the back with his big broad tends 15 must be said for the biting hore, however, that he is not always or a discontinu whole ly bad. He may show bad to per when ap man in the congregation who demands a gree pronched by a man, we man or child, and still be one of the gentles and most reliable while doing his daily work. The Mering hore in nearly abrays be

straded one by the viscous with a ballis ever, which stamps him a principle. And took the life of temperate is the a souther, inpations and rat, was a way to to the land that his born right to free and delice, be offered Of all horses, though, the mi wable boke

ing horse attract consequation to a This is the borse that is personned by the use of the check rein. Lake warm and men who wear braware of swode of harmon of ask a sanda misery. Marcy goods turned somes, horses men say, have been numberretial and victors by being enslaved by the infamous and ernet obeet's renth.

If there are nen and women who are overburdened with structure for his investort all spirit, have noted to take things as they come, so there are horses down and continue ma seguice for a man, which show by ferial expression that they are but caring whether this old would contino not. These and faced animals may be found hitched to the drays around to an to the rickety wagons of the peddlers and he rag pickers, and occasionally to the wagons of the contractors and teamsters. Once, perhaps, they were full of the buckancy of youth, but constant dragery has needs them only tools, barely animals.

TOLETON ODD MILY LIFE.

Recentric from the Time He Gets Up Till

the Time He Goes to Hed. ount Leo Tolstoi, reads, writes, and reves his friends in his bedroom. It is an partment some 15 feet square, without a repet, and always underheated. In one orner stands an old green leather soft, on hich he sleeps under a dugle rug. His gear, onch is quite unincumbered with a mattress, sheets or pillows. Near the sofa there is a pile of boot lasts, awls, knives, leather crips and all other sorts of shoemakers materials. Weaving machinery, half-finished doths, pitchforks, picks and shovels he in he wildest contains all over the est of the room, so that a stranger, addenly set down in it, would think waver and a shown cost. The only thing all storb hichelief in the at amble trinity won't be a The philosopher' daily life is occupied with all sorts of decie, which a man of lat-

neast. They have as son her include only a bir consection Could of Courses on through it twice or the his important with is apple ty for exhis left band.

and s gants and semines, of women there always a burds. Jesnaja Poljana Castle, are already He profers coffee. The rest of the bro consists of whit and a peculia Most of the breaking with his own in party come and go com month to menth,

Level. The conversation at breakfast is light, wen to the point of frivality. The daily news, . the do needle affairs of the co-fle, and family matters at large, are usually the subjects. Polstoi chooses this stall of tonies, for he profess to discuss his distrine and his works inte in his workroom Ha devotes his time between breakfast and soon to cleaning stovepine, polishing stoves, mending boots, shovelling snow in winter, and other like manual labor. From 12 to 1 he dines. His dinner as well as his six o'-

breakfast. Count Toistoichooses this curious diet because he is a veg tarian. He defends the opinion that man has no right to kill and consume a living organism. The Russian painter, He, once asked Tolstoi; Is not the vegetable a living organism?" The Count thought profoundly for several minutes, and then recibed: "Well, in time science may help us to such an extent that we will not find it necessary to kill even a

vegetable organism." From I to S.P. M., Tolstoi receives the calls of scholars and guests. He talks freely and deeply with all. He rarely pinness into a onversation of any length, however, without setting out for himself and his visitor two glasses of peasant kyas of his own brew. Count Tolstoi's hours for writing are from three or four o'clock to six. After supper he works at shoe-making or a little while or sees his family, then gets out of his jumper, tronsers, and boots and crawls in between his ring and green leather sofa for the night.

The Proseher's Wife.

Did you ever see anybody who envied the presence's wife! I never did. Yet why should she be the object of general commiseration t is she not the partner and better half of one who is the spiritual leader of a large number of people! He is looked up to, or expects to be, as the wisest and best of his sex. He tells people how to act in order to go to heaven, and what to do in order to escape the other place. He tells us how to live on earth so as to produce the best fruits of rightemsness, and admonishes us on the evils of those discipations which are supposed to be the torinents of a wife and the ruin of a home. Knowing these things so well and being forced to at least seem to practice what he preaches, why should not the proacher's wife have the most desirable situation in the whole domain of matrimony? Yet everybody knows she hasn't. Her chief mission seems to be to have babies and trouble, donation parties and seedy gowns, a headache, a heart-ache, and an old-fashioned bonnet. Why is it! Are people so good to their paster that they must take revenge on his wife? If she laughs too frequently or too loud she is frivolons, and scandalizes the church. If she doesn't laugh at all she is sour, and to use a phrase I have often heard quoted, "counteracts the beautiful influence of her husband."
If she dresses poorly the wives of the elect allege that her attire is a continual reproach because of the smallness of her husband's because of the smallness of her husband's salary. If she wears anything new they shake their heads and say that his reverence is getting too much or his wife wouldn't try to lead the fashions in the church. If her husband is friendly with his lady parishioners they wonder how she likes it, and remark that she hasn't spirit enough to resent anything. If he is distant it is generally remarked that she is jenious and he is afraid to

she suffers through the poverty of his early efecults, andures the tere sea of the days when he hasn't a go break to a wit is made to feet most keenly the years of prosperity when he gets enough to live upon. Altogether it is probably the most disagreeable position a woman could occupy, and is a frightful rebuke to religious people everywhere and in every denomination. The general idea that the meck

wife isn't cared for half or mile as son deal of attention, suggests what I believe a nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in I thousand is absolutely false, that the prese er is not thoroughly a gentleman. That s is considered unhappy under any and eve efremusiance, segments the idea that prencher reserves his religion for his pail and varish, and is torgetful of his home. den't know what it is, I can't pretend to e plain it, yet the fact remains that the work issorry for the preacher's wife, and hallship als around very apt to try to make it any more pleasant. Flou, in Saturday Night.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

IT VARIES MUCH IN THE WORLD DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Statistics showing the Marriageable Age the world Over-The Average Seem to be Sixteen Years for Women and Eighteen Venes for Men-

The ages of which the sexes are permitt to marry varies greatly in all parts of the world. In Arabia, Pelitsh India, Persia Stain and Darman, Sirls are allowed to we at the a cof 10 or even 9 years, and in man instances their husbands are not man months ob

When a Davarian female is between the ages of 12 and 15, she can marry, but the males cannot legally do so until they ar from 14 to 18 years old, the variation depending upon the districts in which the

At the ago of 15 the girls of Belgium may take unto themselves intsbands, while those of the opposite sex transgress the law if they marry prior to reaching their 18th

In Saxe Obburg-Gotha the marriageable age for men is 21 years, but if female residents of that duen, have been confirmed they are permitted to wed at the early age of 14. Comparatively few, however, avail themselves of this privilege, 17 years being the general average.

An Austrian bride and groom must each have reached the age of 14, but the parents consent is absolutely necessary until they have attained their 21st year.

The laws of Baden allow a male to marry at 18 and a female at 15, but up to the time the former becomes 25 and the latter 21 the consent of the parents or guardians is required. Then again if either of the partie is of bad moral character or is afflicted with any mental or bodily ailment, or is financially crimpied, the union is not allowed to I

Danish males and females must be, respectively, 22 and 16 before they can become man and wie, while in France the mininum age for the former is 18 and 14 for the

In chilly Finland, if a couple desires to be married before the man has reached 21 and the woman 15, they must obtain an imperial At six o'clock he care while recent considered decree. The uly exception is made in the lining-room on the second floor. There it case of pensants engaged in service by the year, or those who have a regular trade r onsines. These can wed if the prospec tivegroom is 18 and the bride 14.

Russia has a law making 18 and 16 the legal servent which the sexes may be joined. in wedlock, and in some special cases the sides may permit their marriage six months prior to the limits quoted. The natives of the Caucasus are also exempted from the provisions of this law, 15 for the males and 18 for the females, being the ages fixed for

Lapland's marriage code makes mention Anna Michallowna and the Count's two Lapland's marriage code makes mention young daughters, Nadeshda and Lindaw only of the age limit for the masculine gender, which must be 17, while in Norway and Turkey there is no fixed period for either

Swedish youths aged 21 may take as lifepartners maidens of 15, and in the Netherlands they must be 18 and 16 respectively. According to Roumanian laws, the ages are 18 for males and 15 for females, but a guardian looks after the affairs of the hus-In Hungary there are canonical and civil Pipes, Tobaccos and Cigars. band until he has reached his 21st year.

marriages, but the legal limits of age are the same in both cases, the male being permitted to assume the weighty responsibilities of marriage when 14, while his bride may be two years younger. The father's consent is absolutely necessary, without which the union is considered null and void. At the age of 24 Hungarian youths cease to be minors, while the girls attain their ma-

iority at 16. One would naturally imagine that in Italy, where females develop very rapidly, the legal marriagable ago would be much earlier than in colder climes. Nevertheless it is above the usual standard in that respect, being 18 for men and 16 for women.

In Spain, Portugal and Greece, the limits are the same-14 and 12-and in Switzerland cantonal laws are such that the ages vary from 14 to 20 for males, and 12 to 18 for the gentle sex.

England's laws provide that no female can marry who has not passed her 12th year, and the male must be at least 14. Marriages in that country are governed by many restrictions too lengthy to be quoted here.

State laws regulate marriage in the United States, and nearly all of them require the consent of the parent when the man is less than 21 and the woman under 18 years of age. In several states strict laws regarding marriage licenses are enforced even after both parties have passed the twenty-first milestone in their life journey -Condensed from the New York Sun.

How to Tame a Rat. Five large gray rats are the peculiar pets

of Charles Perkins, who lives on Noble street, near Eighth. The rodents evince great affection for him, following him about the house like dogs, run up his sleeve and come out at the breasts nestle round the rim of his hat, and perform a variety of tricks, such as leaping through a wire hoop and drawing a coach, four of them acting as horses and one as driver. Asked how he had tamed the rats, Perkins suswered:

"It is very easy when you know how." "Well, what is the how?" "Simply, I trap a rat in a cage, and then examine him carefully to see if he is young and not too vicious. Having selected a pro-

per specimen, I take him to the yard and drop him in a barrel half filled with water.
"If he tries to clamber up the sides I throw him back and keep him in the water until he is completely exhausted. When he is just about to go under I take him out, your a little brandy down his throat with a syringe, and take him to the stove, where I wrap him

and take him to the stove, where I wan him in a piece of blanket, coddle him, and nurse him back to life.

"So grateful is he that he remains my slave forever after, fawns on me, and becomes quite a pet."—Philadelphis Press.



SUING EAST.

Evares Capress Express Nova.—Pontypool is only 17 miles due south from

THOS. U. MATCHETT, Petty' Jewelry Store, Lindsay GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LINDSAY STATION. GOING SOUTH-BAST, Hrs. of dep. 6.00 a.m. Mixed direct to Port Hope via Bethany,

11.00 a.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Whitby, Port Perry and Toronto.
7.55 p.m. Express via Peterboro to Port Hope, from Toronto. GOING SOUTH-WEST.

9.15 a.m. Express different to Toronto, from Port Hope via Peterboro.
2.00 p.m. Mixed to Toronto, from Lindsay.
6.05 p.m. Express to Toronto from Port Hope via Peterboro.
Passengers for Port Perry and Whitby via Manilla Jc. connect on either 9.15 a.m., or 6.05 p.m., trains.

COING NORTH-WEST. Local for Coboconk, connecting at Lornaville with Express for Orilla and Midland

GOING NORTH. \$.00 p.m. Mail for Fenelon Falls, Kinmount and APRIVALS NOT INDICATED ABOVE. 10.30 a.m. Mail from Haliburton, Kinmount, Fen-

eion Falls, etc.

9.55 a.m. Local from Coboconk, Midland, Ornilia, and Lorneville.

12.45 p.m Mixed from Toronto to Lindsay.

2.15 p.m, Local direct from Port Hope via Bethany.

Wanted at Once.

Two live energetic men to establish local agencies and solicit business for "The Outario Mutual Life Assurance Company. Liberal salary and commission to the right men. Those of the teaching profession preferred. Apply at once to HOUSTON & MURCHISON General Agents, Fencion Falls.—93-tf.

S. CAVERLY. VICTORIA ROAD,

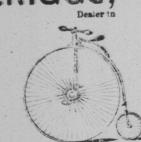
Is prepared to supply

LINDSAY R. CHAMBERS

is prepared to furnish the people of filindsay and surrounding country with MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES, both Marble and Granite. Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cometery

Markle Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc., Highest prices paid for Produce. Being a practical workman all should see his de signs and compare prices before purchasing else where. WORKS-In rear of the market on Cambridge St.

J.RIGGS, LINDSAY



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Do not be mis-led by those housecleaners who may tell you that Kalsomine, or Glue and Whiting, is just as good as the genuine

ALABASTINE

for health, cleanliness or durability Agency for Victoria Co. at

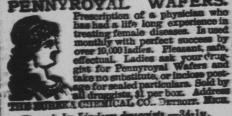
PICKETS & SHINGLES. Lumber of all kinds for barns and ESTIMATES given on all kinds of buildings at the

BILL STUFF DRY LUMBER FOR SASE AND

All kinds of Dressed Lumber at the Lindsay Yard or at the mill at

GREEN & ELLIS.

gent at he Lindsay Yard in place of S. Parsons, Lindsay Bec. 3 PENNYROYAL WAFERS



## THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES



Combined Authorized Capital and other assets .....\$3,000,000

J. W. WALLACE,

Agent, Lindsay. W. A. HORKINS.

District Manager, Peterborou

OB WORK

of all descriptions neatly and promptly done at "The Warder" office.

City Harness Shop, Lindsay.

JAMES LITTLE,

PROPRIETOR

Having extended my business, the last move being to purchase from MR. JAMES LOV and his entire stock and the good will of his business, who now retires, I am prepared to give all my old distomers, and as many new ones as favors me with their patronage, satisfaction in all orders with which I may be entrusted.

My Stock of Harness, Collars, Whips, Trunks and Valises Is large, well selected, guaranteed, and cheaper than any place in town. Sand made collars a specialty. Remember that all my work is finished by experienced workman, none other employed. This is money well invested. All I ask is an inspection of my stock and you will be convinced that it is the largest to choose from, best workmanship, and prices really cheaper than any place in town. My expenses being lower, therefore I give my customers the benefit. Gentleman, place in your orders at once and don't miss this opportunity. Repairing promptly done. Don't forget the place. Give me a call.

JAMES LITTLE.

Lindsay, Dec. 12th, 1888:-1619.

Having recently purchased a large line of GOODS from the estate of the insolvent wholesale Dry Goods firm of Boyd Bros. & Co., Toronto, for epot cash, at a large dis-

count from regular prices, we are now offering them to our customers at the same FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING Shirtings worth 18c. for 15c., 15c. for 121c. 121c. for 10c. Cottonades in all its tranches. A full supply on hand at all from 15c, to 30c. Good strong all-wool Canadian Tweeds at 40c. times. Also a HEARNE is in course of construction of which due notice will be given when ready. Pietros are ture framing one to order.—1771-iy

Neckties new 10c each Embroideries, a large variety, at 5, 7, 8, 10, Neckties, new, 10c. each. Embroideries, a large variety, at 5, 7, 8, 10, 15 and 20c. Laces, strong Linen Laces for trimmings 5c. yard, and

various other lines equally low. See the strong Canadian Tweed Suits we are selling at \$5 each for Men's, \$4.50 for Youths'.

BOOTS .- For Spring Trade our stock in all lines is now complete and at prices low enough to suit the times.

ROBT. CHAMBERS. HOGG BR.

OAKW OD April 1st, 1891 -1593.

ADVERTISE in the WARDER

New & second-hand Bicycles, The largest Circulation of any Paper in the Midland District.

Advertise in The Warder

NORLAND.

House of All Nations for Blood. Have been through the fire, but now for blood. The

That were ever offered in the City of Noriand. Seeing is believing, come and see. It affords me much pleasure in showing goods, if only to show and compare prices. No doubt you will wonder why I sell cheap? Simply because I do my own business, buy right, buy for cash, sell for cash, have small profits and quick returns, which keeps the expense down, and my customers reap the benefit. Use economy and have blood by coming to

CARL'S. And see if you don't be better off, especially in hard times. Ask for a pair of ORB HARVEY'S boots or shoes, which are the cheapest and best value that are manufectured. Don't so home with the headache on account of not buying a pound of my 25c. TEA.

Extra No. 1 Flour, \$2.60; coal oil, 29c.; 16 lbs. sugar, \$1.00; new al wool suits, \$5.00.

You will always find me smiling with a full [range of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, PROCKERY, TINWARE, GLASSWARE, HATS AND CAPS. MILLINERY A SPECIALTY. HATS and BONNETS trimmed on short notice, cheaper than the cheapest.

Flour, Pork and Feed of all kinds, at lowest cash prices. Terms Cash. Farm produce taken in exchange.
Trust is dead, strictly no credit.

G. J. HOYLE. CANNINGTON.

A. B. H. CARL,

Always keeps a full assortment of Books of every description, all kinds of school requisites, Berlin Wools, Fingering Wools, Zephyr and Ice Wools, Filoselle Embroidery silk, Tinsel and Flower

leaves, etc., Musical Instruments, Music, Silverware, Albums, Eibles and Fancy Goods of every des-

G. J. HOYLE.

The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Limited. ONTARIO PRESTON, -



The "PERFECT AUTOMATIC" School Desk The latest and best. The School Desks of this Company cannot be excelled



Tan & Freckle Lotion Safe, Sure and Effectual, PRICE 25C. PER BOTTLE



Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness,

DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache and Billiousness. Price, 96. per bottle. Sold by all Druggie