"I have traveled through the States of Washington and Oregon, and parts of California, Idaho, and Montana for eighteen months," said a southwestern shoe drummer. "Ten years of that time I traveled by stage, horseback, steamboat, and canal, and my life has been fuller of adventure than that of most fuller of adventure than that of most traveling men. It has been my misfor-tune to have been twice held up by stage robbers, In both instances my hand went up as quickly as those of my fellow passengers. I have no patience with those people who tell what they would do if they met robbers. I know what they would do. They would tall into line with the rest of the passengers, and reserve their expressions of sengers, and reserve their expressions of indignation until later in the day. robber has killed, and he will kill again, and a man never realizes how dear his life is until he is in actual

peril. "One day in October, 1877, I was staging it in northern Californ'a. There were six of us in the coach. We were talking about stage robbers. Suddenly there was a halt, and one of the party said, Speak of the devil and he will ap-Well, we all got out and stood in a line and gave up our purses and watches. The driver had thrown off the mail bag and the Wells-Fargo safe. There were two robbers, neither of them knights of the road in romance, out effect. One of the bandits could not get oaths enough between words, so he interjected a few choice specimens of profanity between the syllables, and greatly shocked a professor from the Smithsonian Institute by the coining of such words as 'hesitadamnation,' meaning

"The job was done in about five minutes and the robbers told the driver to go ahead. We did so for half a mile or so, when one of the passengers, a silent man whom I had taken for a com mercial man, said to the driver, 'Go slowly and wait for me at the ford.' He then produced a Winchester from the bottom of the coach and started back over the road alone. 'Who is he?' we asked the driver. 'Wells-Fargo man, I guess; never saw him before, but I guess he knows his business. If he comes back he will have not the comes because the comes back he will have not the comes because the come back he will have got them; If he don't they'll have got him.' Twenty minutes later we heard some rapid firing. We stopped at the ford.

Nearly an hour passed, and then the man who had gone back appeared on the trail. He walked slowly, as if in pain, and a bloody handkerchief was tied about his head. 'Drive back and get the box,' he said to the driver. 'Díd you get 'em?' asked the driver. 'Both of 'em,' he replied. We drove back. In the middle of the road where we had been held up both men lay dead. The Wells-Fargo detective, calculating that they would stop to rifle the mail bag and the strong box, divide the plunder, and then separate, had quietly walked back. One of them he dropped with his Winchester, before he was suspected; the other got in one shot before he fell, and that had struck the brave man a glancing blow on the head. Our property was all restored to us. We helped bury the dead robbers by the roadside. The brave officer refused to accept the purse we hastily raised for him saying, 'The company will pay me, gentlemen.'"—Shoe and Leather.

In September. ner days could only last, Perhaps ! If golden hours sped not so fast, Perhaps ! You might believe that I was true, I could begin to think of you And love you—if I only knew—. If I but spoke the half I sighed, We might have stayed by summer seas, Forever fanned by summer breeze, And life been all of days like these— Perhaps, if you had laughed the less, We might have had a chance to guess, Perhaps That life together seemed a tune
Played through a summer afternoon,
And parting was the end—too soon—
Perhaps! Too soon! Ah, yes! And then, again,
'Twere better thus, and there and then,
Perhaps! You might not care for love to seek,

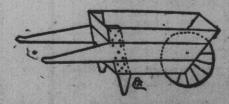
With me existence, fond to eke,

Through winter days on ten per week—

Perhaps A New Safety Ladder.

Many serious accidents have arisen from the slipping of ladders and damage is frequently caused to wails by leaning a ladder against them. An English inventor has sought to find a remedy for these objections by the introduction of a novel and useful form of shoe. It consists of a bracket which can be securely bolted to each side of the ladder, and formed at its lower edge with a lug through which a hole is bored. To this a shoe is loosely jointed by means of a pin passing through it and the lug, the connection being so free that the shoe the shoe a corrugated pad of rubber is fixed. The effect is that in whatever position the ladder is fixed there is always a grip upon the ground which prevents slipping. The freedom of the shoe enables a ladder to be placed almost horizontally without incurring the least liability of slipping. When desired, shoes can be applied to the upper ends of a ladder, so as to prevent any damage to the walls or its ornamentation. In conditions where employers are liable for accident this simple appliance will be of

A Serviceable Farm Wheelbarrow. A strong wheelbarrow is shown in the illustration from a sketch by G. W. Rice, of Illinois. It can be made of any size. The one sketched has a large box, four feet long on top, two feet six inches wide and eighteen inches deep, and is made of six-inch pine fencing. The wheel is set into the box, as shown in the sketch, the axle being stapled direct-



HOMEMADE WHEELBARROW. y to the lower front edge of the box. A hood, made of boards with sheet iron top, is placed over the wheel inside the box. The wheel is two feet high. The legs are ten inches long below the box, and form the frame of the box. The handles are two feet long, and the same boards may be made to project forward far enough to hold the axle of the wheel, if one does not want the wheel to set into the box. This barrow is light and strong, and will carry heavy loads of farm materials when it is not convenient to use a horse. LAMBS FOR MUTTON.

Feeding Market Lambs to Make a Rapid Growth—The Fattest Lambs Are Merino Crossed With Southdown. When a lamb is two weeks old it may be taught to eat a little dry food, by means of the hand. A mixture of clean, heavy oats, corn, and linseed in equal parts. finely ground together and slightly salted and sweetened with sugar, will be taken eagerly and will help the growth very much. At the same time it is advisable to nourish the lambs through the ewes by liberal feeding of grain, of which a mixture of rye and buckwheat, coarsely chopped together, will be found better than corn, and if anything else is added it should be bran. This will inadded it should be bran. This will increase the milk in quantity and quality, and so help the lambs. By and by the lambs will take their meal themselves if the proper facilities are afforded by the proper facilities are afforded by means of a small pen with creeps attached to it and set in the fence. These creeps consist of openings in the fence just large enough for the lambs to creep throught; and to prevent tearing of the wool, the sides of the openings are guarded by rollers fitted into a sliding bar placed in the fence, by which the rollers may be drawn nearer to each other or widened as may be necessary to fit the lambs. The

The fattest lambs are a cross of Merino with Southdown. They are not the largest, but the plumpest and heaviest for their size of all early lambs, and the black faces and legs of the sire render them dear to the heart of a butcher, who will readily give more for such lambs than for larger white-faced ones. He points to these black marks with pride, and calls the special attention of his customer to them as proofs of their South-down lineage, "the finest mutton sheep in the world," as he tells his exacting purchaser. The Merino, however, has omething to do with the fatness and tenderness of these lambs, and its early fleece gives the appearance of fulness and roundness to the plump little carcass.

as may be necessary to fit the lambs, The food is placed in these pens, and the

lambs soon learn to creep through to get

ful for the feeding of market lambs, which need to be forced as much as pos-

sible to make a rapid growth and lay on

Those lamb breeders who keep the Dorsets for their twin lambs which come Dorsets are kept especially for Christmas lambs. There the ewes of this breed lamb twice in the year, and one is a cross of the Southdown, and the other is pure bred; the former for the mar-Dorset, however, must have the most skillful attention, and the shepherd who thinks sheep are able to take care of themselves through winter as well as summer, will be very much disappointed if he tries the Dorset to experiment with in this direction. The Christmas lamb is like the Christmas strawberry, a hothouse creation, and those breeders who do not understand this method of forcing lambs, will do well to get lambs later and at less cost, and yet make quite as much profit out of them. It is quite possible to average eight or ten dollars for a lamb in March and April, or even in May, and this with the Merino-South down cross.

Many sheep breeders are asking whether the Rambouillet merino yields good mutton. It does, and has for many years, and there is no reason why it should not. Merino mutton has been objected to on account of an alleged woolly taste in the flesh. This is liable to happen with all kinds of mutton, and may be due to several causes. It is not the taste of the wool at all, but of the sheep. This animal, allied to the goat, has a somewhat strong odor which is quite perceptible in a close unventilated sheep pen, and is thus thought to be the odor of the wool, but on the contrary the odor of wool comes from the sheep. If in dressing the carcass, the opening and airing of it is delayed and it is cooled too rapidly so as to confine the odor, and the gases from the intestines are permitted to penetrate the meat, this will have the sheepy flavor but it is not the taste of the wool at all. Doubtless the very oily Merino may have a stronger natural odor than the less greasy mutton breeds, so-called, but if it is well dressed the flesh is just as sweet flavored.—American

Wide Tired Wagons.

The Wide Tire Bill of New York, which has just been signed by the Governor, provides that any person who uses wagons the tires of which are at least three and a half inches in width, shall have a part of the person when the state of the person when the state of the person when the person who are the person when the p receive a rebate of one-half his assessed road taxes, but in no case to exceed the amount of four days' statute labor. The right to such rebate shall not be affected by the use upon the roads of buggies and carriages carrying a weight not exceeding a thousand pounds. New York is considerably in advance of Ontario in respect to this subject. A bill was brought into our legislature some time ago to aid the introduction of the wide tires, but for some unaccountable reason it failed to get through the House. We would go further and offer a bonus for every wagon with wide tires which is used to any extent on the public highways. This would be a cheap way of improving the roads, for the wide wheels act as a roller, and instead of cutting up the road will render it firmer and

Relics of Latitte, the Famous Buccaneer Fishermen in Galveston bay, near Virginia point, recently discovered at low tide two old cannons, which were found to be made of copper mixed with small quantities of silver. The two pieces are of same make and weigh about 750 pounds each, and both bear the inscription, Santa Fe de Bogota, June 13, 1788." One is stamped "El Cruel" and the other "El Fuerte."

guns once formed a portion of the armament of one of Lafitte's vessels, for it is ment of one of Lafitte's vessels, for it is a well known fact that in 1818, while that pirate chief held possession of Galveston island, a terrible hurricane swept over the place, driving four of his schooners ashore on Virginia point, where they were afterward burned by savages, and drowning the greater portion of their crews.

their crews.

During Lafitte's occupation the island was a regular slave mart, thousands of Africans being taken from Spanish slavers by the privateers of the free-booter. The average price of a healthy negro was \$1 a pound. These negroes were run into Louisiana by land, where they were sold to planters, the celebrated Bowie family being engaged in this business, by which they amassed thousands of dollars.

London's Breathing Spots.

During the last four years an addition of no less than a thousand acres has been made to the London parks. The County Council new possesses fourteen parks, thirty open spaces and twenty-two gardens, the annual cost of maintenance of which is £12,922.

SAVAGE ATTRACTIONS.

cago to See Eastern Life-A Black-Eyed Woman Journalist from Syria-

"Amber," writing in The Chicago Inter-Ocean, says:

"Nowhere on ril the earth could a more delightful place be found to spend a happy day than this Milway plaisar ce, provided one carries the spirit of the scene within his heart. Dear old Curtis once said in a book what I have had at my tongue's end for twenty years, "A man must carry Italy in his head, or he will never see Italy." And so with the wonderful plaisance. If you are not Bohemian, if you are not jolly and full of humorous instincts, seek not to find any heman, it you are not joily and full of humorous instincts, seek not to find any pleasure in the Midway. Confine your-self to the art galleries and the sweet conventionalities of the wooded island and the gondola-haunted lagoon; there you will be at home, but never in this strange conglomerate of heathendom, strange conglomerate of heathendom, barbarism and savagery. If, on the con-trary, you are not easily shocked; if you have the wild dash of gypsy Bohemians with spice rather than syrup, then go every opportunity that presents itself to this magical place, where the Orient awaits you with a handful of half dol-

THE SAMOANS IN THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE. Across the street from the bamboo fence of the little people from Java is the colony of South Sea Islanders. No more unlike people than these near



WORLD'S FAIR SCETCHES-THE MAN FROM "LUNNON" LOOKS AROUND.

neighbors are to be seen in the Midway. The Samoans are big fellows, of stout build, yellow in color. The Javanese are small, angular, and of bronze color. They build houses, have wares of their own manufacture to sell and are soci-The Samoans do nothing but sing and dance about war. They dress for the stage in breech-clouts of cocoanut cloth with bunches of the same and of sea grass fastene d about the loins and standing out like short and stiffy starched skirts. For lazy-looking people the Samoans get a great deal of life into their dances. Their plump limbs and bodies glisten with perspiration as they jump and stamp. Their naked feet come down upon the stage in perfect time with tremendous slaps. Their "ailann," an old Samoan war dance, is done with war clubs which look like short paddles. They swing these first to the right and then to the left, and bring them down on the soles of the feet with a resounding thwack. "pater is another Samoan dance. A song goes with it and the words are so old that the "esent singers do not know what they mean. Each stanza ends with a cheer. The Samoans dance to their singing. The rest of the music is simply drumming on logs of wood. In one of the dances the Islanders accompany their feet movements with hand clapping. In another they sit cross-leg-ged on the floor and raise themselves halfway and lower themselves again in time with the chant.

Next to the Javanese, the Samoans are the best looking people on the Midway. They introduce more variety than any of the others into their dancing. Their pantomime is wonderfully when they form a circle for the When they form a circle for the



VORLD'S FAIR SKETCHES-EDITH SES-SIONS TUPPER, IN CHARGE OF NEWS-PAPER WOMAN'S BOOTH.

annibal dance and run and twist and ump their wildest, one can almost ima-tine the sizzling of the roasting mission-

the dead, are all told in the song and

EASTERN LIFE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. One need not go to the East to-day to

our White City of Enchantment just as if they had stepped bodily out of a scene in the Arabian Nights. Here is the Egyptian juggler with his mystery and his cunning sleight of hand, which our clumsy Occidental wizar is emulate our clumsy Occidental wizar's emulate in vain, their tricks being open as the day in comparison with his. This caravan denotes the arrival of pilgrins from Mecca. They have made the sacred journey in the hope of gaining Heaven's pardon for their sins and setting a goodly sum to the credit side of their account with the next world. That there is a wonderful fascination for Occidentals in these scenes of life and costume from Oriental lands, brought down from the dawn civilization, was proved by the throngs who visited the Rue de Cairo in the last Paris Exposition to witness the whilitions now repeated in Chicago. tions now repeated in Chicago,

A WOMAN JOURNALIST FROM SYRIA. Madam Korany, the little Syrian ournalist, is stationed for the present in the salesroom of the woman's building. She does not like it. She says-in her

pretty, broken English:

"It is just the same in this country as in my own. It is work. And it is humiliating. It is disagreeable things that are said to me. And it is more discoverable what I need to be a superior of the same of the disagreeable what I must answer. In my country it was said that America was so different; that I could come and sell all the pretty things my country women make, and it would not be what it is in my country—the caste so low.

In our country it very bad for women to be in public places. The poor women only sew and use the needle in their homes. They go not out to sell them. It is only the servants who do such work. I feel sorry for my poor country women

who make these things.
"They make them for the Exposition in America, but they are too poor to come. I am coming, so I say I will sell them because it is in America, and so different. I come, and I find it the same a stan in America—the same everywhere. It to-morrow. I leave all the things for the lady managers to sell, or for some one who knows how. I know not how to sell. One woman she offer me one railroad men as class P, and are expect dollar when I say ten dollar. What does she take me for—a robber or a-a-hour. After the remarkable performwhat you call it in English—some one who knows not much? I like to do what you do. In my own home I write all the time, and it is my servants that do

work like this. I not do it any longer. But whether she likes it or not, Madam salesroom. Yesterday she was dressed in rich black silk, embroidered with gold thread, made with figaro jacket and skirt, and worn with a creamy waist of pineapple silk. On her head was a linen Oriental turban of bronze and gold. Her dark skin and black eyes and blacker hair, regular features and perfect teeth, make her very picturesque and attrac-

A reproduction of the famous Bayeux tapestry ornaments the eastern corridor tory. It is supposed to have been the Chinese desirous of landing.



VORLD'S FAIR SKETCHES-DR. BARTLETT NURSES A SICK MISSISSIPI CATFISH AT THE AQUARIUM.

work of Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, although other authorities insist that it was made by the women of Bayeux for Ode, halfbrother of William, op of Bayeux.

It was preserved in the cathedral of the town until the French revolution. In 1106 it narrowly escaped burning. In 852 it was saved from the pillage of the

"What is the Lagoon?" asked a rural risitor in a loud voice of one of the Columan guards.
"Hush!" said his wife before the man

could answer, "don't appear so ignorant. It's one of them African monkeys; it's no

treat to see it, anyway."

The surprise of the good woman when she saw the beautiful body of water was genuine. But, alas! Each pleasure has its poison, too. The blue velvet dress of the gondolier, trimmed with Venetian lace, sashes, etc., was either too cold or too warm, I forget which, for this climate, and the Venetian Adonis now propels his gondola in a very ordinary "furrin" suit. Sentimental girls stare at him until he grins with amusement, and I dare say, feels much flattered at the attention he recieves.

The surprise of the good woman when we keep our poise and self-possession. He who would be master of affairs must first be master of innself. Or, if the external conditions when we keep our poise and self-possession. He who would be master of affairs must first be master of innself. Or, if the external conditions when we keep our poise and self-possession. He who would be master of affairs must first be master of innself. Or, if the external conditions when we keep our poise and self-possession. He who would be master of affairs must first be master of innself. Or, if the external conditions when we keep our poise and self-possession. He who would be master of affairs must first be master of innself. Or, if the external conditions when we keep our poise and self-possession. He who would be master of affairs must first be master of innself. Or, if the external conditions when we keep our poise and self-possession. He who would be master of affairs must first be master of affairs must first be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must first be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be master of affairs must for the who would be mast

The kangaroo readily leaps from sixty o seventy feet. The highest recorded eap of a horse is thirty-seven feet.

Electrical Engineering in France. There are in operation in France 255 central stations for the supply of electricity, an increase of 19 since the commencement of the year. Of the 225 dations at work 200 are on the continuous-current system, 39 on the alternating are operated on a combined continuous and the operated on a combined continuous and the continuous are operated on a combined continuous.

-Frank L. Stanton.

Pennsylvania Railroad. When "Abe" Smith at the lever of

Speed Attained on the

engine 225, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, pulled out of the Baltimore and Potomac depot at 3.25 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last it was with the avowed intention of putting on her mettle the immense mass of mechanism, Attached to the iron horse was the private car of E. F. Brooks, superintendent of the Maryland division, in which were seated that gentleman and several supervisors and train masters.

The car was equipped with a speed indicator which, between this city and Baltimore, recorded a speed of sixty miles an hour. Not until after Perryville was passed did the big machine give evidence of its possibilities. Be-tween that point and Wilmington she fairly flew over the rails, and for a distance of twenty miles ran at a rate of ninety miles an hour. Then "Abe" closed the throttle and put on the airbrakes, but it was only after three miles had been gone over that she was brought to

No. 225 is one of three engines destined to revolutionize the passenger traffic of the Pennsylvania system. They were recently built at the company's shops in Juniata, Pa. They were known among ance of 225, the officials of the road are sanguine that this can be easily accomplished.—Washington Post.

Great care is taken by the customs officials to prevent any communication between the Chinese on the steamers from China and their friends on shore. This is done to prevent coolies getting information that will assist in proving them to be merchants. In spite of the pre-cautions of the officers forbidden letters are often smuggled upon the steamers.

Though the Cninese are not allowed

to talk with their friends, they are allowed to send them fruits, cakes, and other simple articles. Papers have often been found inside loaves of bread, in oranges, pears, apples, and other fruits. This fact has made the inspectors very of the woman's building at the fair. This fact has made the inspectors very While it is by no means beautiful the original has a varied and interesting hischarge they intercepted a letter to a The steamer China brought a large

number of Chinese over. One of them. merchant. As a merchant he would have to give an exact list of all his partners, together with the amount invested by each. Fearing be might not be able to answer these questions a list was pre-pared for him. Then the Celestials planned carefully to get to him. Saturday afternoon a man gave Inspector Campbell three cigars. He asked that they be given to Chang Pang. The

cigars seemed all right, and the Inspector was about to take them on board when he noticed that one was a little soft. Tearing it open, he found carefully curled up inside a letter on the flimsiest of paper. Freely translated its contents

were:
"When you land you must say you belong to the firm of Quong Get Chong & Co., 610 Jackson street. There are eight partners, each of whom has invested \$1,000. The names of the partners are Louis Hen, Chan Chang, Cuan Lon. Chan Ten, Chan Kee Sing, Chan Pang, and Chan See Toy. Be sure to answer to your parmership perfectly."-San Francisco Caronicle.

I have read that "a good life does not suffer itself to be interrupted." saying has sometimes served as a cauion and as an encouragement. Once 1852 it was saved from the pillage of the Calvinists, and in 1792 a priest rescued it from the unhallowed hands of the French soldiery, who wish to cut it up to protect their guns. In 1813 it was exhibited in the Musee Napoleon. The tapestry is 230 feet 9½ inches long by 19½ inches wide. There are represented in it 620 persons, 180 horses, 550 other animals and various implements of war. Latin inscriptions tell the story the tapestry sets forth, which is a full history of Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, and William the Conqueror. One of the most conspicuous points made is of the Mora, the largest of William's fleet of 699 sails, which vessel was the gift of Matilda to her busband.

STRAY NOTES. found myself disturbed, flustered and foolishly fussy over the hindrances and detentions of a journey, because others

"Life is posce and rest. I do not call it living, When cares and dangers keep one ever on the r ack." It is amid the pressure and fluctations of circumstances that we need this steadiness of center-stance. We are best able to deal with external conditions when

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