Athens Reporter

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

__BY__

B. LOVERIN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, OR OF NOT PAID IN THREE MONT

No maper will be stopped until all arms aid except at the option of the public office notice to discontinue is not

ADVERTISING

siness notices in local or news column, 10o, per line for first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, of sectional Cards, 6 lines or under, per year, \$3.0; over 6 and under 12 lines, \$4.00. and advertisements, 8c. per line for first linesrition and 8c. per line for each subse-

SUBSTITUTEFORCOAL CHUNKS OF SOLIDIFIED PETROLEUM

GIVE ENORMOUS HEAT.

prdinary Advantages to Ships, Railreads and Factories - Fuel for Army

Science now comes to the front with a substitute for coal. A French engineer. Paul D'Humy, knows how to solidify petroleum. He reduces it into small blocks, which, when burned give out intense heat. These burn only on the surface, give out no smoke or smell, and produce but two or three per cent. of ashes. The process is, of course, has own secret.

The finest grades of anthracite coal make at least 10 per cent. of ashes, and bituminous coal fully 20 per cent. of

bituminous coal fully 20 per cent. of sahes. In this respect solidified petro-et m has an immense advantage as a fuel sufficient to render it far prefer-able to coal. In household use, on steamers or railroads and in manufac-turing the removal of ashes is an ex-

pt nsive item.

The new fuel is also far cheaper and far less bulky. A single ton of it, in blocks of whatever size may be wanted, represents at least thirty tons of coal, possibly nearer forty, and its cost to the consumer, as now figured out, will be only from \$5-to \$10 a ton. It has still one other admirable quality. It requires very little daught to. It has still one other admirable quality; it requires very little draught to burn it and very little trouble to set it ablaze. A cubic inch of it will produce a light blue flame many hundred times larger in volume and a flame which with a strong draught will travel a long distance. The experiments already made have proved that, after cxygen it supplies the greatest heat-obtainable.

the colossal steel factories that England and the United States. Ship designers are now greatly handicerped by the provision they are forced

coal.

Then, too, every war vessel must stop frequently for coaling. This has entailed enormous expense. England has very nearly the whole surface of the globe punctuated with coaling stations. The necessity of coal has stared her in the face at every step of her foreign policy.

The space saved could be devoted to extra machinery, guns, ammunition and men, and it would at once relieve the present cramped quarters in which

the present cramped quarters in which officers and others have to live on board of the ships of to-day. To the

tams of come are required to make a to1 of steel, and the cost of this is from \$12.50 to \$15. To get the same quantity of unvarying intense heat necessary to manufacture a ton of steel about 500 pounds of solidified pe-troleum would be necessary. This would cost about \$1.50, equal to ten per cent. of the present cost.

cost about \$1.50, equal to ten per cent.
of the present cost.
D'Humy estimates that the production of the petroleum is now more than
300 times in excess of the consumption, and that further supplies are
available. D'Humy has also made a
fuel out of coal tar and pitch. This
also is smokeless and cheap. Another
device of his is disintegrated wood
mixed with solid petroleum. Still another is a block of common oil for domestic use, a fuel that can be mixed
with ashes of earth and burned in any
ordnary kitchen range or grate. This with asnes or earth and burned in any ordnary kitchen range or grate. This fuel, it is understood, can be put on the market at a dollar a ton, a ton being equal in burning capacity to three tons of coal, which would cost in New York \$15. This too, is smokeless, without smell and leaves practically no-asnes at all.

tically no-ashes at all.

Perhaps the most interesting one of D'Humy's inventions is his "ready reference fire for soldiers on the march." Troops in bivouac often find it hard to gather sufficient wood for fires. I'Humy offers them a kind of soldified petroleum, to be cut into small cakes of an ounce or so each. These, he says, can be put into each soldier's kr apsack. Each little block will stand being mixed with 600 times its volume grapsack. Each little block will stand being mixed with 600 times its volume of common earth, and thus in a few minutes immense fires could be made to spring up all over a camp with practically no trouble at all.

Don't Let Strangers Kies the Baby.

"Your baby is the most lovely that

was ever born," writes Isabel A. Mallon in January Ladies' Home Journal,

"but do not let strangers, in their
desire to express their admiration of
it, kies the little lips that cannot object,
or clasp tightly in their arms the little
body that is as 'yet so tender. So
many little ones are injured by promiscuous kissing that the wise mother tells
the nurse that once she knows that
outsiders are permitted to kies the
baby her discharge without a reference
will promptly follow. Hardhearted?
No, indeed. 'Nurse must consider, first
of all, her charge, even if, to the rest
of the world, she is unwilling to display the baby entrusted to her care." Don't Let Strangers Kiss the Baby.

Ashes for Hens.

Coal ashes for Hens.

Coal ashes for dusting make the best material when run through an ash sieve, removing the larger clinkers, but leaving many small bits which the hens like, as well as gravel. Remove the ashes from the stove while warm and after spreading on the dusting floor or box scatter a small quantity of pyrethrum or infect powder-over it. Synd which has been wet with a weak solution of carbolic acid is also a valuable dusting material and will relieve positry of lice.

"Help!"
He clutched his throat until his wife came and tied his four-in-hand for him, after which he quietly finished tressing.—Detsoit Tribune.

MATABELELAND GOLD

THE FORTUZE HUNTERS LA DER ADVERSE CONDITIO

And yet that element of uncertainty which makes the mining fever so near which makes the mining fever so near akin to the passion of gambling has allured many to this far-off corner of allured many to this far-off corper of the globe. The wealth is here, walting for man's hand to release it from earth's dark caverns, but the chances are that after a fruitless search the prospector will leave the diggings "dead broke." Such has and such, perforce, must be the tale of every spot where the search for gold is carried on. Fortune favors the few, and the many can only be suppliants for her bounty. There are no auriferous alluvial deposits, and the ledges, of which there are a great many, have in nearly every instance been worked by the ancients down to a depth from 20 to 100 feet. down to a depth from 20 to 100 feet. At present, however, the only signs of these old workings are the numberless

At present, however, the only signs of these old workings are the numberless depressions in the ground, only a few feet deep, the drifts having become almost filled in the lapse of years. Operations are now confined to these old workings, and before one can hope for any returns for his labors a shaft from 30 to 75 feet deep must be sunk. This, of course, requires a considerable outlay, and in a country where the prices for provisions and mining supplies of all kinds are as extortionate as here, the prospector's hole in the ground swallows from \$250 to \$300.

And here now comes in that element

And here now comes in that element of uncertainty. When the bottom has

Holding and working a reef is almost beyond hope. The Carter Company claims and exacts an undivided one-half of the output of every mine, and transportation charges are so heavy that private parties lacking a large amount of capital are unable to bring in heavy machinery, which would en-able them to mine successfully. Consequently the situation so resolves it-self that individuals are forced to sell, often at a large loss, or starve. The many syndicates here are engaged in procuring ledges at the lowest possible price, and then floating them on the London and Paris stock markets as boranzas. And so they are—for the syndicates. Many claims that have been disposed of in this way for thousands of pounds have never felt a blow of the pick nor had an ounce of gold washed from them, and many of them will doubtless prove failures.

Corporations, even in this new country, have made their influences paramuunt. The mining laws all seem framed for their benefit. The Charter Company, which controls the situation,

require that sixty feet of sinking be require that sixty feet of sinking be done every year on every 1500 feet of reef. Since it furnishes none of the necessary capital and exacts one-half of the output these hard conditions tend to depreciate the value of the mines, force owners to sell at a loss, and in many cases will and have compelled the abandonment of many good locations. A strong effort is being made to bring about a change in the mining laws, and until this is accomplished Matabeleland will never be a paradise for gold diggers.

one man, which is administered to as well as adults, and the Lorper is administered to all bearing of the country and its climate, the former being all that could be desired and the latter almost perfection. Cool nights succeed balmy days, making life a pleasure and delight, and the wide expanses of veldiff in the a half sake a his is same theat if of period to grow. The seasons are most marked. The abis is same theat if of period to grow, and the normal sake a his is same theat if of period to grow, and the normal sake a his is same theat if of period to grow, and the same theat if the same the sam of the sun, and myriads of locusts darken the heavens, their presence always a menace to agriculture. This, however, is the healthy period, and the time when all the prospecting is

the time when all the prospecting is done.

The dry period is succeeded by the rainy season, extending from December to May. The change is almost instantaneous, as though nature had passed her fairy wand. over the landscape and covered it with a mantle of living green. The seeds, lying dormant in the dry ground are quickened into life by the first warm rains and scon an ocean of luvuriant grass waves over the erstwhile desert.

This is the planting time for the

over the ersewhile desert.

This is the planting time for the farmer, and corn, the principle product, is extensively raised, and all kinds of vegetables thrive. The annual rainfall is not as large as might be expected, rarely exceeding forty inches. The country of the country.

all is not a state of the control of the country is wholly dependent upon the development of the mines and the consequent increase in population and widening market for the crops.

This is not a hunter's paradise, for game is scarce, and although one hears of a great abundance in certain localities upon investigation these reports will invariably be found false. At least this has been my experie nce and I have traveled over 2500 miles of this territory. Little or no credence can be pieced in reports, for the average African is given to romancing to an alarming degree, and rivals to Rider Hag-

can is given to romancing to an alarming degree, and rivals to Rider Haggard are met with daily.

The town of Buluwayo, the capital of Matabeland, is a maryel, when one considers all the necessary material, with the exception of bricks, for the erection of buildings, had to be hauled in ox wagons from Johannesburg, some 600 miles distant. The population is about 1800, drawn from all quarters of the globe.

about 1800, drawn from all quarters of the globe.
California is well represented by Charles Jefferson Clark, known in California mining circles, who occupies a very prominent position. He is consulting attorney for several large syndicates, drawing for his services a presidential salary.
The many other Californians are meeting with various degrees of success. At present many of them are turning their attention to Madagascar, and a number have already gone over there. Nothing has yet been heard from them, but should they find gold, the greater part of the American colony here will certainly move over.

the greater part of the American colony here will certainly move over.
The town has nothing in common
with a Western mining camp, and resembles more than anything else a
sleepy Kansas village.
Gambling is not allowed, the saloons
are compelled to close on Sunday, and
in fine, all those things dear to a
miner's heart, and in which he finds
pleasure and recreation, are illegal and
prohibited. Goodness, here, is a compulsory virtue.

pulsory virtue. In a commerci cial way the town seems to lack little. Some eighty stores stand ready to supply everything required to

strong deterrent to any extensive immigration.

To prospect on one's own account requires an actual cash capital of at least \$500, and now since almost all the old diggings have already been pegged, prospectors must turn their attention to virgin reefs, Taking it all in all. I can see little or nothing to warrant the ordinary individual setting his fact towards the goldfields of Matabeleland.—Buluwayo (Matabeleland) correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

of uncertainty. When the bottom has been reached, and the ledge laid bare, the chances are ten to one that the reef will be a low grade ore, assaying orly a few pennyweights, or else suntirely out of the question.

That there are good-paying reefs here is beyond question. The thousands of ancient digrings offer the best of testimony to that effect, but there is untited labor expended for naught in resinking these old shafts. Another discouraging feature is that, even when a good-paying reef is struck, little can be realized from its sale, as the buyers who are representatives of the English syndicates, make purchases reluctantly, the supply of fairly good properties far exceeding the demand, and a few thousand dollars is an excellent price.

Holding and working a reef is almost beyond hope. The Carter Company claims and exacts an undivided one-Rome to Washington received the peer-less aureole, the prince's purple. After having been the representative of Rome in Washington, Mgr. Satolli will be on his return to the vatican the represen-tative of Washington in Rome. It is one of the grand characteristics of the munclo's office that it makes of a diplomatic or religious envoy the de-fensor at Rome itself of the higher in-trests of the nation to which he was once accredited. Mgr. Satolij deserves the crown of honor, after having wou the crown of honor, after having we the crown of thorns. "Satollism," which has been abused so long and so pas-sionately, is officially consecrated. Not sometry, is outcomed as a fugitive nor as beaten, but as a conqueror will he return by the Via-Fleminia and the triumphal Porta del Porolo, and it is but right.—Innom-

Fast Corn Husking

A few weeks ago the Daily Gazette contained an account of four corn huskers, employed by 'Squire John Brown of North Union township, who Brown of North Union township, who accomplished the seemingly miraculous task of husking 411 bushels of corn, and then hauling the corn to a boat a quarter of a mile distant. One man, by a wonderful effort, succeeded in stripping the ribbons from 127 bush-



"Surely you remember Mr. Twaddles, who preached the Gospel to your tribe "Oh, yes! I remember him very well. He was delicioua."

The Answer

"You ask."——
The stern parent grew sterner.
"The hand of my daughter."——
They stood in the hall and the door

"The y stood in the half and the door was open.
"In marriage?"
The fond lover grew pale, but he nod-ded a yes.
"Then"—
The fond lover shot out thorugh the docrway propelled by the foot of the stern parent and landed on the pavement with a sharp, healthy thud.
"Bed the answer in the starm"— "Read the answer in the stars."-Pick-Me-Up.

Defeated, But Not Dismayed.

Defeated, But Not Dismayed.

"Is there any hope?"

The sufferer's wife knew what her answer meant to them both, but she could not deceive him.

"None." She took his hand and gently stroked it. "The doctor says you haven't the least sign of appendicitis!"

Flinging aside the hot-house grapes with an anguished moan the aspirant for social recognition rushed down town and left his measure for a corduroy vest.—From Puck.

Not So Bad After All.

Pstsy Grogan was having his wounds dreased. He had lost the ends from each of the fingers of his right hand by accidental contact with a buss-saw. by acoldental contact with a buse-saw. He looked wan and weary, and it was a struggle to keep off the faintness. When the operation was finished the doctor asked him how he felt. "O'm all roight, Ol giss," said Patsy, in a small voice, while a weak little smile ran over his features. "Ot l'ink it will be a good t'ing, fer Ol'il never hov t' clane me finger nails agin."

Forgot His Part. Bacon—I see Barnstormer, the actor, came down to breakfast, this morning, with his hair not combed."

Egbert—Oh, its nothing new for him

An artism by are whethed wall beauty would indeed be a newesty. The common second core refers a present. The buildings, built effect the buildings, built effect the buildings, built effect the buildings where their natural color may have been, at the time of erection such soon sinks its individuality. In the great clouds of dust which daily envelopes the place, and becomes but an unnoticed part of the duil, gray, sombre scene. The real estate agent and about speculator has claimed even this distant land for his own. Land values are excessively high and a corner lot in buildings in the cantral of the town sind ready burchases at sides ratisfier from 1000 to 300. That these figures can be realized speaks volumes for the faith residents here have in the tuture of a country wholly dependent upon the mipse, and in this condition on a first the region will advance and in time develop into one of the world's great sold producting countries. I have in the region will advance and in time develop into one of the world's great sold producting countries. I have listed doubt, but it will not be so until the oppressive mining laws are greatly modified protection granted to capital outside of the Charter Company, and an until this condition of affairs is brought about, Matabeleland is hardly the place for a man who has muscle as his only ceptial.

As to wages, miners receive from \$4 to \$5 per day, carpenters and bricklayers \$4 to \$5.50 per day. There is, how ever, very little work to be had, and the fact that board ranges from \$40 to \$50 amonth and the voyage here at the lowest rates costs \$500, acts as a very strong deterrent to any extensive immigration.

To prospect on one's own account requires an actual cash capital of at least \$500, and now since almost all the lowest rates costs \$500, acts as a very strong deterrent to any extensive immigration.

To prospect on one's own account requires an actual cash capital of at least \$500, and now since almost all the old diggings have already been pegged. The prospect of the cont

take medicine, and who must of course, see what they are doing. There is absolutely no danger in its use, since the fluid is quite harmless, and the absence of the danger of fire alone has done much to make this little apparatus very popular.—New York Mail and Express.

RELIGION OF THE ARMENIANS.

Armenians claim that their ances first century of our era. But their history points back to Gregory the Illuminator, a prince of the royal line of Armenian kings, as the founder o neir national church. He was born A. D. 257, and after many persecutions was consecrated in 302 as the head of

D. 257, and after many persecutions was consecrated in 302 as the head of the Armenian Church. His successors took the title of patriarch, later of catholicos, and are elected by the Bishops. The Bible was translated into Armenian about 431 A. D. The Armenian about 431 A. D. The Armenian about 431 A. D. The Armenian Church was part of the Greek Church till the year 491, when its catholicos solemnly annulled in full synod the decrees of the Council of Chelcedon. Since that time it has been a church by itself, which fact has done much to perpetuate the nationality, in spite of its people having been absorbed into other nations. In doctrine it differs but little from the Greek and Roman churches. It has a liturgy, of its own, which includes the Nicene creed and prayers of the fathers used in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. It offers prayers for the dead, but does not believe in purgatory nor allow indulgences. It has several orders of clergy, Bishops, priests and deacons, besides minor officers. Priests must marry before they can be ordained, but not after. The priesthood is hereditary, the son assuming it on the death of his father. Baptism, which is by trine immersion, is administered to infants as well as adults, and the Lord's supper is administered to all baptized persons.

was found at the Sorbonne and car-ried to the Tuilleries. Jean Ziska, the celebrated chief of the Hussites, gave orders that after his death his skin celebrated chief of the Hussites, gave orders that after his death his skin should be tanned and made into a drum so that the noise made by the skin would freighten his enemies and put them to flight. It was, however, during the French revolution that this kind of tanning had its greatest development. A person one day presented himself at the bar of the convention and informed the assembly that he had discovered a simple and original method of obtaining leather in abundance. The committee of public salvation gave him the use of the chateau of Meudon, where he installed himself and worked very mysteriously. In exchange for this concession he gave to the members of the committee boots made of human skin. This Meudon tannery soon acquired considerable notoriety. A large number of volumes were bound with this leather and Philip Egality, duc d'Oleans, encouraged the industry by wearing at a Paris royal ball a pair of breeches made of human skin.

Human skin is tanned in the same manner as the hides of horses and cattle, and like them, can either be made tle, and like them, can either be made into parchment or leather. It has a

"SMOKING HORSES." trange Way in Which Some Indian

Obtain Their Mounts. A curious method of obtaining horses is practised by some of the indian tribes. It is called on the plains "smok-ing horses." If a tribe decides to send out a war party, the first thing to be thought of is whether there are enough thought of is whether there are enough-horses at hand to mount the warriors. If, as is often the case, the horses of the tribe have been stolen by other In-dians, they decide to "smoke" enough horres for the present needs and to steal a supply from their enemies at

steal a supply from their enemies at the first opportunity.

When this decision is reached, a runner is dispatched to the nearest friendly tribe with the message that on a certain day they will be visited by a number of young men, forming a war party from his tribe, who require horses. On the appointed day the warriors appear, stripped to the waist. They march silently to the village of their friends, seat themselves in a circle, light their pipes, and begin to smoke, at the same time making their wishes known in a sort of a droning chant.

chant.

Presently there is seen, for on the plain, a band of horsemen riding gayly caparisoned steeds fully equipped for war. These horsemen dash up to the village and wheel about the band of bergars siting on the ground, in circles, which constantly grow smaller, well have they are as they as they are they are they are they as they cles, which constantly grow smaller, until, at last, they are as close as they

the heavy raw-hide whip, until blood is seen to trickle down. If of the smokers should flinch under blows he would not get his horse,

would be sent home on foot and in disgrace.

At last, when the horsemen think their friends have been made to pay enough in suffering for their ponies, such dismounts, places the bridal in the hand of the smoker he has selected and at the same time hands him the whip, saying:

"Here, beggar, is a pony for you to ride, for which I have left my mark."

After all the ponies have been presented the "beggars" are invited to a grand feast, during which they are treated with every consideration by their hosts, who also load them with food sufficient for their homeward journey. The braves depart with full st machs and smarting backs, but happy in the possession of their ponles, sy machs and smarting backs, but happy in the possession of their ponies and in anticipation of the time when their friends shall be in distress and shall come to smoke horses with them.

—Fhiladelphia Times.

TRAINING A HAWK.

The Process Is Slow and Gradual—Knack and Practice Necessary. A good deal of knack and practice is necessary in hooding, especially in the case of freshly caught hawks, and any increase the difficulty of training—while a falconer who is quick and neat at hooding is saved much time and trouble in bringing his charges into order. markets in the streets, especially on Saturday nights. Billinsgate even is the lure. This article, which has given a word to to the English-language of such a general and well-accepted use that gmany perhaps may not be aware of its original maning, is made roughly in the shape of a bird by tying pigeon or other wings together, and is used to feed the hawk from, so that, always associating to the sight of it with food, she will return to it from a distance or high in the air, when it is swung around the faiconer's head at the end of a long line or thrown up into the air. It is should be too heavy for the hawk to be able to carry.

Bells are fastened to the feet of hawks to show their whereabouts when perhaps out of sight. In the case of goshawks, however, the bell is fastened to the center feathers of the tall instead, as this hawk, when put in after an unsuccessful flight into a tree or bush, is in the habit of shaking its tall. Jesses are short leathern thongs fastened to the feet of hawks and control to the center feathers of the tall instead, as this hawk, when put in after an unsuccessful flight into a tree or bush, is in the habit of shaking its tall. Jesses are short leathern thongs fastened to the feet of hawks and control to the center feathers of the tall instead. The training is a very slow and the section of the product of the center feathers of the tall instead in the feet of hawks and control to the center feathers of the tall instead. The training is a very slow and the section of the center feathers of the tall instead in the feet of hawks and control to the feet of hawks and

fastened to the feet of hawks and con-nected to the lash by mans of a swivel. The training is a very slow and gradual process, carried out step by step, great care being taken not to attempt too much and that the hawk be not discouraged by fallures which result in loss of ground. After being be degrees broken to the hood, and result in loss of ground. After being be degrees broken to the hood, and conserming to be handled and fed from the lure, she must b flown at first from a short distance, increased by degrees to the dead lure and after that to the live lure. This is generally a live pigeon. As soon as the hawk can take a good blue rock in a fair flight with a proper start she is fit to be enwith a proper start she is fit to be en tered at her proper quarry.—Good Words.

Customer (in restaurant)-I've for gotten what I wanted to order, and I had it right on the tip of my tongue. Waiter-What did you say about a tip, sir?-Philadelphia Record.

"It's my ambition to be a million-aire," said Fakely. "I've made the one and now I'm after the zeroes." "Well, go on in your own way," retorted Cynicus. "You'll make 'em."—Harper's Bazar.

"Have you seen that portrait of Miss Dawkins by Marulous Boran? It looks just like an old master." "Do you just like an old master." "Do you thtink so? I thought it looked more like an old maid."-Harlem Life, He-When you are asked to sing and

don't wish to, you always have such a convenient cold. Where do you get them? She—Oh, they're kept on draught all over town.-Harlem Life. Poeticus—Have you read Shakes-peare's "Love's Labor Lost?" Cynicus -No; but I've taken a girl to the theatre, and had her talk to the man next her all through the show.-New

"Doctor, I want a tooth pulled. I'm a great coward when it comes to en-during pain, and yet I'm afraid of

of her maiden aunt for the last hour)

-Your aunt reminds me of the Defender. She-Defender, why? He-Because she is a single sticker.—Brook-lyn Life.

He (who has been trying to get rid

May—They tell me your engaement with Charley Gumpleigh is broken. How did it happen? Carrie—It is no great mystery. The fact is, he was too fresh to keep; that's all.—Boston Transcript. "But you surely owe something to your felolw man," said the genial citizen to the person who sneers at holidays. "I know it," was the reply. "But I won't be able to tell just how much till the bills for my wife's Christmas shopping come in."—Washington Star.

Dealer—This violin, madam, is a Stradivarius. It is nearly 200 years old. Mrs. Newrich—You don't suppose I would take that? I can afford the latest style, let me tell you.—Philadel[®] phia Record.

"Remember that politeness always pays, my boy," said the benevolent old gentleman to the bootblack. "Mebbe," replied the practical boy, "but I'd rather have a nickel than a 'thank yo' for blacking shoes."—Pittsburg Chronicle—

means the prevention of scores of cases of colds, coughs, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption. Wet feet do not directly make the germs of consumption appear in the lungs; but they do cause coughs and colds and inflammation of the throat and lungs; weaken the whole system. In this condition the germs of consumption find just the soil in which to work.

Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable remedy for restoring the system to health before these germs get the upper hand. SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ash your ductor.) This is because it is always falatable—always uniform—always contains the purest worwegian. Cod-liver Oil and Hylophosphiles.

That up in socent and \$1.00 sizes. They mail size may be enough to cure your cough or leep your baby. ODD HAPPENINGS.

Golfers is the latest name applied to the impressionist school in art, be-cause they try to do their work with the fewest number of strokes. Norway was visited by 27,139 tour-lists last summer, 10,869 of them Britists last summer, 10,869 of them British and 1,876 American; 1,592 foreign

ers visited the North Cape.

An Albino 'possum, pure white in color with the exception of its ears, which were jet black, was caught near Tonganoxie, Kan., a few days ago.

New London, Conn., will celebrate
next May the 250th anniversary of the founding of the settlement, and pre-parations are already making for

oig time.
Oxford University has 3,358 under graduates this fall, an increase of 122 over last year. Christ Church has 280, New College 269, Keble 234, Balliol 224, and there are 241 non-collegiate stu-

Address C. W. GAV. Principal

Australia.
Two Akka girls from Central Africa were brought to Europe some years ago by Dr. Stuhlmann to be civilized. They were sent back, and recently a German lady who came across them found that they had reverted to their savage state. She could attract them to her for a short time, only by bribing them though they remembered the to her for a short time, only by bribing them, though they remembered the things they had seen in Europe. Cardinal Bonaparte's death leaves only seven Cardinals of Pius IX's creation in the sacred college. Three are Cardinal Bishops, Monaco la Valletta, Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Parocchi; three Cardinal priests, Von Hohenlohe, Ledochowski and Di Cardinal deacon. Urban VIII. is the only Pope so far who survived all the men who elected him.

Urban VIII. is the only Pope so far who survived all the men who elected him.

The Duc d'Aumale has completed his "History of the Princes of Conde," the first volume of which was published this "History of the Princes of Conde," the first volume of which was published the property of the family diminishes them. He century, as the historical imp rtance of the family diminishes them. He thus avoids having to tell the tragical stories of the Duc d'Enghten and of the last Prince of the house, who was found hanging in his room.

Bad luck seems to attend the French 11,000-ton battle ship Brenn, st. At her first trials in the summe of 1894 ft was found that she was top heavy, and 500 tons had to be taken fron her upper portion by taking out one of the fighting masts and reducing the thickness of part of the armor. She has just been tried again, making 18.2 knots with ninety-two revolutions of the screw, but the force of the water drove her deck in at the bows.

Bismarck's statue for the Rudelsberg representing him in student costume, is now ready. While the sculptor was modelling the figure receatly the Iron Chancellor said to him: "All artists have painted my portrait without the lower lip; that is wrong. My lower lip is very pronounced; not too much, for that would indicate obstimancy, and I was never obstinate when I found views that were better than my own. But a well-developed lower lip signifies constancy." When the model was fin-

views that were better than my own. But a well-developed lower lip signifies constancy." When the model was finished he marked the letters v. B. on the clay himself.

Russian Ambassadors are paid about twice as much as American. The Ambassadors to Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, London and Paris receive 50,000 roubles or \$37,500; the Ambassador at Rome 40,000 roubles; those at Washington, Tokio, Madrid and Pekin, 39,000; at Teheran, 25,000; at Athens, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, Mexico, Munish and Stockholm, 20,000. The Ministers at Bucharest, Belgrade, Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon and Stuttgart, get 18,000 roubles; the Envoy to the Vatican 12,000, those to Dresden and Cettinje 10,000, and to Welmar and Darmstadt, 8,000.

10,000, those to Dieseta and Certinal 10,000, and to Welmar and Darmstadt, 8,000.

The campaign in Chitral showed England that, in spite of its carrying power, the new Lee-Mitford magazine rifle was not effective in checking the conset of an attacking force, as the wounds inflicted by the projectiles in many cases did not disable the men even temporarily. The battalion sent to Ashantee, though trained to use the Lee-Mitford gun, has been equipped with the Martini-Henry rifle, which is now believed to be the better at short range, and will have to learn how to use it as though it were a new weapon. Another innovation is borrowed from the French Madagascar expedition. Inthe French Madagascar expedition. Instead of sending out one or more the regular battalions of the army, composite battalion has been formed made up of small detachments of vol-unteers or of drafted men from sev eral regiments. Another lesson has been learned from Madagascar, as no fewer than twenay-two doctors have accompanied the small force.



Many Australian women are burned to death through building a fire either in the backyard or in the paddock on a windy washing day. Remedy-trou-sers. No one has ever heard of a man coto being thus burned to death.—Syd-ney Bulletin.

An Additional Appellation Mrs. Woolberton (impatiently)—Get outen dis house, yo' good fo' nufflin', lazy nigger! Yo oughter be 'shamed ob yo'self, sittin' dar all de day long watchin' yo' po' wife make de libbin' fo' de fambly.

Mr. Woolberton (with a whine)—Yo' didn't uster talk to me dat way afo'. didn't uster talk to me dat way afo' we was dun married. Yo' uster call

me sugar den.

Mrs. Woolberton-Yes, an' I calls yo'
sugar now-loaf sugar. Dat's w'at yo'
is-loaf sugar!

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WM. KARLEY Athens, Jan. 1st, 1895.

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