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CANADIANS IN ENGLAND

OUR BOWLERS MADE THOROUGHLY
WELCOME BY THEIR CONFRERES.

Re Halfway Heartedness About John Bull
—Lord Strathcona and Alfred Jury As-
sist the Dominion Team and Friends to
Many Good Things—Of the Games Play-
ed—A Good Time Given Everywhere.

The London correspondent of The
Toronto Telegram, with the candi-
dism of a bowler in England, writes under
date of the 15th June:

The first few days in London were
enjoyed by the Canadian bowling
team in a variety of ways. It was an
off week for them, but friends were
not wanting to minister to their
tastes. Mr. Jury, of the Canadian
Emigration offices, whose services
have been placed at the disposal of
the visitors, has left nothing undone
to furnish entertainment and infor-
mation. He is a prime favorite with
all. The result of his efforts has been
manifested in a number of pleasing
channels and invitations to recep-
tions, excursions and public institu-
tions pour in daily. Theatres have
been thrown open to us, and in the
music halls and other centres of
popular entertainment, nothing is
too good for the wearer of the maple
leaf.

Lord Strathcona, patron of the
team, was one of the first to receive
the bowlers, and made the little
band feel quite at home. At a recep-
tion in his Grosvenor square man-
sion they were honored guests, and
were introduced to the many noble
and distinguished guests present. In
bowling circles the preparations for
the visitors have been conducted on
the most lavish style, a noticeable
feature being the keen interest taken
by the ladies in every function ar-
ranged by the clubs all about Lon-
don.

Singles at Sydenham.

During the off days mentioned, the
international singles at the Crystal
Palace, a three-day competition, nat-
urally attracted many of the Cana-
dians. Seven of the latter were
among the hundred and odd entries
and they gave a good account of
themselves, when it is considered
that their opponents were the skill-
ed pick of the three kingdoms. Mr.
Carmichael, Sir Thomas Lipton's sec-
retary, is regarded as the king bee of
his club, the London Counties, but
he went down under the careful play
of Aleck Yule of Harristown. Similar-
ly a Midlands and Northern star re-
spectively succumbed to the steady
draws of G. B. Woods of Toronto.
It happened unfortunately that in a
couple of instances Canadians were
drawn against each other thus less-
ening their chances, and in one case,
Mr. Hunter, president of the Irish
Bowling Association, and a devoted
friend of the Canadians, was fated to
contest in the third round with Mr.
Woods and defeated him. He in turn
fell before the ultimate winner of the
championship.

Where Honors Were Won.

Headed by the first real
match of the original schedule of the
Canadians with the Englishmen. It
is a pretty place near Wandsworth,
about seven miles out of London.
Two rinks only were played and hon-
ors were divided. Dr. Wood, of Mit-
chell, and "Teddy" Wignmore, of To-
ronto, being the Canadian skips, here
called "drivers," the latter being
the winning team. Scores of
ladies flocked in and out of the neat-
ly decorated pavilions and tents, and
pressed tea and other comforts up-
on the non-playing visitors, and af-
ter the match a huge marquee ac-
commodated the hundreds of guests,
who enjoyed an excellent repast. Wel-
coming speeches were made by the
Mayor of Wandsworth, the members
for Clapham and Wandsworth, mem-
bers of the London County Council
and others, and responded to by
Captain Anderson, Messrs. Wignmore,
Davies and Stevens. Great enthusi-
asm was created by Ruthven McDon-
ald's songs, and it is safe to say
that the "Maple Leaf" and other
Canadian airs will be whistled on
Wandsworth Common for many a
day.

Rain and Defeat.

Heavy rain greeted the team's visit
to Muswell Hill on the following
day. Everybody deplored the arrival
for the local club's preparations were
elaborate. The Canadians appeared
for the first time, in white, and as
five rinks a side were playing, the
effect with the gaily flagged sur-
roundings, the parterres of flowers,
and the scores of summer dressed
ladies and top-hatted gentlemen who
crowded the tented walks above the
banks on the four sides of the beau-
tiful green, was as pretty a picture
as one would wish to witness. Jupiter
Pluvius, however, was inexorable.
The crowds thinned out, as did the
pleasurable enthusiasm. The play,
which was becoming interesting, fell
off, and it was stopped after a num-
ber of ends were concluded, with the
home team away up two to one. A
jolly smoker was, however, heartily
enjoyed ere the visitors took the
9.30 train for the city.

Dry and Victory.

To-day the Canadians encountered
four rinks of the Bound's Green Club
at Doves Park, the long time rivals
of the Muswell Hill bowlers, their
respective greens being but a brief
mile or two apart. Here, as else-
where, the excitement was keen and
onlookers, including the ladies, were
numerous. The inter-club annual
competitions in this district for the
local trophy have in the past excited
much interest, and between Muswell
Hill and Bound's Green the cup has
stayed for several periods. The de-
feat of the Canadians on the pre-
vious day raised the hopes and confi-
dence of the latter, but the weather,
which was lowering, did not contri-
bute rain nor lessen the determina-
tion of the Canucks. The contest
was close, and in some cases excit-
ing, and in not a few instances elic-
ited generous applause from the spec-
tators. The green was, as indeed
they all are here, in perfect condi-
tion, and a little heavy but un-
spoiled by the wet, was just suited
to the Canadian taste. At the close

SMILING AND SELLING.

There Are Times When the Two Do
Not Blend Successfully.

"If you cannot learn to smile you
cannot learn to sell," says an exchange.
Now, we are willing to agree that a
happy disposition is a very essential
quality for a salesman to have. But,
taken literally, the statement is not
true. Perhaps 85 per cent of success-
ful salesmen sell goods with a smile
and find that it pays. But, on the other
hand, there are 15 per cent or more
who scarcely ever indulge in a smile
while waiting on customers.

Take, for example, some of the women
who make up the highest class of
city trade—the kind that drives up to
a shop in a swell turnout, enters like
a queen, snubs the floorwalker, seats
herself in a comfortable seat and looks
around impatiently to be waited on. If
you know much about selling this class
of trade you know that if you smile
benignly and perhaps remark about
the beautiful weather you will receive
a frigid stare from the customer that
will make you shiver. In most of the
stores where this class of trade is cat-
tered to you will find salesmen who are
expert at handling it. They sell even-
ing slippers, carriage boots, riding
boots, leggings, etc., with a cold politeness
that would drive away an ordinary
shopper.

There are times and places for every-
thing, and the time and place not to
smile are in a shoe store when one of
the human icebergs which inhabit the
Four Hundred swishes in to buy \$40 or
\$50 worth of footwear—that is, if you
expect to sell to her.—Shoe Trade Jour-
nal.

MUSIC IN COURT.

Occasions When Melody Decided
Questions at Law.

On one occasion all who were present
in the court of justice at Berlin
had the great pleasure of listening to a
free performance by Professor Joachim,
the famous violinist. It appeared from
the evidence that a dealer in musical
instruments was charged with cheat-
ing a customer by representing that a
violin which he offered for sale at
\$125 was an instrument that could be
played. The great professor was called
in as an expert witness, and, taking
up the impugned instrument, he pro-
ceeded to play upon it. Under his
magic fingers it really sounded like a
violin, but in a few moments, much to
the regret of his listeners, the maestro
laid the instrument down with an ar-
dent air of contempt. But he had se-
cured the accused's acquittal.

The great tenor Mario once had to
give a free exhibition of his magnif-
cent vocal power in court in order to
gain freedom for himself. He had
been arrested in Madrid in mistake for
a mischievous political agitator and in
vain proclaimed his identity to the
powers that be. Finally he was told
that if he really was the famous singer
his voice was a certain means of
convincing the court of the truth of
his claim. For seven or eight min-
utes Mario held all within hearing
spellbound, and he was then allowed
to take his departure, with profuse
apologies for his arrest and detention.

Straw For Hats a Century Ago.

In the early part of the last century
there were fewer factories in this coun-
try than now, and many things were
made by hand which today are the
work of machinery. This was especial-
ly true of the braid for straw hats.
Rye straw was commonly used, al-
though wheat was also in demand, but
the rye straw had longer stems and
was more easily bled.

In driving along the country roads, in
Massachusetts particularly, late in the
summer one would see great bundles
of the straw hanging on the fences to
dry. When the sun and wind had
done their share of the work, it was
placed in casks where sulphur was
burning until it was bleached to a pale
yellow. Then it was split into narrow
widths suitable for braiding.—St. Nich-
olas.

The Making of Character.

The order of the world is moral in
every fiber. Men may do what they
please within certain limits, and be-
cause they do what they please society
seems to be in a state of moral chaos,
but every word and deed reacts in-
stantly on the man, and this reaction
is so inevitable that since time began
not one violation of any law of life has
ever escaped the penalty. He has paid
the price of his word or his deed on
the instant in its reaction upon his
character. God does not punish men.
They punish themselves in their own
natures and in the work of their hands.
—Hamilton Wright Mable.

To Keep Roses Fresh.

Fill the vase or pitcher with very
warm water, and as each rose is in-
serted cut off the tip of the stem with
scissors under the water so that no air
may reach the freshly cut stem. Do
this every morning, leaving the flowers
to cool in the same water until the
next day, when repeat the process. All
hard stemmed flowers can be kept
fresh in the same way.—Ladies Home
Journal.

Inventive Genius.

"Women have no originality, no in-
ventive genius."
"Nonsense! I have seen my stenog-
rapher make a memorandum with a hat-
pin on a cake of soap when she had no
paper handy."

It is a good thing to remember when
accepting favors that the time is liable
to come when they will be thrown up
to you.

Modesty should be the virtue of
those who possess no other.—Lichten-
berg.

THE WORK OF NOVICES.

Inventions That Have Worked Won-
ders in Glassmaking.

In 1827 a carpenter of Sandwich,
Mass., wanting a piece of glass of a
particular size and shape, conceived
the idea that the molten metal could be
pressed into any form, much the same
as lead might be, writes William R.
Stewart in the Cosmopolitan. Up to
that time all glassware had been
blown either offhand or in a mold, and
the process was slow. The glass man-
ufacturers laughed at the carpenter,
but he went ahead and built a press,
and now the United States is the
greatest pressed glassware country in
the world.

In 1890 a novice in the plate glass in-
dustry, Henry Fleckner of Pittsburg,
whose only knowledge of glass had
been acquired in a window glass fac-
tory, invented an annealing "lehr," the
most important single improvement
ever introduced in plate glass manu-
facture. In three hours by the lehr the
same work is done which under the old
kiln system required three days.

About the same year Philip Argobast
of Pittsburg, also a novice in glass-
making, invented a process by which
bottles and jars may be made entirely
by machinery, the costly blow oven
process being avoided and the expense
of bottle making reduced one-half.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Way Two Englishmen Captured
Four Hundred Prisoners.

Toward the close of the peninsular
war 400 prisoners were captured by
John Colborne, afterward Field Mar-
shal Lord Seaton. Colborne, who was
wounded at Talavera, had been dis-
abled for some time, but in 1813 he
was in active service again, and when
Wellington's army crossed the frontier
into France he performed what was in-
deed the most amazing feat of his car-
eer.

When riding, with no comrade but
the famous Sir Henry Smith, separated
from his column, he saw 400 French
soldiers passing along a ravine below
him. "The only way was to put a
good face on the matter," he wrote.
"So I went up to them, desiring them
to surrender. The officer, thinking, of
course, the column was behind me, sur-
rendered his sword, saying theatrically,
'Je vous rends cette epee, qui a bien fait
son devoir.' (I surrender this sword, which
has done its duty well). The 400 followed
his example." Sir Henry Smith used to
declare that he had never seen such cool
presence of mind as Colborne displayed on this
occasion.

ANCIENT MIRRORS.

The Old Egyptians Made Theirs of
Highly Polished Metal.

Wilkinson shows that we are in-
debted for our mirrors to the ancient
Egyptians. At first they were made
of metal, so well compounded and pol-
ished that some recently dug up from
Thebes have regained a wonderful lus-
ter after burial for thousands of years.
Oval in shape, they were fastened to
carved wooden handles. References
are made to such looking glasses in
Exodus and Job. The Greeks and Ro-
mans made similar mirrors of silver.

Pliny says that the earliest glass
mirrors were made of black volcanic
glass. Through the middle ages glass
backed with thin metallic sheets came
into use, and "polished," or glass
globes into which while hot a metallic
mixture was blown for backing.
At Murano, near Venice, in the thir-
teenth century, the republic protected
the trade and jealously guarded its se-
crets, securing a lucrative business for
a century and a half. Mirrors were
then made from cylinders of glass flat-
tened on stone, carefully polished, be-
veled at the edges and silvered by an
amalgam.

Bleined His Stomach For Science.

One of the most singular things
about the great nervous specialist, Dr.
Brown-Sequard, was the way in which
he saved his nerves for science, but in-
jured his stomach for the same cause.
Throughout his life he was opposed to
the use of tobacco. "I never smoke,"
he once said, "because I have seen the
most evident proofs of the injurious
effects of tobacco on the nervous sys-
tem." But his desire to investigate the
contents of his own stomach by swal-
lowing sponges to which a thread was
tied and pulling them up to examine
the gastric juice which they had ab-
sorbed brought on a rare affection,
known as myeloma, or rumination,
which compelled him to masticate his
food a second time.

Colored Clothes and Health.

The health value of colored clothes
is infinitely superior to that of sable
fabrics. You will find more microbes
to the square inch on dark than on
light garments. Black arrests the
health giving rays of the sun. It is
strange that Mme. la Mode should turn
out to be only the high priestess of
health in disguise and that the mi-
crobes of Mayfair and the bacilli of Bel-
gravia should be more afraid of a but-
terfly of fashion than of a sable coated
doctor of medicine.—Chic.

The Way of Servants.

Subbubs—I see Cashpan has an-
nounced himself as a candidate for
governor. Citman—Yes; he declares it
is his "great ambition to be the serv-
ant of the people." Subbubs—Serv-
ant? What! Doesn't he mean to keep
the place if he gets it?

Whist.

She—Do you really enjoy whist, Mr.
Fineness? He—Do I enjoy it? Not at
all, madam; not at all. I play a dis-
tinctly scientific game.

THE SWORDFISH.

Some of the Tropical Species Are of
Enormous Size.

A queer fish is the swordfish. It is
found in the tropical and subtropical
zones of both the eastern and western
hemispheres. Some of the tropical spe-
cies are of enormous size and measure
from twelve to fifteen feet in length,
with swords at least three feet long.
The sword is much the shape of a cone
somewhat flattened, the end sharply
pointed. It is smooth on the top and
sides, but the under part is rough. It
is really an elongation of the bones of
the upper jaw and is possessed of very
great strength, for with these weapons
they have been known to pierce the
copper sheathing of vessels and heavy
plates and timbers; but, although they
can drive the sword far into these sub-
stances, they cannot draw them out, so
break them off and swim away with-
out them.

A large fin extends nearly the length
of the back of the creature, which is
folded back when the fish is swim-
ming in order that its progress may not
be impeded if speed is desired, but
when quietly swimming it is often
erect and acts as a sail to carry it
through the water. The swordfish is
very aggressive in its disposition and
will often assail fish much larger than
itself. Even the whale is not exempt
from its attacks. The food of the
swordfish consists of smaller fish,
which it kills by stabbing them with
its sword. There is quite a large busi-
ness done in swordfishing, as the flesh
is used for food. The larger species
are caught by harpooning, the smaller
in nets.

WROTE AN AWFUL HAND.

David Dudley Field Was Even Worse
Than Horace Greeley.

No compositor could set David Dud-
ley Field's "copy." They tried it in
several large law printing offices in
New York city, but invariably Mr.
Field's manuscript was returned to
him for interpretation. His chirog-
raphy was something wretched. Com-
pared with it, Horace Greeley's screech
were copperplate. In the line of un-
intelligible "curly cues" the great jurist
could give the great editor "cards and
spades."

Mr. Field never wrote at a desk
while in his office. He had a green
baize covered little slab screwed to the
arm of his revolving chair, and on this
he would write for hours at a time.
He turned out "copy" quickly, but
days often elapsed before his writings
could be put in the hands of the print-
er. They had to be copied, and all
hands in the office took turns at help-
ing to decipher them. Often copies of
Mr. Field's briefs had to be returned
to him with spaces left for words, and
sometimes whole sentences, to be filled
in by himself. Then he would wax
wroth and declare his writing was as
plain as day.

Especially when working on his hob-
by, codification, Mr. Field's ideas came
too fast for legible transmission to pa-
per, and the result was a chaotic ap-
pearing mass of characters most bewil-
dering to the unfortunate copyist.

Tricky Lions.

Some of the most dangerous tricks of
animals are those of simulating kind-
ness. Charles Montague in "Tales of
a Nomad" says that hyenas often fol-
low lions and finish a carcass the mo-
ment the lions have left it. Sometimes,
however, the hyenas are too eager and
steal bits of meat while the lions are
still at their meal.

"I have been told that the lion rides
himself of the nuisance in the follow-
ing way: He throws a piece of meat
aside. When the lion is looking the
other way the hyena dodges in and
rushes off with the meat. Presently
the lion throws another piece of meat,
this time a little nearer. The hyena
takes that also. At last the lion throws
a piece very near indeed. The hyena,
having become reckless, makes a dash
at this also, but the lion wheels round
and lays him low with a pat of his
paw and a growl of annoyance."

East Indian Chivalry.

The person of a high class East In-
dian woman is sacred. She can never
be touched even with the tips of the
fingers. She is looked upon almost as
a goddess. She can frequent the most
crowded public place without being
subject to insult. A man that would
gaze at a female passing by, as our
loungeurs do, would be thought a most
unmannered and uneducated person.
All this gives her an air of dignity,
purity, self possession, that is beauti-
ful to see, the "normal poise" we hear
so much about and make such efforts
to gain.

A Thoughtful Partner.

A prominent lawyer in a western
city once came east to transact some
business. On arriving at his destina-
tion he found that he had forgotten
the name of the firm he had come to
see. After spending some time in use-
less efforts to remember he at last de-
cided to telegraph home to his partner
for the necessary information. In an-
swer he received the following tele-
gram: "Your business is with Smith &
Jones. Your name is Brown."

A Frolicsome.

"Mrs. X's new suit came home this
morning, and she's afraid to show the
bill to her husband."

Why Is It So Large?

"No. It's \$10 smaller than usual,
and she thinks he'll cut her allowance
if she doesn't keep it up to the usual
high figure."

The Kind He Smoked.

Patent—What is the matter with
me, doctor—tobacco heart? Physician
(sniffing the atmosphere)—Not at all,
sir. Cabbage heart.

Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it;
give it something to live on.
Then it will stop falling, and
will grow long and heavy.
Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60
years it has been doing just
what we claim it will do. It
will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after
using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began
to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long.
This seems a splendid result to me after being
almost bald for many years."
Miss J. H. Fiske, Colorado Springs, Colo.
640 A. B. B. Co., Lowell, Mass.

Short Hair

Brockville
Business
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More graduates in positions
this year than ever. Open All
Summer. Special rates for
summer term. Tuition, low.
High-grade work. Send for cat-
alogue. Address

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YOUR SUIT

If bought here will look well
fit well, wear well, and give
you perfect satisfaction.

All Wool Suits from
\$12.00 upwards
Good-wearing Pants from
\$2.75 upwards
MADE TO ORDER

Fashionable Hats

Fashionable Ties

I have just received a stock of the
very latest in these lines. One of our
hats and ties will bring you right up-
to date.

A. M. Chassels

B. W. & N. W.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

GOING WEST			
	No. 1	No. 8	
Blackville (leave)	9.40 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	
(Jct. G.T.R.)	*9.55 "	"	
" "	10.00 "	4.35 "	
" "	*10.08 "	4.42 "	
" "	*10.20 "	4.52 "	
" "	*10.25 "	4.57 "	
" "	10.37 "	5.04 "	
" "	*10.55 "	5.21 "	
" "	*11.02 "	5.28 "	
" "	11.10 "	5.34 "	
" "	11.28 "	5.47 "	
" "	*11.35 "	5.58 "	
" "	*11.42 "	5.58 "	
" "	11.55 "	6.08 "	
" "	12.10 "	6.20 "	