

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the cough will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and for use on hand.

CURRENT TOPICS

THE NORTH-WEST.

The climatic and other features have been very favorable to the immense wheat fields of the North-West and just now thousands of acres are assuming the golden tinge that betokens full maturity. This season's crop is a record breaker and should no witch occur the returns will gladden the hearts and enrich the coffers of our western brothers. The weather continues favorable and there is just one fear that really worries the farmers of the west and that is that they may be short of assistance in harvesting the immense yield. Every fall the population of the North west is increased by about 20,000 easterners who take advantage of the western demand for labor to line their pockets and individually assist their fellow subjects. The number may fall very short this year. Never was work more plentiful in eastern Canada and farmers in Ontario are today in some places offering an equivalent to the Manitoba wage. Industrial affairs are booming in almost every branch and the towns and cities are without this usual surplus of population, so that the unemployed are scarce. This will certainly effect the annual migration to the west and the demand may greatly exceed the supply. The market for wheat promises to be brisk and we hope that nothing will occur to hinder this being the most profitable of all years for the North-west.

THE WAR.

Lord Robert's pay day came a few days ago when the house of Commons voted him £100,000 sterling for services in South Africa. The wage is a handsome one but there is no doubt that the gallant "Bobs" was worth it. It is only a short time since the dark days of Magerfontein and Colenso when the Boer confidence seemed to have something to back it up. Everyone will remember how Lord Roberts took command and as if by magic defeats were turned into victories. Had his strategy not been brought to bear at the precise moment it was the British would have been practically shut out of the country, Ladysmith and Mafeking would doubtless have been starved into submission. It was this strategy, backed by a fighting army that won and in paying him handsomely Parliament will be endorsed by the large majority.

The popularity of Lord Roberts has been waning due to the belief in some quarters that he left his task unfinished, questioned no doubt by the continued guerilla warfare that is being carried on by the Boers with apparent success. It is evident, however, that the situation is improving, if but slowly, and none but those on the ground have an adequate idea of the difficulty of scattering these bands of roving warriors, 200,000 men are still in Africa and are likely to be there for some months, at least, when it is expected the end will be reached. It is estimated the British are caring for 33,000 prisoners and 30,000 refugees. John Bull's war bill will be a mighty one, but it is doubtful if it could have been made much smaller.

The census bulletin will it is understood be issued about the 15th of this month.

It is said the government is likely to protest against the utilization of Imperial funds for the purpose of inducing immigration from the British Isles to South Africa. The contention is that if the Home Government as listed emigrants, it would have a material effect upon the trend of settlement to Canada.

More requests have been received at Ottawa for a visit than the royal party could ever hope to accept. The final arrangements for the tour are about complete and will be submitted to the Duke for endorsement. The tour will be a quick and speedy one and the royal party will have to do some scheming in order to secure rest.

AN ARTISTIC HOUSE.

Fine San Francisco Home of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson.

Looking out toward the beautiful bay of San Francisco, the city that he loved next to the ancient town that gave him birth, stands the new home of the widow of that gentlest of romancers, Robert Louis Stevenson. Stevenson loved San Francisco, although his sojourn there was filled with sickness and suffering, and, looking out toward the same ocean that is overlooked by his last resting place in Samoa, his widow has built a house that will be both a home for herself in her declining days and a shrine to the loved memory of the dead author.

In the Stevenson house that has just been completed are the books of the dead man which he loved so well and other relics. The house is a low, curious looking structure, built on a slope of what is known locally as Russian hill. It is one of the most artistic residences in San Francisco, although only two stories in height. It is a double house, made in a mixed style in which French renaissance



FIREPLACE IN MRS. STEVENSON'S NEW HOME

predominates. One section is given up to Mrs. Stevenson, and it is the most interesting portion. Another is occupied by her son, Stevenson's collaborator, Lloyd Osborne, and his family.

The two most interesting rooms in the Stevenson house are the living room and the library, although the entire house is filled with reminiscences of the dead master. In the living room the object that the eye instinctively rests upon is the fireplace, for over it is placed a medallion of Stevenson, executed by the famous sculptor, St. Gaudens. It is set into the bricks of the fireplace and is so situated as to be the most prominent object in the room, although it fits in with the general scheme of the decorations.

In the library are Stevenson's book treasures from the old Latin books collected in his university days to his volumes of later years, all annotated by his own hand. Throughout the house are scattered pictures, statues and rare old furniture.

In keeping with the Stevenson spirit of romance the new house is filled with secret passages and romantic nooks. Surely if the master's spirit were to return to earth this house, filled with his loved ones and with his dearly cherished books and mementos, would be the place it would choose for another earthly sojourn.



MRS. ELZABETH GLYN.

possibly consists of letters written by Elzabeth, a young girl of good family, describing her visits to various country houses and recounting her adventures and impressions.

The author of "The Visits of Elzabeth" is a young English woman, a daughter of a prominent family of the county of Essex. The name Elzabeth Glyn is a real one and not a nom de plume, as generally imagined. She married in 1892 Clayton Louis Glyn, the eldest son of an Essex county gentleman.

Haste the Crime of the Age. "Blessed is the man who will not delay" is the doctrine of the age, whereas "Blessed is the man who knows how to wait" is the attitude of God. Haste is responsible for our agonies and our troubles. Hasty execution makes failure. It took 1,900 years to develop the germ theory. Yet young men rush into business before waiting for maturity, students strive to gain the pulpit while yet children. Haste is the crime of the age.—Rev. A. B. Clark

AN OPERATOR'S KICK.

Caused a Mine Fire That Has Burned For Forty Years.

Tamaqua's mine fire, which for the amount of valuable coal consumed rivals the celebrated "burning mine" of Summit hill, unless all signs fail, will soon be a thing of the past. Hemmed in on one side by a wall of clay and burning down on the other to water level, it is thought the fuel is about exhausted and that the next year will see its extinguishment.

According to the information of a reliable authority the fire owes its start to a unique cause. Forty years ago the late John Richard Carter operated a colliery at the northern boundary of the town. He was bothered considerably by coal thieves, and in making an investigation one cold winter's day he came upon a party of men taking coal from a mine opening. The culprits decamped, but left behind them a fire which they had built to keep themselves warm while at work.

Carter was much incensed, and, with a kick, it is alleged, he sent the burning embers of the fire flying down the airway. This burning wood ignited the vein. The first intimation of the disastrous effect of the kick was evidenced several months later, when a score of miners narrowly escaped death from the effects of the sulphurous flames.

Efforts were at once put forth to subdue the fire, but much headway had already been gained by the flames, and nothing was accomplished. In endeavoring to locate the fire a number of men lost their lives, among them being Superintendent Barnes and General Inspector Foreman Weir of the Little Schuylkill company, who were overcome by the poisonous fumes.

Several years later the fire began coming closer to the Greenwood workings, and it was decided that heroic methods must be adopted to save this valuable operation from damage. It was decided to cut across the vein down to the bottom slate, remove the coal and fill up the breach with clay. This was done, and the coal was taken out for a distance of 30 feet, thus effectually blocking the progress of the fire.

It was the Mammoth vein which was attacked, and it has been consumed from the Schuylkill river eastward about a mile and from water level upward about 150 yards. Everywhere on the mountains are evidences of the awful combustion. Crevices, seams and rented rocks, stones painted by the brush of intense heat, water, barrenness and desolation give a faint idea of the incomprehensible result of that alleged rash "kick."

Makes the Blind to See. An epoch making discovery in training children born blind to see has been made by Director Keller of the Institute for the Blind in Vienna. He exhibited before the Physicians' society a 7-year-old boy who was born blind, but with perfectly organized eyes—brain blind, as the doctors call it—whom he has taught in four months to discern colors, forms and objects and to read with his eyes. He was induced to attempt the work because he had taught 70 deaf and dumb children with normal ears to hear and to speak by working on the brain.

The method consists in first teaching a child in a perfectly dark room by means of a movable disk of light to distinguish light from darkness. This is developing a faculty of which the pupil is not conscious and takes months of patient treatment. Next, objects which a blind person knows by feeling are placed against a light disk, and the child is told what they are called. Then colored glass placed before a lamp teaches him colors.

Geometrical figures on a disk are shown in a dark room with rays of light falling on them. From this point the sight is gradually accustomed to the daylight.

A Contract. "A resolution adopted at the last session of the Kansas legislature," says the Kansas City Journal, "declares that the sergeant at arms is hereby instructed to procure additional ice water tanks with filters, cuspidors for the committee rooms and some thermoautomatic regulators for the heat registers."

"On Jan. 27, 1897, the territorial legislature, meeting at Leecompton, unanimously adopted this resolution: 'The secretary of the territory is ordered to buy a new stove, a shovel and tongs, a water bucket and tin dipper and some spit boxes for the use of the members.'"

A Freak Growth. In a little handful of earth in the crotch of the branches of the big elm in front of a store at Norway, Vt., is a currant bush. The shrub has been growing there for two or three years and has obtained a vigorous size. Last year it bore fruit for the first time. There is but a small amount of soil in the hollow, so that the bush in part must be a parasite growth.

Candles in Mexico. Candles are extensively used in Mexico owing to the great expense of petroleum. A bookkeeper may be seen making his entries in a great ledger by the light of a single candle. A Mexican printer can work with a candle stuck carelessly into one of his boxes, and two tailors in the small shops can be seen sharing the rays of a single dip.

Blessing of Cheap Paper. Good literary work will live in successive editions in spite of bad paper. But we find great comfort in the thought that 90 per cent of the books now pouring out of the printing houses will be resolved to dust before this year's babies grow up. Cheap paper is in more than one way, a blessing to mankind.

MEN AS THEY PASS.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he has not been to the theater 12 times in his life. Gardening and yacht racing are his favorite diversions.

Peter Postell, the richest negro in the south, has lately died at Hopkinsville, Ky. He was worth \$500,000. In his youth he was a slave.

Weston Howland, who died the other day in Fairhaven, Mass., is said to have been the first man to discover a successful method of refining petroleum.

Lord Rosebery at 55 is more boyish in appearance than many a student in his twenties, yet Rosebery was a student when he made up his mind to be a premier.

Dr. G. T. Moore, late of Dartmouth college, has become the government algologist. It is not so slangy an office as it sounds. An algologist is an expert on algae, or seaweeds.

Dr. Christian Fenger of Chicago has been decorated with the cross of Dannebrog by King Christian IX of Denmark in recognition of his contributions to surgical knowledge.

Admiral Sir Joseph Erskine, the new first naval aide-de-camp to King Edward, was commodore on the Australian station in the eighties and so had the distinction of formally annexing British Guinea.

Sir George White of Ladysmith fame now writes a portentous string of letters after his name—V. C., G. C. B., G. C. E. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., and G. C. M. G.—21! This beats Lord Roberts, who has 17—namely, V. C., G. C., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I. and G. C. I. E.

Judge J. H. Goodnight, one of the Democratic candidates for the Kentucky United States senatorship, is a citizen of Franklin and has thrice represented his district in congress. He made a fortune in real estate in Kansas City during the boom in that place.

General Sakharoff, the Russian commander of the new Manchurian army corps, is a brother of the V. Y. O. and Russian general staff and himself commanded the frontier corps. General Gerngross, hitherto commanding the protective force in Manchuria, has been appointed his assistant.

Signor Marconi will soon be subject to military duty. The law of Italy is imperative upon this subject, and Marconi cannot evade it. The king, however, has promised to assign him to duty on a naval vessel, where he can continue his experiments looking toward the perfection of his system.

The new Prussian postmaster general, Herr Kraetke, will have enough to do to keep up the traditions established by the greatest of all postmasters, the late Herr von Stephan, founder of the Universal Postal union and the originator of postcards, underground cables and a number of other aids to international intercourse.

THE ROYAL BOX.

The king of Siam is sending all the princesses royal to an English school recently opened in Bangkok by a London woman.

Emperor William has sent to King Edward a copy of the roll of the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle splendidly illuminated and ornamented with the armorial bearings of each knight.

King Leopold of Belgium is perhaps the most skillful of royal gardeners and is said to be proud of the lovely gardens and greenhouses of Laeken, which are the products of his skill and care, than of any other of his many possessions.

The Duke of Fife before his marriage was very fond of the continent, but since his marriage has rarely been across the channel, a circumstance adopted in deference to the wishes of Princess Louise, who thinks the United Kingdom good enough for any Britisher.

The czar of Russia inherits from his mother the Danish characteristic of repugnance to any form of sport entailing suffering to animals and has said that a boy who robbed a bird's nest or tortured a cat or dog should be punished in Russia by the law as he would be in Denmark.

THE TESTY KAISER.

Instead of going to the root of the matter and putting a gag on his impudent, mischief making mouth the garrulous kaiser proposed to leave the mouth free and try to gag the press.—New York World.

The emperor of Germany is gradually learning what King Victor Emmanuel used to call the "trade of reigning" in a constitutional empire. He is beginning to realize that there may be limits on his speech.—New York Times.

It is rather ungrateful in Emperor William to turn against the reporters after they have done so much to make his peculiar fame. His remedy for the ill effects of his impetuous speeches is not the simple one of giving up making them, but of forbidding them to be reported.

THE MOVING WORLD.

If Edison has found at last the ideal storage battery, the effect of the discovery will not be felt alone on sea and land. It brings the airplane nearer also.—New York Press.

Experiments between New York and Washington show that pictures can be transmitted by wire. The coming newspaper will be able to do everything but talk.—Galveston News.

The surgeons think nothing nowadays of taking out a man's stomach. At Santa Ana, Cal., they have relieved a sufferer of one lung, much to his benefit. They will soon take people's heads off and leave them more intelligent and more beautiful than they were before.—New York Sun.

SPRINKLING WAGONS.

The Modern Ones a Big Improvement on the Old Style.

The modern sprinkling wagon is very different from the old timer. The chief improvement is in the spray head, which enables the driver to control the flow of water much better than the old style. Thus, whether it is a dirt or a macadam road or a stone paved or asphalted street, there can be supplied from the modern street sprinkler just the amount of water required to lay the dust in it without waste.

The spray head on each side has its own valve rod running to the driver's seat, with a step there for the foot. The driver can operate both heads at once, or he can run only one head. He can shut off one or open either one at pleasure. With this sort of wagon the expert driver leaves behind him dry crosswalks with perfectly defined limits, and when he comes to a carriage or a street car upon which he doesn't want to throw water he shuts off the flow on that side and keeps the other going. Sprinkling wagons are made in various sizes, ranging from 150 gallons to 1,000 gallons capacity. There are 20 sprinkling wagons sold in this country nowadays where there were one sold only a few years ago. This great increase in their use is due in large measure to sanitary reasons, to the great extension of good roads and to the common desire for comfort.

Sprinkling wagons are used nowadays commonly in many smaller towns and villages where they were never thought of some years ago. And American sprinkling wagons are now found all over the world wherever sprinkling wagons are used.

They are exported to Australia, Cuba, Porto Rico, South America, South Africa and Europe. The modern sprinkling wagon that the traveler chances to see in Paris or Berlin or Hamburg came very likely from the same factory as the one he saw here before he left home going through his own home street.

By the bushel, if only this were the land of the good old bushel basket, the newcomers are dumped into a long, narrow tank of water at one end of which is a big wheel with a tire of soft bristles. The wheel revolves so that the lower edge works in connection with another set of brushes in a smaller tank below, and the oranges, after bobbing about in the big tank, pass between the wet brushes and come out bright and clean.

This washer is a neat machine and does away with the more primitive yet picturesque method of hand washing. At some of the smaller packing houses may still be seen groups of workmen, sometimes white, sometimes brown skinned, each with a tub of water and brush, scrubbing busily away at the yellow piles that never seem to grow less till the last hour of the day.

After their bath the oranges are spread out in the sun to dry on long, slanting racks. At the lower end they roll off into boxes, to be carried away to the warehouse for their rest.

An orange needs a deal of grooming, it would seem, before it is ready for market. The washing was not enough. There must be a brushing too. And after the days of curing the oranges are fed into a hopper which drops them single file on to a belt that runs between revolving cylindrical brushes, this for a smooth, shiny look.

How Piccadilly Was Named. It's curious how the names of towns and streets come from something that has been the fashion of the day. Who knows where the word "Piccadilly" originated from, the name of that wonderful street of which it is written that "some make love and some make poetry in Piccadilly?" The street was built by a tailor named Higgins, whose fortune was made in a kind of collar called Piccadilly or Piccadilly collar, which was worn by all the beaux of the day. Of course it is not meant that the street as it stands today was built by him, but he erected a few houses to which he gave the name the street now bears.

A Thoroughbred. Don't be a thoroughbred. A thoroughbred is well enough in cattle and dogs, but very disgusting among men. For the reason that among men a thoroughbred means a man who devotes too much time to having fun, to being a good fellow. Make a specialty of reliability, industry, fairness. Make your specialty a worthy one. Instead of seeing how late you can stay out at night go to bed at regular hours. Sleep will do you more good than a good time. There is no better man than the good citizen, the good husband, the good father, the good son. A thoroughbred is never-noted in these directions.

Made a Bad Matter Worse. The honeymoon was over, and they were comfortably settled in their snug little home. The husband, returning from business, was grieved to find his little wife crying bitterly.

"Oh, George," she sobbed, "a dreadful thing has happened! I had made you a beautiful pie all by myself, and Fido went and ate it!"

"Well, never mind, my dear," he said cheerfully. "We can easily afford another dog."—Exchange.

King's Evil

That is Scrofula. No disease is older. No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth. There is no excuse for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, such as glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general debility. Children of J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont., had scrofula sores so bad they could not attend school for three months. When different kinds of medicines had been used to no purpose whatever, these sufferers were cured, according to Mr. McGinn's voluntary testimonial, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cures of scrofula in old and young.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

20,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

In Manitoba and the Canadian North West

The Canadian Pacific Ry. will run FARM LABORERS EXCURSIONS, second class to C. P. R. Stations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, West, South West and North West of Winnipeg as far as

MOOSE JAW, ESTEVAN and YORKTON.

On AUG. 6TH & 15TH, '01, From Stations in Ontario, Ontario, Lake Superior and East. And AUG. 9 & 16, '01, From Stations in Province of Quebec, Quebec, Megantic and West. Certificates will be issued entitling purchaser to a second class ticket good to return to original starting point by same route on or before Nov. 10th, 1901, at \$10.00 only on condition therein.

For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Ry. Agent.

Valuable Lots For Sale in the Village of Charleston

The vacant lots between Bullie's boat house and W. G. Parish's lot fronting the lake. Suitable for residences or boat houses. Will be sold cheap. Apply to

MRS. H. S. GREEN, Charleston, S. C. Aug. 7th, 1901, Charleston, S. C. 285

LOST. On Saturday the 3rd inst. at the Athens station or on the train to Brockville, a fountain pen with gold handle was lost.

Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to JAS. K. REDMOND, Athens P. O. 327.

House and Lot For Sale or to Let. The subscriber will sell or rent his residence on Wellington street, Athens. Possession given at once. Also for sale a lot of household furniture, including a good box stove and a rock stove, also a few chickens, 4½ month Rocks and Leghorns. All can be inspected at any time. Athens, July 29th, 1901.

SHOP TO RENT. The shop now occupied by H. R. Knowlton on Main St., Athens. Good stand for watchmaker or fancy goods. Possession given about Dec. 1st. Apply to

MRS. GREEN, ELGIN STREET, Athens.

NOTICE. Having sold out my tinmithing business in Athens, it is necessary that all accounts be settled at once. As I am leaving the village, all accounts have been placed in the hands of Mr. W. A. Lewis, where parties can call and settle. All accounts not settled promptly will be placed in court for collection. H. W. KINCAID.

BUGGIES FOR SALE. We have for sale, cheap, one new buggy and one second hand hand buggy. We have no use for any of the above and they will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. A. Pickrell, Athens, or W. C. Pickrell at Agricultural Works, Lyn.

Notice of Application for Divorce. Notice is hereby given that Samuel Nelson Chinaman, of the township of South Crosby, County of Leeds, Province of Ontario, farmer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, formerly Mary Ellen Pratt, on the ground of adultery. Dated at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, this 12th day of March, 1901. B. M. BRITTON, Solicitor for Applicant.

Wood's Phosphorine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six months guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Optum or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please send full name, Postoffice free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.