# Hoods

HIGHS & PHOTOS

B. W. FALKNER ATHENS

GALLERY:

CENTRAL BLOCK - ATHENS

#### DOMINION DAY. GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

Will issue Return Tickets as follows : FIRST CLASS SINGLE FARE Good going June 30th or July 1st; good to return leaving destination not later than July 2nd, 1898. AT FIRST CASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going June 30th or July 1st; good to return leaving destination not later than July 4th, 1808. Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half fare.

### Cheap Excursions

To Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winni peg. Man., also to various points in Minnesota and North Dakota. and North Dakota.

Hound trip tickets will be sold to any of the above points from all stations in Ontario and Quebec at \$28.00. Tickets good going June 28th, good to return on or before August 27th. Tickets good going July 11th, good to return until Sept. 10th. Also going July 19th, good to return until Sept. 10th. Also going July 19th, good to return until Sept. 17th. For tickets at very lowest rates and all in

G. T. FULFORD, G. T. R. City Pass Agent. Office-Fulford Block, next to Post Office, BROCKVILLE.

#### \$100,000

To Loan at 5 per cent on real estate only. hased. JOHN CAWLEY, Athens, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN

We have instructions to place large sums of trivate funds at current rates of interest lies mortgage on improved farms. Terms to borrower. Apply to HUTCHESON & FISHER Barristers & Brockville,

# CANADIAN RY.

Very Cheap Excursions.

June 28th, July 13th & 19th Manitoba & Canadian North-West

Tickets good for 60 days, 828, \$30, \$35, \$10 according to the destination

SEE NEW TIME-TABLES.

Impreved

Montreal and Chicago
Through concles to Toron
London, Windsor, Detroit, C
cago, St. Paul, Minneano
Winniper, and Vancouver.

Full particulars from

GEO. McGLADE, Agent,

## REMOVAL



D. R. REED

Has removed his Barbering business from the Rooms Over R. J. Seymour's Grocery

Main St.

Having purchased the good will and fixture:
of the business recently carried on by Mr. W
G. McLaughlin, his shoff now contains two
chairs, and an assistant will be employed of
Saturday nights and furing busy seasons, so
that oustomers may rely upon being server
promptly as well as efficiently, \*\*\*

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

or our interesting books
"and "How you are swindled."
rough sketch or model of your
or improvement and we will tell
our opinion as to whether it is
our opinion as to whether it is
y patentable. We make a specialty
"tions rejected in other hands

MARION & MARION FFIGES: NEW YORK LIFE B'LD'G., MONTREAL GAN. THINK NOT AGAIN OF ME.

Dark sorrow's wings brood o'er my soul,
And 'neath their baneful power
Hy hopes have withered like the dews
Upan a blooming flower.
You more I roam the realms of bliss.
From panes of anguish free.
Thy love must ne'er, ne'er be miss.
Think not again of me.

When in the halls of revelry,
Of music and of mirth,
Oh, I would have thee to forget
That e'er we meet on earth!
I would not wreef thy bark of life
Upon an unknown sea.
Go share thy love with some fond heart
And waste it not on me.

The shell that is by ocean cast
Upon the sandy shore
Still in its secret, deep recess;
I Keeps echoing its roar.
So in my heart, which fate has thrown
Upon love's hidden reef,
Still echoes my lost loved one's tones
Amid my toars of grief.
—New York Ledger.

THE OLD CLERK.

netic Picture Too Frequently Pre-He is a familiar figure in almost ev He is a familiar figure in almost every business house—the old clerk. White haired, thin, with clothes that are always of decent black and scrapulously brushed, he has sat behind the same deak or stood behind the same counter for dear knows how many years, growing thinner and older and mustier as the time went by. Sometimes we meet him in the early morning going down to office or store, walking the same route he has trod for 20 or 30 years with a regularity so perfect that the very policeman on the beat might set his watch by his movements. Often, late at night, when we are go might set his watch by his movements. Often, late at night, when we are going home from the theater we see him through the iron grated window, still bending over his ledger, for he works slowly nowadays and must work overtime to make up his accounts. His eyes are growing dim and he fumbles with his glasses, his hands are losing their trick of deft penmanship, and his brain its swiftness. He does not understand it, but the fly boys all about him, young enough to be his sons, rush through their traks and are out and gone while he is still laboring over his. Slowly but surely it is being borne in on him that he cannot compete with them.

In the manager's office he is already becoming a problem. Customers have begun to complain of his slowness. A man, not intentionally cruel, called out that he wanted somebody who was alive

that he wanted somebody who was alive o wait on him; not that old fossil. A to wait on him; not that old fossil. A woman complained that he had not matched a sample and asked why they kept blind people. The old clerk heard them, and it sounded like the knell of his own foreboding the s. He knows that the time is coming an he must go. He has seen it happen before with others. First he will be retired to some other department, with less work and less pay. They will remember for a time the many years of faithful service in which he has seen the first gr w. com in which he has seen the firm gr w .ron

small beginnings to present wealth. small beginnings to present wealth.

Then after a time they will forget even that, and one day when he has been slower than usual or some mistake has passed unnoticed by his dimeyes they will send for him to come to the president's room, and he will be told that they think it best to put a boy. in that department—somebody who is young and quick and can get about swiftly. Sometimes they give him a little pension, oftener not, but in either case he goes out a poor, heart broken old man. They talk to him of enterior between the pension of joying leisure, but he has never learned the art of idling, and so he hangs about the store after he is dismissed, walking by it through sheer force of habit. To others it is a commonplace enough store or office. To him it is the mauscleum where lies buried his youth, with all its dreams and hopes and ambitions, and there is a tear under the smile on his wintry old face as he says that he has left Blank & Blank's and has got too old to work.—New Orleans Picayune. ing leisure, but he has never learne

Spiders' Web Silk.

It would appear from all accounts that M. Chacot's enterprise of the manufacture of spiders' web silk is to be pursued on a large scale, a factory in Paris having been taken for the purpose. Here the spiders will be kept and worked at regular hours, and when one of them is used up he will be fed and helped back to condition again, while any ed back to condition again, while another will take his place on the bobbin. other will take his place on the botom.

An expert, fully acquainted with the
habits of the insect, will be in control
of the spider department of the factory,
the care of them, feeding, housing, etc.
In obtaining the requisite supply, if the latter exceeds what is necessary for with a view to ascertaining which of the different varieties produces the finest quality of silk, and in this way those not favored with a fine web will be weeded out. Trials will likewise be nade with different diets in order-to determine whether or not it is possible to train the spider to give forth a web that is an improvement on the ordinary product, the expectation being that perseverance in this respect will result securing a quality of silk hitherto

What She Heard at Church. He—I suppose your thoughts were all on your new bonnet during the sermon this morning?

norning?
No. indeed, they were not. "I don't believe you can repeat any-thing that was said during the service."
"Yes, I can. I heard a lady behind me say, 'Isn't it stunning?" "-New Oreans Times-Democrat

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing settled in the imagina-tion, but never arriving at the under-standing, there to obtain the tinoture of reason.—Ben Jonson.

Underground London contains 8,000 niles of sewers, 34,000 miles of telegraph wires, 4,530 miles of water mains, 8,200 miles of gas pipes, all defi-

The largest printing office in the world in Washington. It is for printing gov-

Remenyi and Pumpernickel.

"My first meeting with Remenyi," says H. J. Cleveland, "was over a livery stable in Council Bluffs. A concert hall was there and he was to play. A jackass in a stall beneath persistently brayed. Remenyi would not play. I was on my way to Japan, or thought I was, and introduced myself to him after his audience had been dismissed. He begged of me to find some pumpernickel for him. I searched Pearl street resorts until I found some and took it to his room. He ate with satisfaction and then played for me, played until, boy as I was, I cried. That was at 2 o'clock in the morning, and in a large hotel filled with people. We had the halls filled with people in their nightrobes before that private concert ended. His love for pumpernickel was no more strange than that of Janauschek for stale beer, and I have got many a pins of that for her after a most thrilling depiction of Mary, queen of Scota."—Chicago Times-Herald. Remenyl and Pumpernickel Athens

"Who is that I see you feeding nearly every night in the kitchen, Mollie?"
"That's my intended, the policeman,

ma'am."
"Well, if he's your intended, why
don't you marry him?"
"I'm waitin till his appetite goes down a bit, ma'am."-Yonkers States

and the state of

A TRIBUTE TO "THE HABITANT."

I am read on your book much as nine ten time, An' my wife she'll read him some too — I thought dat, mabee, I would write a few line An' : ame time congratulate you.

I'm poor Habitant and am never learn much, But jus' de old common school book,
An' I know ting or two, can chop on de bush,
An' pass on de barge as de cook.

I am play fiddle some, can work on de farm, Peel ram-a-tack bark in de spring, I am manage de punt, an' cotch de bull-plug, An' tink I can do plaintee ting.

Now, de book dat I'll buy its not cos' me mu I tink 'bout two dollar de fee— But 'twill do plaintee well for poor Habitant, An' no mans get dat book from me.

An' my wife, Josephine, she'll work wery hard, She'll knit all de sock for de men, An' sometime, by-an'-by, when monee plaintee, We'll get better Drummond book den

Dere's heap of good ting in dat plaintee cheap book, All about de French Habitant, An' my wife, Josephine, she'll cry every time I read on de wreck "Julio Plant."

An' mabee I'll turn on de very nex' page, Read de "nice lectle Canadienne"; She'll wipe off her eye an say, "well, dat's me," An' laugh like she'll bus' at it den.

Am read all about Jeremie and his girl, An' also read poem Jubilee, Den I swing my shapoo, an I shout hooray For de Queen and for our Canadie.

I like every piece in dat book "Habitant,"
But mos' like de piece Jubilee,
For when it says how "les Canayens can fight,"
I sbout "Bullie Ike" dat is me. I'v' a couple of boy and four or five girl,

I'm going to have learn on dat book;
'Twill makes keep it from danger by-an'-by—
They'll read the "Julie Plant" cook. I don't want to tak up de mos' of your time

But wish you success and content; I will pray providence spare Willie Drummond An long live his book "Habitaut." CRAWF. C. SLACK, Athens, Ont.

# THE FRANKVILLE FAIR



The prize list of the Kittey town-ship fair, held at Frankville, is now carefully revised and large additions being printed in this office and will be made to the list of articles that can be

being printed in this office and will be mailed by the secretary, W. D. Livingston, Frankville, to every member in a few days. Since the fair of 1897 the grounds have been leased for a term of ten years and arrangements have been made for a lot of additions and improvements on the grounds. A lot of new cattle stalls, and sheep and swine pens will be put up ready for the fall fair, and a ring will be fenced off in the centre of the grounds, where the games and sports will take place and the spectators kept from interfering with parties competing, while it will give them a better opportunity of seeing what is going on.

display on the succeeding day. His balloon was a new one—it had never been used before, and there were consequently many complimentary comparisons as to its appearance and the morning, the trench for the fire had been dug and covered. After the boat and canoe races, the work of inflating the balloon was commenced. This was a process of over half an hour's duration, and was attentively watched by most of the people on the grounds. The fuel was chiefly barrel staves, coal oil and gasoline. Lee had with him an experienced halvon. watched by most of the people on the grounds. The fuel was chiefly barrel staves, coal oil and gasoline. Lee had with him an experienced helper, who remained in the balloon while the heat was going in and kept shouting to his superior the quality of the heat of a series of pamphlets illustrating the fruits of Ontario. The author is Mr. L. Woolverton, secretary of the Onteres how he stood the intense heat, for those outside the balloon tound that the heat was all they wanted to endure. When the volunteer holders of the canvas announced that it was "pulling hard," Leo donned a cork life-preserver, gave the word to "let go," and in a moment was whisked up into the air like a rocket. The balloon had been inflated in the clearing near the speaker's platform in the Park, and shot up as straight as it went rapidly. As the balloon rose to the bigher currents of air it drifted nearly due south. It trose and drifted, until the argonaut looked "as wer as wee could be," as

while it will give them a better opportunity of seeing what is going on.

SUCCESSFUL BALLOON ASCENSION

The silvent of the past four years, who has made balloon ascensions from the grounds at Unionville for the past four years, was at Renfrew on July 1st and the Renfrew Mercury had the following account of the affair in last week's edition:

The balloon ascension and parachute drop by Prince Leo Stevens was one of the main attractions of the celebration, and it was a successful event all the way through. Leo arrived in town the previous evening, and an once started in a business-like way to get everything in order for a good in the property of the past four years, and it was the successful way to get everything in order for a good in the provide it was thought by many that trial.

The balloon ascension and parachute down so swiftly and seemed rather long in opening out—that it went down so swiftly and so far that he nearly lost his breath before the parachute expanded and let him dwn gently to carth. As he came near the ground, it was thought by many that trial.

ground, it was thought by many that trial. he would light on one of the houses of Dr Anticosti," but he came down safely McDougall road, while the balloon drifted a little farther south, and landed near the big barn in Mr. Carswell's field. In a quarter of an hour. Leo was back across the river hour, Leo was back across the river and in the park. There seemed to be very general satisfaction with the ascent. It was good clean ballooning all the way through. Leo took the Soo train that night, bound for Washington, where he was to make an ascent, himself, on the 4th, and on that date seventeen other balloonists were date seventeen other unionand to make asen-ions under his name in sections of the country widely apart. and it is not surprising, as his dealings with the Park Committee were

as clean and satisfactory as the ascen-

ABOUT MAKING ROADS.

The Reporter is agitating the purchase of a stone crusher for Athens and the Rear of Yonge and Escott.

The suggestion is a good one, for if there be anything in which this district is behind, it is in the quality of our roads. The old system of state labor in the townships, as it has be carried on fer years, must go, if the standard of the highways is to be raised. The most progressive municipalities in the province are giving the plan outlined by Mr. A. W. Campbell, Road Instructor, a trial, and there is no doubt the results will be gratifying. The roads spoiled annually by so called statute labor are of sufficient palities in the province are giving the plan outlined by Mr. A. W. Campbell, Road Instructor, a trial, and there is no doubt the results will be gratifying. The roads spoiled annually by so called statute labor are of sufficient length to keep the most of them is a perpetually bad condition, and while the labor expended is not a very great sacrifice, still the loss to the municipality, to say nothing of the inconvenience of having poor roads, is not in considerable. If in addition to purchasing a stone crusher, the Rear of Yonge and Escott would appoint a supervisor of roads, who understands the science of roadmaking, and give him the cash equivalent of the statute labor, for a certain section as a trial, and allow him to make a piece of road as it should be made, it would be awise move. Of course somebody would kick, but every forward movement has had to battle against opposition till it proved its worth, and it will be just as with roadmaking.

In either city, town, village or country, it is more essential that whetever road is constructed should be permanent, than that great stretches should be howesteded up only to float.

whatever road is constructed should be permanent, than that great stretches should be patched up only to float away or subside into ruts, humps or holes when attacked by frosts or rain, or a heavy traffic. By making a few rods periodically in a proper manner so it wi'l last, a municipality can be given universal good roads in a few years, and the cost will be less eventually than is entailed by the everlesting system of untching.

ANÆMIA, OR BLOODLESSNESS.

Victims are Pale in Color, Subject to Dizziness. Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms. rom the Keho, Plattsville, Ont.

Anamia, which literally means ss, is prevalent to an alarm-trouble are many, but among the most noticeable are palor of the face, lips and gums, shortness of creath on slight exertion, dizzines, severe headaches, weakness of the vital organs, palpitation of the heart, and dropsical swelling of the limbs. The more of these symptoms shown, the greater the

necessity for prompt treatment. Among those who have suffered from antemia and found a cure is Miss Emily Webb, a young lady residing near Wolverton, Ont. Miss Webb says;—
My illness first came on when I was sixteen years of age. My complexion was a pale waxy color; I was troubled. with general weakness, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. I was placed under medical treatmennt, but the medicine prescribed by the doctor did' ot appear to do the slightest good.

As time went by I was slowly but surely growing worse. I was unable to do any work about the house, and my limbs would tremble to such an extent at the slightest exertion that I could scarcely stand upon my feet. nuch as possible. One woman who was arrested wore a

and is to be found chiefly in Asia Minor, Greece and Madrid.

In the concealed pockets of the woman mentioned were found two pieces of embroidery, several rolls of silk braid, six remnants of silk, several pieces of jewelry and a pair of shoes. Two of the store detectives a man and a woman.

Barney Hoskin Standish writes an

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have do more to make strong, healthy, rosy-cheeked, bright eyed girls than any other medicine ever discovered and mothers should insist upon their daughters taking an occasional course of this medicine. Fold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name. Dr. Williams! Pink Pills for Pele People. Offered in any other form the pills are substitutes intended to decrive.

Col. Hamilton's Death.

Concerning the recent death in Cuba of Col. John M. Hamilton, the Water

town Times says:
"The first Watertown home which the news of the heroes who fell before Santiago has brought that grief which makes the lot of the women at

and three children who are now at Fort Robinson. His aged mother, Mrs. David Hamilton, to whom he has

TRICKS OF THIEVING.

HOW SHOPLIFTERS PILFER IN NEW YORK'S BIG STORES.

to the Business as Aids In Their Nefarious Calling—The Oless Watch of the

Schools for shoplifters are not advertised, but they thrive. Female Fagins are no longer regarded as phenomenal criminals—they are considered well established enemies to the police. Vigilance versus shoplifters, though, is a contest in which the store thieves are

promised to buy me some earrings for my birthday."

"I know, but your birthday is still far away."

"Why, mamma, you know that it is next Tuesday."

"My goodness! The child tells the truth. How time does fly! Well, we'll look at them, but I'll not promise you to buy them today."

Then begins the examination of children's earrings. Mother and daughter look at them critically—they admire most of them. This goes on for several minutes, the mother protesting to the

most of them. This goes on for several minutes, the mother protesting to the child that the purchase should not be made today. Diamond earrings of all sizes are in the tray.

A customer steps up to make an inquiry. The clerk turns her eyes for an instant toward her questioner. One of instant toward her questioner. One of the largest of the diamond earrings gives a flash and is gone. The little girl comes between her mother and the counter. When the customer is gone, the little girl has two small earrings in

her hand and says:
"Won't you get mamma to buy me this pair?')
While the clerk smiles and the mothwhile the clerk similes and the certification of the caps of two the large diamond earring is being fastened inside the cape. The mother thanks the clerk, then they hurry from the store.

They are scarcely out on the sidewalk

They are scarcely out on the sidewals before a command is whispered in the woman's ear:

"Return that stolen property."

The girl takes to her heels. A man follows and catches her.

The woman calls it an outrage. She protests; says she'll make them pay for protests; says and it make them pay for the insult. She grows hysterical. They lead the two back to a side door. They take them into the searcher's room. Then the woman detective carefully ex-amines all their clothing. The child amines all their cionning. The child cries. The woman becomes silent. She sees it's all up. What's the use of going to the trouble of making another soune? The child is 12 years old and has been but a week under instruction. Being arrested is new to her.

A society takes the child. Her teacher in crime, the woman who posed as her

in crime, the woman who posed as her mother, is held for trial. This is but a sample case. In the ame store last week there were 15 arrests for shoplifting. Those of the pris-oners who had never been in such scrapes before were released. This par-ticular store tries to avoid the courts as

One woman who was arrested wore a shoplifter's skirt. This skirt consists chiefly of pockets. There are pockets of all widths and depths. This skirt is usually worn as an underskirt. An opening is provided in the overskirt, through which the pocket filled skirt is consistence with a second constant.

had watched the purloining of all these articles.

It is the rule of most stores that no shoplifters are to be arrested until they reach the street. Scenes caused by arrests are very undesirable in a place of business. Besides this, those placed under arrest in stores often make the de-

fense that they did not intend to take the goods away—they simply desired to examine them in a good light.

One shoplifter, appeated last week, and one on whom the stolen goods were found, had six children at home. The youngest was 6 months old. The woman's husband has a good business. He furnished bail for her. When the proprietors of the store learned that the woman had a 6-months-old child at home they withdrew the complaint against her. The woman's husband said he could not understand why she should wish to steal. lense that they did not intend to take

e detectives deny that there is Store detectives deny that there is any such thing as kleptomania.

'Kleptomania is a mistaken notion hat some women have that stores are easily victimized." is the definition that the detectives give.—New York Tele-

A bar of lead cooled to about 800 degrees below zero, according to an experiment of M. Pietet, gives out when struck a pure musical tone. \* 1-9 -

FATE OF THE SHIP'S PET. A Fourth of July Colebration Which End-ed In Disaster.

"That billygoat the boys had for a mascot on the New York," remarked mascot on the New York, remarked, the paymaster's clerk, "suggests a monkey that my father used to tell me about that they had on a frigate in the times before the war. This monkey the gailors had picked up somewhere in the Indian ocean countries.

"The ship was stationed in the China posts for a year, and during that time

ports for a year, and during that time the monkey was the light and joy of the whole crew. When the Fourth of July came around, permission was ask-ed from the harbor authorities of the ed from the harpor authorities of the port where they were to fire a salute, and preparations were made for doing it in style. The regular salute was fired, and then it was proposed that the crew sing "The Star Spangled Banner' and fire a gun for chorus. The gun was loaded and everything was left ready while the preserve that the main dock, where the crew went to the main deck, where something to drink the health of the nation was to be served before the song was sung, and the gunner was to be sent back to shoot off the chorus.

'The programme was carried out to the letter. Then the men scattered, and

the letter. Then the men scattered, and somebody thought of the monkey. But he was not to be found. The cook hadn't seen him, nor had the cook's boy, nor would he respond to any of the calls that usually brought him flying. What had become of him no one knew until 6 o'clock, when a boat's crew went e to a big spring for water. The ship lay off from this spring about a all important lesson. And that it may

quarter of a mile, and over it was a big shade tree. When the men came to the spring, they noticed in the branches of the tree something that had a familiar look to it, and knocking it out with sticks and stones they found the pink nose of their poor little pet attached to a few shreds and patches of monkey

"That told the story of the disappear-ance of Mug, the monkey. He had in a spirit of sport chased himself into the mouth of that saluting cannon and when. they fired it Mug went ashore."-Washington Star.

LINCOLN ESCAPED.

A Vain Attempt to Insculate Him With Smallper In 1861.

During the exciting period of 1861 great fears were entertained for the safety of the president, and every pre-caution was taken to insure his person-

caution was taken to insure his personal protection.
One morning there appeared at the White House a woman, closely veiled, demanding an immediate interview with Mr. Lincoln. Approaching Messenger Perkins, who guarded the door of Mr. Lincoln's private office, the visitor make known her request and pleaded ed earnestly that she be admitted to a personal interview. The doorkeeper's orders were, however, very. strict, and finding her elequence all in vain she finally compromised by confiding her message to the courteous but firm employee. Taking him to one side, the veiled lady seized both his hands in hers and tenderly rubbed them as she extracted a promise that he would immeand tenderly rubbed them as all actracted a promise that he would immediately deliver her request to the president. Perkins was almost overcome by a most peculiar odor that appeared to emanate from his companion and hastened to get rid of her without creating

a scene.

No sconer had he accomplished this No. sconer had he accomplished this than he confided to one of the official household the effect produced upon him while in conversation with the importunate visitor. A physician who was present promptly divined the truth and instituted a search for the woman, when it was learned that she had driven rapidly away in a carriage, and all trace was lost. Perkins was immediately ordered to return to his home and await developments.

developments.
Within the usual period he was taken Within the usual period he was taken ill with one of the worst cases of virulent smallpox on record, and for weeks lay at the point of death. Upon his recovery the faithful messenger, whose devotion to duty doubtless saved the life of the president, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to a permanent position on the clerical force of the war department.—Washington Post

A worthy old Gentleman in the Coun try, having employ'd an Attorney, of whom he had a pretty good Opinion, to do some Law Business for him in Londo some Law Business for him in London, he was greatly surprised on his coming to Town, and demanding his Bill of Law Charges, to find that it amounted to at least three Times the Sum he expected; the honest Attorney ared him that there was no Article assured him that there was no Arctis in his Bill but what was fair and rea-sonable: Nay, said the Country Gentle-man, here is one of them I am sure cannot be so, for you have set down three Shillings and four Pence for going to Southwark, when none of my ing to Southwark, when none or my Business lay that Way; pray what is the Meaning of that Sir; Oh! Sir, said he, that was for fetching the Chine and Turkey from the Carriers, that you sent he for a Present, out of the Country.—
"Joe Miller's Jest Boek," 1789.

Clerk—I have been in your employ now going on five years, and I am get-ting the same salary I started with. rietor-Lknow it, but every time Proprietor—Leknow it, but every time that I've made up my mind to cut you down or discharge you something has reminded me of your wife and little enes at home, and so I just couldn't do it. There, my man, you see I have a heart as well as a head.—Chicago News.

The mushroom's life is measured by hours, but it flourishes long enough for an insect to hang its egg on the edge of the "umbrella" and for the egg to be-come an insect ready to colonize the next "silver button" that pushes up.

Meerschaum is a silicate of magnesia

nd is to be found chiefly in Asia Minor,

article on "The Bumblebee" for St. Nicholas. Mr. Standish says: The work of the bumblebee in bringing about the cross fertilization of flowers is as important as that of the honeybee, and these two stand at the head of the list of insects useful in this respect. Each has, its flowers which it alone visits, but there are many flowers on neutra ground visited by both. So we may ground visited by both. So we may say of the bumblebee, as of the honey-bee, the more bumblebees the more seeds; the more seeds the more flowers —especially wild flowers, as the tall bellflower, touch me not, Solomon's seal, gentian, Dutchmen's breeches and turtle head. But probably the most important work, this insect does for agricult. the head. But probably the most impor-tant work this insect does for agricul-ture is upon the fields of red clover. There is abundant proof that this plant will not produce seed without the co-operation of the bumblebee. It is imossible for the wind to bring about the possible for the wind to bring about the fertilization of the seed, as it may do in the case of Indian corn, grain and some forest trees. The tube of red clo-ver blossoms, too, is so long that other insects (including the honeybee) are

not regular visitants.

Here is proof that this plant must have visits from the bumblebee. This insect is not a native of Australia, and red clover failed to produce seed there until bumblebees were imported. As soon as they became numerous the plant could be depended upon for seed.

Again, the blossoms of the first crop of the Medium Red clover of our own country are just as perfect as those of the second crop, but there are too few bumblebees in the field, so early in the season, to produce fertilization, hence little or no seed in this crop. If bumble bees were sufficiently numerous, there is no reason why much larger yields of cloyer seed might not be expected than

at present.

Here is what a well informed farmer Here is what a well informed farmer says about it:

"It was formerly thought that the world rested on the shoulders of Atlas. I can prove that its prosperity rests on the bumblebee. The world cannot prosper without the farmers' product. The farm will not be productive without closer. We cannot raise clover without clover. We cannot raise clover withou seed, and we cannot have clover seed without the bumblebee, because it is this insect that carries the pollen from flower to flower, securing its development and continuance. Let us learn to know and to protect our friends.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING.

If All Saw Things Alike, This Would Be "If all saw Things Allies, This would be an Uninteresting World.
"It is a pity that more of us cannot-cultivate the twofold way of looking at things," writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "There would be less friction in life if we did, and sweeter sympathy, kinder understanding and broader and fuller living. The fact is that we never reach the dignity

fact is that we never reach the dignity

of true living unless we do learn this

be cultivated admits of no doubt. It is simply a question of schooling oursives not to condemn generally what findividually does not happen to be to curtaste. If, for example, we prefer brown as a color, there is no reason on earth why we should condemn the taste of any one who preferred to wear green. What the vast majority of us need is to be a little more self poised, more judicial, more willing to see good in the tastes of others, although they do not please our own particular fancies. It we all thought alike, read the same books, saw the same plays, wore the same colors, this would be an exceedingly uninteresting world.

ors, this would be an exceedingly uninteresting world.

"We cannot see all things in the same way, but we can come near to justice and true respect by taking a two-fold view of things while still retaining our strong individual views. Seeing a possible good or use for everything does not necessairly mean a weak individuality. The most uncomfortable people in the world are those who assert their judgments in a hard, decisive and final manner, as if they were courts of last resort. On the other hand, the brightest and best minds are those that have most respect for the opinions of others." FIERCE NAVAL FIGHT

THE WYOMING'S HEROIC BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE.

Most Daring and Successful Engage-

Strange as it may seem, the Wyoning's oriental battle is an almost unrecorded chapter of our naval annals though it ranks even higher in point of daring and success against overwhelming odds than the defeat of the Ala ing odds than the defeat of the Alabama by the Wyoming's sister ship, the Kearsarge. But the Wyoming never was in very great luck as a naval star. She had her part throughout the civil war in all the hardest of blockading and cruising service, and fought well whenever she had the chance, but she did uot have the luck of getting into the papers. She was sent off at the same time as the Kearsarge to cruise for that scourge of the seas, the Alabama, and just missed her by the merest chance on two occasions in the China seas.

It was in 1868, toward the end of the dual reign of the tycoon and the mika-

the was in 1865, toward the end of the dual reign of the tyocon and the mikado, when Japan was in the throes of civil war, and the forces of the rebel princes were resisting to the last the passing of the old feudal system. The Prince of Nagato was one of these, and from his tiny kingdom that fronted or the straits of Simonseki he declared himself lord paramount of everything in sight, including the neighboring seas, from which he took generous toll as did ever the pirate chiefs of Tarifa. He had laid violent hands and hot shot upon the vessels of various powers, including Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

Meantime Prince Nagato throve and

flourished by the strait of Simoposeki and failing one day to wring tribute or blackmail by any other means he fired on the American merchantman Pembroke and killed a couple of her crew. There was another diplomatic protest of the combined foreign representatives to the Japanese government, and Com-mander McDugall, who happened to be in port with the Wyoming, suggested that if the mikado could not take a fall that if the mikado could not take a fair out of his rebellious subject the Wyo-ming could and would without much urging. This struck the government as a good thing and an easy way out of the international difficulty, so McDugall was given carte blanche to settle ac-counts with the Prince of Nagato in be-

counts with the Frince of Nagato in behalf of all the powers concerned, and he forthwith sailed away.

It was the middle of July when the Wyoming found herself in the strait of Simonoseki and in sight of the short of Simonoseki and in sight of the shore batteries which were a part of the prince's defenses to seaward. Before she had time to open on the batteries two Japanese gunboats loomed up, one ahead and one astern, in the narrow strait, and presently a third came cruising out frem among the neighboring islands. It was a nasty place for a fight, McDugall being without charts or pilots, and the odds were more than enough for Nelson himself, being 48 guns of the three Japanese vessels to the 26 of the old Wyoming, to say nothing of the batteries on shore. There was of the batteries on shore. There was

still a chance to run, barring some dan

seem to have occurred to any one aboard the frigate.

Working to windward of the neares range and worked down on her fill, when close aboard, there was nothing of the enemy left standing above decks. The other two vessels had come up in the meantime and engaged the Ame can on either side, but she lay to and gave them shot for shot, port and starboard, till her gunners were smoke blind and the flame of the guns no lon-ger served to light the battlecloud that rolled in white billows over the smooth waters of the strait. It was desperate work in the shallow water, but the Wyoming was the best vessel, and she outmaneuvered her two opponents from start to finish, though twice aground and once afire, with as many men knock-

ed out from splinters and heat as from the enemy's shot. the enemy's shot.

Fighting themselves out of one smoke patch into another, the three comberants circled around like two crows and a kingbird till they-had drifted down in range of the shore batteries, down in range of the shore batteries, which gayly took a hand in the game. which gayly took a hand in the game. But McDugall ran across the bows of one of his enemies, raked her as he went and left her a floating wreck, and then turned his attention to the batteries. The Wyoming's men rigged the suith's forge on deck and tossed hot shot into the works ashors till they see. shot into the works ashore till they state them afire and the soldiers fled, and the other Japs on the remaining cruiser, de

ciding enough was as good as a foast, followed their example.

So McDugall mended his rigging and patched his bulwarks, and meanwhile sent word to the recalcitrant prince to come down and settle or he would sail

its royal owner's ears.

The prince, who was no less discreet than Colonel Crockett's doon, came down promptly, and of the resulting indemnity \$300,000 fell to the lot of the demnity \$300,000 fell to the lot of the United States. It was many years before this money got into the treasury of the United States, but meantime the state department had charge of it and had invested it so well that there was a very little short of \$2,000,000 finally turned over to the government, which, after all, was pretty good pay for one day's fighting, with a loss of only five killed and six wounded.—Washington

Misunderstood.

Doctor—I just met your wife. That medicine I sent her by you seems to have benefited her greatly.

Dumley—Sent her? Why, doctor, I thought you said that was for me, and I was in the hospital a week after I took it.—Richmond Dispatch.

Surmorning the Obstacle.

Her Papa—I'va afraid, young man, that you and my daughter would not be happy together. You might get along all right for a long time and agree on tant matters, but what would har mportant matters, but what would ha pen when the little things came to wo

Her Lover-Well-er-we could hire nurse,-New York Journal.