MONEY TO LOAN

We have instructions to place a large sum on private funds at current rates of interest of first mortage on improved farms. Terms to suit borrower Apply of

HUTCHESON & FISHER
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VALUABLE

VILLAGE LOTS IN ATHENS

FOR SALE.

13 Village Lots in the Kerr Block, Athens, facing on Kerr St., 3 on Prince, 5 on Pearl, all large lots, and near the B.&W. station. Terms, 5 per cent down, Balance in one year. For particulars apply to the proprietor.

JOSEPH W. KERR,
May 15th, 1896. Elgin P. O.

To Rent

The Geo. Latham farm, near Alguire's Corners, 2 miles east of Athens. This farm consists of 100 acres, well fenced, and good buildings. Possession immediately. References required. Apply to

O. F. BULLIS, Athens.

Athens April 13th '96.

TRY THE

ICE - CREAM

AT THE

CANDY KITCHEN

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have just received a large and varied supply of flavorings, and are now prepared to offer a first-class article in the way of Ice Cream. No starch is used in the manufacture of our Cream.

We will also fill orders for Lawn Socials, Pic-nic parties, &c. at lowest possible rates.

Fruit of all kinds always on hand. Creams, Chocolates, and Bon-Bons, a specialty. Our own make.

J. W. ROBINSON

Athens, May 12, 1896

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER

THE SWEETEST MOST FRAGRANT, MOST REFRESHING AND ENDURING OF ALL PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET OR BATH.

ALL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

GO TO

Lyndhurst Tin Shop

FOR YOUR

Sap Buckets,
Evaporating Pans
Storage Tanks,
and all
Sugar-Making
Utensils

Prices to suit the times.

C. B. TALLMAN

LYNDHURST March 4th 896

The Old Business In a New Stand

W. G. McLaughlin

THE BARBER

has resumed possession of the business lately conducted by ED. CURRY, and will be found in the new location—

Old P.O. Building
Next H.H. Arnold's

where he will be found ready at all times to attend to the wants of customers.

Razors and Scissors sharpened

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST remedy known for Sea-Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN-KILLER is UNQUESTIONABLY the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings SPEEDY AND PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and trusted Friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and SAFE TO USE internally or externally with certainty of relief.

Beware of Imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere. 25c. big bottle. Very large bottle, 50c.

Doctors Gave Her Up.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. SALOIS, OF ST. PIE.

La Grippe, Followed by Inflammation of the Lungs, Left Her on the Verge of the Grave—Her Whole Body Racked with Pain—Her Husband Brought Her Home to Die, But She is Again in Good Health.

In the pretty little town of St. Pie, Bagot county, is one of the happiest families in the whole province of Quebec, and the cause of much of this happiness is the inestimable boon of health conferred through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Eva Salois is the person thus restored, and she tells her story as follows:—Like a great many other Canadians, my husband and myself left Canada for the States, in hope that we might better our condition, and located at Lowell, Mass. About a year ago I gave birth to a bright little boy, but while yet on my sick bed I was attacked with la grippe, which developed into inflammation of the lungs. I had the very best of care, and the best of medical treatment, and although the inflammation left me I did not get better, but continually grew weaker and weaker.

I could not sleep at night, and I became so nervous that the least noise made me tremble and cry. I could not eat, and was reduced almost to a skeleton. My whole body seemed racked with pain to such an extent that it is impossible for me to describe it. I got so low that the doctor who was attending me lost hope, but suggested calling in another doctor for consultation. I begged them to give me something to deaden the terrible pain I endured, but all things done for me seemed unavailing. After the consultation was ended my doctor said to me, you are a great sufferer, but it will not be for long. We have tried everything; we can do no more. I had therefore to prepare for death, and would have welcomed it as a relief to my suffering, were it not for the thought of leaving my husband and child. When my husband heard what the doctors said, he replied then we will at once go back to Canada, and weak and suffering as I was we returned to our old home. Friends here urged that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills be tried, and my husband procured them. After taking them for some weeks I rallied, and from that on I constantly improved in health. I am now entirely free from pain. I can eat well and sleep well, and am almost as well as ever I was in my life, and this renewed health and strength I owe to the marvellous powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in gratitude I urge all sick people to try them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

A WOMAN'S WORRIES

Would be few Were it not for Her Aches and Pains—Fewer Still to Men and Women Alike, Were the Great South American Remedies in Every House.

No case of rheumatism or neuralgia of so long standing that it will not succumb to the wonderful south American Rheumatic Cure. Mrs. John Beaumont, Elora, Ont., says:—"For 15 years I have been an intense sufferer from rheumatism. At times confined to my bed. I doctored with all the local physicians, but with little or no relief. My recovery was almost despaired of. I was induced by a friend to try South American Rheumatic Cure. After taking a few doses I was able to sit up, and when four bottles had been taken I was as well as ever. When it is remembered that the pain was so intense at times that I could not be moved in my bed I can but say that my cure has been a wonderful one."

The most insidious of all diseases are perhaps those of the Kidneys, and it is only within a few years that advanced medical science has stepped in, and has successfully coped with the ravages of these dread disorders. The thousands of cases which have been helped and absolutely cured by the use of the great South American Kidney Cure is proof that the proprietor of the formula which gives to the world this valuable healer has made a thorough study of such diseases, and the cure speaks the great truths he discovered. A. Williamson, Customs Officer, Kincardine, Ont., a prominent citizen of that town, lends his testimony to the great benefit derived from its use. "I can highly recommend this specific as the greatest of boons to suffering humanity for all affections of the bladder and kidneys. It cured me when all else failed."

The dyspeptic—who does not pity him? Emaciated, weary, gloomy, suffering agonies in mind and body. And how many persons there are who have all of these symptoms, and neglect to give them the medical aid needed, and in an almost incredible time are drawn into a maelstrom of physical ailments. South American Nervine never fails in such cases. It gives quick relief, and persistency in its use is always rewarded by a cure. "I suffered agonies from aggravated indigestion and dyspepsia," says W. F. Bolger, of Renfrew, Ont. "I was induced to use South American Nervine as a last resort, and two bottles cured me of sufferings which had baffled every treatment before it. Sold by J. P. Lamb & Son.

MISS HELEN KELLER.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND, SHE IS YET WELL EDUCATED.

This Remarkable Young Girl Is Now Preparing to Take a College Course—How She Prepared Herself—How She Hears.

Helen Keller, deprived when nineteen months old of the powers of speech, hearing and sight, is now, at the age of 16 years, entering upon a course of studies which, she expects, will result in her receiving from Radcliffe College, the annex of Harvard University, the degree of bachelor of arts. She expects to recite in the same class, to pass the same examinations, and to enter in the same competitions with young women who are in possession of every faculty. She will enter Dr. Gilman's school in Cambridge this fall to complete her final preparation for Radcliffe.

Much was printed several years ago concerning this exceptionally gifted girl. She is developing into a woman of beauty and attainments. She is fulfilling all the promise of her younger years, when Richard Watson Gilder and Edmund Clarence Stedman dedicated poems to her, and the scientific world was discussing her remarkable case.

Her father is an editor in Tuscumbia, Ala. He is a descendant of the Fairfaxes of Virginia, and her mother was a Massachusetts Adams. She inherited a taste for literature and the study of languages.

She lost three of her senses when an infant, and practically nothing was done for her education until she was taken in charge when 7 years old by Miss Sullivan, who has been her companion and teacher ever since.

The child learned to understand language by feeling the organs of speech of the persons who addressed her. She learned to talk by imitating the motions of the lips, larnyx and teeth, which she observed in others. Her sense of touch became her eyes. She received impressions from the outside world by vibration, by touch, and by the spelling of words into her hand by means of the so-called manual alphabet.

Miss Keller has in this way learned to speak English, French and German, with almost equal facility. Since the has been a pupil of the Wright-Humason school in this city she has read many of the German and French classics by means of raised letters. In a clear, well-modulated voice she quotes Shakespeare, Schiller and Racine.

A Frenchman whom the girl met recently, heard her speak, and did not detect her inability to see and hear until she astonished him by putting her fingers to his lips to ascertain what he was saying. Her eyes are clear and bright. Her face is cheerful, and she has none of the hopeless look so common to those who are blind.

She has made some progress in mathematics, although on account of her imaginative and poetic disposition she does not reach the average in the exact sciences. She has written some sketches which show an insight and observation which would hardly seem possible to one with such limitations. She has an exceptional gift of language and her productions are rhetorically perfect.

She will be accompanied during her college course by Miss Sullivan, who will interpret to her by a sort of telegraph upon the palm of the hand what the teachers are saying. She will sit in the class room, and were it not for the woman beside her constantly holding her hand, it would be impossible to distinguish her from the wide-eyed and bright-faced young women around her. She has attained such perfection in using the voice, which she has never herself heard, that her accent and emphasis are entirely natural.

At the recent meeting of the "American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf," at which 300 delegates from the United States and Canada were present, Helen Keller, the deaf and blind girl, was present and delivered orally a short address, a printed copy of which taken from the Philadelphia Press, I send you, says Superintendent Johnston of the Indian State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, thinking you may be interested in reading it. Helen is a fine-looking young girl, absolutely artless and pure in heart and mind. The evils of this life have been kept from her, and she stands the personification of all that is sweet, pure and lovable. It has been said of her that "her accomplishments and intellect are trifles in comparison with her exquisite character." Deprived, when about eighteen months old, of both sight and hearing by a terrible fever, she never acquired speech and remained deaf, dumb and blind until 7 years of age, when Miss Anna Sullivan was sent by Mr. Anagnos, director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, at Boston, to instruct her. What followed is now well known. She rapidly acquired speech, and now, when but a few weeks over 16, she speaks not only the English language, but also French and German, and will soon enter Harvard to complete her general education. Her progress has been marvelous in the widest sense of the term, and the previous training of Laura Bridgeman is eclipsed in every way.

Helen is a tall girl for her age, well developed and graceful, fearless and free in her movements, unlike most of the blind. She is cheerful and full of life and jollity, and not only appreciates fun, but often is the cause of it. Her memory is tenacious and marvelous, and she possesses a fund of information upon almost every subject. In this connection it is proper to add that Helen is very frequently held up as an example of what can be done in giving speech to the deaf. This is unfair and misleading to many parents of such children. Helen should not be used as a standard for comparison, for she stands far and away beyond the average child either hearing or deaf, in mental endowments.—New York Herald.

Her Preference.

He—Which would you prefer to be, Miss Maud, a broker or a banker?

She—I think I would prefer to be a loan.

POWER OF LITTLE THINGS.

The preacher spoke of little things,
Their influence and power,
And how the little pitted speck
Made all the apple sour.

He told how great big sturdyoaks
From little acors grew,
And how the tiny little stone
The burly giant slew.

But the cyclist sat there unimpressed
By all the speaker's fire,
Until he went outside and found
A pin had pierced his tire.

How the Bedouin Reasons It Out.

When the six days were finished, says the Bedouin, and the Creator was composing Himself to sleep a man stood before Him and said: "Thou hast apportioned this to one folk and that to another, but to us what? for lo! we are still in the desert." And Allah looked down on His new-made world, and saw that the man spoke truly; for, indeed, He had forgotten one people. But being over-weary and little disposed to disturb His order, He replied: "Behold, I give you nothing for your own, but whatsoever is the position of other men that ye shall take when and where ye can." And Allah rested from the work of creation, and to this day the Bedouin remained in the desert, taking from other men what and where they may.—National Review.

Bike's Pedal Influence.

A noted chiropodist says bicycle riding produces the high instep so much desired by beauty seekers.

FRANKVILLE.

MONDAY, August 10.—Farmers are now very busy at harvesting and report good crops.

Miss Etta Livingstone, of Athens, is the guest of Miss Addie Richards.

Miss Gertie Gallagher has returned home after spending a few weeks at Ottawa.

Miss Laura Mitchell will give a lawn party on Tuesday evening. About forty are expected to attend.

A number of our young men spent last week in Brockville. Among them were, F. B. Stewart, A. Hanton, J. C. Eaton, D. L. Johnson and A. Crummy. All report having had an excellent time.

Hair Restored to Natural Color.

I have used many preparations for restoring hair to natural color, but never had satisfactory results till I used Zulu Vulier; It will restore any hair or beard to its natural color in three weeks. If it does not they return your money, so you take no risks. People who have never tried it can get a sample package which contains enough to restore any one's hair to natural color, by sending 21 2-cent stamps, to Wilson & Co., New Corcord, Ohio.

The regular price is $2.50 per package. If it does not restore your hair to natural color, or make any color of hair darker in three weeks, they will return your stamps. This proposition is so fair that thousands are using it. It is harmless, but never fails. Why can't big money be made selling Zulu Vulier from house to house?

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when packed. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions, to any of our readers for 18 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage etc., to me.

FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

WASHBURN'S CORNERS.

MONDAY, Aug. 10.—We are very much pleased to say that Rob Morrison is able to be out driving and looks very much improved.

Mr. William Earl obtained a good supply of water at a depth of one hundred and seventeen feet, with a six inch hole drilled in a solid sandstone rock. He is about to erect a windmill.

Harvesting is in full operation, with a fairly good crop. Corn and potatoes are very promising.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. Jane Moulton presented her liege lord with a young daughter, who seems to be a very welcome visitor, as all the rest are boys. So much for the change of Government. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

The New Hook Spoon Free to all

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A., St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2 cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made $13 00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Any one can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, JENNETTE S.

WILTSETOWN.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.—Farmers are busily engaged securing their harvest, which is all ripe.

Mr. and Mrs. Towriss visited Prescott and Ogdensburg recently.

We saw an account of the marriage of the popular evangelist, Mr. Vermilyea, of Belleville, to Mrs. Miller, of Napanee, widow of the late Rev. W.W. Miller.

Miss Rebecca Rowsom has returned home from New York, accompanied by a lady friend.

Rev. U. E. Brown and family have returned to their home after a week's visit with his parents.

Miss Jeanette M. Kelly has returned home after rusticating at Charleston for a few days.

Miss Essie Steacy has gone on a visit to her friends at New Dublin.

CONQUESTS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A Bad Heart—Chronic Catarrh—Vanish at the Touch of Dr. Agnew's Wonderful Cures.

"I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and obtained immediate relief. I have taken four bottles and now am entirely free from every symptom of heart trouble, and I hope that this statement may induce others troubled as I was to give this most valuable remedy a trial," writes Thomas Petry, of Aylmer, Quebec. You can readily verify any testimonial quoted in commending this wonderful discovery of modern medical science. Thousands have tested its curative qualities after having "doctored" for years, and were pronounced hopeless cases. If as a last resort it has proved such a boon, what suffering would be spared if, when the slightest uneasiness at the heart is experienced, Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure were tried.

CATARRH—"I should not feel that I was doing my duty did I not recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to every one," writes George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa., and think that an average of 80 to 90 in every hundred whose eyes will meet this is to a lesser or greater degree affected by this insidious disease. There is only one safe, sure and harmless cure—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. No case is so slight that you can afford to neglect to use the remedy. No case so acute or deep seated that it will not relieve and absolutely cure; no catarrh remedy has worked such marvellous cures: no remedy has had so much good said of it, and no remedy has the high endorsation of the medical profession it enjoys, and your case is not hopeless while Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Cure is to be had. Sold by J. P. Lamb & Son.

HERMAN SUDERMANN.

THE GREAT GERMAN REALIST AND MOST FAMOUS PLAYWRIGHT.

The Striking, Handsome Man Whose Play "Magda," is Causing the People Who See It to Shudder—Read Him a Cynic; Know Him an Optimist.

Herman Sudermann, whose problem play "Magda," is now causing th people who see it at the Lyceum in London to shudder, is the Ibsen-Tolstoi-Zola of Germany. He is a realist who tried to be a teacher, gave up pedagogy for play making, just escaped starving to death, and then wrote "Die Ehre," a play, and became rich and famous. His parents were poor, but he managed to attend a gymnasium and a college. After tiring of teaching school he tried editing a small weekly political paper in Berlin. Then he hurled himself at literature, and by describing life "as he saw it" became widely talked about and was said to be more Ibsenish than Ibsen himself. His play "Heimath," is said to be the crowning triumph of the German drama of to-day. Personally, Sudermann is very interesting. He is strikingly handsome, with such spirited manners as to be more French than Teutonic. Those who read him say he is a cynic. Those who

HERMAN SUDERMANN.

know him say he is as sunny as southern Italy and a perfect optimist. Sudermann has no sympathy with the deciduous school of France. He says its men are ephemeral, whose buzzing may strike the ear sharply but who cannot outlive one sun. This German realist lives in pretty apartments in Berlin near the Berliner "Zoo." Here he spends most of his time with his wife child, books and work. He reads English, and is especially fond of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, George Eliot and Lytton. Kipling, of living writers, he likes best. Herr Sudermann will soon visit America.

GASTON PARIS.

The Gentleman Who Recently Became One of the French Immortals.

Gaston Paris, who has recently been listed as one of the forty immortals of the French Academy, is one of the most profound philologists in all Europe. The honor which has just been conferred upon him is, perhaps, the only one of its kind that M. Paris lacked. He was already a member of more than half the learned societies on the continent, among them the academies of Munich, Rome, Vienna, Turin and Berlin. In 1886 he was promoted officer of the Legion of Honor. His writings are among the most erudite contributions to the science of letters. His first book, brought out in 1862, dealing with the part played by Latin in the language

GASTON PARIS.

of France, commended him well. He has followed this with numerous works, not exclusively along the lines of philology, but very valuable to any consideration of the history of literature of Europe. He founded in 1866 the Revue Critique, in 1872 Romania and more recently the Revue Historique. Gaston's early life was that of the student chiefly. He was born at Auvenay in 1839. His classics were imbibed at Rollin College, and he studied at Gottingen and Bonn. His acquaintance with the Romance languages was gained under Professor Diez. When he returned to France, M. Paris entered the Ecole des Chartes, studying law at the same time. In 1865 he took the degree of doctor of letters, and in 1876 was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions.

Boiling Water.

The boiling of water would seem a simple accomplishment, and yet is rarely done properly. It should never steam or simmer, but should cook quickly and be used the instant it has boiled. This is most important, as important as the constant scouring of the kettle. Food cooked with water which is not properly boiled, or which is boiled in a kettle coated with dregs, is not the same flavor, and is not as wholesome as properly cooked food.

Ex-Premier Crispi's Poverty

Speaking of Signor Crispi's request for a pension from the Italian Government, the London Globe says: "That a man who has filled so great a position in the eyes of Europe should be reduced to asking his successors for the grant of a public pension on the ground that he is now too old and too infirm to resume his practice at the bar, is not very creditable to Italian generosity."

THE KAKABEKA FALLS.

A Canadian Waterfall that Rivals the Famed Niagara

The westbound traveler who has crossed Lake Superior by a Canadian Pacific railroad boat is delayed twelve hours at Fort William before resuming his journey by rail. Taking advantage of this fact, six of us formed a party to visit Kakabeka falls a bit of scenery seldom seen by tourists because situated twenty-two miles back from the lake and reached only by wagon road. Though the road is rough and the ride tedious the view of the falls amply repays one for the trip; at least such was the unanimous verdict of our party.

The Kaministiquia river, which rises in the broken country northwest of

THE KAKABEKA FALLS.

Lake Superior, empties into the lake at Fort William, forming a good natural harbor. It was up this river that Gen. Wolseley took his troops when he went to Manitoba to put down the Riel rebellion in 1870, and it was around the Kakabeka falls that he made his first portage. The lower course of the river is through a deep gorge whose banks are often perpendicular. Occasionally the gorge widens to a breadth of two miles, but usually it is quite narrow. Upon nearing the falls the road leads down a steep hillside to a terrance. Here one can see the mist rising above the river and can hear the roar of falling water. Clambering out of the wagon we made our way through the tangled underbrush to the brink of the canyon.

Though the guide had told us something about these falls, none of us was prepared for the sight. What we expected was a thread of water broken into a veil of spray as it fell over some cliff; that which we saw was a deep river, 250 feet wide, making a sheer fall ten feet greater than that of Niagara, then whirling away down a black gorge whose banks are so inclined that the bottom of the gorge is actually wider than the top. The spectator stands within two feet of the edge of the canyon, and within twenty feet of the brink of the falls. Only as the shifting wind drives the mist to one side can the foot of the falls be seen. When one catches the view, it is that of a seething, boiling caldron. Above, the mist rises seventy-five or a hundred feet, and within this veil the sun shapes a bright bow of promise. From the precipice a ledge of rock so projects that it divides the falling water, the lesser part being on the further side. Twenty-five rods below the falls a low timbered island is situated in the middle of the river. One misses the foaming rapids which usually stand guard above and below a cataract. So free is this place of rapids that nothing but the ascending mist and the roar of falling water would give a canoeman above the falls any warning of impending danger; while below the falls one might approach with a light boat to within twenty rods of the foot of the falls. The gorge is narrow, winding and wilder and more picturesque than that at the whirlpool rapids in the Niagara, save only that the water which comes through it is more quiet. It is cut in black trap rock and is dark and gloomy.

Such are the Kakabeka falls; such the Kaministiquia gorge. The hand of man has not been laid upon them. The setting of this gem is the forest primeval.

MONUMENT TO MOZART.

The Marble Memorial Recently Unveiled by the Emperor of Austria.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria recently unveiled a marble monument to Mozart in Vienna. The project to erect this monument was first conceived in 1883, and a committee was formed to see that the work was done. The movement met with many delays, but the monument was at last finished and put in place. It is a portrait

MARBLE MONUMENT TO MOZART.

figure of the musician standing upon or ornate pedestal, the sculpture of which is symbolic of the man's art. The chief parts of the monument are of white marble. The whole rests upon a base of polished granite. The work was designed and executed by Professor Victor Tilgner, who died only one week before the Emperor unveiled the monument. It is said to be one of the most meritorious of European public monuments.

A Pompeiian Soap Factory.

In the unearthed city of Pompeii, the preservation of which has been the means of revealing many antique customs, there is to be seen a soap manufactory, with all the kettles and other paraphernalia pertaining to the business. Also a quantity of soap, evidently the product of this ancient "soapery."

For the Voice.

It is said that a good remedy for strengthening and clearing the voice is to beat the white of an egg with the juice of a lemon and sweeten it well with sugar, and use as needed.

WHEN I'M AS OLD AS MOTHER.

When I'm as old as mother—
Wonder if my heart will hold
As sweet a story or enfold
The tendrils of as true a love,
Rooted and clinging far above
The scorching drought or chilling blast,
Moistened by memories of the past,
Dripping its dew along?

When I'm as old as mother—
Wonder if my eyes will shine
With that same tenderness divine,
And if my words will fall as sweet
In accents soothing and replete
With echoes of a happier lay,
Sung long ago, that lingering stay—
To finish her life song?

—Kitty B. Malloy.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON.

A Descendant of the Great Napoleon, and His Notions of Royal Rights.

Prince Victor Napoleon, who has just completed his thirty-fourth year, is not a thorough representative of the imperial idea. His great ancestor was a man of the people. Victor is almost as royal as as any prince of Europe. He is a descendant of the reigning houses of Wurtemburg, England, Italy and Austria. Thus, he can say, so far as kingly blood is concerned, he is quite as much a member of the royal caste as is the Duke of Orleans himself. This young scion has his own notions about the people of the French Republic and how they should be governed. In a recent letter to his party, by the way, is not the largest political party in France, Prince Victor says that the Napoleons have no rights except those they hold from the people, and the people alone, says the aspirant to the throne, can invalidate those rights. "As the representative of a great cause," continues Prince Victor, "I will never abdicate the duties which my name imposes on me. I can patiently support misfortune. I am one of those who face resolutely but coolly a future in which my faith remains unshaken." The young man's friends have great faith in the possibilities of

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON.

his future, and regard his royal connections as by no means weakening to his prospects.

A WATER TELESCOPE.

A SUBMARINE PEEPSHOW SEEN OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Unique Invention of an Island Fisherman Which Daily Fills His Simple-Minded Neighbors With Food For Wonder and Speculation.

The principle of the water telescope, so long used by fishermen to detect the presence of fish far below the surface of the water, has been successfully applied to the construction of a pleasure boat.

An eighteen foot naphtha launch with a glass bottom has been constructed by a Newfoundland genius and the experiment has proved a success to the extent that occupants of the boat can, while cruising about, see distinctly objects many feet below the surface of the sea.

The little craft darts every day through the water of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and creates as much wonder and speculation among the simple-minded natives as would the appearance of a strange fish. At present the little glass-bottomed craft is

A SUBMARINE PEEPSHOW.

used by the owner and inventor simply for pleasure and an amateur's study of the mysteries and curiosities of the waters of the bay.

But Pierre St. Felix, the inventor and owner of the curious craft, expects to make a comfortable living out of it. He has had the idea for his boat ever since, as a fisher lad at Catalina, he made his first water glass by setting a bit of window glass in the bottom of a rusty tin can. He noticed how when he put this glass-bottomed can below the surface of the water, so as to avoid refraction, he could see many feet into the depths of the water. As he leaned over the side of his boat, looking into the water until he was stiff in the back, little Pierre thought what a good idea it would be if he could fix his glass in the boat's bottom so that he could see the water without bending over. He kept his idea to himself, however, and it was not until the present year, when he is a grown man with many years of experience with the danger of the rough sea, that he sees his idea a reality, and one that is likely to carry him past the necessity of dangerous work forever.

The greater part of the eighteen feet of St. Felix's boat in the bottom, is taken up with the glass. It is arranged in three divisions, fitted close with strips of heavy leather at the edges to prevent leaking. The glass is an inch thick.

Ranged along the length of the boat, so as to inclose the glass on every side, there are fixed chairs, arranged in position so that a sitter may look downward without the slightest effort. Catalina is sixty miles north of St. Johns, and every year many visitors have been in the habit of going there for no other purpose than to look into the water through the rough water glasses of the fishermen. The water of the bay is particularly clear, and under ordinary conditions a depth of fifty feet can be examined. With the completion of his boat, St. Felix immediately monopolized the greater number of visitors, and many curious sights were seen. The bay abounds in curious fish, for close to the shore thre are more than 13,000 varieties. Hammer-headed sharks keep just beyond the reach of those who hunt for them, sword fish sport gally about, and as seen through the bottom of St. Felix's water boat, make a strange contrast to the shoals of codfish. Far down below the multitude of fish, the great beds of sea weed wave in graceful folds, making a background for the sights above.

Monster Petitions.

Quite recently, says the Golden Penny, a great flutter of excitement was caused at the House of Commons by the presentation of the memorial praying for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. The petition had 257,000 signatures, and for its reception tables of 50 feet in lenth had to be erected.

This is not the first gigantic petition presented to Parliament by women. In 1893 the women of Ulster presented a

A LARGE PETITION.

petition against Home Rule which was a mile and three-quarters long, and was inscribed with 142,000 signatures.

Possibly the largest petition sent to the House in recent years was that against the compensation of publicans a few years since. Two men found great difficulty in lifting the roll.

Pope's Pay for His Iliad.

Pope made £5,320 by his "Iliad," on which he worked alone. By his "Odyssey," after paying Broome and Fenton, his assistants, he made about £3,500. To Broome and Fenton he paid £50 for each book Broome did eight books, Fenton did four. I would be pleased to translate the "Odyssey" at thet rate of £50 a book—that is, for £1,200 altogether. A better price is not likely to be got to-day, and I have known a much smaller price offered. Pope got far more—£3,500 for twelve books—but that was because of his name. Broome and Fenton were not likely to get more than they did in open market, and no publisher would offer so much to ordinary men of letters to-day. If the poet laureate, even, produced a translation of Homer to-morrow, I doubt if he would be offered £3,500. Perhaps Lord Tennyson might have secured that sum, for his name and fame were justly great in the land.—Longman's Magazine.

The Mamelukes.

The Mamelukes were a military body, composed of the descendants of Circassian slaves. In 1254 they made one of their body Sultan of Egypt, which country they governed for 260 years. Their dynasty was overthrown in 1517 by the Ottoman Sultan, Selim I., who appointed a Turkish pasha over Egypt though the Mamelukes still remain deys, or governors of the provinces.

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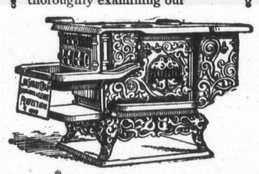

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