INFORGIVEN.

had been seen at the theatre, in the park, at dusk in Fall Mall, also on the embankment and on the unbankment and on the unbankment fall of the theatre dressed girl, pale faced, red haired—always the same one. It surprised a good many people; no one knew who or what the girl was. She was game and in bad beatth, the third not appear attractive, she had never

to muse white person, to make more of a story

Max theringshold, whose wife was popular,

I was surprised by a note from Max Har the right term day, requesting her a private he topy in a day the day to the a stanger the right term day to these stranger runners had reached by ears, and I was filled with indignation against the husband of my dear Calleta. Already this ungrateful meather of Ackleance had been attracted from her by some numbers of her who had doubte had theel of a broken bears for his sake. The that was really, after all, his tasta why did

I received the country I was not partienharly reactly to respect to him at all. Him rear and all along appeared to me most

days exallela." I becked at him in immeasurable surprise.
"Yes, you alone, for you know all," he re-

minicals "the whole interrable story."
"The what story do you refer, Mad Haring-holds" I acked. I could not say to "which"

Cities that see haunts me. Yes, I am a haunted man, and it is work not by Calusta !

he that, what with I earl for this was no be arebatitude the face, while yes that face be youd human knowledge.
"Phie is a very awful thing, Max Haring-

field," I east at Bugglie "Have you told your Prohips I should have made a clean breast of the hoferen when evaluations for marry an ane

man to improved with fear born of vanter, arida torn. He directed merpaneithly any force of their service experience

added "Wa know only that we do not know. Only through a chink in the wall hors. and there the we even And out that the wall

"We the like the close wall and sood then what is the mountage of all by which we fiver but we do note then there is a life benimb the toward one another. As they glist of through the brilliant path of light cast by the moon the hear. Well, we know nothing about the news the river she slowly little a transwe everything to possible it is excession us. The gave a shutchering stare is looked and buryon, tures, moral above, furtures, y comminger montal powers Can't exist without the print Path the bruin con't exist without thom We are important horas wa leave the world imported, and bestinning on the other with, wa naturally bound becomed what we have help a strong train of whom and over martering heding cannot be got the of sunt My phase bise, I people a nomen's beat forthe for the passes to specific the property of the people that the and we be wronging mine Cation begins to be unhappy. You of course con where me hearing, but I count boar to me hear wuffing What will be the end of the

I was accountly translying by this time I remembered Agatha's dying despate and threat: "As I suffered be whall wiffine" I four t hack your libble actick communication to

Att t could act yive was that he should bott bis wife. He that not take this action, I think he was every afterwants that he had t mot (haliste out our prouting soon after

and was a muck by hor attend tooks. Then was a wistful expression, a shadow about her ones soon never to be mistaken, of mental They were a libble belighter than Phindel the chief was no spend bedfind the or the four of runner and had running who who when how own order had wife Here's other francis which the the world not but bolieve. Then, wient to the works. AMMED OF how himband's misory of mind, went waiting, in her great patience of love, to

This much purhased how health, and that he why to my that their theringsheld regretted that he had not atraightway taken my act

Wherever he went new, that awful viden was bealds him. His conduct, so openly disrespectful and manting to the wife for whom to professed to union abachmont, example about prophe against him. Calista bossen to thriver in his back reputer. She was blamed, and she found herself in a cold at mosphere that was specially trying to her Some to take with me at times when he would

and abruptly, "It founds me to chink I we to other way of drowning the bosses of the food forbid that it has come to the miserable refuse, but it seems it must be that or mad there is in twith, the idea that he might be driven out of his mind had occurred to me.

M. But; their ab un abboniquents the would be ruin to all my future; I should never get anything again. And take Calleta abroad, with two little childrens. No. Fran-"Ask her opinion which you ought to

have done before Do you not see how ill and worn she let Bolieve me, she suffers for more now than if the knew the truth." the shared blankly, in a helpless sort of way; then sighing heavily, rese and walked about

"I will see," he said; "thank you good-

In that bynorance I wondered over it all would that bitterly vindictive spirit pursue rengeance until her victim key down in a disconsel grave? Was her steadfastness willful a scheme laid down and rigidly carried out? Or, on the other hand, in carrying out he threat upon her dying the, was she working her can penance? It spanied to me pos-

dise that it her changed conditions me might abhor what yet she was compelled by some great moral law to do.

At length the clouds gathered too thickly about them for Calista to remain dient. She entreated her husband in her direct, trus-inspiring manner to tell her all, and then he told her. He called upon me to answer for his story, and I did so as far as I could, for strangely mough Agatha had never appeared when I was present. The relief to Calista's mind we at once apparent, once she under-stood the facts of the case, extraordinary as they were; she showed all her strength of character and was ready to brave all the world calmiy—in her own dignified, event way.

"Yes, I have seen her," she said to me,
"and I am willing to take my share of her
renge. Foor girl, I pity her from the
botto: my heart, and one of the mest
painful rise of this strange, mysterious
visitation is that pity should be still needed
by a departed spirit. How I wish that we
could comfort her somehow."

I wished, yet dreaded, to see the apparition; but as yet it had never been seen by me.
Calist's fears for her husband had rapidly
thespened, taking the terrible form of dread
lest he should go mad. He was very unwall
and she persuaded him to see a physician.

and the permanent him to see a physician.
"Tell : the simple truth—have you any
fears : ental diseases" she asked the docfor, hanging upon his words of life or death, "I will tell you the truth since you alone may help him," he answered. "He is suffering under some montal strain, and I can do tithe I c him. He needs entire change of scope; he should travel."

"It is absolutely necessary?" "Abso-intely." Calista told him the strange story. She did this rather than let it come from her bushand's lips, as there was no question of

country.

"It means the extinguishing of my whole future," he said. Nevertheless it had to be.
"And if it follows use"

"It will not," she answered. "I have a feeling that it will not."

field? I asked. I could not my to which the fine that it will not. The fine that it will not. The field it is not fine that it will not the field it is not fine that it will not. The field it is not fine that it will not. The field it is not fine that it will not. The field it is not fine that the fine man it averagement for taking an official post in India was quite as the come back. There as no hap for it. They had taken a cottage on the Thames for the words, it will come back, he said that taken a cottage on the Thames for the autimose months, and I had gone down to them for a day to say good by, for by that time all resembnent against Maxima was man to make the first that I am seen constantly with some woman, you must have. The last time all resembnent against Maxima was fine to my office, a man from the flores fine that it were and the design for the evening was a little chilly. With the fine that is not true as alomnly as a man can awar that it to you as solumnly as a man can awar that it to you as solumnly as a man can awar that the distance is the first income. The fine finite is with not. The finite had been underwined by these is the hard post in India was at the first income to the first and the first income to the first income that the fill not.

The health had been underwined by these is the health had been underwined by these health had been underwined by these health had b

other that we haithe me. Yes, I am a hauthed man, and if it were not her Calista returned at this moment, and I saw with the were a dealt one."

I was should have not her Calista to her his boat her his horter was no hathicination, there was a growt of with said and her his me want to some uphers quite enterto and he was no human knowledge.

"This is a very awful thing, Mat Haring held "I said at largets" "Have you told your wifu?"

"This is a very awful thing, Mat Haring held "I said at largets" "Have you told your wifu?"

"This is a very man thing to that your wifu?"

"The would be she never heard of Agatha. For how could be she never heard of Agatha. For how could be she now he world your wifu?"

"Why?"

Aly answer was given by the face of the man to quivend with fear born of vanty, paids, love, the dreaded inexpossibly any has of her good opinion.

"Can such things bot" to be also of the man to quivend with fear born of vanty, paids, love, the dreaded inexpossibly any has of her good opinion.

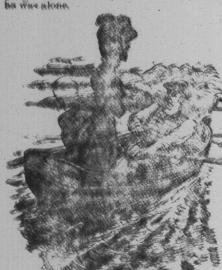
"Can such things bot" to be also of the man to quivend with fear born of vanty, paids, love, the dreaded inexpossibly any has of her good opinion.

"Can such things bot" to be also of the man to quivend with fear born of vanty, parid, love, the dreaded inexpossibly any has of her good opinion.

"Can such things bot" to be also of the man to quivend with fear born of vanty, and at the with a rapt gase, sullen, despairing, and at the same time, as I fancied, inquiring pating.

"Who can say what can or cannot be?" he feed of the same time, as I fancied, inquiring and at the same time, as I fancied, inquiring and at the same time, as I fancied, inquiring and at the same time, as I fancied, inquiring and at the same time, as I fancied, inquiring a piting.

cold from head to foot; my tooth chattered; combled violently.
You see her, "whispered Callela. boat drifted on, the ones searchly touch the water, the two motionless thanks benefit



I hade them a sad spoot by next day, and

This is riphaelly the end of my story. Two This is replically the one of the post Calista, but that hapter aptrict tid not follow her husband to britis, and blue was how comfort.

Forbase reasonness was 11; perhaps, Porhaps rengration was 11 perhaps, having divided husband from wife, permate peaking was appeared. Perhaps a this penty botter the own we my penance was over. forced to bruise the aching wings against the baye of a life that it had done with. Se came around no more to haunt and evershadow their bree; even when black there were the east there.

respond of those weary wanderings Foot, weak Agates, poor wasted bearth

Turifled forever, I think the love lived on; and I think—I hope—she forgave him at leagth.

THE BEEN

frebitive for af kangungen Professor Sin Shoff, of Halle, a well known t has been studying the retailer use

CONG Chan Common, with 37,000,000, and she Went on to say, the began in ashy, shrinking, stammer ng sort of way, and his heart gave a great cap year bound, for he loved the girl with

can inspire that he was too poor and proud to say so "Er Mr Sampson," she said, "I trust that you will pardon no or that is, overlook what beam if you would consider Then she stopped in shy dis-

"Pray go on Miss Clare," he said hoarsely at the same time hitching his chair "you were about to say."

"I was about to say, Mr Sampson, that our clock is nearly an hour slow, and it is really getting very late."—The Epoch.

The Debate in the House of Commons on Col. O'Brien's resolution re Jesut Bill.

(Continued from last week.)

My. Clarke Wallace took exception to the statement of Mr. Rykert that the organs of the Orange order had threatened those members who might vote against disallowance. He declared that the order had but one organ and that one had shown a moderation in this discussion which might well be copied outside the order and by the companie of several pulpits. He thought Mr. Rykert must have had in his mind the Toronto Globe threatening those members of the

must have had in his mind the Toronto Globe threatening those members of the Liberal party who were not of its opinion.

Arcticle 32 of the Treaty of Paris made provisions for granting religious liberties to the French-Canadians, but to the Jesuits, the Recolets and the Mouse of Ste. Sulpies Lord Amberst withheld consent until the wish of the king in the matter should be known. The orders to matter should be known. The orders to the Governor in 1775 were that the society of the jesuits be suppressed and that their property shall be vested in the Grown, but that they might enjoy their property during their natural lives. In 1773 a brief from the pope of Rome provided that the society of the Jesuits should be suppressed and abolished. He thought no stronger evidence could be given of the character of that society than that which had been given by pope

But they were told that the society was regressed. In Canada they were restored but in no other country. In other countries they were not only allowed not to hold property but the society was abolished. In 1887 they find here an act incorporating the society, and in 1888 they found that there was an act passed by the Queof their property but allowing the dis-posal of the money in any manner they thought best. He had looked carefully over the Act of Confederation and he was anable to find any provision under which any legiclature was empowered to vote money for any religious denomination. It would be a lamontable thing if a law was passed giving any province more power in such a matter than any other

They knew there was no love between the Jesuit order and certain other orders. The act confined the Jessits to certain parts of the Province. He was informed that the Arch diocese of Ottawa included three counties in Outario. He thought one ground for the disallowance of the act would be that the corporation was inten-ded to extend into Ontario. He believed that as the act suppressing the desuits in England was passed in 1775 and as there was no legislative body in Canada til 1791 the former act was still applied to Canada He would vote in favor of the disallow-

Mr. Col y said in the discussion of the question he did not think it was necessary that is constituted in society. This ness the Pope, and in that letter he asks to go into the record of that remarkable species of infidelity and anarchy was not these terms, having recited the history body of men, the Jesuite, nor would be go into the fine legal points which has been raised. The proposition now before the House was an implied censure of the House was an implied censure of the tovernment for not baying disallowed an act of the Quebro Legiclature, and an interval of the Quebro Legiclature and an interval of the property and anarchy was not these terms, naving recticed the history of the case: "Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to ask your Emineur in the followed that property in the property is the property of the property of the Quebro Legiclature, and an interval of the believed that property is the property of the Quebro Legiclature, and an interval of the Jesuits' estates." So, sir, we have greatest consideration and only when it miy. It was a serious matter to interfere fally in a case like this where the most sometrive realings of the people of the

the Jesnits had a legal status in Quobes | debate I did so somewhat reluctionly, at present, so that an attack upon that only because I thought if I did not seize order was no attack upon the entire body that opportunity you would call in the recognize the fact that it was the church | the House would be lost. I thought, sir. we were asked to attack and not an obting a religious hostility in the country justify their course. At all events, it which would loose the paper bond which would have enabled those who differed

ing from the Government on almost every was a coubt about the right to disallow should suffice to make us pause.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK PRECEDENT There was a procedent that had ocenred in the history of the house, in the first parliment in 1872, when the catholic minority in New Branswick come before parliment with a clear and positive prievence, with a case that aroused the simpathies of parliment to an extent Muskoka gave reasons why he thought thigh he had vever seen before or since. On that occasion there was not a single member of the house who did not vote They came pointing out that before con- disallowed, and to that was added the ted ration they had the right to maintain attack made by my hon. friend from their own schools and had government West York, and the more elaborate atassistance from them, and from confed- tack upon legal grounds made by the eration up to the year 1871 this aid and hon, gentleman from North Victoria, it their ey tem had been continued. Then, would have been but courtesy to these Smyth and Flavelle. despite the protect this aid was with-drawn and the catholic minority were this House—that some defence should Kennedy was requested to take the chair. compelled by the local legislature to have been made from the Treasury Minutes of last regular and a special meeting apport a school system which they did benches. I hardly thick, sir, that my to sek relief, to ask that the ast should be members who so far have defended the dicallowed and the constitution should action of the Administration, were talkhe so amended that the right of the cathe log seriously in the defence which has olic minority should be protected for the been offered by them; at all events the furner. This disallowance was refused defence of my hon, friend from Lincoln because parliament felt that there was a 1 did not take myself seriously. With doubt of the right to apply this remedy, and the action of the Mackenzie Government referring the matter to the Imperial non, and from mo they shall receive that the salary of the Sec. Treas, be \$200, to verament had been adopted and had some consideration. But, although the that the elegaent support of Mr. Blake. honorable member from Lincoln is a Hughes of The Warden be accepted, it being flaving refused to interfere at the request gentleman of long standing in the House, the lowest. Report adopted. of he eatholic minority whose grievance he very frankly told us he rather prayed of ur way to relieve a protestant minori- his constituents, or never scam ask tor its who had ask d no ench relief and a renewal of their confidence. that mad devotion which betresses alone He believed it was the duty of parliament to avoid every cause of offence to the provinces. The constitution had already stood several severe strains, but where religious strife was involved we must set very, very executily lest we precipitate a crisic the consequences of which can but faintly be imagined.

Mr. Robertson. The protestant minority important matter, and why I shall have had nothing to complain of and they did not wish to provoke an issue which would friends, with whom it has been my planting to go up to this time. disturb those pleasant relations.

The protestants and catholic clergy stood on a common platform on many ereat questions, on the subject of temperance for tustance. He instanced this to illustrate the actual relations existing to its constitutionality in the narrower sense, and as to illustrate the actual relations existing and the desirability that those friendly of the term. If it is ultra vires of the relations should not be disturbed. If we Legislature of the Province of Quebec it had raised an issue in which we were sure to be defeated, what would be the effect? In every constituency of Quebes the roman estholics were in a majority. It roman eatholies were in a majority. It had been said of the French Carest and of the matters are so entirely separate Quebec that they consulted their religion, second their nation ..., then

their party. The result of an appeal upon a religious issue could not be doubted. The protestants, by their public men, their pulpits or their press, had never acknowledged that the Jesuits had a right to these estates. It was a most nauseous thing that the

name of the Pope should be foisted into the act, but the reference to the power that could make the distribution a finality had its practical advantages. The protestant press did nothing more than record their disapproval of it. The Witness had simply quietly objected to the proposition that the Jesuits had a legal right. The pulpit was usually outspoken, but no man from the pulpit had ever called upon his congregation to agitate on this question. The Montreal Herald has done nothing more than quietly protest. The Gazette had not called for an agitation. The protestants of Quebec might be fairly oredited with being capable of judging the best course to pursue. They were equally devoted to the cause of protestan tiem and were better capable of judging than were the protestants of other provinces, but they realized no actual grievance and for an unsubstantial grievance they did not desire to disturb relations which had been so harmonious in the

THE R. C. CHURCH A BULWARK OF SOCIETY. He was a protestant but he looked upon lation. It commenced by a letter from against the spirit of infidelity and anarchy whom, I suppose, occupies somewhat the which usually bring down every thing position of Prime Minister to his Holipower should be exercised with the bere. He believed that the time for bickering between protestant and catbolic appeared that there was a positive neces- had ceased and that they should stand shoulder to shoulder on behalf of the with the vote of a local legislature, capea. best interests of Christianity and civilization on this continent.

Mr. McCarthy rose to continue the debate at 3 35 p.m. He said: Mr. Speaker, Though once suppressed this order of when I moved the adjournment of the of the roman estholic courch. We must members and the opportunity to address then, and I think now, that after connoxion body of that church. So with all sidering the nature of the motion which such legislation as proposed we must is before the House, that it would not make up our mind to deliberately attack have been unreasonable for the Governthe religious sentiments of the mejority ment, or some member of the Governin Quebec. We must consider, in view ment, to have defended their action in of the effect upon the harmony and pros- the past in the allowance of this bill, and perity of the country, the effect of creat to have given good reasons to us to from them to show wherein that differ-There was a grave and serious doubt as once consists. When my hon, friend to our right to disallow. There was the from Muckoka (Col. O'Brien) put that grave and serious opinion of the Minister amendment in your hands, and I may of Justice; we had the opinion of men say here, sir, I think he is entitled to the connect in this House and comery differ thanks of this House and this country for bringing the matter before this champoint, but agreeing with them that there | ber. I think, sir, it would have been an everlasting disgrace to us, if indeed we such an act. There being the doubt are a free Parliament and this is a free country, if there should be no member found, out of the 200 old who compose this chamber to give the views and opinions of a very large body of the people which have been raised in regard to

THE BILL SHOULD BE DISALLOWED, I say, sir, I think my hop, triend from this bill ought still to be disallowed, notwithstanding the action of the Government. After he gave reasons of a conexampathy with the eatholic minerity. stitutional nature why the bill should be not believe in. They came to parliament | hen, friends behind me, who are the only

Mr. Rykert-I did not say that. Mr. McCarthy-My hon, friend behind me says he did not say so. I misunderstood him, and I take it back. My hon. friend, the other to whom I referred,

SPORE SO FEBLINGLY AND ABLY, hon, gentleman possibly as a prospective Minister; so it would still have been THE QUEBEC HAPPY PARILY.

He had no doubt that the very zealous protestants in some sections feit that the protestants of Quebec had been very apathetic in the matter of the passage of House will hear from the Treasury

History 20 it would still have been hear in the matter of the passage of House will hear from the Treasury

House will hear from the Treasury

tion.

Messrs. Moneilite, Stewart, Ferguson, Reeves, Flavelle, O'Leary and Dobson, were appointed a committee to beautify the grounds of the institute with power to call to their aid a landscape gardener. Board adjourned.

this josuit bill. He did not believe the protestants of that province were disloyal to protestant ideas but they had for many years been associated closely with roman entholic fellow-citizens and any religious animosities had been worn away by contact. If they differed they differed quietly, not making themselves obnoxious to each other. That was a condition of affairs which the protestants of Quebec did not desire to see disturbed. There never was a minority more generously treated then had been the minority of Quebec. They had been permitted the entire management of their own affairs. They had not been conscious that they were a minority. The liberal party for many years adopted a protestant for their leader, the treasurer of the province had for long years been a protestant—Mr. Robertson, The protestant minority had nothing to complete the subject. I do not know whether their silence so far was to gain any advantage in the discussion. If so, I hardly think it was giving us tair play. Fortified by the leaders of the opposite side, fortified by the great number of hon. gentlemen who are going to support them in this, I do not think, sir, they ought to deny the small have been given by first speaking and giving reasons why the Government's course should be sustained. However, sir, we must take the matter just as we find it. I was not willing, therefore, that the discussion should close, so that you, Mr. Speaker, could call in the members, without giving the reasons why I take the course which I propose taking on this important matter, and why I shall have pleasure and pride to go up to this time, on this matter before us. The question has to be considered in a twofold aspect ought to have been disallowed. If it is within the powers of that province if it is intra vires of that province, then I -till their and distinct, the one resting upon legal and constitutional principles, and the other upon considerations of a wid-ly different character, that I beg to trouble the House with dealing with these matters reparately and distinctly. But, sir, it is well that we should fairly and

perfectly understand THE CHARACTER OF THE LEGISLATION that is assailed. My hon, friend from Stanst-ad said he did not consider it necessary to use legal argument. Sir. all these questions have first to be considered from the legal point of view. We have a very large volume, down to the present time, of the Acts which have been disallowed because they were be youd the powers of the Provincial Legis latures. I say that the first question the Minister of Justice had to report upon was whether this Act was constitutional in every sense of the term, or within the powers of the Legislature of the province. before the other question came before his colleagues, as a matter of policy, as to whether a measure of this kind ought to have been disaslowed. Now, it is well, sir, to look at the Act, and, al though I have no doubt that all of us have read the Act, I have no doubt all of us pretty well understand it. Well, sir, I will ask the House to bear with me while I give shortly a summary of what I conceive to be the ealient features of this most extraordinary piece of legis-

the reman catholic shurch as one of the Premier of the Province of Quebec, strongest bulwarks we had in the country in which he addressed the Cardinal, asking of his Holiness, or of the secretary of the propaganda, ccenpying the posimission to sell the lands it no serious Turnip, objection arises pending a final settlement of the Jesnits' estates. It is sufficiently startling, sir, to find such a reci tal in a British Act of Parliament, and I venture to say it is unheard of. I venture to say that with all the legislation passed by the Parliament of Great Britam, or by the legislature of any of the colonies, you will search in vain to find any so humilisting a spectacle as this first cause of the Jesuits' Estate Act presents to you. But, sir, it does not seem to have excited surprise in that quarter to which it was addressed, because it is answered in this way: "I hasten to notity you that having laid your request before the Holy Father at the audience yesterday, his Holiness was pleased to give belonged to the Jesuit Fathers. and left at the disposal of the Holv See.

permission to sell the property which Upon the expressed condition, however, that the moneys received be deposited According to this the Province of Quebec is permitted to legislate. The free par liament of Quebec, entrusted under the British North America Act with great powers, was acting under the Supreme Pontiff at Rome. Well, Mr. Merci-r did not see his way to allow this condition to be imposed. It was not to be placed at the disposal of the Holy Ser; but, to my mind, it is a distinction without a difference. It was to be retained as

A SPECIAL DEPOSIT to be disposed of with the sanction of the Holy See. I do not know whether there is very much difference.

(To be Continued.) School Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Board was held this evening. Members present, Mesers. Dobsen, Stewart, Mcneillie, R. Kennedy, J. Kennedy, O'Leary, Fergusov,

read and confirmed.

Report from Mr. Harstone re the collegiate institute for March was read, also from Mr. The number of papils on the roll of the

collegiste institute for the month were 222, average attendance 195.
The finance committee reported, recom

The managing committee reported unfavorbly against the request of Inspector Knight. for desks, etc., for turnishing a room for hobi ing the examinations in, when after some conversation, it was supposed the cost would not be so much as the committee had estimated on. The report was referred back for further consideration with instructions to act, provided the cost does not exceed \$125. A motion was passed, that Mr. O'Leary

Lindsay named as one of the examination centres, in case a change is made in the present mode, as is supposed to be in contemplaZarmers,

Threshers and LARDINE

he market for all kinds of Machinery. Manufactured solely by McCOLL BROS & CO., Toronto, and for sale by J. G. EDWARDS, THEXTON & CO. and McLENNAN & CO.

Manufacturers' Life Insurance COMPANY



Secretary and Treasurer—J. L. KERR.

A. B. D. GOLDIE, Special Agent, Lindsay.

T. C. BIRCHARD, Special Agent, Little Britain,
HUGH McDOUGALL, Special Agent, Fenelon Falls. JAS. GALLON, Inspector, Lindsay.
WILSON & MORRISON, Managers Eastern Ontario, Peterboro.

I don't know what you call dat in Anglish,

Some Wild Balsam of Tar I tink. He's good for de Cough, Cold, and dem ting.

AT HIGINBOTHAM'S

W. W. LOGAN

Sells the Best

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines

In the Market, and at prices that defy competition.

Feb. 9th, 1889.

GREGORY.

CHOICE - SEEDS.

Imported direct from England and France.

- Mangold, - Carrot, Grass Seeds, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Corner of Kent and William Streets, Lindsay.

BUILDERS.

Parties intending to build should call and get prices for

Frames, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, etc., etc.

Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

Corner Cambridge and Wellington Streets.

You can buy a 4 or 6 panel door at \$1.60. 12 light Window Sash 35e. 4 light Sash 40c.

ALL SIZES DOORS AND SASH ON HAND

also Frames, any size, to order, less than factory prices. Door Locks and Knobs, 25c. Best pure Mixed Paints \$130 a gallon. Paint Oil. White Lead. Glass 8x10, 25c. per tozen; all other sizes in proportion.

Powder, Shot, Cartridge and Shells at Wholesale Prices.

I have a few double barrel shotguns at \$6.75. Al value: also 360 dozen Pocket and Table Knives just to hand from manufacturers. Sheffield, and will undersell any house in town.

Brick and Plastering Trowels, Cement, Hay, Coal, etc., etc. communicate with the department, to have Prices will be made to suit purchasers. A call and comparison

R.D. THEXTON

What o hearted until hi maxin

Neith A I Equation in this even was a vii, 22 eloque The the but is dear to a rr day le uriand boys and in and whim; pastur many tempt paradiments of min been dear to a read the in slaugh lebest what a well a many cigars ments boardi borrow, a bund to ma a few make nobod be hundre for time to time to

never Yet other . caries.

neighbo of the c

tures yo of the z parture nature. Now o am solici

edges of have not them if industry, lead out ilead out ilead out is told by it to calculate the forge the forge to the string in the string most insi