The Dear Little Heads in the Pew.

In the morn of the holy Sabbath,
I like in the church to see
The dear little children clustered,
Worshipping there with me.
I am sure that the gentle pastor,
Whose words are like summer dew,
Is cheered as he gazes over
The dear little heads in the pew.

Faces earnest and thoughtful,
Innocent, grave, and sweet,
They look in the congregation
Like lilies among the wheat.
And I think that the tender Master,
Whoes mercies are ever new,
Has a special benediction
For dear little heads in the pew.

When they hear "The Lord is my shepherd,
Or "Suffer the babes to come,"
They are glad that the loving Jesus
Has given the lambs a home—
A place of their own with His people:
He cares for me and for you,
But close in his arms He gathers
The dear little heads in the pew.

So I love in the great assembly,
On the sabbath morn, to she
The dear little children clustered,
And worshipping there with me;
For I know that my precious Saviour,
Whoes mercies are ever new,
Has a special benediction
For the dear little heads in the pew.

—Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

Wit and Wisdom.

When you succeed in life you will find every body willing to help you.

If time is money, some people have a good deal more money than they know what to do with.

Nothing sours more quickly than the milk of human kindness. Has this thought ever a curd to you?

The reason some men can't make both ends meet is because they are to busily engaged in making one end drink.

A young woman being asked by a politician which party she was in favour of, replied that she was in favour of a wedding party.

A negro wedding in Norfolk closed with the remark of the parson, "We will sing that beautiful hymn, 'Plunged in the gulf of dark dispair.'"

A girl sued a man for breach of promise and proved him such a scoundrel that the jury decided that she ought to pay him something for not marrying her.

Calumny, says a philosoyher, is like a coal; if it dose not burn it will soil. Yes, and calumny warms a man about as well a coal, too. Still we prefer coal.

"I see a buttonless shirt advertised here, John," said a wife, looking up from a paper; "what kind of a shirt is that?" "Just like mine," was the reply. And the wife resumed her reading.

After rolling all night in your berth at sea till you are miserably sick, it is irritating to have the stewart open the door in the morning and ask if you will have a fresh roll for breakfast.

Captain to the man at the wheel—"Another point a-port, quartermaster." Lady-passenger—"Good gracious, that's the second pint of port he has called for within a few minutes. How those captains drink?"

"Janet M'Dougall, I hae warned ye often; ye are ower muckle given to scandal. Ye maun keep your mouth, as it were, wi' bit and bridle, as the Scripture saith." "A weel, meemster, sae I hae always keepit a watch upon my tongue." "Hoot, Janet, it maun hae been a repeater then."

On a honeymoon tour the young husband, going across from Dover to Boulonge, was suddenly very strange. "Are you ill, love?" exclaimed the model wife. "Oh, say, Alfred, beloved, are you ill?" He was afraid of being doubted and faintly replied:—"I think the shrimps I had for breakfast this morning must have been alive."

A druggist was awakened at four o'clock the other morning by the violent ringing of the "night" bell. Hurriedly dressing he hastened to the door, opened it, and eagerly asked the man who stood there what he wanted. "Say, mister, let me see your directory," asked the visitor. Wish! slang! The door closed, and the druggist retired a sadder and a madder man.

Young minister (with rather exalted opinion of his own powers):—"I don't think I need put on the gown, John. It's only an encumbrance, though some folks seem to think it makes the preacher more impressive." Beadle (with less exalted opinion of the preacher's powers):—"Ay, Sir, that's just it, sir. It mak's ye mair impressive—an' ye need it a', sir, ye need it a'."

An architect was one day being shown over a church in a town in Fife, prior to some repair being executed thereon. The architect, after his examination, remarked to the minister (who accompanied him) that there was a good deal of dry rot in the church. The beadle, who was also present, hearing this, observed, for the information of the architect, that there "was a greater amount of dry rot in the pulpit!"

The Lord Provost of a certain well-known city in the North had a daughter married to a gentleman of the name of Baird; and speaking of names to several friends, he happened to remark:—"My grandmother was a Husband and my mother a Man," these having been the maiden names of the ladies. "Why, in that case," said the celebrated Dr. Gregory, who was present, "we may the less wonder at your daughter having got a Baird."

Hard Fight for a Child.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 2.—Marshal Carter, of Geneva, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary Bowers reached here yesterday from Sandbury with her six-year old daughter, who had been stolen from her by her husband, Rev. Wm. Bowers, last March. Bowers married his wife seven years ago, went to the bad, left the country, and was divorced from his wife. After a few years he came back as an ordained minister and remarried his wife. In ten days he abducted the child and hid in Pennsylvania. Last week a lady saw and recognized Bowers in Shamokin, and notified the heartbroken wife and mother. Marshal Carter and officers located Bowers, captured the child through strategy, held Bowers' friends at bay with revolvers, and for a time came near being mobbed. But when Mrs. Bowers recovered from her swoon and told her story Bowers fled for his life. They left for Ohio to-night.

Horses and milch-cows may be protected in a great measure from the annoyance of flies by wiping them all over with a sponge dipped in soapsuds in which a little carbolic acid has been mixed.

The farmers in New Jersey report the hay crops as being phenomenally heavy and of excellent quality. The crop of rye is also very large.

Sleep of Plants in the Arctic Regions.—Mr. Seemann the naturalist, of Kellett's Arctic expedition, states a curious fact respecting the condition of the vegetable world during the long day of the arctic summer. Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, droop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sunset in more favorite climes. "If man," observes Mr. Seemann, "should ever reach the pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, his timepiece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way; their sleeping leaves tell him that midnight is at hand, and at that time the sun is standing in the north."

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM MANY SECTIONS.

A Florida Farmer Expresses Himself on the Subject of Poultry Houses and Describes One Which He Claims Possesses Many Merits.

A Floridian, whose idea of a fowl house is a building that will give protection to to the birds from weather and animals, and seclusion to hens while laying, describes his plan in Florida Farmer. He thinks it a mistaken idea that a hen house must be constructed large enough for a man to enter. The house he describes can, he claims, be built cheaper, gives all needful accommodation, does not require half the labor in cleaning and is capable of being more thoroughly cleaned than ordinary houses, besides other advantages that are obvious.

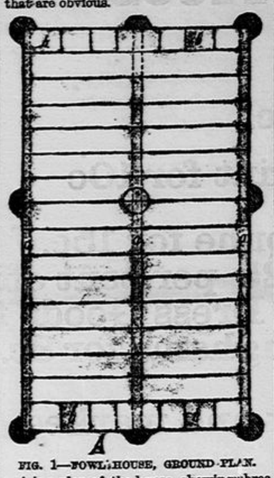

FIG. 1—FOWL HOUSE, GROUND PLAN.

A is a plan of the house, showing three sills, a, a, a, of 4x2 lumber, placed on edge, and resting on nine blocks fifteen inches high. On these sills the flooring is laid (inch floor boards, no joist necessary); b, b, are the nests.

FIG. 2—FOWL HOUSE, END VIEW.

B is a section; b, b, are the nests; f is a small sliding door for fowls to enter; c, c, are rafters, a pair at each end and in the middle, these are of 3x1 lumber; d is the ridge pole, 4x1; e, e, are the roosts, and the crossed lines represent wire netting, which should be used to inclose upper part of ends, the lower part, behind nests, being made as a flap to hang for easy access to nests.

Now take some thin lumber, say 2½x¾, and make skeleton framings. Cover them with sacking or other stout material, and paint well inside and out. Hang them from the top as shown by the dotted lines g g. Cut out a few squares, six inches each way, and fill in with wire netting for ventilation. A shutter the shape of the end of house would be serviceable to put up on the windy side on cold nights. It will be seen that the above can be practically turned inside out; the roof can be thrown open on letting the fowls out, and while they are breakfasting the floor can be cleaned. Then the house should be closed, excepting the small door, and the hens can go in and be nearly in the dark while laying, which is just what they like. This house will accommodate fifty fowls, and the under part forms a dry place for them in wet weather. It may be urged that they will not have sufficient air. This is not so. They will have about the same cubic space per head as two persons in an ordinary stateroom of a steamboat and very much more ventilation. By this contrivance the minimum of labor is attained, all the droppings are free of sand, and the house can be removed at will. The floor need not even be nailed if cut down the middle, so as to be in four feet three inch lengths. An open flooring of slats can be used. The blocks might then be dispensed with, the house resting on the ground, which should be hollowed so as to let the droppings fall through. This would entail the removal of the house frequently, not every time it was swept, but say once a week.

A house on this principle, but smaller, say eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and three feet high for about twenty fowls, would do well to place under trees in a grove, as it could be removed every few days and the droppings hoed in, thus fertilizing every tree in turn. The roosts should be made of hard wood and the edges rounded off. They should not be nailed, but let into sockets so as to be readily removed. The nests should also move easily. An occasional dressing of kerosene and some tobacco dust sprinkled in the nests will keep the place from mites. The correspondent who described the above has found pine straw the next best material to wheat straw for making nests. He does not approve of show.

Cut Worms.

Cut worms are worse in sandy than in stiff clay land. They are especially fond of young beets, cucumbers and melons, but almost any tender young vegetable attracts them. No practicable means of poisoning, trapping or destroying them in any other way than by hand picking has, so far as I know, been discovered. Examine young crops in the morning, and whenever you observe that some of the plants have recently been cut, remove a little of the soil from about the plants, and probably the depredator will be found.

The Cabbage Root Worm.

The cabbage root worm, which attacks the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers, may, according to Professor Cook, of Michigan, be circumvented with bisulphide of carbon. A small hole is made in the earth near the main root of the plant, one-half a teaspoonful of the liquid poured in and the whole filled in at once with earth, which is pressed down with the foot.

It is stated in Berlin and Rome that Emperor William will visit the Pope as well as King Humbert.

Communication has been established between the Dutch colony of Curacoa and North America.

The tenants of the Vandeleur estates have resolved to abandon resistance to the payment of rents.

On the Continental bourses during the week business was generally active and prices buoyant.

The Republican Senators have determined to pass a substitute for the Mills Bill during the present session.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Mr. John Haggart Postmaster General.

Prince Bismarck is indisposed. His physicians have been summoned to him, but his illness is not serious.

Thirty more Italian laborers were dumped in Toronto without funds on Sunday under fallacious promises of work.

The nine hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity in Russia was celebrated at Kief with great pomp.

The United States postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants will be one cent for each two ounces hereafter.

The Paris Soir says M. Antoine, Deputy for Metz in the German Reichstag, is to be expelled permanently from Germany.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria will spend three weeks in the autumn with her daughter the Dowager Empress Victoria at Baden.

A Letter from W. J. King.

The following extracts are from a letter from Mr. W. J. King, Secretary of the Port Hope, and late of Lindsay, Y. M. C. A., who is at the Springfield, Mass., Y. M. C. A. College:—

Dear J. E.,—Port Hope's tall spires, well-wooded hills, beautiful dwellings and lonely wharfs soon disappeared, as the Norsemen plowed her way o'er the "trackless deep" of Ontario towards Charlotte. I reached Charlotte at 3 got a car for Rochester at 4. and by 6.25 o'clock was steaming away for Albamy, through a fertile and well-cultivated farming district. I could not help noticing the luxuriance of the growth of cereals and vegetables and the promising appearance of the fruits. But they all lack the rugged strength of our Canadian Scenery. The railroad tracks are far smoother, while the banks appear to be boulevarded, not the bare banks of gravel which meets one's eye on looking out of some Canadian car window. The train officials are very kind and courteous and realize that they are there to accommodate the public and not to make themselves disagreeable. I passed through a number of villages—one factory and a lot of houses all alike, I suppose for the employees; no churches or taverns. These the train rushed through, not deigning to notice the shabby little stations, to which Garden Hill is a palace. Darkness soon settled down, and I tried to catch a little sleep between the yells of the trainmen and the visits of the banana and candy man.

Dawn revealed a contrasting picture, the Erie lights faintly outlining the heads and backs of a range of hills, while all below was veiled in mist and darkness, save where a sheet of water shot a glimmering reflection, to be soon lost in gloom As the sun rose on the hilltops, I could almost imagine I was in Canada again, by the ruggedness of the scenery, if it were not for the rickety and in many instances uninhabited houses among the hills, which are very much inferior to the average Canadian farm-house. Little country villages, babbling streams, lined throughout their serpentine course with clumps of trees, enlivened the scene, until on the right appeared a grand old mountain towering head and shoulders above his less assuming neighbors, while the lordly Connecticut rolled its dark flow along the well-wooded base. Clusters of factories and mills here and there foretold the approach of some city, and at 6 o'clock Sunday morning with noise and rattle, we rolled into Springfield. We had passed through Syracuse and Utica in the night.

Monday I went to the school and introduced myself to the Professors. Dr Gulick, the scientific instructor, reminded me of the old song that "men are only boys grown tall." He is a big, youthtul "boy grown tall," and one cannot help liking him. Prof. Roberts, the practical gymnast is a magnificent man, a perfect model, with a head and heart to correspond with his body. Prof. Beardsley, from Harvard, is theological instructor, and is grand, and Mr. Browne is a good man too. I have a room of my own in the building, well-furnished, light and cozy. The studies are quite hard, and more than keep me busy. At 6 o'clock we rise, 7, breakfast, at 9. Bible study, 10, physiology and the science of gymnastics, at 4, two hours floor work in the gymnasium, and at 7.30, one and one half hour practical gymnastics.

They are the finest lot of fellows here I ever met, physical and mental giants. As far as size is concerned, "King from Canada" is in the middle class, and in gymnasium work am nowhere. There are 7 college graduates out of the 47.

Yours truly,
W. J. King.

Sam Patch—His First and Last Leaps.

A grizzled old farmer named William P. Brown was in town the other day, says a Middletown letter to the New York *Times* and fell to giving reminiscences of Paterson as he remembered the places sixty years ago. "I was born on Manhattan Island," he said, "when all the upper part was nothing but farm lands, and I went to work in a cotton-spinning factory in Patterson as sweeper and errand-boy when I was 11 years old. Paterson was a small place then, and the factory was a small affair, too, but one of the owners was Sam Patch, who afterwards became famous as a high jumper. I saw him make his first jump at Passaic Falls.

"The story of the jump is this:—Sam Patch and and a man named Brannigan were partners in the factory, and they failed in business. Sam was a Cape Cod man by birth, and had been a sailor from a boy up till he come to Paterson. He was a daring and reckless fellow, and could swim like a duck. It was said that while he was a sailor he often exhibited his skill and daring by jumping from the high masts of ships into the sea. After the failure Sam Patch hung around Paterson with nothing to do until he got pretty hard up. Then, I suppose, the thought occurred to him that he could make a raise by jumping off the rocks at Passaic falls. So notice was given that at a certain day and hour Sam Patch would jump off the cliff at the falls into the river below, a distance of about eighty feet, for a purse of $50, made up by some of the sports of the town. Few people believed that he would make the jump, but there was a big crowd on hand to see it all the same.

"Sam came to the falls stripped to his undershirt and drawers. He showed no fear of nervousness, but his face was flushed, as I thought, by drink. He took a couple of small stones in his hands, and went to the brink of the cliff and dropped them off one after the other, and watched where they struck the water down below. Then he walked back a few yards and turned and took a little run to the brink of the cliff and jumped off, clearing the rocks about ten feet, He went down feet first, but with his body inclining considerably to one side, and in this shape he struck the water and disappeared. A few seconds later his head bobbed up at a point down stream, and he began paddling for the shore. Then the crowd gave him a big cheer.

"Sam's jump at the Passaic Falls was considered a marvelious feat in those days and made him famous the country over. So he took to jumping for money from the masts of ships, and from bridge and other high places, and went about the country giving exhibitions. Unfortunately for him, too, he took up another practice that soon cut his career short. I didn't see him make his last jump at the Genesee falls at Rochester, Nov. 13, 1829, but those who did see the tragedy tell me that when he approached the brink to make the leap of 125 feet into the seething pool below he was dazed and unsteady from drink. He made the jump so bungingly that he struck the water flatwise instead of feet first, the concussion crushing in his breast and sending his dead body to the bottom like a stone."

Reports of injury done to vegetation by grasshoppers still come from parts of Minnesota.

The rainy summer in England culminated on Wednesday evening in a tremendous downpour of rain in the London district, flooding the meadows and roads to the depth of several feet, and drowning thousands of sheep and cattle.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance in Toronto on Friday night, a resolution was passed to petition the Government to refuse to carry out the preposal of Lieut.-Governor Royal in reference to the Banff hotel, and also to take prompt action to restrain him from issuing the proposed hotel permits.

The horse-shoeing competitions at leading English horse shows have been developed into one of the leading features of such exhibitions, the entries in this contest at a recent show numbering nearly one hundred. Each smith is supplied with fuel, forge, anvil, and iron, but furnishes his own tools and makes and sets the shoe, and the man who best performs this work in the shortest time wins the award.

Maroney's Murderer.

Blinkey Morgan, who was hanged in Columbus O. on Thursday last was well known in police circles in Toronto, having on the night of August 7, 1888, without a moment's warning, murdered James Maroney near the Revere house. When arrested he gave his name as Charles Andrews, and under that alias was arraigned before Mr. Justice Galt at the fall assizes subsequent to the date of the murder. He pleaded not guilty and in his pleading maintained that the shot which produced the death of the inoffensive man was through self-defence. The jury evidently relied to a certain extent upon this testimony and brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner. The verdict did not give satisfaction, as the general opinion was that Morgan was guilty of the higher crime, and that Maroney was foully and feloniously put to death. The court sentenced the prisoner to five years in the Kingston penitentiary, and on a charge preferred at the same time of shooting at an officer with intent to kill he was given four years, but the sentences were made to run concurrently.

AT THE PENITENTIARY.

At Kingston Morgan did not show any vicious disposition, being always content if left alone and not compelled to do too much work. He was meditating escape all the same, as the sequel will show, and the manner in which he effected his purpose was in keeping with his criminal ingenuity. After considerable toil he made a hole through the thick wall, and while the prisoners were engaged in a general muster, Morgan and a fellow-prisoner named Kennedy bade farewell to Kingston penitentiary forever.

HEARD OF IN CLEVELAND.

Nothing transpired at Morgan's trial to show that he immediately, on arriving in the States, commenced open and active criminal operations. He was taught a lesson in Toronto. He escaped with his neck and life, and subsequently freed himself from the thraldom of law by flight to another country. But the criminal instincts of such a brutal nature could not be long repressed, if they were at all. Morgan delighted in the violation of law, while he showed on more than one occasion that he scrupled as little at striking down human life as he would at destroying a rabbit or hare. On Jan. 28th, 1887, Cleveland was startled by the announcement that the fur store of Benedict & Ruedy was plundered the night before of valuable goods. It was estimated that sealskin cloaks and other costly mantles to the value of $8,000 were taken from the premises. The police authorities traced the goods to Pittsburg, and there was arrested there a notorious crook called "McMunn, the kid," for complicity in the Cleveland burglary. Police Captain Henry Hoehn and Detective Hulligan, of the Cleveland force, were despatched Pittsburg to bring the "kid" back.

THRILLING RESCUE.

McMunn was accordingly placed on a train bound for Cleveland, sitting beside Detective Hulligan, and securely shackled to him. Hoehan sat opposite, always keeping an eye on a character of such a notorious record. Everything went on all right until the arrival ol the train at Ravenna, a small town in Portage county, and distant from Cleveland about 30 miles. Few passengers were in the car, the majority of them being shabbily and dirtily clad. Two of them rose to leave the car, and when opposite the officers, stood, and for a moment looked at their victims. In the twinkling of an eye revolvers were levelled at the heads of the officers, but no effort was put forth to fire the contents. Hulligan, however, was viciously struck on the back of the head with a coupling pin, sinking to the floor as if dead. Then followed an awful and thrilling scene. Revolvers were fired, lamps were broken, and lights were put out, while the curses and oaths of the assailants lent their own significance to the awful tragedy which was being enacted. In the midst of all this, McMunn dragged Hulligan, still unconscious, to the railway platform, and taking from the officer's pocket the key of the manacles, the prisoner was instantly freed from his chains. He plunged with his rescuers into the darkness, and disappeared as quickly as they effected the rescue.

MORGAN CAUGHT AT LAST.

Hulligan died four days afterwards and for months not a trace of his slayers could be found. They were, however, identified by the detectives, the general opinion being that Blinkey Morgan was at the head of the bloody gang of ruffians sought after. In June, 1887, Blinkey, after making a desperate resistance, was arrested at Alpena, Michigan. With him were two other badly wanted characters, who gave their names as Charles Robinson and James Coughlin. The gang were surprised, and although they fought for their liberty with determined resistance, they were in a few minutes safe in the clutches of the law. The arrest cost the life of Sheriff Lynch, who was shot in the thigh during the fight and died a few weeks afterwards. Morgan was taken to Ravenna and tried for the murder of Detective Hulligan, the jury after an exhaustive trial finding him guilty in the first degree. He received the verdict with that dogged coolness characteristic of his whole career.

Gen. Butler and the witness.

Ben Butler was retained as counsel for a Boston young man whose wife had sued him for devorce on grounds of cruelty. The wronged wife's sister. a young girl of 20, was the principal witness for the prosecution, and Gen. Butler succeeded in angering her by a sharp and irritating cross examination. After many interruptions the witness said that the defendent had been seen to "shy a book at his wife's head." "Shy? Shy a book? What do you mean by that? Will you explain to the court what the word "shy' means? The young girl leaned over the railing and asked her sister's counsel for a copy of "Cushing's Manual," which lay on the desk before him. She hurled the volume at Gen. Butler's head with all the force she could command. It was a good shot and had not Butler divined her purpose in time it would undoubtedly have hit the mark. "I think the court now understands the meaning of the word 'shy.'" said the judge, and the girl was allowed to finish her testimony without further interruption.

At Paris 5000 navvies are now on strike and 23 of the hundred persons arrested have been held for trial on the charge of having been concerned in rioting at Laviolette.

The United States Postoffice Department has instructed frontier postmasters to treat as unmailable Canadian reprints of sheet music copyrighted in the United States.

The sculptor, Story, of Rome, will shortly publish an article in The London Fortnightly Review on the discovery of America by Jean Cousin, of Dieppe, before the landing of Columbus.

The Cologne Gazette denies that the German Government intends to protest against the Socialist Congress, which it is proposed to hold at Paris during the exhibition there next year.

Prof. Tschakert, of the Konigsberg University, has discovered in the library numerous hitherto unknown manuscripts of sermons and commentaries written by Martin Luther from 1519 to 1521.

Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the order of the Red Eagle upon Vice-Admiral Acton of the Italian navy, and has given other decorations to Rear-Admiral Civita, Lieut. Bonnefac and Engineer Cerimele, of the Italian navy, and to the rector of the Bologne university.

Robert S. Gibbs formerly of Toronto, who now resides in Buffalo, has filed a bill there for divorce from his wife Myrtle, who has been living in this city with a young man who figures as co-respondent in the case. Mrs. Gibbs claims that she has merely been fulfilling the duties of housekeeper, and evidence is now being taken here by which Mr. Gibbs seeks to prove a more intimate relationship between the parties.

The Executive Committee of the Permanent Central Farmer' Institute of Ontario met in the Walker House, Toronto. The committee regret that the grant given by the Department of Agriculture was insufficient to meet their expenses. This was made the subject of a lengthy resolution which concluded with the ominous statement that if the grant be not increased this year they will look elsewhere, to the individual institutes, for support. At the afternoon session an offer of co-operation was received and accepted from the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association. On motion of Mr. Shaw, it was resolved to so amend the constitution as to admit two delegates each from the Dairymen's Association and the Eastern and Western Creameries Associations. It was resolved that an attempt should be made to secure $1000 from the Minister of Agriculture. The advisability of doing away with township fairs will be discussed at the next annual meeting of the Institute, to be held in Toronto on the first Tuesday in February, 1889.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

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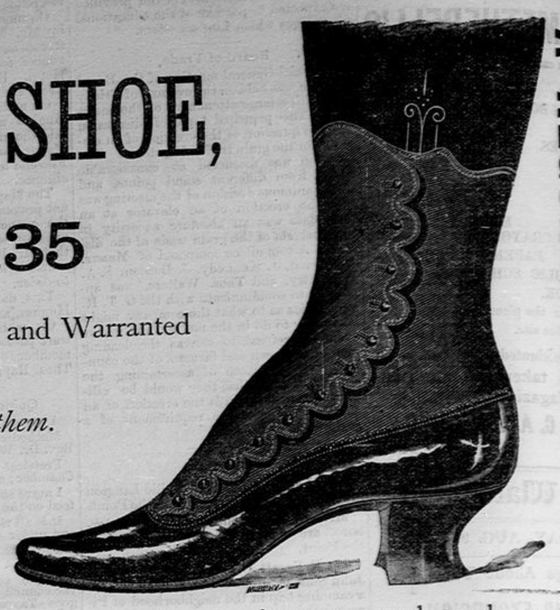

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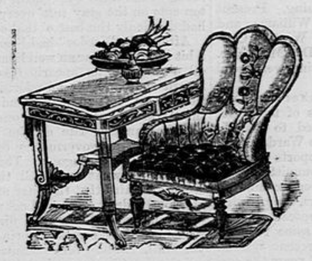

PROGRESS

The Spirit of the Age!

The Subscribers in adopting this heading, feel that in their humble sphere and business of the past 44 years, they have made annual additions and progress, their business having gradually increased to its present dimensions.

At our Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-rooms will be found on examination by the Press and Public, whom we have invited to inspect our new three flats of Showrooms, and addition to our building, including the new suite of Art Rooms, fitted up as Parlor, Dining Room, and Bed-room, Passage and Ante Room, all furnished as in a private house. Our customers can thus see the exact effect of any goods either by day or gaslight.

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is occupied exclusively with the finest assortment of Chamber Suites in Mahogony, Oak, Cherry, African Ash and Black Walnut, with some of the newest Solid Brass Bedsteads, Swinging Cots, Cribs and Reclining Chairs, convertible into Gentlemen's Easy Chairs.

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is used for Upholstering and Polishing, and the basement is used for the common stock o Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Cribs and other goods necessary to complete the furnishing of attic and basement flats of houses we furnish throughout.

We now invite the Press and Public to call and examine our new Showrooms and latest improvements and we ask our many customers who reside from one end of the Dominion to the other, including British Columbia and the North-West, to give a fair impartial verdict as to whether our Showrooms, stock and different new modern improvements suitable for the largest Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-rooms, including our new Elevator, is equal to any Furniture Establishment in the Dominion or surpassed by any in the United States. Telephone No. 1375.

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