### Athens Reporter

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

#### B. LOVERIN

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### LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

HOW AND WITH WHAT MATERIALS PRIMITIVE MAN MADE IT.

Days When Flints and Sticks Were Used The Ethnologist Finds in These dependence of Human Culture. (Special Correspondence.)

(Special Correspondence.)

The question of fire, of artificial heat and light was one of the first presented to man when he entered upon the career which terminated in our present civilization. It has been over present with him since that time, and will continue of vital importance as long as humanity remains upon earth.

importance as long as humanity remains upon earth.

It is a question that may be considered from many points of view, the practical and cononnic, the historical, mythic and philological. There is yet another, that of the ethnologist, who endeavors by contartive studies to increase our knowledge of the origin and interdependence of human culture. These studies are pursued to best advantage within the walls of an institution where we find the collections that reveal the earliest pages of man's own unconsolous record. It is from this standpoint, then, I shall write, confining myself, too, to the more primitive side of the subject, for it is with this side chiefly that our science deals.



ts uses and its preservation. The first is doubtless of the highest importance and significance. Stories of fireless men are not of uncommon occurrence, but it does signficance. Stories of fireless men are not of uncommon occurrence, but it does not appear that any of them have been verified. We hear of them in Polynesia, in the Canaries and the Philippines. A tribe is reported in Guiana and again the story-is repeated of pigmies in Central Africa, but we have no unquestioned record of the existence of a race of men who are unacquainted with fire at the present day. Noither do we find any evidence among archaeological remains of people to whom fire was unknown. A belief in fireless men has been common in the world for ages, expressed in the prometheus legensi of many lands, but man as we first encounter him is everywhere a fire-using animal. Tribes are reported in Australia who are unacquainted with the art of producing fire for themselves, carrying brands with them, and being compelled to obtain their renewal should they go out from other tribes, often at the expense of great journeys.

out from other tribes, often at the expense of great journeys.

The commonest and practically university primitive method of making fire is by the friction of two pieces of wood. The University of Pennsylvania is fortunate in possessing one of the largest and most perfect collections of the prehistoric tools for this purpose in existence. In this collection, obtained from the pre-Columbian cliff 'dwellings of Mancos Canon, in Montezuma County, Col., there is a round stick of hard wood some eight or ten inches in length which was rotated between the hands with its lower end pressed against a fragment of soft wood. The borings filling the little groove on the orings filling the little groove on the side of the lower stok or hearth smould-ered and burned through the heat of fric-tion, to be caught at last in this bundle of soft, shredded cedar bark, which, whirled in the air, gave the sought-for

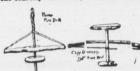
Mr. Cushing, who culled these sticks, drills, hearths and tinder from the mass of miscellaneous cliff dweller material which originally came to us, tells me that the drills are made chiefly of the hard mountain mahogany. The root of the cotton wood was selected for the hearth. To this simple drill, whirled with the palms, a mechanical device was added, a low and a cord.

This gives the entire story of firemaking in early America among people of about the highest culture of those living within its boundaries. Mr. Cushing tells me that the use of the bow was exceptional and was indicative of the high point of culture reached by the ancient people who inhabited the cliffs.

Another prehistoric American fire drill was found with a mummy by Dr. Carl Lumholtz in a cave in Chihuahua, in Mexico. Another form of drill, known as the pump drill, used by the Pueblo In-Cushing, who culled these sticks,

Lumboltz in a cave in Chihuanua, in Mexico. Another form of drill, known as the pump drill, used by the Pueblo Indians for perforating turquoises, shells, etc., has been employed for making fire by the Iroquois Indians of Canada and New York State. It was used by the Onondagas in 'making the new fire at the White Dog feast in 1888. There is not sufficient evidence of its primitive use in firemaking in America, and for the only other mechanical aid to the simple hand fire drill we must go to the Eskimo. They use a bow drill with an upper bearing that is held between the teeth, enabling the operator to work the apparatus with our hand, leaving the other 'free to apply the tinder.

The Eskimo has still another method of making fire—that of striking it from the searcity of wood, it is not unlikely



this custom was known to them before the discovery. Fragments of pyrites in the Ohio mounds have been regarded as an assurance that the same practice was known to the mound builders, but Dr. Brinton informs me that there is no positive evidence that this method of firemaking was practiced except among the Eskimo, in pre-Columbian North America. Fint and pyrites are again used by the natives of Tierra del Fuego, with a similar probability of its antiquity to that expressed with reference to its use among the people at the other end of the continuent. Leaving America, we find the use of the fire drill as once existing over pretty much the entire world, and surviving among not a few remote tribes.

A portable fire stick from the quiver of a hostile tribesman of Somaliland was one of the spoils brought back from

of a hostile tribesman of Somainand was one of the spoils brought back from Africa by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith. This drill of hard wood, with its accompany-ing pieces, are from the Solomon Islands in Micronesia.

in Micronesia.

Several ways of producing fire by the friction of wood, other than drilling, have been observed. One is by a process

described as plowing, using a stick worked at an angle in a groove. This method
is described as universal in the Polymesian
Islands, and is said not only to be very
expeditious, but one in which flame is
sometimes produced without the interventien of tinder Writers agree that this
process is exclusively Polymesian, but
Mr. Cushing tells me that while it is not
practiced in Zuni, the traditions of that
Pueblo point to a former knowledge of it,
a piece of information which should
prove highly acceptable to those who advocate an early oceanic intercourse with
America. Mr. Cushing's statement goes
to prove that we should carefully examine

made by friction—with thee, as used in superstitious practices handed down from heather times.

I shall not dwell upon the use of fint and steel as fre-producing implements.

In the university's collection no implements preserve and express the mythic concepts associated with fire and firemaking more clearly than a little set from Kores. The steel and delicate fint are enclosed in a wrapper made of colored silks like the skirt of a kessing or "singing girl." Robed in the colors of the four cosmical quarters, like one of those dainty ladies, due respect seems paid to man's handmaid, whom all faiths have agreed should be guarded by virgins. I can no more than mention, too, other fire-making objects—the fire syrings of the Dyaks, the burning glass and the parabolic mirror. None of them were known to the aborigines of this continent.

the burning giass and the parabolic mirror. None of them were known to the aborigines of this continent.

We come now to the particular use of fire which forms the especial subject of this article—that of lighting. Night to the savage, except for the light given by the celestial luminaries, must have been generally a period of practically total darkness. There must have arison many occasions, however, after he attained the dignity of a campfire that he desired to make that campfire portable. The brand selzed from it became the anosetor of the torch. To penetrate caves, to spear fish at night, and, not unlikely, for use in religious ceremonies in the darkness of underground chambers or at the hour of midnight, a more enduring form was



identified as invented to buthing acts copal for sacrificial purposes, rather than illumination.

Dr. Uhle, at my request, has kindly made a most careful examination of the enormous collection excavated by him from graves in Peru, but he is unable to identify positively a single vessel as used for a lamp, or find a wick or torch among all the vast materials. He tells me that the Indians in Bolivia at the present day employ as a lamp a pottery cup, and hence it has been surmised that certain similar bowls or oups from the graves were intended for this purpose. A kind of prehistoric bowl is indeed designated as a lamp, but without sufficient reason. The Eskimo furnishes us with a lamp about which there can be no question, and it is natural they should have invented it. Indeed it would have seemed to have invented itself when the hot grasse caught fire as they melted the blubber in the stone cooking pan.

STEWART CULIN.

New Year's Candy in Paris. It is said that the amount expended on New Year's day in Paris for sweetmeats alone exceeds 500,600 francs.

Warts.

These are better left alone than treated injudiciously. They may be safely and certainly cured by keeping them constantly damp with rag dipped in vinegar, then slioing them off thinly day by day and applying powdered alum to the fresh surface. Another plan is to touch them every second day or so with the pointed end of a slate pencil or match dipped in acetic, glacial acetic, muriatic, nitric or sulphurie acid or a mixture of chromic acid, one part to four parts water, daily. All these demand great care. A safer though slower process is to moisten each wart with a drop of water or the tip of the tongue, then well rub it with lunar caustic. Next day or in two days carefully remove the black surface with a knife, repeating the caustic, and so on as may be necessary.—New York Ledger.

Cuba.

Cuba is known in history under several

Cuba is known in history under several names. The first was Antilla; then Juana, after a Spanish prince. Fernandina came third, followed by Santiago and the isle of Ave Maria. The original Indian name, Cubanacan, signifying "where gold is found," was finally adopted, and usage shortened it to the first two syllables.

A clever mot was made by a member of A clever mot was made a parliament during another member's prosy speech. The latter happening to yawn during his remarks, the other commented, "This man is not without taste, but he usurps our privilege."

Australia could be made to support 400,-000,000 inhabitants of the black or yellow made, who would be able to endure the

HORRORS OF WAR.

SCENCES AND SAD EPISODES

masses all over the country; born since peace reigned the land have "all unknow-

such determination is usually too imperfect.

There is still another firemaking method by friction—that of sawing, practiced by the Burmese Malays, some South Australian tribes and pretty generally throughout the East Indies. Bamboo is generally employed and a sharpened piece is rubbed in a V-shaped groove. Tinder placed beneath is ignited by the particles of heated wood that fall through.

We need not terminate our search for evidences of printitive fire-making in actual specimens. Myths and ceremonial survivals aid us, enabling us to trace the existence of the fire-drill back into the fall through.

We discover it, too, in the folk-customs of modern Europe, where reedire—fire made by friction—wild fire, as distinguished from the tame fire of the hearth, is used in superstitious practices handed down from heathen times.

Lightly inct dwell upon the practices handed down from heathen times.



tives on both sides of the country, they did not dread their perpetrating any strootry upon defenceless non-combatants. They feared the enemy's bullets for their fathers, brothers, lovers and husbands, but they were firm believers in the efficacy of prayer; hoped and prayed for them and trusted in God's mercy that all would go well, and as the gay, stalwart young fellows strode lightly off to the front, joking and smiling as they marched, but little premonition of impending evil troubled their minds.

For a short time, embroidering silken flags for their favorite companies or regiments, battle flags, covering canteens with appropriate emblems, knitting nuffers for the soldlers in the field, getting up impromptu dances at different houses, to which the young officers came in the stall of the stall of



promote the good of their family or of their country. When I first saw these handsome, composed matrons they impressed me very much, and every day they grew in my estimation as their unselfish Christian lives were more fully developed in the trying times which followed the declaration of war. Whenever I hear the opinion expressed that the results of a war are the temporary debasement of a mation's morals I feel like saying that this is true of those who triumph, but those who are overcome rise out of the humiliation of defeat with ripened experience, strengthened by self-aims. This truth the women of the South have established in their own case at least. Those who had heretefore dressed well, fared delicately, danced and enjoyed their youth to the utmost, began, like their dignified, useful mothers, to look gravely at the situation and sock at every opportunity to reader such services as their common sense or energy might suggest. Those who could knitted socks, rolled bandages, scraped lint, offered themselves at the hospitals to nurse the wounded, and that woman was happlest who could give something of her abundance to the

at the hospitals to nurse the wounded, and that woman was happest who could give something of her abundance te the soldiers. Day after day they sat bathing the wounds of their brave defenders, and all the accomplishments our women possessed were pressed into service for the suffering soldiers.

Often passers-by near the hospitals heard sweet, fresh voices singing the old hymns the dying soldier loved. One whose dulled senses recognized "Rock of Ages," with his last strength called out: "I was sure I should get home alive," and died happy in the thought. Once, when I went to a large hospital conducted by Miss E. V. Mason of Virginia I found her reading the last offices of our Church over a dying man, while in an other ward her sister, Mrs. Roland, sat singing to the accompaniment of her guitar all the old fashioned songs the dying boy soldier could remember hearing his mother sing. Her almost sightless eyes were as full of unshed tears as her voice was of melody. She was rapidly going blind and could do nothing else for the soldiers, but she gave what she could and did a noble work.

The roll of honer would be too long ware I to mention even a small part of the devoted women who never flinched before the sight of ghastly wounds or fainted under an atmosphere heavy with the odor of festering fiesh and fevered breaths. They grew paler and more silent, but never relaxed their ardent efforts to serve their wounded.

As every able-bedied man rushed to the front the industries of paces confered, and articles which had been the definary necessities of fife became so caree that our women awoke te the fact that on them would devolve the duty of supplementing skilled labor by their industry and ingenuity. Then these soft-voiced.

lines from the North, or had come through the blockade from England.

He overheard the remark, and said in a low tone to me: "Look at me. My wife knitted every stitch of these clothes herself, and the yarn was dyed and spun under her supervisien." It required very close inspection by young eyes to see that the elegant old man looked his best.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee, though confined to her chair and suffering inbensely nearly all the time, with the help of her daughters and visitors—all honor to them to despite the well to well to despite the well despite the well to well to despite the well

the great corn growing success of the are the beneficiaries.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The University of Michigan has sent two professors to the war. This is a great improvement on the grumbling on the part of the Harvard professors.—Weshington Post.

That German astronomer reiterates that he can see a second moon revolving around the earth. He'il also see a divorce probably unless he quits drinking.—Chicago Times-Horald.

Six hundred Kansas schoolteachers have enlisted and will change from their business of teaching the young idea how to shoot to learning how to hit the target themselves.—Baitmore American.

A doctor up in Ann Arbor says cigarette smokers are apt to die off in Cuba. Probably he is trying to stop the enlistment of students, as everybody in Cuba smokes digarettes, even the women.—To-ledo Blade.

The modern prototype of Dickens' young

ledo Blade.

The modern prototype of Dickens' young man who was in search of a woman with "no biggod nonsonse about her" may be found in the Westhampton farmer who ad-

vertised for a wife with nothing "labout her."—New York Press. about her."—New York Press.

Now that the prefessional tourists of the east will not find it pleasant to spend the summer in Europe they can spend a season profitably in the to them unknown portions of their country west of the Mississippi river, taking in the Omaha exposition.—Indianapolis Journal.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

Emma Nevada is singing in Paris. odell Williams is appearing in a London Emma Juch sang at a New York con-ert the other night.

cert the other night.

In a London music hall Sidney Drew is presenting "My Innocent Boy."

Kyrle Bellew has become a member of the Royal Microscopical society.

Berlin is shortly to hear the nine hundredth performance of Strauss' "Die Fledermaus."

Julia Mackay, Lottie Gilson, Laura Burt and Willis P. Sweatnam are London attractions.

Burt and Willis P. Sweatnam are Johnson attractions.

Mme. Rejane, for a two months' tour through Russia, Austria and Germany, received \$40,000.

Frank Deshon, Oscar Girard and Arline Crater are members of Washington's summer opera company.

Edna Wallace Hopper is to head a New York Casino company that will be sent to London next season.

Belasco's new play, written for Mrs. Leslie Carter, will be given its initial production in America.

Fred Solomon recently played the circus clown in the "Princess of Trebizonde" is Toyonto to Elvia Croix Seabrecke's prin-

SIX FEET. My little rough dog and I
Live a life that is rather rare—
le have as many good walks to take
And so few hard things to bear,
So much that gladdens and recruite
So little of wear and tean.

and we travel all one way.

"Its a thing we should never
To reaken the two without the
Or the four without the two.
Is would not be right it any one
Because it would not be true.

SOME HAPPY PHRASES.

"replgrammatarius," or misster of epi-gram—for a distinctive American talent.

America has legions of "rare Ben Jon-sons" whose faculty of felicitous speech needs only an incentive to draw out some phrase which shall immortalize. Witness those persons known in history by some fortunate expression whose talents other-wise would still have left them "all un-known to fame."

A resume of familiar public names em-phasizes this fact. Ethan Allen was great for what he did, but he is known by what he said. Prosperty applands the quick witted skill with which Allen, when asked in what sovereign's name he acted, replied

for what he did, but he is known by what he said. Prosperity applands the quick witted skill with which Allen, when asked in what sovereign's name he acted, replied tersely. "In the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress!" an original and indisputable selection of authorities. The patrictic utterance of Pinckney, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," was not less epigrammatic than the distribute of the Pennsylvania congressman who characterized his political opponents as "the party of addition, division and silence." Even the serious Lincoln showed this Yankee pointedness when certain accusers complained of General Grant's intemperance. The president remarked quietly that "he wished he had more such whisky to give his generals."

The random selection from the speeches of olever Americans recalls among others the sulogy of "Brick" Pomercy on a retiring president: "God bless our noble president! Went in with little opposition; came out with none!" While perhaps as unique an introduction as ever greeted a national guest was the address to Charles Stewart Parnell by Pinckney White of Maryland, who described the distinguished foreigner as "an Irish diamond, set in Wicklow gold and none the less valuable on account of its American speek."

A narrative still fresh in the minds of present congressmen is anent Holman, the "watchdog of the treasury," who systematically opposed every appropriation, but who access one day to introduce a bill for the construction of a public building in his own state, whereupon Henderson of Iowa quoted aloud from Byron:

Tis sweet to hear the honest watchdog's bark Bay deep mouthed welcome as we draw near

'Tis sweet to hear the honest watchdog's bark
Bay deep mouthed welcome as we draw near
home.

The motion was loss in a rice of leagueter.

Indeed, there are impldents ad infinitum
of men who have won reputation as the
originators of some phrase.

No one can cease to remember General
Bragg as the man who said of Cleveland,
"We love him for the enemies he has
made," and Flanagan of Texas-might have
lived and died an obscure congressman,
but for the aptly applied inquiry, "Whatare we here for?"—Chicago Times-Heraid.

A CONFEDERATE CRUISER.

A CONFEDERATE CRUISER.

The Amount Captured by One Privateer In Eight Months.

Just what one little privateer can do has been revealed by the short career of the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah. She was actually cruising for the destruction of Union property but eight months, and during that time she captured and destroyed vessels to the value of \$1,900,000, and the United States had never been able to direct a blow against her. She had visited every ocean except the Antarotic, covering a distance of \$8,000 statute miles. She destroyed many whalers in the Arctic ocean. It was there that the last gun for the southern cause was fired. It was fired from the deck of the privateer cruiser Shenandoah by Commander James Iredell Waddell on June 23, 1865, just 74 days after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Commander Waddell could not persuade himself to enter an American port and for some time aimlessly scoured the seas. In August, however, he spoke the English ship Barracouta, bound from San Francisco to Liverpool, and from her received conclusive evidence of the end of the war between the states. He resolved to seels. conclusive evidence of the end of the war between the states. He resolved to seek an English port, and so on Nov. 5 the Shenandoah entered 6t. George's channel, having sailed 23,000 miles without seeling land. On Nov. 6 she steamed up the Mersey, and the Confederate flag having been hauled down by Commander Wadlh he sent a communication to Earl Rusdell.

dell, he sent a communication to Earl Rus-sell, English minister of foreign affairs, placing his ship at the disposal of the Brit-ish government. Through Earl Russell the vessel was transferred to the jurisdic-tion of the American minister, Charles Francis Adams, who caused her to be con-veyed to this country to be dismantled.— Altanta Constitution. Mr. Brewster's Reply.

Mr. Brewster's Reply.

The late Benjamin H. Brewster, President Arthur's attorney general, whose face was terribly disfigured by scars, was once engaged in a case as attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad, and the opposing counsel in his closing speech made a most brutal attack on him. "The dealings of the railroad," he said, "are as tortuous and twisted as the features of the man who represented it."

Mr. Brewster gave no outward significate held this cruel blow until he had finished his argument. Then he said:

"For the first time in my life the per sonal defect from which I suffer has been the subject of public remark. I will tell you how I came by it. When I was 5 years of age, I was one day playing with a younger sister when she fell into an open grate where a fire was burning. I sprang to her assistance, dragged her from danger, and in doing so I fell myself, with my face upon the burning coals. When I was picked up, my face was as black"—and his finger transfixed his antagonist—"as that man's heart."—San Francisco Area.

Consumption

Will SCOTT'S EMULSION cure consumption? Yes and no. Will it cure every case?
No. What cases will it cure then? Those in their earlier stages, especially in young people. We make no exaggerated claims, but we have positive evidence that the early use of

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in these cases results in a positive cure to a large number. In advanced cases, however, where a cure is impossi ble, this well-known remedy should be relied upon to prolong life surprisingly.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE. Chemists, Toron

Every housewife should make it a point to see that her family are supplied with bolled water to drink, boiled water in their food, if in any way it is used. Every person who lives or eats in town should try to know that she or he drinks only bolled water, but, ba, how hard this is when one boards or takes meals at the cafes and restaurants of the fown.

There is a science in cooking water that few know or even guess. We content ourselves by grunnbling at the 'flast' taste, the 'queer twang,' the almost 'oily feeling' of the water as we swallow it, and half of us try to substitute meleci ice in place of the cooked water as our sanistay in the fluid world of the optoure.

ing" of the water as we swallow it, and half of us try to substitute melted toe in place of the cocked water as our mainstay in the fluid world of the epicure.

This substitution is all wrong. Ice may not be purer, freezing does not kill microbes, nor does it disable garms. Fire, cleansing, purifying fire, is the only thing that will throttle inciplent disease in the germ form, be it lurking in water or in clothing. In the one we may boil the harm away in the other we must burn it away and lose the things in toto but for our chemical burning—in other words, fumigation.

Is there any one in the intelligent world who would wilfully and knowingly put on the clothes of a scarlet fever patient before they were purified? No. Still there are thousands of 'us who do deliberately drink up the water supplied us by the city, knowing it to be bad, probably disease laden, without the least effort to protect ourselves against the evil results.

For perfect boiled water you need a perfectly clear recoptacle. Glass is the best. If you have a two quart bottle, fill it two-thirds full and cork it. Then heat it in water, of course, until the water within the bottle is pure; but oh, how flat and tasteless, how unsatisfying! It is boiled, but it is not ready to be used. Take the bottle outdoors and uncork. Let the fresh air slowly fill in over the water, then eaved, and shake. You must recease

inst and tesseless, now descarding to be used. Take the bottle outdoors and uncork. Let the fresh air slowly fill in over the water; then cork and shake. You must repeat this operation several times, until the once lifeless water is thoroughly aired. That is one of the secreta. Boiled water is flat because the air is forced out of it, and in all moving water air is very largely present. "But if you let the air in you fill it up with germs again," objected one woman when this rectipe was given her.

Quite true, you do, but consider. The air you introduce into the water is the air you are introducing into your lungs, your blood, every nook and cranny of your being at every breath. Air, outdoor air, except in very rare cases, is health giving more than it can be harmful, and if you wish sweet, sparkling, thirst quenching water to drink at your meal, you must take the trouble to make it, just as the bread and the meats are regularly prepared. That is recipe No. 1, the best and sim-

pared.
That is recipe No. 1, the best and simplest—boil the water in a corked bottle two-thirds full and then admitting air

plest—boll the water in a corked bottle two-thirds full and then admitting air shake several times.

In cases where a large quantity of water is needed the bottle rectpe is too limited and another way is advised. Take an ew tin pall or one of granite ware and fill with water. Boll it at a time when there is nothing else cooking in the kitchen. That is an absolute essential to the success of the operation. If you boil drinking water on Monday while the odor of suds is in the air, do not be surprised at a horrid soapy taste in your water at the table. That greasy quality so often found in boiled water is simply the proof that it was boiled when the doughnuts were being made or the sausage fried. Water is a veritable sponge in an inverted sense; it sucks up the surrounding atmosphere as does the sponge water that comes within its reach. So it is that if you wish tasteless water you must boil it when there is no taste in the air, so to speak. Again, the airing process must be gone through to make the water perfect, but as it has been boiled and cooled in the air, this water will not need to be shaken as much as does that cooked in the closed bottle. In this feature of this process it is simpler than the other method, but remember it takes the kitchen all to itself for the boiling—no scrubbing or sweeping or cooking of any kind and a well'aired room are its requirements.

In speaking of water and its absorbent

requirements.

In speaking of water and its absorbent qualities it is in order to mention a fact that is too often utterly overlooked. It is that water that has stood overnight is seithat water that that stood overnight is seithat water that that stood overnight is seithat water that has stood overnight is seithat water that has been dom fit to drink, and that if

dom fit to drink, and that if it has been standing in a sleeping room it is positively bad, filled with the exhalations of the sleepers. It is in this quality a real disinfectant. If in case of liness water is stood in a room and constantly changed, many of the disease germs are absorbed by it and thus got rid of.

Simple as this question it, it shows most plainly in the fact that difficulty is experienced in handling it that there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything. The right way to boil water has been explained, and if the receipts are enforced by the individual interest of the mistress of the house success must be the result. Boil all driffring water. It is a little Boil all driffifing water. It is a little trough, but not a hundreth part so hard as to nurse your husband through an illness or to be ill yourself. It is a big saving of time in the end.—Philadelphia Times.

To Make Aspic Jelly.

Asplo jelly, which is still a terrifying name to many amateur cooks, is made in a few minutes and, if necessary, out of that emergency material, a jar of beef extract. A half box of gelatin is soaked for 20 minutes in four tablespoonfuls of cold water. Meantime in a saucepan is put a level teaspoonful of beef extract and a pint of hot water. In this is simmered a slice of onion, a bit of colery, a bay leaf and a few peppercorns. When the gelatin is dissolved, it is added, the whole strained and set away in a square rimmed basin preferably, in order that it may be easily out up into blocks. A little of this garnishes cold meats or veal loaf and other potted or pressed meats, and is effective, too, around forms of salad. It is occasionally served with lettuce and a French Post. To Make Aspie Jelly.

A Doubtful Assertion.

Browns—They say that drowning men catch at straws.

Towns—Yes, but I doubt it. I've seen a number of men drown, and those of them who had any preference at all seemed in favor of a plank. In fact, I do not now recall ever having been asked for a straw by a gentleman who was drowning.—New Yerk Journal.

Sipec the war bagan St. Louis has sold. A Doubtful Assertion

York Journal.

Since the war began St. Louis has sold \$2,000,000 worth of war supplies. This vindicates the basic principle of St. Louis commerce—namely, that everything comes to the town that waits.—Kansas City

Times.

The St. Louis bakers will stamp the words "Remember the Maine" on all of the hard tack which they have contracted to furnish the army. This is an unusual exhibition of enterprise—for St. Louis.— Kansas City Star. The board of health of Vineland, N. J., The board of neath of vinesand, we, has posted placards in all street cars warning the public that "no one will be allowed to spit or expectorate upon the foor." That ought to be explicit and emphatic enough.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE ROYAL BOX. Prince Edward of York has been breeched. He now wears a sailor suit with pockets. His curls have been cut off.

The present king of Spain supplies the only instance of a child who was born a king. Alfonso XII, his father, died on Nov. 25, 1885, and on May 17, 1886, the king of Spain was born and immediately became the possessor of the vacant crown. When the Prince of Wales visits Hungary in September, he will be the guest of the Archduke Frederick at his splendid domain of Bellye, where the Emperor Francis Joseph, the king of Saxony and the Duke of Cumberland will be included in the party.

in the party.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, help to the ducal crown of Austria-Hungary, was not, in his youth, a very sedate member of his race. Before the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph placed him in a direct succession to the throne his esca-

men and the Control will

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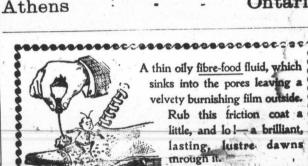
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