SHUREVUK 224 TELEVISION DE LEES

Some Replieit Diractions for Both Windew and Garden Growing of These Beauties of the Floral World-The time to Plant-The Sell-Brainage Absolutely Recessary - About Potting.

Of the many factors tending to make the home surroundings beautiful probably none can accomplish desired results more easily and cheapity than a luxuriant growth of bulbs, articitically arranged in the sitting room window, or beautiful clusters placed in different parts of the laws. It is not difficult to source a pleasure of facts in atther situation. The operaag effect in either cituation. The opera-lone are not only cimple, but meet built open particularly adapted to various spaint particularly adapted to various spaint particularly adapted to various tions are, as a rule, quite easily even ouns. The work is no longer confined to wealthy amateurs, commercial ficrists experiment stations or betanical gardens,



but any bright, thrifty, well-to-de perceptive a triv fode of land at his command, may be the happy owner of many choice flowers. Let those institutions cultive bear of and costly plants which require careful nursing; there are many others just as beautiful which are within the reach of all who desire them.

Conditions years to widnit with different

Conditions vary so widely with different persons it is impossible to make any sustainatory set rules for all to follow, even in the general enture of bulbs, and much less is it possible to select carbon agreemble to the varied tastes. I will, therefore morely suggest methods which appear to me must convenient to the granter number and within reach of many

Buils growing gaturally divides itself tote two classes. First, window culture, or farcing; second, outdoor or garde quiture. Window culture required Findow culture requires a little parrespondingly greater, as the blesseme naturally taking her rost. However, se more time need be spent caring for these, and frequently not so much, as with the seratition, a plant almost naiversally grown. Moreover, many of our meet cantly grown builts are not to be com-

Hyacinthe and the Chinese Sacred Lily are frequently formed in water, or by formed. Glasses made ospecially for hyscinths, each holding a single butb, may for as many bulbs. The glass is some stones octored, to esciude bright light from the roote

About November let a built to placed with water, even with the base of the buth. Set away to a cool, dark place until whom they may be gradually brought to the light Instead of Immediately starting the bulbs in water, some growers recom mand plunging into wet sand, to one half their dopth, keeping moist, and in a cool, dark place, until roots have formed about an tuch long, when they are placed in glacesa. Bisher change the water soonsionally, being careful that the water action is of the same temperature as that Post-oved, or place a small place of charsoul in the glass, which will keep the

WATER DUFE. For this purpose always select the tergest and most firm bulbs, as they depend largets upon their own resources for nourishment. The single varieties of hyacinths are better for feroing, as they bloom earlier and soom to endure the manatural conditions better than double sorts Further than this, as the variation tiffer principally in color, a selection depends upon the tusts of the grower.

The Chinese Secred litty is even more mosty forced in this manner. Several are grown in each glass or earthen reseat, which has about one half an inch of gravet in the bottom, on which bulbs are placed, and the space around them alles with fine pubbles to the depth of an inch. Otherwise treated as bysoluths, they may be brought into bloom in a month, or even a shorter time. Other maroles hre cometimes grown in water, but with

Most build are quite easily forced to about the middle of Octaber. Use five or



THE ANDWINGS.

bottom. Of the large bulbs only one can be planted in each put, and of the small ones from three to eight. Larger pots, or even pand, may be a aptoyed, with neve tral more buths planted in onch, but much better effect in accompensat can. ar a cuto, be sooned by using smaller pute The best will is a light, sandy loam, bork but with cow manure and

the tibe along two thirds full of the above mixture, put the buth in place and till with sand to one third the height. adding an equal amount of prepared soil, posed Leave the lower sett loose, but tirmly press the surface about the bulb.
After the planting is flatshed, thoroughly maisten the soil, set away in a cool, sheltered place and cover with coal ashes two or three inches deep, and ever this a

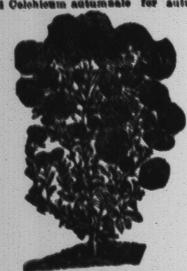
fayer of coares manure, linvine or other littles, to keep from fronting and to prevent the tope from drying out. A strong, healthy root growth will thus be sourced, the time ranging from four to eight wooks, according to the maters of the halb. The root condition may easily be accertained by turning out the soil, and whenever the pot is well filled with roots it may be gradually brought to the light and heat. Upper growth may have started, and will now push forward quite rapidly. Some of the plants may he hald hack and not brought into the light for three or four weeks, thus accurring a succession of bloom. When brought to the light it is better to keep in a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees, so the plants will remain longer in healthy bloom; or, if is must be keep in a temperature had all the mast be more maint than would otherwise be necessary. When the blooms fade, the bulbe are usually discarded. Should one care to take the trouble, all bed hyacinthe may quite safely be propagated by allowing the foliage to ripen, then hop pote dry until autumn or spring, as the case may be when they should be planted in any out-of-the way place and left for two years, when the builblets will be of sufficient size for bedding.

Barly Flowering Tulips, three to Svp in each pot. The single varieties are more brilliant, but do not remain so long in bloscom as the double, hence there is reason for having both forms represented. The Due Van Thei appeaparally good, either single or double, my preference being for the latter.

Harcisons, four or Sve in a pot, Barly Bouble and Roman Paper White being the heat foreign.

Alium Neapalite sum. Glary of the Raew (chinodelia Lucillae), Freezia refracta aiba, ench, seven er eight in a pot and treated the same ab Credus.

For garden chienre we have spring, summer and autumn flowering bulbs. Those already mentioned for forcing, together with selling and mowdrops, are smann the heat that bloom in spring; among the best that bloom in spring; autuma species of Orecus and Galanthus, and Colchicum autumnale for autumn.



There are other valuable ones, but a co lection of one or more varieties of the above will give a maximum effect, and this is only secured by a mass of individnals of one species, or, frequently still Hence I venture the assertion that it is better to have 100 bulbs of a single

acrt than ten sorts of ten bulbs each.

The spring flowering bulbs, and most of the Illies, may be planted any time from the middle of September to the first of December, better about October 15th. Methods of arrangement must be governed largely by the various tastes and different surroundings. Isolated formal beds or rows may have their places against walks or buildings; massive ally as foreground for shrubbery, are very oming: smaller groups may add grace and beauty when properly placed among other plants in the border; and lastly, sertain bulbs, such as creeus, snowdrop and glory of the snow, do quite well planted in sof, without further care or

and perhaps most important considera-tion is drainage. Other things in their favor, bulbs will succeed quite well in rather poor soil, but the worst treatment that can be given them is a wet, un-grained situation. If the location is naturally well drained, spade up the area to be planted twelve or fifteen inches deep, working in a good quantity of well rotted cow manure or other non-stimulating fortilizer. Bulbs will do well in almost any soil, but a light, rich, sandy loam is the best; and if naturally heavy, add leaf mold or an extra amount heavy, add leaf mold or an extra amount of manure, and in any event, when planting, it is always best to apply a large handful of sand to each bulb, to prevent rot. Low, wet, undrained places should be renevated by excavating eight or ten inches deep and covering the bottom with three or four inches of broken bytch on stone, and above this about a large. brick or stone, and above this about a foot of soil, thus raising the bed six or eight inches above the surrounding level.

Again, it is well to mulch the beds with leaves or coarse manure for hardy as well as tender sorts, so that an even

prevented from heaving out by winter freezing. Mulching is especially valuable for preventing freezing and the conse-quent lack of root growth of late-planted When the flowers have wilted they should be cut away, no seeds being allowed to ripen, so that all available strength may be used in developing the bulbs or bulblets. For the same reason leaves should not be removed until they begin to fade, after which the space occurred by saming flowering bethe sees bethe same to the same t pied by spring flowering bulbs may be utilized by planting tender, shallow-roet-ing annuals, such as Portulaces, Dwarf

growth may be secured and the bulbs be

Petunias, Asters, Verbenas, etc. Fur-ther treatment depends on the kinds grown, hence it will be necessary to con-sider their special requirements. KLONDIKE KICKS.

Mixty five Klondikers arrived at Vanbonver, of whom the majority were broke. Young man, remain at home and dig poatoes, - Calveston News.

Three Illinois young men returned from the Klondike the other day with gold nug-gets valued at \$4. But they are not cons-plaining. They brought back all their toes, fingers and teeth.—Cleveland Leader. AN EVENING RIDE.

ther Don't Seem to Belong to the

INDIANS AS WAITERS

"Apropos of Indians as waiters," said the social traveling man, "I dare say the students from Indian colleges will do first rate, but I have in mind a time when it was tried in Nebraska in a small town on the Missouri bottoms and in a way that was not altogether satisfactory to the guests who were waited on."

"Ware you one of them?" saked the representative of a piano house.

"No, but I was at the little river tavern where it was tried. The girl waiters had all left for a new big hotel that was to be opened in the next town, and the landlord had to do the waiting himself, and then he thought of the Indians at the reservation and went and hired four of them. They didn't get around until breakfast was over the next day—an Indian doesn't have any idea of time—and there was enly one man who hadn't eaten. He was a drummer for a New York slothing house and the biggest growler in 16 counties.

"'You take his order, Jim,' said the landlord to the man whom he had been drilling. 'Put this bill of fare under his nose, give him a glass of los water, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul?"

"Indians are not as slow as they seem, and this was one of the wickedest bucks on the reservation. He managed to get the order all right and carried it in and served it, and then, towel on arm, he stood at the back of the guest's chair, as he had been instructed to do. But the drummer was ugly and swore a hig round of eaths that he would have no Indian in his.

"At that the grim statue at his back

"At that the grim statue at his back whipped out a savage dirk from his store of accounterments, and, holding it over the head of the grumbling guest, he said, with constitent Indian brevity, accentuated by a Choctaw swear word, 'You eat!'

"And eat he did, flesh and fowl, not daring to move a muscle, while the arm of fate held the murderous looking knife within an inch of his visage, and it was not until he had esten everything in sight that his dilemma was discovered, and he was rescued in a state verging on collapse.

"That particular guest was never again heard to complain, but the trial of Indians as waiters ended then and there, their

as waiters ended then and there, their methods being quite too original, or abo-riginal, for practical application."—Chi-cago Times-Herald.

ENCOURAGED IN HIS MUSIC.

The Mardworking Amateur Sent to the Barn and Finds Appreciation.

"I'll tell you of the only encouragement ever received since I began to play the violin, and that's many years," said a hardworking amateur the other night as he stretched his neck toward his music stand to make out a difficult movement which he was trying to play "Let's hear it," said his friend, for it

was a blessing to have him stop playing. Well, it was this way: I was spending my vacation at my music teacher's house in the Adirondacks. One day after prac-tioing some hours on the same piece that you heard me playing now my teacher came to my room and suggested that there was a nice place to practice in the barn, and by doing so I would oblige her and her mother, who was sick in the adjacent room. Well, of course, I felt somewhat hurt, but was not going to lose my daily practice and went to the barn. I o the harloft and began to play. In about half an hour I was surrounded by rate that squealed and cut up all sorts of capers. I often heard of animals being charmed by music, but nothing could make me believe it until now.

"Well, do you know, I never was so happy in my life, to think that all my time was not wasted in trying to be a musician? I always like rate since then, and I was tempted to trap my barn audience for future use. I was pleased to see that I had at last charmed some one with my music. I felt like catching them all and bringing them home for future en-couragement."—New York Tribune.

Tragedy In the Church. The Baltimore News says that not long ago an Episcopal bishop was a guest at a dinner party in Baltimore. "By the way," aid one of the guests, a woman, "do you know that there are times when it is dangerous to enter an Episcopal church?"

What is that, madam?" said the bishop, with great dignity, straightening himelf up in his chair. "I say there are times when it is positively dangerous to enter the church," she

That cannot be," said the bishop. "Pray explain, madam?"
"Why," said she, "it is when there is a anon in the reading desk, a big gun in he pulpit, when the bishop is charging elergy, the choir is murdering the

drown the chote. A hearty laugh went the round of the table at the bishop's expense, and he ac-knowledged that at such a time he could well imagine it disagreeable at least if not dangerous to be present.

and the organist is trying to

Perhaps this story of Mrs. Belva Lock-wood is true, and perhaps it isn't, remarks the Binghamton Herald. One day while traveling on the Eric road she was calmly watching the landscape when a trainman with a high tenor voice opened the door and piped out, "Belvidere!" As Mrs. Lockwood was the only woman

in the car, she rose to the occasion and demanded that the men present thrash the trainman for the offered insult. It took a good bit of eloquence to convince her that it was the name of the station

British Schoolgirls Are Birched. Corporal punishment exists as much in ladies' schools as in those for boys, only it ladies' schools as in those for boys, only it is kept quieter. The girls know they deserve their punishment, so they take it with a good grace, dry their eyes, smooth their curls and don't lot any one know, not even their parents, that they have had a taste of the rod. Some of those whining boys would do well to follow their example.—London Mail.

An "artel" is a Russian institution, a kind of syndicate, in fact, among the workingmen of that country. A certain number of mechanics of all descriptions oin together, forming gangs, and under inke such work as railway making, dock work, agricultural work and all kinds of skilled artisans' trades and then share the profits between them.

A Moor's Discovery. Pure spirit of wine or hydrated alcohol is said to have been first-obtained by Abucasis, a Moor, about 1130.

Still Used in Spain. Wine skine, made of the hides of pigs, goats, calves, or oxen, are still used in the rural districts of Spain.

The God Bacchus, In almost every nation wine was used as a libation, being poured out on or before the alters of the gods. Lines may be read either down

The stars were all alight The moon was overhead; named her Queen of Night, As she my croic led. Be wondrous fair was the, I asked her to be mine; As she glanced up at me I thrilled with love divine,

Her eyes were like the stars,
As we stood lingering there,
Beside the meadow bars,
In radiance wondrens fair,
You're all the world to me,
She murmured, sweet and sh
A thrill of ecstasy
I felt at her reply.

Love led us all the way.

As we turned home again:
Our hearts were light and gay,
The world was blissful then.
Though shadows crossed the sky,
No gloom our hearts could know,
True bliss is ever high,
When hearts are blended so.

DREAD TO SAVE FROM DROWNING. Widespread Superstition That Proven

A strong antipathy once prevailed to rescue a drowning man, the idea being that the person saved would, sooner or later, do some sert of injury to the man who preserved his life. Sir Waiter Scott, in "The Pirate," tells how Bryce, the peddler, refused to help Mordannt to save the shipwreaked saller from drowning, and even remeasurated eith him on the

the shipwreeked sallor from drowning, and even remenstrated with him on the reakness'ef such a deed.

"Are you mad," said the peddler, "you that have lived use lang in Zetland, to risk the saving of a drowning man? Wet yo not, if ye bring him to life again, he will be sure to do you some injury?"

This prejudice, which was deeply rooted among our see-going community in many parts of the country, existed not very long age in Cernwall. It is found, too, among French sailers and the boatvery long age in Cernwall. It is found, too, among French sallers and the boatmen of the Danube, and is widely credited in Russia. Mr. Barry, in his "Ivan at Home," gives striking instance of the repugnance of the Russians to saving life from drowning. One day a drupken man walked into the water and disappeared. A number of spectators stood by and gazed on the scene with the utmost indifference, but no one tried to reacus indifference, but no one tried to rescue him. A court of inquiry was held, but as, on examination, no cross was found on his neck, a verdict was quickly agreed upon by the villagers, who declared that the man was "drowned because he had

no cross upon his neck."

The Bonemian fisherman shrinks from matching a drowning man from the waters, fearing that the water demon would take away his luck in fishing and drown him at the first opportunity. This is a lingering survival of the ancient significance of this superstition, the ex-planation being that the water spirit is naturally angry at being despoiled of his victim, and henceforth bears a special grudge against the unlucky person who has dared to frustrate him. Thus, when some one is drowned in Germany, the remark is made: "The river spirit claims his yearly sacrifice," or "The nix has

drowning of a person is attributed to a similar seizurs, and the Siamese dreads the Pnuk, or water spirit, that seizes bathers and drags them under to his dwelling. The Stoux Indians have a simtlar fancy, and tell how men have been For the same reason, it appears, the Kamtehadals, far from helping a man out of the water, would drown him by ferce. If rescue! by any chance, no one would receive him into his house or give

from drowning arises from quite a different belief-it being supposed that the spirit of a person who has met his death in this way continues to flit along the surface of the water until it has caused by drowning the death of a fellow creature. A Chinaman, therefore, who attempts to rescue another from drowning is considered to incur the hatred of the uneasy spirit, which is desirous, even at the expense of a man's life, to escape from its wanderings.

Experiments With Tires.

English manufacturers are exerting themselves with a view to furnishing a tire that will circumvent tacks, sharp stones, splinters, etc. They have partially succeeded in so far as there are now on exhibition in England tires on which some mysterious compound is placed that seizes a puncture almost as quickly as it happens. Others are supported by rubber disks instead of compressed air, and still another tire on which there are several chambers, three of which must be punctured before the inner tube will succumb. We have been through all that last year. and it is all vanity and vexation of spirit. The only way is to use pure rubber in the tires, and when they get punctured, have them repaired. Meanwhile don's

Diverce Law in Burmah. When a Burmese husband and wife ide to separate, the woman goes out and buys two little candles of equal length, which are made especially for their use. She brings them home. She and her husband sit down on the floor, placing the candles between them and light them simultaneously. One candle stands for her, the other for him. The one whose candle goes out first rises and goes out of the house forever, with noth-ing but what he or she may have on. The one whose candle has survived the longer time, even by a second, takes everything. So the divorce and division of the property, if one can call that a division, are settled.

Women Guides in Berlin. Berlin has now women guides for the city. They are partly elderly, partly middle-aged women, with a certain amount of knowledge of the world, some acquaintance with languages and an assured and amicable demeaner, to whose care lone female travelers or the lady traveling parties recently imported from Scandinavia and America intrust themselves. Most of these resolute persons are Russians er Austrians. They also do shopping and other business for people living out

High Grade the Cheapest. Recent efficient tests have shown that the loss of power from the bearings of a good bicycle is very small, and that the loss due to the chain is exceedingly small when the best chain is used, while, with the poorer sort the loss from bearings and chain is considerable-in other wor nearly all the energy applied to a thoroughly good bioyole is actually used in propelling it, the friction of bearings and chain being too small to consider in the best machines.

E Hean Remark Flostic (weeping)—I am so disappointed in him. I am sure he was tipsy last night. He threatened to kiss me.

May—Well, there's no knowing what
amen won't do when they're intoxicated.— LONDON'S POLICE.

Fifteen Thousand Men to Protect Five Hundred Million Pounds' Worth

The remarks concerning our police force made by Mr. Dickinson, the stipendiary magistrate at the Thames Police Court, on Saturday have led to a Daily Mail representative obtaining the latest details of our bluecoated protectors.

"Complaints are frequently being made from all quarters of London," said Mr. Dickinson, "that the police protection is inadequate. That may be so, but the reason is that the police rate is now very high, and it is not deemed advisable to increase it. But it is a grand thing for London to beast that about 15,000 policemen can control 5,000,000 inhabitants."

Perhaps few of London's ratepayers actually know what our police force really consists of. A visit to New Scotland Yard yesterday obtained the latest available date concerning our army in blue. "We patrel an area of 688.31 square miles," said one of the chief officers.

"We take in every place, town, village,

"We take in every place, town, village, within a radius of 15 miles- from Charing Cross, except the city; we have super-vision over the Thames police, and we actually have our men stationed in all of vision ever the Thames police, and we actually have our men stationed in all of Her Majesty's dockyards throughout the country. We have only got three actual police districts for executive purposes, and these are each in charge of a head constable. But then there are 21 land divisions, each under a superintendent, and each broken up into sub-divisions, under the control of an inspector. That is entirely apart from the Thames police, whe form a division in themselves, but who are controlled by the chief commiswho are controlled by the chief commis-

ly represent the actual position of affairs?"
"I cannot say that they do," replied
the officer, though they are not far out.
It would be more nearly correct to, say
that the actual available force is a little
over 13,000. The figures I am able to give you are these: Superintendents 28. inspectors 534, sergeants 1,683, constables 11,814, total 18,564. This is the number of men available for service in the metropolis, but the actual force, including the officers employed on special duty in Government departments, number 15,826. So that you see our workable force is between 18,000 and 14,000.

"The cost of this army is pretty heavy and runs into a little ever a million and a quarter a year for wages alone. But then imagine, if you can—and nobody can ever accurately do so—the value of the property alone we protect. I suppose it would be close upon £500,000,000, you take the rateable value only. No doubt London ought to be proud of her police force when she considers how ininitsimal are the number of felonies compared with the huge standing and the constantly circulating population of this great city, which harbors people from all nations under the sun.'

Compared with the metropolitan police, the city force is a small one. The area under its charge is of enormous value, though it only comprises 671 statute acres. Calling at the Old Jewry Office, I learned that there are two superintendents (one being in the detective department) chief inspectors, 3; district inspectors, 15 station inspectors, 22; detective in spectors, 19; sergeants, 79; detectiveare also 57 constables on private service duty. Though the city-with all its immense wealth-is thus protected by such a small force (assisted at night by milltary guards at the Bank of England,) no one can deny that it is a model of perfection.-London Daily Mail.

FISH AS FOOD.

There Is No Evidence That It Supplies Phosphorus to the Brain. Why is fish called a brain diet? Does it really nourish the brain more than other articles of food? What kinds of fish are best in this respect, and does the method of cooking make any difference—that is is boiled or fried fish better?

A chemical examination of fish shows that it contains a considerable amount of phosphorus. A chemical examination of the human brain shows that it also contains a considerable amount of phosphorus. From this fact the chemist jumps to the conclusion that fish must be especially good as a brain food, but there is not the alightest experimental evidence to support this theory. On the other hand, it is a well attested fact that those communities and tribes of men which subsist most largely upon fish are the lowest in the scale of human development. The Tierra del Fuegians live almost exclusively on raw fish and are perhaps the lowest of all human beings. A young student in a western college once wrote to Artemus Ward asking how much fish he thought he should eat to supply his daily mental

Fish, like other forms of flesh, are most digestible eaten raw, but as few palates could tolerate the flavor of raw fish it may be suggested that broiling or boiling is the next best method of preparation. Fried-fish, like fried beef, is almost wholly indigestible, as the fat renders the lean or albuminous portion of the fish almost wholly incapable of digestion by the gastric juice.

—Voice.

The Mile In Many Countries

The English mile, used also in this coun try, measures 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet.
But the mile of foreign countries varies
almost as much as the language, so that
traveling a mile is one thing either shorter or longer, in other countries. The French system of the "kilometer," or 1,000 meters, is also used in Belgium and Holland. To cyclers and others traveling in these countries the kilometer-equal to 1.094 yards—is used as a mile measure. The Spanish mile is 1,529 yards, and the Russian only 1,167 yards. But the Chinese have the easiest time of all in making a mile record, their mile being only 609 yards. In Norway and Sweden the mile is 11,690 yards, and in Germany it equals three English miles. Other differences are: Italian, 2,025 yards; Portuguese, 2,250; Austria, 8,297, and Denmark, 8,288.

The water supply system of London covers 845 square niles, and delivers daily through 5,147 miles of pipe, 187,580,233 gallons, of which 107,000,000 gallons come from the Thames, 51,000,000 gallons from the river Lee and the reainder from springs and artesian wells. 000,000 gallons of water per minute. There are also 33,965 fire hydrants. The water system is at present owned by private companies, but the immense pressure brought to bear by the people will probably make it municipal at no distant day.

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