WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

### B. LOVERIN

EDITOR ND PROPRIETOR

\$1.0 PER YEAR IN DVANCE, OR \$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN THREE MONTHS. AT No paper wil be stopped until all arrear-re paid except at the option of the publisher. A past office notice to discontinue is not suf-ficient, unless a settlement to date harbeen

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por line for first insertion and five ents per
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Advertisements sent without written in-tructions will be inserted until forbidden and harged full time All advertisements measured by a scale of olid nonparell—12 lines to the inch

### THE COUNTRY PAPER.

Excuse me, Mr. Editor, I just dropped in to say
That, if you've any papers you are golu'
to throw away,
I'd feel most mighty gratified if somehow
I could get
A fairly decent copy of the old Wayback
Gazette.

to me
A paper printed once a week is just the
right idee,
I always find within it all the news I real-While city papers dish up stuff that no one wants to read.

I've been here now a fortnight with my daughter Mandy's folks:

Hain't seen a thing worth reedin' but a lot of chestuat Jokes.

I hope it all presumin', sir, too much for I don't see how you manage so to let news get' away.

I've read your paper reg'lar, but it makes me fairly foam. When I never flud a cussed word about the folks at home. I lope that you'll excuse me if I emphasize my views— But you show most blamed poor judgment in selectin of your news.

Who cares about the Sultan of New Jer-sey, anyway? I want to know how Wayback went for mayor to ther day, Who cares for Venezoola, or for Cuba or who cares for Venezoola, or too for Spain? Who cares how many turkeys Abdul Ham-id's folks have slain?

We all know that McKinley was elected President,
But, what I want to know now is how Wayback township went.
Who cares a continental how they build
the cabinet?
Has liffkins sold his grocery? Is huskin'
ended yet?

foreign spot,
But they don't tell whether Jenkins is a
justice now or not.
Why couldn't you just spare π line or two
some time to say.
How Bill Jones ran for office? Did the
office get away?

And why not take sufficient space to add npon the side.

That old man Wilkins' briudle cow got
well at last, or died?

Confound your foreign fixin's! Give me the
news, you bet!

And the only paper that prints it is the
old Wayback Gazeite.

—Frank S. Pilstey, in Chicago Record.

### LAUNCHING A GIRL.

Johnnie Madizon dwelt in Norman's Inn when first he came to London. He was the only son of his mother, and she was a Canon's widow. It was at her desire that he set up his household goods under the time-worn gables of Norman's Inn, for there also dwelt a kinsman of the late Canon's, Arkwiight by name, who was always alluded to in the family as "a steady, plodding young man," and was supposed to live amid the pleturesque litter of briefs and books; and the Canon's widow hoped he might exerce se a mildly restraining influence over Johnnie, being nearly twice his age.

age.

Now, the steady, plodding young
man looked forward to his arrival

posing to her now—as the mater said in the position of the peace.

IN BONDS OF PEACE.

only divedly low to get a girl to bind herself to any promise useful one has decent prospects."

Arkwright reflected with a flickering smile that Johnnie had probably caught rather the spirit than the letter of his mamma's admonitions. However, it was a sign of grace that he rymembered them at all, and he felt sorry for the woe-begone youth. "You're young to think of marrying yet, you know," said he. "Am I right," he continued after a lapse, "in supposing—Blake is my informant—a certain Miss St. Clake has occasioned all this trouble?"

posing—Blake is my as occasioned tain Miss St. Clair has occasioned this trouble?"

"Oh, if Blake has told you. And the aunt is awfully decent to me."

"But you are not proposing to marry the aunt. Is Miss St. Clair herself—the aunt. Is Miss St. Clair herself—the aunt. "But you are not proposing to marry
the aumt. Is Miss St. Clair herself—
is she—"
"Oh, well, a fellow never knows that
sort of thing, you know, till he tries
his chances," said Johnnie, in a manner which betrayed that he thought
he knew quite well that his affections
were returned, as indeed they were
and Audrey St. Clair was far too frank
to take any great pains to conceal it.
"Oh, Arkwright, what am I to do?"
said he, pathetically.
"Open your letter, Johnnie," he replied, and the tone in which he said
it caused the wondering youth to obey
promptly.

piled, and the wondering youth to obey promptly.

He looked seraphically happy till he remembered that he ought to look bereaved. Johnnie's ship had come home just in the nick of time. He had always had shadowy expectations from his uncle, but he had been too pessimistic to count too much upon them. However, gout had claimed a victim, and the Canon's wildow hinted to her son that he had, to some extent, benefited by the event.

The vanity of riches was exemplified to Johnnie, when, after a decent interval, he returned to town the richer by 2000 pounds a year, but as he speedily found, minus Mrs. Leverson's good graces.

Johnnie's soul was already green with jealousy.
"Who's Lester?" he said. "That fellow with the untidy hair?" Audrey reproachfully changed the conversation, but Johnnie was out of humor and continued to sulk.

Johnnie sulked for a month. Then one afternoon he jumped into a cab, drove down to Chelsea, and Mrs. Leverson being alone, presently found himself blunderingly declaring that he would like to bestow his hand upon her niece.

would have to bestow his hard her niece. The good lady looked grave.
"You are both young you know, Mr. Madison," she sald. "Her mother married very young and very unhap-pily. Perhaps that has set me against early marriages."

married very young and very unhappily. Perhaps that has set me against early marriages."

"But what has set you against me?" said Johnnie, reproachtuly.

"Nonsense; that is only your imagination." But Johnnie was not strong in that quality, so Mrs. Leverson was probably, misstating the case. Audrey was on this occasion unwell and invisible.

"She is too fatigued to bear any excitement just now. Come in three days' time," said her aunt, "and I will think over the advisability of sounding her on the subject in the meantime."

Three days later Johnnie came to Arkwright in a state of great perturbation. Mrs. Leverson had left her house, and Chelsea knew her no more. It was only by bribery and corruption that Johnnie discovered that she had gone to Scarborough, but probably would not stay there, her plans being unsettled.

unsettled.
"She'll surely write to you," said.
Arkwright, but no letter came within

"She'll surely write to you," said Arkwright. but no letter came within twenty-four hours.

"We'd better go to Scarborough," said Johnnie's counsellor.

The truant lady was discovered by Johnnie in a stationer's shop on the very day of, his arrival.

"Audrey was so unwell the footor advised instant change. In 'the flurry 1 forgot to write to you," she said, often a gasp of surprise.

Johnnie decided in his haste that all women were llars, and asked when he might hope to see Audrey.

"You may come and call to-morrow morning—she may be better then. But I think it is most undestrable that you should make any proposal to her yet, or entertain hopes that may be disappointed. Mrs. Leverson spoke with conviction, but deferred explanation, and Johnnie laid the matter before Arkwright.

"What is Mrs. Leverson?" asked Arkwright. "You never told me her credentials."

"Widow of a man in the Carchester regiment; that's all I know," said

regiment; that's all I know," said Johnnie.

"Then we can consult Major Baggshaw, who is an old friend of mine. Look up the trains to Carchesster, and don't pace about the room like that." Major Eaggshaw, who was a bachetor, greeted his visitors cordially, when on the following morning they called at his quarters.

He listened gravely while Arkwright told him the strange story of Mrs. Leverson. Then he cleared his throat and asked impressively: "Have you heard of Snaggs' Cure for Corns?" He looked from one to the other for an answer.

"THE HIGHEST FORT THAT CIVIL-

IZATION HAS YET REACHED."

Friends - Messages of Congratulation From the Statesmen of Europe-Glad-

The year 1897 has already been fruitful of great things. The greatest of these was consummated on its eleventh day in the attaching of the signatures of the representatives of Great Britain and the United States to the General Arbitration Treaty between these two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Sir Julian Pauncefote signed as the representative of Queen Victoria, and Secretary of State Oney



The vanity of riches was exemplified to Johnnie, when, after a decent interval, he returned to town the richer by 2000 pounds a year, but as he speed-lip found, minus Mrs. Leverson's good graces.

Another was reigning favorite with her now. Lester, a picturesque, but not very talented painter, who was deep in converse with Audrey when he made his reappearance.

Mrs. Leverson greeted Johnnie without effusion. Audrey was more friendly, but inopportunely asked him if he had seen Lester's latest picture.

Johnnie's soul was already green with jealousy.

"Who's Lester's hadest picture.

Johnnie's soul was already green with sealousy.

"Who's Lester's he said. "That fellow with the untidy hair?" Audrey reproachfully changed the conversation, but Johnnie was out of humor and continued to sulk.

Second—A court of arbitration com-

date of the exchange of ratifications within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—A court of arbitration composed of six members, three to be selected from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations now pending or which may arise within the time period of five years, excluding the Behring Sea question and the Venezuelan boundary dispute, now in a fair way to settlement before existing commissions.

In addition to these fundamental points the treaty contains other clauses of almost equal importance. Chief among these is that section which provides how the commissioners shall be named.

It is set forth in the document that there shall be to all intents and purposes two Boards of Arbitrators. To one is delegated exclusive jurisdiction over all questions involving territorial and boundary disputes. To the other is given the power to hear and determine all claims involving monetary and determine all claims involving monetary and the Commissioners for the United States shall be taken from the Justices of the Supreme Court, and those

It is made a prerequisite of right to sit on the Territorial Commission that the Commissioners for the United States shall be taken from the Justices of the Supreme Court, and those of England from the Aligh Court of Appeals. Members of the Claims Commission may be taken from the Circuit Court of the United States, and those of England from the gludiclary; but all must, in the language of the treaty, be "juristis of repute."

The way in which the Commission shall come into being after the ratification of the treaty is thus set out in sections 3, 4, 2nd 1. The United States and Great Britain shall each select one member; these two shall name two more, and the

solved.

Another clause in the treaty sets forth that each country may determine the compensation of its members of the commission.

Section 7, in defining what matters may come before that division of the Commission which is to consider the monetary claims, provides that no



CANADA'S RAILWAYS.

The treaty covers eight pages and represents about 1800 words. The negotiations for this treaty began nearly two years ago in the spriag of 1896, shortly before the death of Secretary Gresham, which abruptly terminated further consideration of the question at that time. The suggestion was one in which the Secretary was wrapped up, and although his conferences with Sir Julian Pauncefote on the subject did not reach a very definite point, the seeds wer? sown, which grew rapidly under the impetus of the crisis in the Venezuelan dispute a year ago, when the Vepezuelan Commission was fairly launched unon its investigation. Then, on March 5, 1896, when diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain were under high tension Lord Salisbury sent Sir Julian Pauncefote an instruction to endeavor to renew the subject, and this was done with the final result as herein announced. THEIR GROWTH CLEARLY DEMON STRATED BY FIGURES.

The Dominion of Canada is fairly well supplied with railways. The Canadian statistical year book shows that on the 30th June, 1835, the ewer 15, 911 miles of railway in operation in the Dominion, and 10,091 miles of

Already messages from leading statesmen of Europe, praising the treaty have been received in this country. Some of the more important of these follow:

W. E. GLADSTONE. Hawarden, Jan. 12, 1897.—I rejoice in the signature of the Angio-American treaty. It would be the much to expect that the quarrels of nations throughout the world should be got rid of by means of such treaties, but the nudicate a sound conviction worthy of Christians and constitute a step in the path of real progress.

GLADSTONE.

Dublin, Jan. 12.—I hold strongly that the principle of arbitration should be applied, if conciliation or mediation is not available, for the settlemnt of dis-putes, whether domestic or interna-tional, in all things great and small. ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

THE HOPES OF STATESMEN.

The Grand Old Men of England a Italy Cable Their Approval.

Paris, Jan. 12.—General arbitration is the object of the Republican party. I applaud the treaty as doing away with physical force and accomplishing good work for civilization.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Colwyn Bay, Jan. 12.—I am heartily glad of the signature of the general arbitration treaty, and trust the terms, when published, may prove sufficiently comprehensive. There can be no more potent influence for peace and good will between the two great kindred nations and no better example to the world.

JAMES BRYCE.

Kensington, Jan. 12—I desire more than I can say to see the principle of arbitration accepted. One in race, in speech, in ideals of government and society, may the people of America and Great Britain ever remain one in generous amity.
ALFRED AUSTIN, Poet Laureate.

Rome, Jan. 12.—Any Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs would be proud to sign such treaties.

VISCONTI VENOSTA,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, Jan. 12.- I have advocated ar-Paris, Jan. 12.—I have advocated arbitration during my whole career, and look upon the treaty as a great event in history and an important step in civilization. It shows the wisdom of both nations, which have nothing to gain and all to lose by war. It is a blow struck for humanity.

CLEMENCEAU.

London, Jan. 12.—The treaty signed between America and England is the act of the century, the real bond of brotherhood, the deed of democracy binding two nations into a civilizing whole, and arbitrating by rationality, instead of passion. England and America are one and indivisible for peace. The treaty dethrones militarism, the curse of Europe and the securge of humanity.

ACTION OF OFFICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY O

The Number of Miles of Railway in the Dominion in Operation-Statistics as

dian statistical year book shows that on the 30th June, 1850, the ewer. 16. 911 miles of railway in oper. 1.00 in the Dominion, and 16,059 miles of track laid.

The railway mileage of track aid and square miles of area to each mile of railway, according to provinces, are shown as follows:

Ontario has 6,403 miles of track; Quebec, 3,139 miles, New Brun w.ck, 1,404; Nova Scotla, 891; Pr.nce Edward Island, 210; Manitoba, 1,472; Manitoba, 1,472; Morth-West Territories, 1,772; Manier is one mile of track laid to every 34 square miles in Ontario, to every 72 square miles in Ontario, to every 72 square miles in Quebec, to every 20 square miles in New Biunswick, to 23 in Nova Scotla, to 9 1-2 in Prince Edward Island, to 44 in Manitoba, to 225 in the North-Wesh Territory, and to 478 in British Columbia.

In addition to the above there are 28 miles of railway owned by five coul and iron companies, all in Nova Scotla. This mileage is all o. the 4 feet 8 inch gauge, with the exception of three miles with a 3-foot gauge.

The southern portions of the Povinces of Quebec and Ontario are covered with a network of lines. Several railway centres have been established. Six lines centre at Quebec City, seven at Montreal, seven at Toronto, and six at Ottawa. No less than nine railways centre at Winnipeg.

Of the older provinces, New Brunswick is better supplied with railways in proportion to area than any of the others.

According to population Ontario has 43.7 per cent, of the pallway mileage. British Columbia has 2 per cent, of the population and 19.5 per cent, of the railway mileage. The North-West Territories have only 1.4 per, cnt, of population and 19.5 per cent, of the railway mileage. The North-West Territories have only 1.4 per, cnt, of population and 19.5 per cent, of railway mileage. The North-West Territories have only 1.4 per, cnt, of population and 19.5 per cent, of population and 19.5 p

mous increase of 10 10 18 18 the paid up capital invested in raliways amounted to \$160,471,190 and in 18 55 to \$894 607.

559.

Altogether Canada has had to dather than the canadian pacific raliway system. The consolidation of 22 others have produced the creaning 89 have more or less consolidated, so that in all there are is separate organizations. Two of these are bridge companies with 3 3-4 miles of rails: one is a tunnel with 2 miles of rails. Two are electric Railway, and one 22 miles in 1 rgil the Montreal Park and Island Railway, leaving 69 rails. Two are electric Railway, and one 22 miles in 1 rgil the Montreal Park and Island Railway, leaving 69 railways, besides the Comedian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial.

The mileage (miles laid) of the several railway companies is an follows: Canadian racific, 6.17 miles; Gandrunk, 3.161; Intercolonial, 13 22. other allways, 5.332. Electric railways, 35: bridges and tunnels, 6.

As a rule the railways of Canada are built with a gauge of 3 feet of inches; the Prince Edward railway with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Montford Colonization and the Alberta Coal railways, each with a gauge of 3 feet.

The railways of Canala rave been greatly assisted by State and municipal aid. The Dominion Covernment is an of sit, 30 miles and the montford Colonization and the Alberta Coal railways, each with a gauge of 3 feet.

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The railways of Canala rave been greatly assisted by State and municipal aid. The Dominion Covernment and the provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions per mile on the total mileage. As, however, the provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions were limited to roads within

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

Secure the Reille.

Until the other night the old Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Que., has not been the scene of a dinner party in its grand salon. In fact, not since the ancient pile ceased-to be a Government House, way back in 1850, the year that Lord Eigin left-tit, has such an entertainment taken place within its walls. It is even doubtful if the scene was equalled in the days of old Governor Claude de Ramezay, and that was better than one and three-quarter centuries ago.

The dinner was given by that generous benefactor of the Chateau, Mr. Henry J. Tiffin, and was tendered on behalf of the Chateau de Ramezay to the governors, officers, city officials and other well known personages. The feast was spread in the apartment now known as the grand salon, and which in the old days was used as a banquet hall, and later as a court room. The tables which contained the guests were laid in the form of the letter T. the head of the table being placed directly in front of the old stone stairway which leads to the kitchen occupied in former times. On all sides of the banquet hall were hung the portraits of men who still live in Canadian history, while over the doorn in each window were yellow it is bearing the coats-of-arms where the sand dates of the French Governors of the past. About the hall were stands of Union Jacks and tricciors, while upon the side walls the fleur de lis of France were intermingled with the beaver of Canada and the lion of England.

It has been three-score years, perhaps longer, since the old rafters in that low celled room have echoed with the resounding notes of "God Save the King or Queen," but after the chair-



man had given the toast to Her Majesty, the refrain was taken up with a heartiness which amply compensated for the silence and desertion of years. When the silence and desertion of years, and the result of the principal one of the evening was in honor of that public-spirited organization of Montreal, known as the "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society," and prior thereto was the presentation of the medal illustrated to the members of the society.

The proposer of the toast, Ald. Prefontaine, said that although the society had been in existence for thirty-six years, the present occasion was the first dinner held in its history. He hoped that the patrictic idea which had prompted the members of this society to ask the city of Montreal to allow them to establish their headquarters in this building would bear fruit, and that there would soon be established a public library in the building to which every class will have accers.

be established a public library in the building to which every class will have access.

Hon, Justice Baby said that the city to-day had not a first-class public library. Those in existence could hardly be called complete. Large sums of money had been given by citzens to keep up asylums and hospitals. Their object was most worthy, but in comparison it was narrow. Here was a broader work. It was the history of their forefathers. What they had done and who they were. He then told of the work of the society for the past eighteen years. The objects of the society would of course not meet with the approval of all. Some were of the opinion that numismatics was the science of old buttons, others thought that the collecting of relies was a waste of valuable time. The Society did not think so, nor did he. If we wished to bring up our children to patriotic citizenship, a national feeling must be inculcated. The Hon, Justice then paid a glowing tribute to the generosity of Mr. Tiffin for his magnificent relbute. There were now 10,000 volumes in the Chateau and this certainly was a nucleus for the proposed library. Twenty-five thousand people visited the Chateau during the past year, and the public weal would be advanced if the relic was secured to the Numismatic Society for the purposes of a public library and receptacle for its collections.

"I always try to make as many friends as possible," said the woman wo greeds." Of course," replied Miss Cayenne, "if one had no friends how could one dis-cuss their private affairs?"—Washing-

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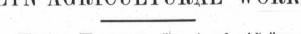


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