RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

GOING WEST

Lyn..... 9.55 " 4.85 " Seeleys...... *10.05 " 4.42 "

Forthton *10.18 " 4.58 "

Elbe..... *10.24 " 4.58 " Athens...... 10.38 " 5.05 " Soperton *10.58 " 5.22 " Lyndhurst.... *11.05 " 5.29 "

Delta 11.13 " 5.85 "

Elgin 11.82 " 5.49 "

Forfar *11.40 · 5.55 · Crosby *11.48 · 6.00 · 6.00

Newboro 11.58 " 6.10 "

Westport (arrive) 12.15 p.m 6.20 "

Newboro 7.10 " 3.35 Crosby *7.20 " 8.46

Forfar *7.25 " 8 52 "

Elgin 7.81 " 4.02 "

Delta 7.51 4.02 4
Lyndhurst *7.51 4.28 4
Soperton *7.58 4.87 4.87 4
Athens 8.15 5.05 4
Elbe *8.22 5.12 4

Forthton *8,27 " 5.18 "

Be leys *8 38 " 5.30 "

Lyn 8.45 " 5.41 " Brockville (arrive) 9.00 " 6.00 "

*Stop on signal

GOING EAST

No. 2

No. 4

No. 1 No. 8

B.W. & N. W.

Use

For Over

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remely that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths better the straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths better than the straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths lead to the straight and the last ingredient with the distorted limbs of the straight of Brockville (leave) 9.30 a.m 4.20 p.m

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy Westport (leave) 7.00 a.m. 8.20 p m.

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An excellent remedy for Reheumatism, Lame Back, Etc., Etc.

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a man you all know:

Portland, Feb. 8, 1908

Mr. W. A. Singleton,
Crosby, Ont.

Dear Sir.—In the winter of 1905 I was laid up with La Grippe and unable to to get relief from several other patent medicines. I was convinced by several of my neighbors to try St Regis Lumbago Cure, and I can thankfully say it was the first thing that gave me immediate relief. Since that time I have never been without it in my house, and cannot speak too highly of it, especially for children, as it will break up a cold at once. I have also found it a sure cure for lame back.
You are at liberty to use my name for reference if you wish to publish it for the benefit of others. I am yours truly,

C. A. VANKOUGHNET.

C. A. VANKOUGHNET. If your dealer does not keep this medicine kindly ask him to order same for you as any sized order will be filled promptly.

First order, freight prepail

Yours truly,

W. A. SINGLETON

ATHENS LIVERY

CHANT & LEGGETT Proprietors This livery has been recently furnished with complete new outfit of cutters, buggies obes, etc., and we can give patrons prompt and efficient service. Every requisite for com-terrial new.



CLIMBING A CHIMNEY

The Way the Steeplejack Does His Dangerous Work.

HIS APPARATUS IS SIMPLE.

A Couple of Bo's'n's Chairs, a Trio of L Shaped Iron Pegs, a Heavy Ham-mer and a Ball of Twine Will Take Him In Safety to the Summit.

In the climbing and repair of chim-neys and steeples it is, as in so many, of the upward steps of life, undoubt-edly the first which counts, says the New York Times. Once set your man, with a ball of twine tucked in the pocket of his coat, safely astride the coping of the big brewery chimney which rears its bulk of brickwork perhaps 200 facet and the product of the big brewery chimney which rears its bulk of brickwork perhaps 200 facet and the bar 200 fa haps 300 feet above surrounding roofs or on the apex of the steeple of a church, his arm around the weather vane's vibrating pole, and you have the means by which ropes, ladders, scaffolding and all the necessary structure for examination and repairs may be brought into place. To get the first man to the giddy summit—that is the question.

There was a day when this was not infrequently accomplished by what at first sight might appear the somewhat frivolous method of kiteflying. A kite having a goodly length of string attached to its tail was raised in the usual manner and gradually coaxed over the steeple or chimney under treatment, then drawn down until the tail string lay across the top. It was then merely a matter of time and patience to pass a rope over and haul up a man. But the method had obvious disadvantages. To draw the tail line successfully across a chimney top, still more across the pointed spire of a church, often took more than one or two attempts. Moreover, there must be a fair wind blowing at the time and a large open space available close by in which to raise the kite—this last condition one not often found about the chimney stacks or steeples of a town. Another system was that of ladders built upward from the steeple's base, exceedingly cumbrous and, in the opinion of many modern steeple-

jacks, highly dangerous. The man who on this morning stands beside us at the foot of a great shaft of brickwork towering skyward from the very center of a famous northern town will fly no kite, nor does a wagon load of sectional ladders wait his orders in the yard. A small man, sinewy and lean faced, is he, and all the tackle that he needs to take him safely to the coping sixty yards above our heads has traveled to the scene of action in his pockets or his hands. On the ground before him are two bo's'n's chairs, or short planks, through holes at either end of which a rope is passed, forming a loop by which the chair may hang. Beside them lie three L shaped from pegs or staples. The longer arm of each peg has a sharply pointed end and is nearly a foot in length; the short arm is but two or three inches long. The handle of a heavy hammer peeps from the pocket of our companion's coat, and

Taking a staple in his hand, he drives it into the chimney at a point breast high above the ground. On this he hangs a chair and, mounting, drives a second peg two or three feet above the first. On this the second chair is hung. peg two or three feet above the The upright arm at a right angle to the peg precludes all danger of the rope slipping off. Nor do the chairs hang close against the shaft, for strips of wood projecting from each end insure a space in which the climber's legs are free to move. Now, stepping up into the second chair the steeplejack drives is a peg, below another one, on which hangs a chair. Leaning aside and down, he lifts this chair and hangs it above him on the topmost peg; leans down and with a twist of his fork headed hammer wrenches out the peg. This is less dangerous or difficult than might at first be supposed, for the pegs are never driven deeply in, having but the steeplejack's light weight to bear, and that only for a few minutes at a time, while should the hammer or a peg slip from his hand it is easily recovered by means of the ball of twine in his coat pocket and the watcher

Such is the system-the mere mechanical repetition of the movements just described—which has carried him safely to the top of many a giant stack. Arrived at the summit of the chimney he will find holdfasts built into the masonry—sometimes a massive bar or chain is stretched across the shaft—to which a rope and pulley blocks can be made fast. This done, he can descend and reascend at will, scaffolding can be slung and inspection and repairs be

At the Bargain Counter. "That sharp tongued Miss Redpepp has been saying some mighty mean things about you and your wife."
"What, for instance?"

"Says you picked her up at a "Great Scott, I did! She was the prettiest girl that ever stood behind

Generous.

Professional Faster—I should like to undertake a fast of four weeks in this show of yours. How much will you Showman-I can't give you pay me. any salary, but I will pay for your

There is as yet no method of progress known to men that is so rich and com-plete as that which is ministered by a truly great friendship.—Phillips Brooks.

"FOOL GUNNERY" IN THE NAVY. Writer Says Methods on British Wa

ships Are Out of Date. The British fleet is now having its share of disparagement, and under the title of "Fool Gunnery in the Navy," a writer in Blackwood's Edin-burgh Magazine declares that no ship

burgh Magazine declares that no ship of the most recent type which flies the "White Ensign" is properly equipped to sail out and demolish a naval antagonist. He lays the whole blame for this condition of things upon the lack of training and experience in naval gunnery with which he charges the officers. Thus he bluntly declares: "The fleets at sea are undoubtedly well up to the standard of gunnery required by the Admiralty. The standards set up by that body, however, are not the standards of war. Nor do they remotely resemble war, and as they now exist public agitation should go on unceasingly, "hesitating at nothing," to use Sir John Fisher's own phrase, until such times as they have been remodeled on a fighting footing."

own phrase, until such times as they have been remodeled on a fighting footing."

He particularizes as follows:

"In the work of destruction of an enemy by guns, the fleet are not properly led or assisted by the Admiralty Board.

"The study of war not strategically or tactically, but so far as depends on gunnery efficiency, is neglected. Their orders and policy, and the general tenor of their thoughts as interpreted by the fleets, leads only to one thing—and that the ability of single ships to hit 'fixed' canvas targets. The target with many holes leads many an inland ironmonger to imagine that his country is safe; also that he is getting value for his money from the guns of the fleet. The poor man knows nothing of the conditions which governed the production of the holes, but assumes blindly that they were those which would be met with in action, and is grossly deceived."

The direction of a firing-battery on board a war-vessel is committed to certain "spotters," as they are called, officers posted aloft on the masts who watch where the shell strikes, and suggest an amended aim, where necessary. "At present the Admiralty have no school of spotting and controlling fire. Yet effective spotting or control of fire is the very crux of destruction of an enemy." To use the words of this writer, who signs himself "St. Barbara":

"The long-course lieutenants at the principal gunnery school at Portsmouth get the very briefest amount of practical instruction in spotting. It is easy to be misled on this point. They get instruction on short-range spotting, which is useless to them.

The time of these young officers is entirely devoted to learning the number of cogs in some impossible wheel, ballistic theories, and the art of blacksmithing—this latter in deference to an overdone mechanical craze which is out of place in a school of gunnery."

The spotting is practically left to be learned at sea. The spotters are

The spotting is practically left to be learned at sea. The spotters are appointed almost at random. The gunnery of the ship is thus committed to those who know almost as little about it as a landsman, and for six or nine months at the beginning of a cruise the ship would be at the mercy of a properly trained antagonist. Anybody on board a ship spots who can cajole the captain into letting him do so, we are told, yet while "gun-pointing may be summed up as "gun-pointing may be summed up as muscle combined with mental brisk-ness, brainwork is required in seeing that the most effective use is got out of the muscle-work at the gun." The critic concludes: "The bare fact stands that captains are not given officers who can effectively control their gun-

Burglar With a Great Brain. There is a reformed burglar in London who is said to have the brain of a Cabinet Minister. This statement is made on the authority of a well-known medical man, who even went so far as to class this ex-criminal's so far as to class this ex-criminal sintellect as better than that of a distinguish Parliamentarian whom he

Fortunately for the cause of psycho-ogy and human advancement, this logy and human advancement, this interesting example of misplaced gen ins has seen the error of his ways and has given over his character and experience to the cause of science.

He has been studied carefully by the doctor alluded to and by other experts in criminology, including Sir Ralph Littler, chairman of the Middlesey quarter services and the Middlesey current and t

dlesex quarter sessions, and he was taken as a living picture before a pri-vate gathering of psychological students.

"He is a most intellectual man," said the doctor. "His case is an extraordinarily striking instance of the fact that nine times out of ten it is society that makes the criminal, and that until we get a state of affairs in which a man with brains has a chance of congenial work we cannot hope to reduce our percentage of crime."

The reformed burglar has had a remarkable career—even for a jailbird. During the time in which he gave his predatory instincts full rein he displayed the utmost daring and claverness, and he was concerned in the "cracking" of some big "cribs." It is said that more than twenty years of his life have been spent in prison. At present he is subsisting quietly on the proceeds of authorship and other noncriminal occupations, and while there are no indications that he is making his fortune in these less sensational paths he is understood to be satisfied with his modest rewards. The reformed burglar has had a

Mr. Lansing was reading his even-ing paper when his daughter Marie, aged seven, rushed into the house,

greatly excited.

"Father! Father!" she exclaimed "Father!" she exclaimed breathlessly.
"What is it, my child?" cried the proud parent anxiously.
"Oh, papa, there's two moons tonight."
"Two moons! No, you're mistaken.

"Two moons: No, you're missascu."
There is only one moon."
"Yes, there is," she insisted. "When I was around the corner at Jessie Benson's house, I saw one, and there's another right over our roof."

CHINESE LANGUAGE

actors and Speech.

The dialects or languages of the Chimess empire are very numerous and
dissimilar. Thus a Chinese speaking
the dialect of the Kwangtung (Canton)
province is not understood by a Chimess residing in the neighboring province of Fukien. The language or dialect spoken at Shanghal would be quite lect spoken at Shanghai would be quite strange to the people residing at Pekin. Written characters of Chinese are, however, understood and recognized by sight throughout the whole empire in the same manner as our Arabic nu merals 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., are recognized by the eye throughout Europe. But as these numerals when pronounced or read have entirely different sounds attached to them in England, France, Germany, Italy, etc., so the Chine written characters are spoken in to-tally different words and sounds in the several provinces of China, with,

however, the important exception that the mandarin language is spoken or understood more or less throughout three-fourths of China or, roughly speaking, in nearly all the provinces north and west of the river Yangtze.

The language known as Wen-li is the medium by which the classical books of China have been handed down. It is par excellence the written language of China have been handed as the control of the classical books. is par excellence the written language of China, but it is not generally understood by the great mass of the people. The spoken language—vis, Mandarin—may also be written, and there is a good deal of colloquial literature in Mandarin. Versions of the Rible in the

and diverse. In the Chinese written language there are over 40,000 distinct characters or symbols, and this vast number is being constantly increased by the addition of new characters to represent new scientific words and modern

local patois have also been produced in several districts of the southeast, where the dialects are very numerous

Although the Chinese are considered Although the Chinese are considered a literary people and have naturally a desire for education, yet owing to the extreme difficulty of mastering the Chinese characters it is estimated that only one in ten of the population can read or write.—Contemporary Review.

LIVED AFTER HANGING.

Men and Women Who Survived th Ordeal of the Scaffold

Innumerable instances of resuscit tion after hanging are recorded. Hen-ry III. granted a pardon to a woman named Inetta de Balsham, who was suspended from 9 o'clock on a Mon-day to sunrise of Thursday and after-ward "came to." Dr. Plot tells of a Swiss who was hanged up thirteen times without effect on account of the peculiar condition of his windpipe, it having been converted into bone by

Annie Green, a servant giri, was Annie Green, a servant giri, was hanged at Oxford in 1650 and recovered fourteen hours afterward under a doctor's treatment. Mrs. Cope, who was hanged at the same place eight years later, also recovered. On Sept. 2, 1724, Margaret Dickson was hanged at Edinburgh and recovered while being carried to the grave. She lived for many years afterward and was universally known as "Half Hanged Maggie Dickson."

A housebreaker named Smith was hanged at Tyburn in 1705. A reprieve when he had been suspended a quarter of an hour. He was cut down, bled and revived. William Duell, hanged in London in 1740, revived and was transported. A man hanged in Cork in 1765 was taken in hand by a physician who brought him round in six hours, and we are told the fellow had the nerve to attend a theatrical

performance the same evening. bury, Oct. 8, 1696, obtained a promise from an undersheriff to place him is the coffin without changing his clothes After hanging half an hour he still showed signs of life, and on examina tion it was found he had wrappe cords about his body connected with hooks at the neck which prevented the rope from doing its work. The apparatus was removed and the map

hanged effectually.

It may be offered in explanation of the cases mentioned that there was no drop used at executions in those days, the culprit usually suffering asphyxia without the cerebral column being broken.—London Tit-Bits.

A certain young actress was constantly irritated by the pompous behavior of the actor-manager in whos

company she was playing.
"Now, Miss Blank," said the great one, "you'll have an opportunity to show your talents in another direction. I've cast you for a dandy part, small, but 'fat.' And you'll have a chance to study me in a new role. You've neve seen me do farce comedy, have you?"
"Yes, I have," contradicted Miss

The Pain of It. "I wouldn't have minded being whipped so much," said the young culprit, "if the teacher hadn't said that my nunishment hurt him more than it did

Blank; "I've seen your Macbeth

"That oughtn't to make you feel any "Well, it did. What he punished m for was telling stories."

"Don't you feel well?" asked a friend. "Not very," answered Mr. Cumrox.
"Why don't you go home?" "I can't. Mother and the girls are giving a tea, and I'm not invited."

Misery may love company, but it doesn't entertain its company very well.

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