

PLUM HOLLOW

The annual meeting of the Plum Hollow Church was held on Wednesday, Jan. 10, the pastor, Rev. Wm. Westall, presiding. The various organizations connected with the church reported as to the work of the past year, and all were found to be in a healthy condition. After many years of service Mr. Charles Tackaberry resigned the office of Treasurer. This was regretfully received, and many kind remarks of appreciation of Mr. Tackaberry's work were made by those present. A suitable successor was found in Mr. W. Dunham, who expressed his willingness to accept the office to which he was unanimously appointed.

SOPEPTON

The funeral of the late Henry Whaley was held on Wednesday last from his late residence to St. Luke's church, Lyndhurst, where services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Smith. Mr. Whaley had attained the age of ninety-two years and had spent the most of his life in this neighborhood. Besides his widow, he is survived by the following children: Samuel and Mrs. T. Watson, Delta, Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Jackson, Plum Hollow, Mrs. Orr, New Dublin, William of Charleston and Dr. Thomas of Saracas, Sask.

Mrs. Thompson spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Stevens of Glen Elbo, who has been very ill.

Master G. Phelps, Delta, was a guest of his uncle, H. Howard, on Sat. last.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Blanchard were week end visitors at the home of Mrs. Frye.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stafford, Delta, spent Sunday at S. Stafford's.

Our factory has closed after a very satisfactory season's work.

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A KIND FAREWELL

On Thursday, Jan. 11, the ladies and members of Trinity Church, Oak Leaf, assembled at Mr. Clifford Green's to say farewell to their Rector, R. B. Patterson, and to give him some tangible and definite expression of their good will and good wishes in his future work. The house was full and a most enjoyable time was spent. Rev. W. H. Smith of Lyndhurst, an old-time college friend of the Rector, was also present. Mr. A. W. Johnston was chairman, and in well chosen and felicitous terms stated the cause of their coming together and expressed the regret of all at the loss of their Rector of the past 7 years. He read an address of presentation, signed by the wardens, and one of the ladies presented a purse. Rev. Mr. Smith also spoke and on behalf of the ladies presented an autograph quilt bearing 411 names of members of the parish and community. The Rector responded very feelingly, expressing his appreciation of the loyalty of the parish and congregation, of the kind hospitality he had ever received, and of the hearty co-operation in the work that had been done.

The meeting was also made the occasion of presenting, at the hands of Mesdames Morris and Goodbody, of a generous purse by the Athens members of Stone Road & Oak Leaf Roads and Dobbs Settlement.

The following is the address of presentation:—

Rev. R. B. Patterson

Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of regret that we, the congregation of Trinity Church have assembled to express to you the kindly good will and inestimable love we one and all feel towards you, as our Friend and Rector. During the past seven and a half years, as Rector of this parish, you have proven yourself a just and faithful worker as a follower of Christ, always maintaining for right, and never failing as God's Missionary to guide us towards the attainment of everlasting life.

As you are about to sever your connection with this Parish which you have so successfully administered, we sincerely hope that in your new field of labor you may still continue to succeed, to the spiritual profit of your people, and that by the help of God's grace you may be able to surmount any difficulties that may rise.

We, the people of Trinity, have always found you ready to share our sorrows and rejoice with us when we were glad, proving to us your friendship not only as Rector but as a true friend. We felt we could not say farewell without expressing ourselves to you in some tangible way. Therefore, we ask you to accept this purse, not for its intrinsic value, but as a small token of love and good will from the many friends left behind in this your first Parish.

Signed on behalf of Trinity Church Congregation.

M. J. Johnson { Wardens
A. W. Johnston }

The members of St. Paul's, Delta, and the Ladies of Christ Church, Athens, also took occasion to express their regrets and good wishes and presented purses containing handsome amounts.

Midgets Win Again—7 to 6

A very exciting game of hockey was played on Saturday last, when the A.H.S. Midgets had a great deal more difficulty than usual in winning the Beanpolewonders by the small margin of one goal.

From the time of the first face-off, it was most evident that the strengthened line-up of the Beanpolewonders intended to have ample revenge for their beating of two weeks ago, and their aggressive tactics placed them at half time two goals to the better of their adversaries. But in the last half they were completely bewildered by the excellent hockey of the Midgets, who succeeded in scoring five goals, despite the rough play of one of their opponents, who was thrice penalized by Referee Siv, who used excellent judgment in handling the game.

The chief feature of the game was as usual the work of the Midgets' forward line, which during the last half rained shots in on Johnson, who stopped all but five. It is hardly expected that the Beanpolewonders will have heart enough to start another game.

The line-up was:—
Midgets B.P.'s
C Greenham goal J Johnson
E Dobbs point W Glover
A Wiltse o point C Booth
E Sexton rover K McLaughlin
J Kelly centre H Berry
C Bracken r wing L Woods
J Dillon l wing E Latimer

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STATE LOTTERIES.

Rise and Fall of a Tremendous Gamble in England.

STARTED UNDER QUEEN BESS

The First One Was "Without Any Blanks, Containing Good Prizes, as Well as Ready Money as of Plate and Certain Sorts of Merchandise."

Though it is certain that the custom of holding lotteries was practiced in European countries as far back as the middle of the fifteenth century, it seems that this particular idea was unknown in England until more than 300 years later. The lottery, in fact, appears to have been included among those many other important things, both good and bad, that were introduced to public notice during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it being her majesty's express command that this ready means for "raising the wind" on behalf of the state finances was adopted.

The first English lottery must have taken a good deal of arranging, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the people of that day required a certain amount of education in this form of gambling, for although the idea was first brought forward in the year 1556 (in Mary's reign), the actual drawing did not take place until three years later.

One of the original bills of Queen Elizabeth's lottery has fortunately been preserved, printed in black letter and measuring five feet in length and one and one-half feet wide. It begins by announcing "A very rich Lottery General, without any blanks, containing a number of good prizes (sic), as well of ready money as of plate and certain sorts of merchandise, having been valued and priced by the commandment of the Queen's most excellent majesty, by men expert and skilful," and goes on to say that "the same lottery is erected by her majesty's order to the intent that such commodity as may chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the havens and strength of the Realm and toward such other publique good works." There were something like 80,000 prizes in this gigantic venture, of which the first was of the value of £5,000, while the entrance fee was only "two shillings and six pence."

James I. lent his "special favour" to a lottery whose object was "the present plantation of English colonies in Virginia," the prizes consisting of £5,000 in money, "besides rewards of casualty," the tickets being drawn "in a new built house at the west end of Paul's the 29th of June, 1612." This lottery does not, however, appear to have been very popular, although we are assured by the historian that it was "plainly carried and honestly performed," for owing to the want of "filling up the number of lots there were taken out and thrown away three score thousand blanks without abating any one prize," certainly a very generous proceeding on the part of the promoters. The lucky man on this occasion was Thomas Sharples, "a Taylor of London," who won the first prize of "four thousand Crowns in fayre plate, which was sent to his house in a very stately manner."

Though to some extent poorly patronized, this lottery appears to have evoked a good deal of interest among the important personages of the day, for we are told that "during the whole time of the drawing there were always present divers worshipfull Knights and Esquires, accompanied with sundry grave discreet Citizens."

As time went on lotteries for every conceivable purpose were held in London and other important towns, with the inevitable result that trouble constantly arose between the promoters and those of the ticket holders who happened to be unlucky or thought they had been unfairly treated, as no doubt many of them were. We find, therefore, that periodical orders were issued for the suppression of this form of gambling, though the law does not seem to have had any great effect. At last, however, any one proposing to hold a lottery was obliged to send in a petition to the king, and in Charles II's reign we find mention of several such applications. One of these was for "the ransom of English slaves in Tunis, Algiers or the Turkish galleys or for any other charitable use," the promoter making it a bargain that after he had paid in a third of the profits he should reserve the rest for his own expenses and "the repair of his fortunes, ruined by loyalty."

Lottery offices for the sale of tickets were established all over the country as time went on, but none was more famous than the agency of one Bish, who flourished at the beginning of the nineteenth century. This enterprising individual, whose chief offices were in Cornhill and at Charing Cross, must have made a considerable fortune out of the much safer business of selling tickets than taking them. But his prosperous career, as also that of his fellows, came to an abrupt end when the lottery act was passed in 1823, by which it was provided that after the drawing of the state lottery for that year there were to be no more of them.—London Globe.

Pe's Weakness.
Little Nell—You've got a good papa, Willie. Willie—Pa ain't so bad, but I wish he wasn't so much in love with mamma. Why, he believes everything she says about me.

A word spoken, an army of chariots cannot overtake it.

A MENACE TO OIL SHIPS.

The Deadly Vapor That Stays After the Petroleum is Gone.

The explosion of vessels carrying petroleum frequently occurs, and this is generally caused not by the vapors of oil which they contain, but by the inflammable vapor which is left behind after the huge tanks of the ships have been emptied.

It is difficult to remove all the oil that adheres to the sides of the tank, and the evaporation of the oil film left in them after they have been pumped out takes place with great rapidity. Moreover, the vapor thus formed mingles readily with the air and is capable of rendering more than 2,000 times its own volume of the former inflammable. A spark may thus cause a fearful explosion in the hold of a ship that is apparently empty.

A film of petroleum spreading over the surface of the water has been known to produce enough of this volatile and dangerous vapor to cause a conflagration, by which a number of ships lying in a harbor have been suddenly enveloped in roaring flames as if by a stroke of magic.

In some parts of the world, as at Baku, the center of the Russian petroleum trade, a film of oil continually covers the water for a considerable distance from shore, and warnings of the danger there have more than once been given.—Exchange.

HUMAN BOATS.

Swimmers Who Used to Rig Themselves With Sails.

When you throw a piece of wood into the water and watch how nicely it floats, has it never occurred to you to make yourself into a boat and to go floating about as easily and coolly as a real boat does?

This may sound very queer, but to one who has confidence in himself it is quite practicable, as was proved many years ago by a Dr. Bedale of Manchester. This gentleman, a noted long distance swimmer, was often to be seen floating about the river Mersey for hours at a time. He used to fasten a strong belt round his waist and attach to it a light mast and sail, which he could furl or unfurl as he lay comfortably on his back, and no doubt it was very enjoyable.

This was carried a step further by another noted swimmer, Captain Boyton, who used to think nothing of sailing up and down the English channel clad in dress inflated with air and with a sail fixed to his feet. Once, indeed, he actually crossed the channel from Dover to Calais, but on this occasion he used a paddle with which to steer himself.—Pearson's Weekly.

Men For All Jobs.

Is there a single position that nobody will take? Not so long since the position of public executioner fell vacant, but in spite of the grim occupation there were a very considerable number of applicants. Prison wardens suffer from no blank spaces in their forces, and there is always a sufficient supply of recruits to meet any demand.

Work in the sewers is not nearly so bad as it is imagined to be; but, however unpalatable the tasks, there are always beginners ready for employment. Scavengers we can always get, and each lowly but necessary calling is well filled.

Turning to dangerous vocations, there is no shortage of divers or steepjackers. Dynamite and gunpowder mills do not have to seek far for hands.

Is there a single job carrying some sort of remuneration for which there are no applicants?—London Answers.

Durability of Steel.

It has been shown that nearly all the failures of steel occur very early in its history. If a plate or bar of mild steel lasts for a year in service it may be trusted to last for many years. The most injurious thing is continual bending backward and forward, as in what is called the "panting" of a boiler end. As one authority puts it, steel has a somewhat "tumultuous youth," but "in middle age it is trustworthy and in old age beyond reproach." In regard to corrosion there is difference of opinion, some holding that steel corrodes more readily than iron.

Too Late to Change.

"A man can no more change his reputation than he can change his face or his arms," said a senator at a banquet.

"There was once a wicked old millionaire, who took his pastor aside and said: 'I'm going to retire, Dr. Thirdly. I'm going to devote the remainder of my life to doing good.'"

"Dr. Thirdly, an outspoken man, retorted: 'Do you mean John H. Good, the wealthy farmer, or young Sam Good, the Socialist millionaire?'"—Exchange.

Spoke From Experience.

Willie Good Pa, our teacher says that "collect" and "congregate" mean the same thing. Rev. Mr. Good-Well, you tell your teacher, my boy, that you have information that there is considerable difference between a congregation and a collection.—Liverpool Mercury.

A Monumental Majority.

If one could get the vote of those who feel worse the day after a holiday than they did the day before he probably could be elected.—Arlington Globe.

Men grumble because God puts thorns on roses. Would it not be better to thank God that He has put roses on thorns?—Aron.

STRIPPED THE LOUVRE.

Exploitation of Works of Art After Napoleon's Downfall.

The Louvre has known a still blacker day than that on which "La Gioconda" was abstracted. This was Sept. 23, 1815, when formal restitution had to be made of the pictures looted during the conquests of Napoleon. Commissioners attended from fourteen different states. The lion's share was obtained, curiously enough, by the representative of Cassel, who recovered no fewer than 421 pictures. Austria recovered 223, Spain 224, Holland 210 and Prussia 119. Altogether 2,063 pictures were removed, together with a number of statues, bas-reliefs, bronzes, wood carvings, cameos and enamels.

Sir Walter Scott in his "Life of Napoleon" gives a graphic account of the removal of the masterpieces, which were being frantically copied by enthusiastic students until the last moment before their departure. Thanks to the exertions of Baron Denon, who was then director of the Louvre, a certain number of stolen pictures were retained, among these being the finest example of Paolo Veronese extant, "The Marriage at Cana." The gallery, however, was left with only 270 pictures and remained closed until the vacant spaces had been filled, mainly with the works of French artists.—Pall Mall Gazette.

TRESPASSING IN ENGLAND.

If No Damage Is Done Into Here Need Have No Fear.

Many timid pedestrians in rural England are frightened away from inviting fields by the notice "Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted." They need have no fear, says an English exchange.

As the law stands any trespasser who does the smallest damage—injures a fence, breaks a small branch, etc.—can be summoned before a magistrate and fined. But if he does no damage the landlord must bring an action at law and get an injunction. This costs a lot of money, and unless the trespasser is a man of means the landlord won't bring his action at law. All he can do otherwise is to ask you to get out. If you go peacefully you can return an hour later and repeat the visit as often as you wish. Nothing can be done beyond asking you to leave again. But if you resist then sufficient force can be used, and if you show fight you may be legally knocked down, your legs tied and yourself bundled on to the road.

The landlord may, however, play some tricks on you. He can saw a bridge crossing a stream, so that you will get a ducking; he can dig a pit for you to fall into, and he can so fix the stile you are likely to cross that you will break it, and then he can have you up before the magistrate. If you don't commit any damage, however, you can trespass to your heart's content.

An Architect's Ruin.

A story is told of Sir Christopher Wren, the great English architect who built the town hall of Windsor, England. It appears that a seditious member of the corporation insisted that the roof required further support and wished more pillars to be added. Vainly did Sir Christopher assure him that the supposed danger was imaginary. The alarm became infectious, and the great architect was finally worried into adding the desired columns. Years rolled on, and in later times, when architect and patrons had passed away, cleaning operations on the roof revealed the fact that the supposed additional supports did not touch the roof by a couple of inches, though the roof was imperceptible to the gusts below. By this curious expedient did Sir Christopher pacify his critics while vindicating his own architectural skill to future generations.

Swift Was a Dunce at School.

Not only philosophers and divines, but some of the most trenchant satirists and brilliant humorists, were dull enough as boys. It has been said of Swift in his best days that "he displayed either the blasting lightning of satire or the lambent and meteor-like caricatures of frolicsome humor." And yet this vigorous disputant was considered a fit subject for a fool's cap at school. Afterward at the Dublin university "he was by scholars esteemed a blockhead" who was denied his degree on his first application and obtained it with great difficulty on the second.—London Standard.

A Business Suggestion.

Bobby had worn his mother's patience to the limit. "You are a perfect little heathen!" she remarked, giving way at last. "Do you mean it?" demanded Bobby.

"I do indeed," said his mother. "Then, say, ma," said Bobby, "why can't I keep that 10 cents a week you gave me for the Sunday school collection? I guess I'm as hard up as any of the rest of 'em."—Harper's Weekly.

Things He Knew.

His Wife—Why don't you go to the doctor and find out just what you ought to eat and what you ought to avoid? Dyspeptic—Oh, I know all that now. I ought to eat everything I don't like and avoid everything I do.—Exchange.

All Sound.

Fred—What do you think of my argument? Will—Sound; most certainly sound. Fred—What else? Will—Nothing else; merely sound.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast.

Give it Fair Play

Why not decide NOW to give ZUTOO Tablets, the remedy so generally used for headache, a fair and square trial?

If there is any doubt in your mind as to the worth of these tablets or of their harmlessness, try them and KNOW the truth.

Don't sacrifice your comfort on account of prejudice or skepticism. Try the tablets and know. 25c at dealers or by mail prepaid. B. N. Robinson & Co., Reg'd. Coaticook, Quebec.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

	GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
	No. 1	No. 9	No. 2	No. 4
Brockville (leave)	9.35 a.m.	8.45 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
Lyn.	10.05 "	4.00 "	7.30 "	2.47 "
Seeleys.	*10.15 "	4.07 "	*7.40 "	3.00 "
Fortiton.	*10.35 "	4.18 "	*7.45 "	3.06 "
Elbo.	*10.42 "	4.23 "	*7.51 "	3.18 "
Athens.	11.00 "	4.30 "	8.05 "	3.40 "
Soperton.	*11.20 "	4.46 "	*8.11 "	3.50 "
Lyndhurst.	*11.27 "	4.52 "	*8.18 "	3.59 "
Delta.	11.37 "	5.12 "	*8.35 "	4.10 "
Elgin.	11.57 "	5.12 "	*8.42 "	4.16 "
Forfar.	*12.05 "	5.18 "	*8.47 "	4.23 "
Crosby.	*12.18 "	5.23 "	*8.53 "	4.34 "
Newboro.	12.23 "	5.33 "	*8.58 "	4.45 "
Westport (arrive)	12.40 p.m.	5.45 "	*9.05 "	5.10 "

Signal

W. J. CURLE, Sup't