## Athens Reporter

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

## B. LOVERIN

artisements measured by a scale areil—12 lines to the inch.

The Answer of the Conservative Government to D'Alton McCarthy.

ORANGEVILLE, June 2.—The answer of the Conservative Government to D'Alton McCarthy's attack was continued at Orangeville yesterday. Three members of the Government and a little army of Provincial and Dominion M.P.'s were requisitioned for the fray. Not in Orangeville alone did the Cardwell Conservatives rally for "the old flag and the old policy," but beginning at Mono Mills at 10.30 a.m. with the party convention, and concluding at Bolton village with an evening meeting. The day was given up to the interests of the party.

The 7.50 a.m. train from Toronto carried to Orangeville Hon. G. E. Foster, Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, Mr. J. F. Woods, Comptroller of Inland Revenue, Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.P., and Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P. The party was met at Orangeville by some of the local leaders and driven to the hotel.

It was understood that several deputations were to meet the Ministers to talk about the "National Policy," but only the Patrons of Industry put in an appearance.

Mr. Johnson, president of the order,

appearance. Mr. Johnson, president of the order, introduced the deputation, and in doing so explained fully the platform of the Patrons of Industry. He then, in a vigorous speech, pointed out some of the evils of which they complained, among those beings: these being:—

1. The present high tariff which took from the farmers an undue amount of

States.
3. The keeping up of a high tariff against Britain in spite of the fact that Britain admitted Canadian products free. Messrs. Foster, Wallace, and Wood replied, promising to give each complaint the most careful consideration, but indicated no particular reduction of duty which would be carried out during next sessions.

next session.

The Grand Rally.

Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather the meeting intended to be held in the open air took place in the Town hall at 2 p.m. The building was well filled. The entry of the speakers evoked a cheer, but very seldom during the speaking did the audience evince either approval or disapproval. The only times when the slightest enthusiasm was manifessed was when speakers referred to proposals to reduce tariffs and allow Manitoba to manage its own school affairs.

Mr. J. F. Wood, M.P., Comptroller of nland Revenue, defended the National Inland Revenue, defended the National Policy from the standpoint of his de-partment. Mr. N. C. Wallace, defended partment. Mr. N. C. Wallace, defended the National Policy and then proceeded to pick Mr. McCarthy to pieces. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered a long speech on the general policy of the government. Mr. Cockrane, M.P., and Dr. Sproule, M.P., having spoken a resolution endorsing the policy and administration of the Dominion Government was passed. The impression prevails throughout the writing that Mr. R. S. White, M.P., intends to resign almost mendiately, and the parties are buckling on their armor for the fray.

THE SEAL QUESTION.

ption of the Court and the Argu ment by Sir Charles Russell.

PARIS, May 24.—The Behring Sea
Court resumed yesterday and Sir Charles
Russell continued his argument. He
referred to the American charge of
wasteful character of pelagic sealing, wasteful character of pelagic sealing, and asked what that had to do with the property claim, and how could waste on the part of Canadians give Americans a

the part of Canadians give Americans a title.

Paris, May 25.—Before the Behring sea tribunal yesterday Sir Charles Russell quoted Bayard, Blaine and others, vindicating Elliott's reputation as an expert, against Mr. Phelp's sneering reference, discussed Mr. Carter's argument that mankind were entitled to usufruct only of property and that exhaustible property should be entrusted to the nation which can utilize it most efficiently for the common good. Sir Charles contended that this principle, if applicable to nations, involves applicability to individuals, thus reducing the theory to absurdity.

Charles contended that this principle, if applicable to nations, involves applicability to individuals, thus reducing the theory to absurdity.

PARIS, May 26.—Sir Charles Russell continued his argument in behalf of the British case yesterday before the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration. He argued against the United States forbidding foreigners to catch seals outside of territorial waters, and put emphasis on the statement that American law, even today, does not make sealing outside of Behring sea illegal. Sir Charles Russell denied that the United States could justify the seizure of foreign vessels in time of peace as an act of self-defence. He next proceeded to examine the international law governing seizures of foreign vessels in peace and in war.

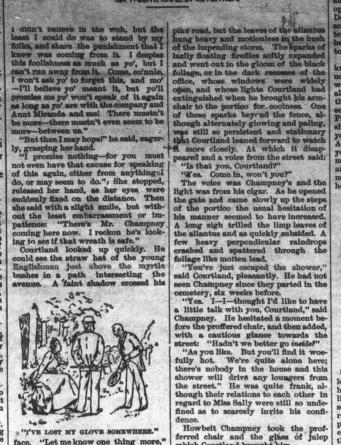
PARIS, May 27.—In his argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to day Sir Charles Russell disputed the American contention that the Newfoundland fishery right, claimed under the treaty of 1788, sanctioned American claims to the exclusive right of seal catching in Behring Sea. Sir Charles argued that the seizures of vessels in the open sea were unjustifiable for any reason except piracy, and that the right of visitation and search of vessels upon the open sea was non-existent save as a belligarent act or as conceded by treaty. France and the United States had always staunchly denied the right of visitation, except under agreement for the suppression of the slave trade, and had never allowed their national rights in this regard to be overruled.

He was no Bully.

"No," sadly sald the stranger at the restaurant as he looked at the cup of coffee handed out to him, "you can take it back. I haven't the heart to attack anything so weak as that. It's against my principles."

—Texas Siftings.

A Mistake Somewhere. Editor—You say these jokes are original? Mr. Chestnuts (a humorous writer)—Yes,



"Not as long as that," sand out raise, laughing, "if I remember rightly."

"Yes," said Miss Sally, with dancing eyes. "I, a so'th'n girl, actually set my foot on the head of a no'th'n scum of a co'nnle. My!"

"Let that satisfy your friends, then."

"No. I want to apologize. Sit down, co'nnle."

no'nnie."
"But, Miss Sally—"
"Sit down, quick!"
He did so, seating himself sideways
on the bank. Miss Sally stood beside

im.
"Take off yo' hat, sir."
He obeyed, smilingly. Miss Sally
uddenly slipped behind him. He felt



HE LEAPED TO HIS FEET. the soft imprint of her little hands on

the soft imprint of her little hands on his shoulders, a warm breath stirred the roots of his hair, and then the light pressure on his scalp of what seemed the lips of a child.

He leaped to his feet, yet before he could turn completely round—a difficulty the young lady had evidently calculated upon—he was too late, The floating draperies of the artful and shameless Miss Sally were already disappearing among the tombs in the direction of the hollow!

HE house occupied by the manager of the Drummond syndicate in Rediands—the former residence of a local lawyer and justice of the peace—was not large, but had an imposing portice of wooden deric columns which extended to the roof and fronted the main street. The all-pervaling creeper elosely covered it; the sidewalk before it was shaded by a row of broad-leaved.

Courtland, under the infection of his guest's simplicity, abandoning his former superior attitude. "You may say you have no chance. Do you wish me to understand that you are regularly a suitor of Miss Dows?"

"Y-e-e-s," said the young fellow—but with the hesitation of conscientiousness rather than evasion. "That is—you know—I was. But don't you see it couldn't be. It wouldn't do, you know. If those clannish neighbors of hers—that southern set—suspected that Miss Sally was courted by an Englishman, don't you know—a poacher on their



lowered his voice slightly and dragged his chair nearer Courtland, "I don't like the looks of things here. There's

serve an about standard and the serve will drive any longers from the set of the serve in the set of t tress for deceiving his rival, and is as little apt to consider the logical deduc-tion that she could deceive him also, as land, and covered his agitation.

For without fully accepting Champney's conclusion he was cruelly shocked
at the young man's utterance of them.
He had scrupulously respected the
wishes of Miss Sally and had faithfully
—although never hopelessly—held back
any expression of his own love since
their conversation in the cemetery.
But while his native truthfulness and
sense of honor had overloyed the tion that she could deceive him also, as Othello was to accept Brabantio's warning. The masculine sense of honor which would have resented the friendship of a man capable of such treachery does not hesitate in accepting the love of a woman under the same conditions. Perhaps there is an implied compliment to the collowing by the table the such as the selection. in thus allowing her to take the sole ethical responsibility, which few women

ethical responsibility, which rew women can resist.

In the midst of this gloomy abstrac-tion Courtland suddenly raised his head and listened.

"Cato."

"Yes, sah."

any expression of his own love since their conversation in the cemetery. But while his native truthfulness and sense of honor had overlocked the seeming insincerity of her attitude towards Champney, he had never justified his own tacit participation in it, and the concealment of his own pretensions before his possible rival. It was true that she had forbidden him to openly enter the lists with her admirers, but Champney's innocent assumption of his indifference to her and his consequent half confidences added poignancy to his story. There seemed to be only one way to extricate himself and that was by a quarrel. Whether he did or did not believe Champney's story, whether it was only the jealous exaggeration of a rival or Miss Sally was actually deceiving them both—his position had become intolerable.

"I must remind you, Champney," he said, with freezing deliberation, "that Miss Mirsanda Dows and her niece now represent the Drummond Company equally with myself, and that you cannot expect me to listen to any reflections upon the way they choose to administer their part of its affairs, either now or to come. Still less do I care to discuss the idle gossip which can affect only the prieate interests of these ladies —with which neither you nor I have any right to interfere."

But the naisette of the young Englishman was as invincible as Miss Sally's own, and as fatal to Courtland's attitude. "Of course I haven't any right, you know," he said, calmly ignoring the preamble of his companion's speech, "but I say—hang it all—even if a fellow has no chance timself he don't like to see a girl throw herself and her property away on a man like that."

"One moment, Champney," said Courtland, under the infection of his guest's simplicity, abandoning his former superior attitude. "You may say you have no chance. De you wish me "Yes, sah."

There was the sound of heavy footsteps in the hall coming from the rear of the house, and presently a darker bulk appeared in the shadowed doorway. It was his principal overseer—a strong and superior negro, selected by his fellow freedmen from among their number in accordance with Courtland's new regime.



ent," said Courtland, in a tone of quiet but positive authority,

"Are dey goin' to bring back de ole 'patter-rollers' "[the 'patrol,' or local police who formerly had the surveillance of slaves]," sah?" asked the man, with a slight sneer.

"I don't know," returned Courtland, quietly, ignoring his overseer's manner.
"But if they did you must comply with the local regulations unless they conflict with the federal laws, when you must appeal to the federal authorities. I prefer you should avoid any trouble

Treeson dey won't try any games on me," said the negro, with a short laugh.
Courtland looked at him intently.
"I thought as much! You're earrying arms. Cato! Hand them over."

CHERESS OF FRANCIS WILLARD REV. ANNA SHAW REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN & CHICAGO.

THE CANADIAN GIRL." QUINTETTE OF HER WHO HAVE MADE THEIR MARK.

Ability—Speculations as to Her Future,
Miss Pauline Johnson has a heritage of
aboriginal characteristics which make her
the most Canadian of Canadian girls. Her
work is so generally known as to require
no quotation. In totally different tones,
but with a breadth and force and freedom
as notable, are the poems of Mrs. Harrison
—"Seratus," the third of the women
whose ringing notes have sounded forth
with a national strength and beauty in the
last decade. Her volume of song with its
felicitons title of "Pine, Rose and Fleur-deLis," is well known. One of the strong-

felicitous title of "Pine, Rose and Fleur-de-Lia," is well known. One of the strong-est efforts in it is an ode to the memory of Isabelle Valencey Crawford, with whom she has much in common. But in ad-dition to the richness of her songs of Nature, she has considerable passion



MISS E. PAULINE JOHNSON. of humanity, especially for French-Canadian humanity, with all its romance and simplicity. Her songs of the habit-ant have a lyric clearness and a keen breath of life about them, inspiriting as the songs of Beranger and the early Elizabethans are inspiriting. And these three women, distinct individualities, un-equalled in America for warmth and force, do not stand alone; there are many other women singers with the lyric freshness of expression, their songs flavored to a deli-cious but uncloying degree with color and enthusiasm.

There is Miss Helen Fairburn, of Montreal, as bright and as trenchant; while in a totally different key is the dreamy pantheim of Miss Helen Merrill, of Picton. A short lyric entitled "Sand Waifs," written on the celebrated sand dunes of Prince Edward county, and published obscurely in a work on that county edited by Miss Merrill, is characteristic and worth quot-

Let me lie here so—with the sands of centuries whirl'd round me,
Let me dream in the wind,
Of a time beyond all times ere the white sands
were sitted—
Swept ashore by the soe,

Let me dream-age follows age 'mid a whirl o suns
And stars and moons—
Volces of strange men sound, and r
race goes by
So follow the path of souls. Let me lie here, so-I fain would dream a

ways On these white, eternal hills, in gold-dripping suns and dead sands swirled Sifted and swept and swirled.

In gold-dripping suns and dead sands swirled. Sifted and swept and swirled.

If this article aimed to comprehensively describe all the excellent things that the Canadian girl has done, the writer's task would be indeed wast. One can but attempt to suggest the beauty and strength of Canadian girlhood that lies all around us. It would be folly to attempt to exhaust the list of Canadian women who have done things worthy of mention. The Canadian girl who has carried the fame of Canada's self-reliant girlhood into all countries is Mrs. Sarah Jeannette Duucan Coates, the authoress of "A Social Departure" and "An American Girl in London." Her achievements are exactly typical of her nationality and training. She went around the world and wrote a book about it as none clse have done, preserving refreshing vitality and

force, while at the same time never stepping across the line of good form and propriety. Other women of this continent have made the same journey and earned only a reputation for lack of femininity. Mrs. Coates, or it is more natural to call her Miss Duncan, with her orisp force is another of those striking girl-individualities that have sprung up during the recent period of rapid development.

To the stage, the realm which gives the opportunity for the most exquisite appeals

to the imagination and finer instincts of humanity, the contributions of Canadian women have not been great in quantity, but the quality is excellent. It is not generally known that the greatest emotional actress native to this continent—the woman who, though she is now past her prime, can strike to the hearts of her audience with force that almost appals—is a native of Canada. I refer to Miss Clara Morris, whose mastery of pathos and womanly emotion is appreciated all over this continent. Her Camille has been debated upon, but is regarded unanimously as the most warmly-human portrayal of the character ever made by an English-speaking actress. Miss Morris went in her teens from western Ontario to Ohio, and shortly afterward appeared on the stage in the humblest capa-

covered, and it is interesting to add that it was to Mr. McKee Rankin, another Cana dian, that she owed the opportunity which advanced her to the position of one of

sadvanced her to the position of one of America's greatest actresses.

Miss Jula Arthur, a native of Hamilton, Ontario, who with a short stage experience has become the leading lady of A. M. Palmer's Stock Company in New York, is another instance. She is an actress possessed of more dramatic force than any other leading lady in the American metropolis, except Ada Rehan. The free, broad manner in which she paints her effects, and her womanly incisiveness are particularly remarkable. She is a typical Canadian girl, well representing the type of finely-shaped face and spiritual expression often seen in Canada.

Miss Attallie Claire is a Toronto girl who with her voice and her personality conquered London. Her dramatic ability and breezy humor made her a popular favorite at once.

breezy humor made her a popular favorite at once.

Another Toronto girl is Miss Edith Kingdon, now the wife of the possessor of the late Jay Gould's millions. She let the stage at the very dawn of her artistic development; if she had remained she would now be occupying an exaited position amongst actresses. The story of the self-reliance and independence with which she actually forced her way into recognition is amusing and characteristic. Two younger girls who both have the 'grip o'it," are Miss Cardine Miskel and Miss Mary Keegan. Miss Miskel is a representatively

"Willie," said Bob one evening as we were unostentatiously seated upon a friend-ly lamppost (I think that's how we were seated; anyhow we were seated without any ostentatiouslyness). "Willie," he repeated meditatively, "we have missed our vocation and ought to take another shot at it."

A Spring Opening.

vocation and ought to take another shot at it."

"How's that, Bob!" said I interrogatively, "As long as we are able to run into debt we should be satisfied."

"Willie," said Bob very severely, "do not speak in such trifling terms of the greatest American institution in America." Then he added philosophically: "Debt is like a short, interminable hill. It's easy to run down, but you have to walk back."

I made a few incandescent remarks to the effect that I'd rather stay at the bottom or take the car back. But Bob interrupted me and favored me with one of his superior looks. "Willie, said he theatrically, "I care not for riches." Then in a burst of generosity: "You may have them as long as you lend me an occasional V. But what: I do want is fame. Now the only way for "Walk right in, gentlements." cheerfully ang out the orator at the door of the dime nuseum. "You can see our entire show, moke all you please, converse with the fat roman and feed peanuts to the monkeys, ill for one fifth of what it costs you to see he World's fair, and there ain't no Columian guards, and the ple at the entin house ound the corner is only 5 cents!"—Chicago. eare not for riches. Then in a bugenerosity: "You may have them as as you lend me an occasional V. But I do want is fame. Now the only we me to acquire fame is to train my and become a singer."
"But, Bob," said L.
"No. Every singer is famous."
"Oh."
"Yes, Is not every singer a personder."

New Cook—I'm told the missus wants things in th' high toned, fashionable style. Sure, I'm afraid I won't suit, for it's only plain cookin I've done.

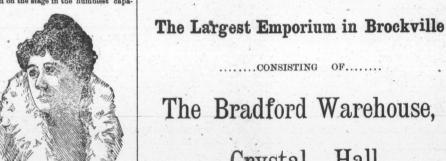
Old Cook—It's pier.

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