WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

B. LOVERIN

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GERMANY'S NAVY.

THE NAVAL RESOURCES OF THE EM-PIRE NOT TO BE DESPISED.

Quick-Firing Guns of Large Caliber Are Said to More Than Make Up the Difference in the Number of Ships of Other Countries.

other Countries.

(Special Correspondence.)

Berlin.—(Special.) — Of the naval powers of consequence Germany is the youngest. Pracelcally, too, the German navy is untried, and untested. The further fact that Germany is a poor country, when compared with France. England or the United States, and that she is financially unable to support, without seriously crippling herself, the double burden of taxation which the maintenance of her matchless army and of a navy of first-class dimensions would necessitate, has bred the opinion generally held, even by the majority of the German press and people, that the German navy is of not make a decent showing, if the need should ever arise.

This opinion, however, is an erroneous one. It is true that as to size the German navy occupies the fifth place, being outdone in this respect by England, France, Russia and Italy, and only slightly exceeding—at this hourthat of the United States, whereas it is certain that, in conformity with the naval plan and the naval resources fixed under the present administration, the United States will exceed, in the size and fighting quality of her navy. Germany ten years hence. But it is just as certain that Italy will drop behind with each recurring year, her financial embarrassment rendering it impossible for her to keep up the size of her navy on the present scale. As to the Russian navy, it is also, practically, an unknown and untested factor, and marine experts declare to-day that that of her army, exists only on paper.

much of Russia's naval strength, like that of her army, exists only on paper.

Be that as it may I in this instance merely wish to emphasize the fact that the German navy is no mean opponent. At the Kiel naval demonstration, in June, 1895. I heard an experienced impartial American naval commander express himself to the effect that in point of readiness, in point of admirable discipline and actual fightling power. The German navy of to-day cymes, in his online, in the second rank—directly-behind England. Since then several occasions have arisen which tried the mettle of the German navy, or at least vessels and crews forming part of, it, and in each case the German v.seels and their crews have borne themselves gallantly and worthily. I refer more particularly to the loss of the titis in Chinese waters, the little crew meeting its choom with cheers for their emperor and the singing in chorus of a patriotic hymn. Whenever the German navy forcibly interfered during the past 15 years, in a spirit of Spartan bravery.



NEW GERMAN IRONCLAD WOERTH.

or has the ambition of evolving a German navy of such unexceptionable quality and of such ine fighting powers as did his grandfather with the German army. This in fact, is the pet idea of William II. and hardly a day passes when he does not find time and opportunity to do something for his young navy—examining new models in ordinance or equipment.—in some constructive part or machinery. He has so zealously devoted himself to the task of becoming a naval expert, both theoretically and practically, ever since he ascended the throne, that he has, according to the statements of all the German. English, French, Russian and American naval officers who have met him, really attained his goal. There is no ruler of the present day who is a match for him in this respect. Nothing new and interesting in naval things escapes his keen eye and shrewd attention. Just to cite a point in illustration. I may say that the Emperor was one of the first to discern the great importance of Capi. Mahan's (U.S.N.) books on the influence of navies on national greatness, and that he at once carefully studied these books and had coples of them incorporated in the libraries of the naval academies and schools throughout Germany. It is a further proof of the great virtue he attaches to the growing prestige of his navy that he made his only brother. Prince Henry, adopt the naval career, and that, in the course of sine, a number of German princes will follow suit in this respect, for some younger members of several reigning houses in Germany—those of Baden. Mecklenburg and Ogdenburg, for instance—are now serving as naval cadets, and two of the Emperor's own sons are intended to enter the navy.

Whenever the Emperor will succeed in realizing all his naval plans, at NEW GERMAN IRONCLAD WOERTH. or has the ambition of evolving a Ger-

val cadets, and two of the Emperor's own sons are intended to enter the many sons are intended to enter the many sons are intended to enter the whenever the Emperor will succeed in realizing all his naval plans, at least so far as size of the navy is concerned, reading to be seen. Probably he will have to defer a part of them, for to carry them out now, at a time when the military budget is becoming larger each year, would place an almost unbearable burden of taxation on the already tax-ridden German people. But in the end he will doubtless succeed in the main. The German war vessels of the latest type, the ironclads of the Woerth and Sachsen class, are certainly marvels of mechanical ingenuity and monsters in formidable fighting capacity. The casemate guns, with which the vessels of the class to which the ironclad sachsen belong are partially armed, are said to be beyond anything of the kind on other vessels. But the chief improvement now decided upon for the Germany navy, their being supplied with quick-firing guns of a new and unrivaled pattern, is of even vaster importance. and unrivaled pattern, is of even vaster importance.

At the Krupp works in Essen, where experiments are being made all the time, a foreman in the ordinance department, Krause by name, made the invention and the multi-millionaire owner of the establishment purchased this invention of his outright. Not many weeks ago the Emperor visited the Krupp works at the special invention of the owner, and esterwards witnessed the tests made on a large scale with those new quick-firing guns on the enormous shooting territory of Meppen, near Essen. These practical tests occupied one whole day and the forenoon of the succeeding one, and they were successful sugard. The great need not only by the German navy, but of all navies of the present

day, had been to make quick-firing guns of a caliber large enough to give the projectiles that amount of destructive, penetrative power necessary interactive, penetrative penetrative

enthusiastic encomiums of the imperial eyewitness. An arrangement has now been entered into with Krupp, by the terms of which he will manufacture these quick-firing guns for the German army exclusively during a term of years, thus giving Germany an important start over the other navies of the world.

Orders to the tune of 20,000,000 marks were at once placed with Krupp, and additional sums will be voted by the reichstag during the next five years, for the Emperor means to arm all his navy with the new quick-firers.

WOLF VON SCHIERBI. ND.

PHILIP MELANCHTHON

Lutherans in every part of the world lebrated the four hundredth anni-Lutherans in every part of the world celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Melanchthon, who was born at Bretten, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Feb. 16, 1497. Melanchthon holds a place only a little below that of Martin Luther in the history of the Lutheran Church. He was Luther's associate in the reformation, and is regarded as the greatest of Lutheran scholars and theologians. Luther himself thought Melanchthon the ablest man of his time and superior to the great men of any church.



PHILIP MELANCHTHON.

PHILIP MELANCHTHON.

Melanshthon assisted Luther in nearly svery important work. It was he who wrote the Augsburg confession. He helped Luther translate the Bible, and was prominent at the famous diet of Worms. Although one of the greatest of theologians, Melanchthon was never ordained, had no degree of D.D., and rever delivered a sermon in any pulpit, although he wrote important sermons for others.

although he wrote important sermons for others.

The famous theologian was a remarkably precoclous boy. At the age of 15 he graduated from Heidelberg University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, but in spite of the fact that he was at the head of his class the university refused him the master's degree because of his youth, so he entered the University of Tuebingen, from which he received the master's degree in 1514. Then, at the age of 17, he began to lecture to the students on Artistotelian philosophy and the classios. At the age of 21 he was appointed Professor of Greek at the University of Wittenburg. He was the most popular professor at the university, and pupils came from every part of Germany to learn from him. It was at Wittenburg that Melanchton met Martin Luther. They became lifetiong friends and co-workers in the reformation. He was emphatically a theologian, and his advice had great influence on Luther and the other reformers.

theologian and his advice nad great influence on Luther and the other reformers.

Conciliation and moderation were his characteristics, and he used all of his influence for peace and toleration. He was modest, gentle and peaceful. Until the end of his life he cherished the hope of reconcillation between the branches of the Christian Church which could be accomplished by concession, and this made him unpopular with all the doctrinaries. Luther and Melanchthon, however, remained friends until the older man's death, when Melanchthon delivered a magnithment funeral oration on the dead leader, in which he called him the prophet Elijah and lamented his death as a great calamity to the Church of Christ.

Opposition to his policy increased af

Christ.

Opposition to his policy increased after Luther's death, and when Melanchton died, on April 19, 1560, he well-comed death as a release. He was

The Senate's Gift. The Benate's Gift.

The presentation piece from the Dominion Senate to Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, on the occasion of their gold-en wedding, consists of a solid gold centrepiece or epergne, richly wrought, and chased, with massive, handsomely cut-glass centre dish and four branch dishes.

dishes. There are four gold shields, one on each side between the branches. One bears the arms of the Dominion, beautifully enameled in colors; another the crest, arms, and motto of the Tupper (amily, also in colors. The other side



A GIFT FROM THE SENATE. A GIFT FROM THE SENATE. Shields bear the dates, 1846 and 1896. Under the gold maple leaf branches, and over the Canadian beaver hans, the central gold shield, bearing the inecription. The base rests on four gold hoofs of Canadian moose. The whole is representative of Canada in every way. It was made of Nova Scotian gold, and handsomely cased in a chest of Canadian maple.

Ungrate ul Child.

"Sir." said the ilited one, "your daughter has treated me brutally. She has shrewn her promise in my face, they me down—"

"Has, et?" murmured her father.

"My daughter, young man, shall be punished for it. I want to know by what right she usurped her father's fond privilege."—Philadelphia North American.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

TORONTO BARRISTER PROPOSES TO ABOLISH MANY LAWSUITS.

Radical Reform, Which, If Carried Out, Would Be Equivalent to the Abolition of Wa - Examples Cited Which Show the Practicality of the Scheme.

Special Correspondence.)

S ONE REFORM of great importance, both from its moral and financial considerations, I suggest such a change in our egal system as will result in the entire abolition of a very large percentage of our law suits. The proposal to decrease the cost of ittigation is equivalent only to the vent war is the wise aim of beneficent governments.

In Norway for over 100 years, and in

more free from vegetable matter than that from a roadside, and is therefore less liable to become a host for fungus. In such a bed roses, fuchsias, garaniums, heliotropes, coleus, lantanas, abutilons and like plants can be easily rooted. Fuchsia cuttings are obtained from old plants encouraged to grow by placing them in heat. When there are young shoots on these plants of from two to three inches in length they are fit to use for cuttings. Placed in the sand bed spoken of, and shaded from the sun, they soon root. They are then to be potted, and shifted on from pot to pot as they grow. Such plants bloom splendidly in early spring, and in every way are better than old plants.

Roses of all kinds root freely in the bed, but the cuttings should come from plants already growing inside, and half riperied wood should be used. Small side shoots root readily, and appear to make just as good plants as the stronger ones do. The cuttings should be plant in make just as good plants as the stronger ones do. The cuttings should comes there will be nice plants, and those of the everblooming section will make as good plants for outdoor flowering as can be obtained.

Old plants of geraniums should have their branches. Cut into lengths of about three inches. They root readily, and fipotted afterward and encouraged to grow, they are of good size for bedding when spring comes.

Beside the use of the bed-for the insertion of the many cuttings desired to be propagated, it is useful for holding pots or pans of seeds. At this season of the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; later on the year it will be flower seeds; la of litigation is equivered to the lessening of the cost of war. To prevent war is the wise aim of beneficent governments.

In Norway for over 100 years, and in Switzerland for a period of time not so long, there has existed, for the purpose of preventing litigation, a very simple yet effective tribunal. In Norway every city, every village, containing at least 20 families, and every parish constitutes a separate district of conciliation. The tribunal consists of two members. One is chairman or judge; the other is clerk. These officials are chosen for a term of three years by the votes of the district over which they preside, from among three men nominated by the city or parish council. The method of settling disputes is substantially the following: Before any civil action falling within the prescribed limits can be instituted, the party complaining, in writing, in simple, everyday language; states his cause of complaint, and what he demands of the offending farty; and requests that hebre required to meet him in the Court of Conciliation. This letter is copied. The summons is made out, and both are delivered to the defendant; and at the same time the complainant is notified of the time and place of meeting. The parties to, the controversy are to attend in person, in fancy, insanity or other disability of the party, and in no case is any lawyer to be permitted to attend on behalf of them, except when the same is rendered necessary by the sickness, infancy, insanity or other disability of the party, and in no case is any lawyer to be permitted to attend on behalf of any other person.

Having appeared before the tribunal, the parties state their respective sides of the matter in dispute. The production of all documents or other material (except witnesses) which would assist the court in arriving at the merits may be compelled. Having heard the complaint, the court endeavors to reconcile the parties state their respective sides of the matter in dispute. The production of all documents or other material (except witnes

ment.

The settlement being reached, a certificate settling out its terms is given to each party, and either can enforce it in the same manner as other judgments of courts, and it is final.

All proceedings are carried on with closed doors, and the officials are bound to secrecy. Admissions or concessions made by one party cannot be used against him by his adversary if the case should come up for trial in the regular courts. But a party willing to settle is entitled to a certificate to that effect: and the costs of subsequent litigation may be affected thereby.

Failure to appear before this tribunal is punished by the obligation to pay all costs of subsequent formal trial.

A fee of 25 cents is charged for issuing the summons, and a second fee of 50 cents in case of conciliation. These are all the costs 'hat can be charged.

If the parties fail to agree they often ask the official to act as arbitrator in the matter.

The result of this simple method is said to be in Norway the settling of 75 out of every 100 disputes which o herewise would have resulted in litigation. In Switzerland, the percentage of disputes thus settled is said to be about 66.

This reform is more important and far-reaching in its results than may at first sight appear. When we consider the large amount of money x-pended in the furtherance of law suits; the time wasted by litigants in supervising 'their cases and in procuring evidence, together with the time and energy devoted to the preparation and conduct of this civil strife of other people by the body of men who constitute the legal profession, including the judges and other officers of the courts; and add to this the large amount annually paid out of the public funds for the equipment and maintenance of the court houses, offices and courts, we will begin to realize the severe, drain which our present methods impose upon the wealth and wealth-producing power of our community:

But the ethical is of more importance than the financial, and the moral loss arising from litigation is a stron

gold, and handsomely cased in a chest of Canadian maple.

Exhausted Resources.

"What are you bothering your father about?" asked the boy's mother.

"I want him to tell me a etory; and he says he doesn't know any.

"Perhaps he will make up one as he goes along."

"I asked him to. But he says he has been testifying before an investigation committee all day, and it had used up all his material."—Washington Star.

Ungrate'ul Child.

"Sir." said the jilled one, "your daughter has treated me brutally, She has thrown her promise in my face, thrown me down—

"Has, eh?" murmured her father.

"Has, eh?" murmured her father.

"My daughter, young man, shall be punished for it. I want to know by what right she usurped her father's

Toronto, Feb., 1897.

"The benefits of the Swedish and Swiss method of avoiding litigation are great, regarded merely from the point of view of money saved. Results far more important, benefits far greater, will be the improvement in morals, the gradually increasing recognition of the sides of the question growing in the sides of the question growing in the individual; and a resulting fairness of mind which must tend to render unnecessary not only courts of law, but their accompanying feelings of revenge, rests upon the basis of mutual forbearance and conciliation? Courts of law produce cunning, sharpness; courts of conciliation bring wisdom, breadth.

F, E, TITUS.

Toronto, Feb., 1897.
GREENHOUSE AMATEURS.

Joseph Meehan Gives Some Excellen Hints For Work. "He is very nice," said the young woman." "And he bears an illustrious name."
"Yes." replied her extremely practical mother, "but titles don't make any difference in my mind unless they have some standing in the recorder's office. In my opinion what this generation ought to demand is deeds, not words."

—Washington Star.

—Prediction Discredited,
"The weather bureau predicts light snow," said Mrs. Citymau, reading from the newspaper.

"Well, I'll bet a cookie it will be dark brown as usual," replied Mr. Citymau.—New York World.

THE RIVALS. Whin I take me dadheen, And the smoke wreaths arise, I can see her bright eyes Whur a laugh brikin hes, And her white little chin Wid its dape dimple in— b, there never was seen such a winson colleen

As her through the smoke of me good owld dudheen!

She's a poutin' colleen
Whin she sees me dudheen!
Whit the smoke wreaths arise
There's a snap in her eyes,
Whur an imp lurkin' lles,
And she tilts her white chin
Wid its dape dimple in—
Oh, there never was seen such a pocolleen

What alls the colleen
Whin I take me dudheen?
It's me rival," siz she,
Wid a side gance at me,
"And it's alsy to see
Which howlds the first place,
And I say to your face
It's plain to be seen that ye want no colleen
Whin yer lips are glued fast to your
darling dudheen."

Thin I drop me tudheen—
Jist to plaze the colleen,
And to prove that wan sip
From her swate bouth; lip
Would onloosen me stip
From me pipe or me life!
Ob, there never was seen such a darlin'
As her—while she's coaxed me to drop me
dudheen!

Thin I eye me dudheen,
And I eye the colleen;
And she'll prisintly rise,
Wid warm love in her eyes,
Wid warm love in her eyes,
While she inaghin'ly tries
To breathe back a light'
In me pipe that's out quite.
I, there never was seen such a witchin' As her whin pertindin' to light me du-

IN THE 20TH CENTURY. This Will Verily Re the Fate of the



PART OF THE SHOW.

I am sure you won't, because you directly behind her."
"Don't worry," Chappie said consol-

ingly.
The maiden heard part of the convertation and smiled under the hat.
The orchestra came in and played the overture, but she still kept the hat

Seldom the Latter

She-Do humorists ever make jokes at their own expense?
Humorist—The first few thousand are at their own expense; after that they get paid for them or give it up.

Trust,

"Harold," she said, almost in a whisper, "am I the first girl you ever cissed?"
"You are," he answered with eager crossings.

"You are," he answered with cages earnestness.
"I believe you," she replied, looking him full in the face. "Sincerity must command confidence. Yes," she went on with a far-away look in her eyes, "sincerity must ever show for itself with those who think. And the amateur is always sincere. You are the most inexperienced kisser I ever encountered."—Detroit Free Press.

A Fatal Defect.

A Fatal Defect.

"I understand. Rastus, that your daughter is quite a singer."
"Deyn't no doubts erbout dat, boss."
"That's lucky. I suppose you will have no difficulty in getting her a position in one of the church choirs in town."

"She tried dat, boss, but it didn't wu'k. Eb'y time she dun open her mouf it made sich a draf in de chu'ch dat de congregation caught coi', sah, an she hatter resign."—Richmond Dispatoli,

Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville, mildiy)—
I don't see why you should send over to borrow the Hermitage's lawn mower so early in the spring. Anabel. We certainly won't need it for some time yet.
Mrs. Isolate (earnestly)—Yes, I know that, Ferdinand, but it will be such a satisfaction to know that we have it in the house in readiness for use when we shall need it:

Heima 10

The Congregation.

One fine Sunday morning a tourist arrived at a kirk in Argyleshire, intending to enter for the English service as soon as the Gaelic was over. "Is the Gaelic service over?" he inquired of the beadle.

"No; but it will not be fery long."
So the tourist strolled on into the churchyard, where the tombstones key deep in the long grass. By and by he was recalled by the shouts of the beadle, who stood at the door waving to him. The Congregation.

The bell rang, the curtain rose, and she sat there wholly unconcerned. Chapple's expressions of admiration changed to remirks of disgust, but the damsel noticed him not.

The bell rang the curtain rose, and the protection of admiration changed to remirks of disgust, but the damsel noticed him not.

The pay was well under way, and Chapple was about to utter a good round protest, when his revenge came in a different way.

The two comedians came down to the footlights and sang a topical song. They sang of various things of interest and gradually drifted amound to the theatre hat. Right in the midst of the song they stopped and the pretty blonde in titer, and Chapple at the protection of the comedians finished their song, and then the pretty blonde got up and the pretty blonde got up and the pretty blonde got up and then the pretty blonde got up and the pretty blonde got up and the

The Boy's Reply.

"My boy." saidfold Drywater, "in all creation you won't find any animal except man who makes a habit of smoking."

"Yes, sir. But neither do I know any other animal that cooks his meals."

London Tit-Bits.



Mrs. Tildeath Douspart-Henry, I'm

Throat

s swept away.

AN OBJECT LESSON ancial Strength of the

1, United States; 2, United Kingdom; 3, France; 4, Germany; 5, Russia; 6, Austria; 7, Italy; 8, Spain; 9, Australia; 10, Belgium; 11, Holland; 12, Canada; 13, Sweden; 14, Roumania; 15, Argentina.

11. Holland: 12. Tanian.

The above cut, taken from the eminent British statistician, Mulhail, shows the comparative wealth of nations, the wealth being visible and tangible property of the nation indicated by the number on the column and the corresponding number in the foot note below the cut. The height of the columns in the group represent the wealth of the different countries in land, cattle, horses, furniture, railways, ships, merchandise, bullion, etc., and here are the proportionate totals in English money:

After that the figures run down to Argentina, with its £509,000 000, Sweden and Roumania being a little more than half way between Canada and the of course, in a contest between the nations this array of wealth does not at all indicate their borrowing powers.

Economy of the Metric System.

Great Britain and the United States will soon be forced to adopt the metric system of weights and measures. The consuls of these two countries agree in reporting that the foreign trade of each would be greatly benefited by the adoption of that system. All European nations with the exception of Great Britain and Russia use the metric system, which, by practical experience, extending over many years, has been found to be vastly superior to the cumbersome tables of British weights and measurees. A committee of the British House of Commons investigated the merits of the new system last year. The testimony given last year. The testimony given before the committee was so convincingly in favor of the reform that it is very likely England, will soon follow the example of the continental countries. The House of Commons Committee asserted that the adoption of the metric system would save one year's schooling of all the children in the United Kingdom, and houses engaged in foreign trade testified that lis adoption would enable them to get on with fewer clerks. If we introduced the metric system into Canada and adopted phonetic spelling our public school education would be simplified by 50 per cent. One-third of the time spent by children in primary education could be saved, and our educational machinery would be at least 25 per cent. less expensive to operate. These simple reforms would mean the Aaving of a great many thousands of dollars annually to the people of this city. The republics of Central and South America all use the metric system. Its adoption by Canada would help our merchants in securing the trade they are now trying to cultivate with these countries.—Toronto World. Economy of the Metric System.

The Speed of Blood.

DON'T LIKE THE CITY.

"Get your Bible, and see what it says."

"Where shall I begin?"
"Begin at the beginring."
The child sat down to read the Bible.
Before she got more than half through the second chapter of Genesis, and had read about the creation of the stars and the animals, she came back to her grandfather, her eyes all bright with the excitement of discovery. "Ive found it, grandpa. It isn't true; for God made the moon before he made cows."—Philadelphia American.

Just as He Said.

The administrator of the Province of Ontario during the absence and illness of His Honor G. E. Kirkpatrick, the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Casimir is a gentleman who is uni-

Canada's Bisley Commandant

Major Mason of
the Thirteenth
Battalion, Hamilton, Ont., is named as the
commandant of this
year's Bisley team
from Canada. He
is a good shot, a
good fellow, and
one who is thoroughly respected
by his brother officers. Despite the
major's clerical
features and air of peace, he is a good
sodier. Major Mason is a brother of
the Masonic fraternity and of high degree. him, poor old chap!"
"I should think you'd want to congratulate him."
"No. The doctor says it isn't likely to be permanent."—Cleveland Leader.



MAN

REEPS A FULL STOCK OF Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Coal Oil, Machine Cil, Rope of all sizes, Builders' Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovel, Drain Tile, Spades, Scoops, 1ron Piping, (all sizes), Tinware, Agate Ware, Lamps and Chimneys, Pressed Ware, &c. Guns and Ammunition.

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WM. KARLEY

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eady to hitch to, at remarkably low prices. Or, if you are a handy man, and wish to construct one ourself, will supply castings for same.

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LYNDHURST March 4th 189

Lyn Woollen Mills



Miss Manchester-Do you know that after Ellen refused Mr. Esplanade he actually committed suicide?"
Miss Monterey-Really?
"Ver."
Then he is dead in love with her, even now."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-graph. Have a good stock of genuine all-wool Yarn and Cloth will be prepared to sell the same at moderate prices, and will at all times be prepared to pay the highest market price for

R. WALKER.



Is there a tickling in the throat? Do you cough a great deal, especially when lying down? Are you hoarse at times? Does nearly every cold you take settle in your throat? These "throat coughs" are very deceptive. Don't neglect them. Troches, or cough syrups won't touch the spot. You must take remedies that will enrich the blood, tone up the nerves; and heal the in-

will enrich the blood, tone up the nerves; and heal the inflamed membranes.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites contains such remedies. It has wonderful nourishing and healing power. The cause of the cough is removed; the whole system is given new life and vigor; and the danger from threatening lung trouble is swept away.

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eows."—Philadelphia American.

Singked Him.
Perry Patettic—What's got the matter with you that you won't stop and look at pictures in the windows of the picture stores no more?

Wayworn Watson—I heard a guy one day lookin' at one of 'em say that it was a great work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Jest gimme a farm in Pickens
With one o' them free stone springs,
An' take yer blasted old city
With its hustlers an' banks an' things.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Atlanta Constitution.

How She Knew.

A little girl six years old was on a visit to her grandtather, who was a New England divine celebrated for his logical powers.

"Only think, grandpa, what Uncle Robert says."

"What does he say, my dear?"

"Why, he says the moon is made of green cheese. It isn't at all, is it?"

"Well, child, suppose you find out for yourself."

"How can I, grandpa?"

"Get your Bible, and see what it says."

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