Athens Reporter

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

B. LOVERIN

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VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Origin of the Anglo-Venezuelan Trouble-Action of the United States-The Monroe Doctrine.

Great Britain acquired her title to Great Britain acquired her title to the colony of British Guiana by treaty from Holland in 1814, the provinces transferred being those of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. From that time to the present day Venezuela has never recognized that England enjoys legal right to a single foot of ground west of the Esequibo River.

In 1841 Sir Robert Schömburg, an

legal right to a single foot of ground west of the Esequibo River.

In 1841 Sir Robert Schömburg, an engineer in the British service, entered the disputed territory and proceeded to run a line from the Brazilian frontier to the Boca Grande, which was intended to establish a definite boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. It is England's primary base. When Schömburg drew his line of demarkation in 1841 he set up posts to indicate British dominion at Point Barima, Amacuro and other localities. The Venezuelan Government made a vigorous protest, and Lord Aberdeen, then Foreign Secretary, or

, then Foreign Secretary, or-

ered the posts removed.

Lord Aberdeen in 1844 proposed to the her weldens a new boundary line, so by say, which conceded to the Vene-lans the mouth of the Orlnoco er, which Lord Salisbury now er, which Lord Sainsbury with a Mary Sainsbu when the celebrated status quo was es-tablished, whereby Great Britain tablished, whereby great had agreed not to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute in consideration of a similar agreement on the part of Venezuela. What was meant by "territory in dispute" was not stated. The status quo has never been abrogated England claims all within the Schom-

Lord Granville, in 1881, proposed to Lord Granville, in 1881, proposed to the Venezuelans a new boundary line. It began far north of the Aberdeen line on the coast, but a short distance south of the Schomburg line, and did not include the Barima River or island, which are now claimed by England. The Granville line in the interior followed the Aberdeen line, but gave Venezuela undtsputed possession of the mouth of the Orinoco.

In 1883, (Lord Granville being still a



an amicable settlement of the case. an amicable settlement of the case. Venezuela was anxious for settlement, and despatched Gen. Guzman Blanco, one of the foremost diplomats of South America to England to act in the matter. Gen. Blanco did not waste his time in discussing maps and ancient lines, but bent all his energies to secure arbitration jof the matter. He gained his point for June 18, 1885, Lord Granvilla seemied to a tract between Granville assented to a treaty between

powers, in amity with both countries, without resorting to war."

This Gladstonian arrangement, Lord Salisbury, who took office later, promptly rescinded. Since that time England has persistently declined every proposal to arbitrate the territory inside the Schomburg line. The territory outside of that she is willing to arbitrate, but not with the United States as arbitrator, under recent developments.

States as arbitrator, under recent developments.

All that part of the region shown on our map north of the Cuyuni River, every square inch of which is claimed by Venezuela, has figured for nine or ten years on English maps as the northwestern district of British Gulana. It includes the new gold fields which have had a potent influence in intensifying the quarrel between British Gulana and Venezuela. One of the best known explorers of British Gulana, Mr. Everardim Thurn, was appointed Governor of the new province, and spent some years in studying the character of the country, planting Government stations, and organizing administrative machinery for the benefit of the rapidly increasing mining population that has been moving into the region. A number of the rivers are connected by a remarkable net work of natural water channels that are hardly paralleled in any other part of the world. There are quite a number of small tribes of Indians in the country, the best known of which are the Arawaks and the Caribs.

two tribes inhabited the West Indian islands south of Jamaica, at e time Columbus discovered America, d it was chiefly they who were the

ims.
here are other mines further south
g the Essequibo River, and the
gold exports in 1893 were \$2,555,000,
which has only recently crushing has only recently troduced, and most of the gold

awampy. The contested region includes hundreds of square miles whose soil is as rich as any in the world, yiedling tropical crops in abundance. This, then, is the dispute and the pretence for American interference, under the Monroe dectrine. In justifying the application of this "doctrine" to the matter, Mr. Olney's strong point was: "There is, then, a doctrine of American public law, well founded in principle and abundantly sanctioned by precedent, which suffice and requires the United States to treat as an injury to itself the forcible assumption by a European power of political control over an American State.

"The application of the doctrine to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is thus made:

"Though the dispute relates to a boundary line, yet as it is between States, it necessarily imports political control t, be lost by one party and gained by the other. The political control at stake, too, is of no mean importance, but concerns a domain of great extent."

Then Mr. Cleveland says in his mes-

great extent."
Then Mr. Cleveland says in his mes-

oember

The boundary line of British Guiana
still remains in dispute between Great
Britain and Venezuela. Belleving that
its early settlement, on some just
basis, allike honorable to both parties,
is in the line of our established policy
to remove from this hemisphere all
causes of difference with powers beyond the jea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about
a restoration of diplomatic relations bea restoration of diplomatic relations be-tween the disputants, and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resor which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in favors in principle and resp practice, and which is earnestly

y her weaker adversary." And February 22, 1895, a joint reso

by her weaker adversary."
And February 22, 1895, a joint resolution of Congress declared:
"That the President's suggestion that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundaries to friendly arbitration be earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both parties in interest."
Again Mr. Cleveland referred to the matter when Congress met on Dec. 3:
"It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela confectinite statement of the interests and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required, both on its own account, and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a despatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

"The general conclusions therein reached and the established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by an European

this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by an European a forcible increase by an European power of its territory on the American continent; that this policy is as well founded in by numerous precedents; that as a consequence, the United States is bound to protest against the States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and importful arbitration and that there. impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should in-clude the whole controversy; and is not satisfied if one of the powers con ed is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate, and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. It view of these con-clusions the despatch in question call-ed upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the ter-ritorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial

There came on Tuesday last Mr.

There came on Tuesday last Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress, encrosing the Oiney representation and Lord Salisbury's reply, declaring:

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will, and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken.

"This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety, and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise."

And as opposed to this we have Lord Salisbury's declaration that he repudiates the Monroe doctrine as not a canon of international law, that the dispute of England and Venezuela is

dispute of England and Venezuela is no affair of the United States, and that at any rate the latter will not be called upon to arbitrate the matter.

And His Lordship further declared: "The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day. There is the head of the Foreign Office), over-tures were made to Venezuela to have no danger of any European State treat and those to which the present Amer

Granville assented to a treaty between England and Venezuela, one clause of which provided that any differences not adjustable by the usual means should be submitted to "the arbitration of a third power, or of several powers, in amity with both countries, without resorting to war."

This Gladstonian arrangement, Lord Salisbury, who took office later, promptly rescinded. Since that time England has persistently declined every proposal to arbitrate the territory inside the Schomburg line. The territory outside of that she is willing to arbitrate, but not with the United States have no apparent concern."

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Whereupon Mr. Cleveland asked Congress to appoint a commission to decide upon the disputed boundary in Venezuela. Congress has consented to do this, and, according to Mr. Cleve-land, if Great Britain does not accept the finding of the commission, there will be "serious consequences." The Earth's Revolution. Everybody knows that the earth

makes one complete revolution on its axis once in each 24 hours. But few, however, have any idea of the high rate of speed at which such an immense thowever, have any idea of the high rate of speed at which such an immense ball must turn in order to accomplish the feat of making one revolution in a day and night. A graphic idea of the terrific pace which the old earth keeps up year after year may be had by comparing its speed to that of a cannon ball fired from a modern high-pressure gun. The highest velocity ever attained by such a missile has been estimated at 1,626 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in three and two-tenth (3 2-10) seconds. The earth in making one complete revolution in the short space of 24 hours, must turn with a velocity almost exactly equal to that of the cannon ball. In short, the rate of speed at the equator is exactly 1,507 feet per second. This is equal to a mile every three and six-tenths seconds, 17 miles a minute.—St. Louis Republic.

"One sweet kiss before I go," young Mr. Northside, at 11 p.m., sa he stood in the hall of his charmer's

"But, Fred," she began.
"What is it, dear?"
"Have you a certificate from your physician that your family is free from tuberculosis?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-

· resiled

ELEPHANTS' TRAITS

CUNNING AND INTELLIGENCE.

The elephant is the largest of the land mammals, and is the present day representative of a race of immense animals that in pre-historic days reamed over nearly the whole world's surface. Its height varies from eight to ten feet; and so bulky, is its body that five tons is the usual weight of a fully developed animal. There are two varieties—the Asiatic and the African—differing somewhat in appearance, as our illustrations show. In Asia the elephants are found in India, Farther India and the adjacent islands; in Africa the elephants formerly roved over the Sahara; but are now confined to the northern and central portions, by the growth of settlement to the south.



HEAD OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT. Elephants have very large ears and Elephants have very large ears and small cunning eyes, and their senses of hearing and smell are wonderfully acute. The proboscis is nearly eight feet in length; it includes over 40,000 muscles, having the power of distinct

nuscles, having the power of distinct action, and can be employed in a thousand different uses. With it an elephent can pull down trees or pick up a pin. It gathers up its food with its trunk and transfers it to its mouth; when thirsty it sucks its trunk full of water and discharges it into its mouth. The trunk is constantly empliyed by elephants in providing in many ways for their enjoyment, as in throwing dust over their backs, caning or switching away files, with a branch torn from a tree, and it is also a formidable weapon of attack. They also use the trunk in caressing one another. The elephants, because of their strength, cunning and intelligence, and the fact that they were not carnivorous were regarded in the dawn of the human race almost as delites, and numan race almost as deities, and about them cluster many oriental and classic superstitions. Ancient natural ists believed that they were monoth ists who retired into solitude to pra



where several generations are often represented, and when the larger aggre gate dissolves, it separates into family gaups again. Sometimes an elephant becomes separated from its relations and is lost, or is ejected from a family and is lost, or is ejected from a raminy group for turbulent conduct; and such animals roaming alone become morose and are very dangerous. They are krown as "rogue elephants." A tusker "in seclusion," says Major Leveson, ("Sport in Many Lands") is always, "morose, vicious, and desperately cunture."

"morose, vicious, and desperately curning."

In no case, however, are elephants
as tractable as they have been represented by faithful writers. At the best
they are what a Scotchman would call
"kittle cattle." Sir Samuel Baker says
they "are the most dangerous creatures with which a sportsman can contend." An elephant never exhibits the
blind and senseless ferocity of a rhincrears but is often fully as fleroe boiling and senseless ferocity of a fini-orceros, but is often fully as feroe and much more destructive. Domesti-cated elephants very frequently kill their keepers, in sudden bursts of tem-per. Indeed, there is every indication that elephants suffer at times from in-



HEAD OF ASIATIC ELEPHANT.

every sign of being possessed of homi cidal mania. This fierce beast had com mitted many murders—killing people without any provocation; lying in watt for them; stealing towards those places

for them; stealing towards those places he knew to be frequented; and apparently devoting all his energies to the destruction of human life.

Although elephants are often hysterical and always nervous, discipline effects great changes in their ordinary conduct. But they can rarely be trusted, and Sir Samuel Baker says that he had never ridden but one "thorough to be the says that the had never ridden but one "thorough to the pad never ridden but one "thorough to the says that the had never ridden but one "thorough to the says that the had never ridden but one "thorough the says that the says the says that the says the says that the says he had never ridden but one "th dependable elephant." Considering their immense size, elephants are active They can wheel like lightning, and car Immense size, elephants are acted. They can wheel like lightning, and can get over the ground at a good rate—about fitteen miles an hour. They are, very sure-footed, and no animal is safer to ride on a mountain road. Those who know them well do not place a high opinion on their courage; and there have been many instances of their untrustworthness in battles and on the hunting field. It is but just it say that there have been cases where they displayed conspicuous gallentry. In a Mogul-Mahratta battle, a famous tusker bore the Imperial standard. The day had gone against his side, the color guard was scattered, bruken squadrons swept past the elephant in retreat, and his mahout was dead. He refused to move, however, and the retreating troops rallying about him, the battle was retrieved and a victory won.

about him, the battle was retrieved s.d. a victory won.

The African elephant is about a foot taller than the Asiatic variety; and its head is so massive that the "centre forehead" shot, which is the approved method of shooting the Asiatic elephant, is seldom effective. It has not in .recent centuries been domesticated; although in ancient days the battle elephants of the Cathagenians and Ro-

e Mammoth, whose tusks are still und in targe quantities in sand avel and loam in Northern Russia

THE MAMMOTH (NOW EXTINCT. banks of the River Lena, in Siberia, in 1799, Although it had been there for ages, the extreme cold had preserved

NEW IN CONGRESS.

A new Congress always brings new A new Congress always brings new sights and new experiences. One would think that after a century or so something would repeat itself, and there would be fewer things to talk about, but though the same things are done over and over again, each newcomer gives individuality to the act so that after all there is something new under the sup-in Congress at least. It is the sun—in Congress, at least. It is always an amusing sight to see the feminine contingent of the newly elect-ed statesmen wearing the honors of the ed statesmen wearing the honors of the hour before the order comes to clear the floor. They are fond of going there and sitting in the seats that their mankind may fill if lucky in drawing. They do it with such an air, too. Of course, they don't go there much after the first week or two, for they soon learn that it is not considered the "smart" thing by women who have enjoyed a term or two of Congressional honors. A very funny thing happened Monday. A nice little woman so crisply fresh and fashionable in atso crisply fresh and fashlonable in attire as to give the impression that she was almost as new a wife as her husband was a representative, sat on the floor of the House in one of the chairs in close proximity to that occupied by Speaker Reed last Coagress, until the order came to clear the floor. Then she made her way to the members' gallery, and with an air that Zenobia might have envied, flashed her special pass in the eyes of the doorkeeperr, and made for the door, despite the crush of women there who held similar passes.

"The gallery is crowded, madam, particular door.
"But I want to go in," she returned n haughty surprise.
"There isn't room for another sleeve
in this gallery just now," was the

in this gallery just now," was the firm reply.
"But I am the wife of Representative So and So," she remonstrated, "and if you don't make room for me in there I shall see that you lose your head to-morrow for this piece of impertinence. My husband said that there would be a seat specially reserved for me, and if you have put somebody else in it, you can just put her out."

The custodian stood firm, however, and when the little woman found that the others were laughing at her, she went away in high dudgeon. The doorkeeper still wears his head.—Washington Star.

So charming was her timid smile Her lips so sweet a curve, Though vowed to single life the while He felt devotion swerve.

He made the sacrifice completed by—buckling on her skates. His Scales.

you can lift this fifty-pound bag of ficur."

New boy—"No; sir, I can't."
Grocer—"Thought you said you could carry fifty pounds?"

New Boy—"But this wasn't weighed on your scales!"—Chicago Record.

He Struck Luck. "I can't offer you anything," said the kind-hearted lady, "but corned beef and cabbage."
"Madame," replied Meandering Mike maname," replied Meandering Mike,
"it 'ed be my salvation. I've walked
four miles tryin' to find a house where
they'd offer me somethin' besides dark
meat an' wish-bones."—Washington
Star.

Financial Reasons.
Whyte-What made you change doctors? I thought Dr. Pellett was your

Comes High. And that is the reason of all my woes.

won't have a nickle to buy me a beer
When I've filled up those terrible bicycle hose.—From Judge.

Plenty of Cats "Oh, papa" said a Pittsburg little girl, "Susie Gaswell has subscribed for a magazine, and got such a beautiful picture—a yard of cats. Mayn't I sub-scribe, too?" "No, my dear," said papa, kindly, yet

ing dear," said papa, kindly, yet firmly. "Nearly every yard on this street is full of cats after dark, and I don't think we ought to add to the surnber."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. He Meant Well. Brownsley (earnestly)—I so like to see young ladles wear fur boas like yours, tucked up under their chins. It dcesn't matter how homely a girl is, she is bound to look pretty fixed up that way.-Judge.

Magistrate—Will you leave the town of let you go?
Flippant Culprit—Sure thing. I don't believe real estate in this section is worth carrying away.—Detroit Tribune.

Cause and Effect.

Customer—Your milk isn't so rich tow as it used to be.

Milkman—Is that so? I'm sorry to hear you say so. By the way, Mr. Sloper, here is a statement of your account with me for the last eight reonths.—Somerville Journal.

His Friends' Hands. "How did Brown happen to get the nomination?"
"He placed himself in the hands his friends."
"I suspect he placed something mothan himself in the hands of himself."—Boston Ceurier,

NICKNAMES IN THE NAVY.

Tighting Bob" is the nayal sickname best knews to the public It was early bestowed upon its possessor because of his handiness with his flat, and it is not many years since there were occasional adventures in the carreers of Capt. Evans that justified the name. The title may now be accepted as merely expressive of an aggressive and energetic character, for a commanding officer in the United States Navy has few temptations to the use of his fists. Whether or not a year shall come to give a new significance to the title, Capt. Evans is likely to wear it to the end of his days.

Most of the naval nicknames have survived from the academic days of the wearers, though a few were of later bestowal. One was earned by an officer of high rank by reason of his unpopularity with the younger officers and cadets. It is alternative, picturesque, almost profane, and sittle the complimentary. A man with a very long name is likely to lose one or more syllables at the academy and to be known ever after by the resultant abbreviation. Nicknames, however, have their currency limited in actual practice by the tremendous and ever-present fact of rank. It is a bold ensign who addresses the executive officer by a nickname even in the comparative and officer would hardly be spoken of by his nickname aboard ship, though the phrase "the old man," is not uncommonly heard in the wardroom.

The wickedest nickname that survived in the navy from academic days was that of the bold Chief Engineer W.

W. W. Wood, who was called "Wid 3D," which, in mathematical parlance is: "W, fourth power, O square D."

Commoner in the navy than per-

was that of the bold chee Engineer W.
W. Wood, who was called "W4 02 D," which, in mathematical parlance is: "W. Kourth power, O square D."
Commoner in the navy than personal nicknames are familiar abbreviations of titles. The paymaster is often familiarly "pay." The chief engineer is simply "chief." The landsman who should use either of these titles or any other than "Mr." for a staff officer | would commit a great breach of wardroom etiquette, though there is a disposition ashore to address a paymaster by the title of his office and to couple military titles with the names of other staff officers. omice and to couple minitary titles when the names of other staff officers.

The term "bull lieutenant" is a familiar one in the navy to express the rank of a man who has passed beyond "lieutenant juntor grade." He is still a lieutenant, and his title is "Mr." The

a lieutenant, and his title is "Mr." The officer who commands a ship is by courtesy addressed as "captain." no matter what his actual rank. Lieut. Buckingham, in command of the Dolphin, is captain on the quarter-deck of his ship. Even the greatest stickler among naval officers for the privileges of the navy would address the commander of a revenue cutter as daptain when on board the craft of the latter. It is the courtesy of the wardroom to call the comthe craft of the latter. It is the courtesy of the wardroom to call the commanding officer of the marines major, even though he be still a lieutenant. This is a sort of acknowledgement that the chief in command should be decorated by some other form of address than "Mr." The surgeon of whatever rank is "doctor," though perhaps "Mr." would be more nearly the proper thing. "The young doctor," that is, the junior surgeon on a considerable ship, is sometimes familiarly nicknamed "doc" by the youngsters, and, as unnautical and non-military, is liable to have a good deal of chaff thrust at him until he makes his personal force apparent.—New York Sun.

The Uses of Coal Tar.

The variety of useful products obtained in the laboratory from coal tar is amazing. This substance, formerly thrown away as worthless, serves the purpose of the synthetic chemist admirably, inasmuch as it is a very elaborate organic compound, very cheap and containing a great variety of elements. It has furnished hundreds of 1ew and valuable medicines, particularly anti-fever remedies. From it are obtained the aniline dyes which give all the colors of the rainbow. Aniline itself is coloriess, its saits having the brilliant hues. From coal tar also sacchurine and dulcine have been derived. Each of them is more than 200 times as sweet as sugar, the latter being more pleasant to the taste.

"Then "are the limits of the variety of the sum of the properties" of the variety of the sum of the purpose. "I see you over you have to determ the properties of the properti The Uses of Coal Tar.

more pleasant to the taste.

Formerly no dye material exceeded rormerly no dye material exceeded madder in commercial importance. It was the basis of nearly all dyes and the roct from which it was obtained was grown on a great scale in Europe and Asia. But alizerin obtained from coal asia. But alizerin obtained from coal tar has destroyed the agricultural industry by driving the plant out of the market. Alizerin is the coloring principle of madder. From coal tar also comes purpurine, which nowadays forms the basis of many dyes. Some time ago Baeyer, a German chemist, manufactured indigo as pure as that time ago Baeyer, a German chemist, manufactured indigo as pure as that yielded by the plant. Commercially speaking, the artificial indigo has not been a success, simply because other dyes made in the laboratory do the same work more cheaply. Everybody knows that the "artificial camphor" sol'c in the shape of "moth balls" is gotten from coal tar.—New Orleans Tymes-Democrat.

Origin of "John Bull."

The origin of the term "John Bull" is thus explained by the London Golden Penny: Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham professor of music, organist of Hereford Cathedral and composer to Gresham professor of music, organist of Hereford Cathedral and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, traveled for improvement, and having heard of a famous musician at St. Omer, he placed himself under him as a novice; but a circumstance very scon convinced the master that he was inferior to the scholar. The musician showed John a song which he had composed in forty parts, telling him at the same time that he defied all the world to produce a person capable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours he added forty parts more to the song, upon which the Frenchman was so much suprised that he swore in great eestacy he must be either the devil or John Bull, which has ever since been proverbial in England. proverbial in England.

Children should be happy and plump. A child of seven should not be thin and pale, with the aged look of twenty. No aches; no whines; no house-plant. Running, jumping, laughing. Children should grow in weight and strength; eat heartily and show plump cheeks. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-

liver Oil with Hypophosphites fills out the sunken cheeks and gives color to the lips. It furnishes material for the growth of bone, and food for the brain and nerves. It lays a strong foundation for future growth and develop-

Ment.

SCOTTS EMULSION has been endored by the
medical profession for becath years. (Ash your Detor.) This is because it is always polateide—always
uniform—always contains the parest Norwegian
Cod-lover Oil and Hypophasphins.
The small stee
may be small to care your cough to the play your helyScott & Bowrne,

Belleville, Ont,

Belleville, Ont, ment.

THIS BLUFF WORKED.



"Oh, Madge! The basket already quite empty! I didn't mean you to eat all those figs at once!"
"No more I did, mummy, dear. I eat 'em one by one."—Punch.

Telephones in Russia The telephone, it is said, is not making much progress in Russia. And no winder! Fancy a man going to the 'plone and shouting: "Halloa, is that you, Dvisastkivch-martvolcakie?"
"No, it is Zollemschouskaffirnockn-" stiffsgrowoff. Who's speaking?'
"Sezimochockiertrjuaksmzslemoff. I want to know if Xlife

FROZEN OUT.

skeffiskillmajuwchzvastewsky still stopping with Dvisostki voiszski."—"The Katipo."

As the cable car crossed the boule-ward the sad-faced man caught a glimpse of some bloomer girls whirling by on their wheels. A look of disgust overspread his features. "I see you don't approve of them," remarked the man in the corner. "I can't say that I do."

"I can't say that I do."
"Neither did I at first; but when

guess you're rather old-fogyish in your "Not at all. I try to keep right up "Perhaps, then, you think them imme "No: I'm sensible enough to see the

they were objectionable on that scor-"Then you must be so much of man that you don't believe a wom should have any rights at all "I forgive you, sir, on the ground that you don't know me. If I say it myself, I'm one of the most reasonable persons that ever lived."
"Then I give it up as a bad job.

you object to bloomers?"
"It's on the ground of personal comfort. You see I have a wife and five daughters, and since they have all taken to wearing bloomers I never seem to get a chance any more to stand with my back before the open grate fire."—Judge.



She—Aren't you ashamed to appear in the streets in that costume? It's a disgrace to your sex. You may be the mother of a family some day. (Collapse of Jobson.)

Not Guilty.

"As usual!"

It was Christmas eve in a little flat in Harlem, and the husband and father had just come in from his work at the office. His face thoughtful and pre-occupied, betrayed all too well that he was a man absorbed in one idea, and yet a careful observer would have noticed on this particular evening a slight twinkle in his eye, which indicated something out of the ordinary.

"Yes, dear," said his wife, as she came out to greet-him, "as usual, I suppose I shall have to remind you of the time. Wrapped up in your work, you take little note of the days or of their significance. I haven't the least doubt in the world that you have forgotten altogether that this is Christmas eve."

"Say no more. Sarsh," replied her

gotten altogether that this is Christ-mas eve."

"Say no more, Sarah," replied her husband, as he took an envelope out of his pocket and handed it triumph-antly to his wife, "this time I did not forget. Here are enough greens to trim the place."—Life.

A Difficult Subject. "Let me write you an accident in-surance policy," said an agent to a well-known Pittsburger. "I don't think I need one," was the atter's reply.
"Your wife would find the weekly

benefits acceptable in case you were run over by an electric car or injured

run over by an electric car or injured in some other way."

"I am not married."

"In that case the benefits would supply the loss of salary while you were laid up."

"I am a member of the firm and would lose nothing in that way."

"But," persisted the agent, "you would find the money useful to pay the doctor's bills."

"My brother is one of the best physicians in the city."

At this point the agent gave it up.— At this point the agent gave it up.— Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph,

MAN



REEPS A FULL STOCK OF

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Coal Oil, Machine Oil, Rope:
of all sizes, Builders' Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Drain Tile,
Spades, Scoops, Iron Piping (all sizes), Tinware, Agate
Ware, Lamps and Chimneys, Pressed Ware, &c.
Guns and Ammunition.

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