

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## C. C. FULFORD,

BARRISTER, Solicitor and Notary Public.  
Office, for the province of Ontario, Canada.  
Main street, Brockville, Ont. Money to loan  
at lowest rates and on easiest terms.

## M. M. BROWN.

COUNTY Crown Attorney, Barrister, Sol-  
icitor, etc. Office: Court House, west  
wing, Brockville. Money to loan on real  
estate.

## DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.

BUELL STREET . . . BROCKVILLE  
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

## LEONARD W. JONES, M.D.C.M.

LATE RESIDENT HOUSE SURGEON  
Carleton County General Hospital, Ottawa  
Surgeon in late Dr. Cornell's residence, Athens

## DR. T. F. ROBERTSON

COR. VICTORIA AVE. . . BROCKVILLE  
AND PINE ST.  
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

## C. B. LILLIE, L.D.S., D.D.S.

DENTIST, Honor Graduate of the Royal  
College of Dental Surgeons and of Tor-  
onto University.  
Office, Main St., over Mr. J. Thompson's  
store. Hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Gas admin-  
istered.

## DR. D. G. PEAT, V.S.

OFFICE in Wm. B. Halliday's Livery, Main  
Street, Athens.  
Professional calls, day or night attended to  
promptly. Phone, No. 4; office, No. 17, house

## DR. S. E. THOMPSON, V.S.

GRADUATE Ontario Veterinary College.  
Thirteen years experience in general  
practice. Day or night calls attended to  
promptly. Office—Main Street, Athens, next door to  
Kearley's hardware store.  
Residence—Victoria Street.

## MISS MARIE EDNA WEEKS

TEACHER of Piano-forte, Vocal Music and  
Education.  
Pupil of J. H. Pearce, Mus. Bac. (late of  
England), and Jessie C. Perry, Associate To-  
ronto Conservatory of Music.  
Pupils prepared for College or Conservatory.  
Consent Engagements accepted.  
Studio—Wiltse street, Athens.

## MISS EDITH E. WILTSE

Associate and honor graduate in piano-forte  
playing of the Dominion College of Music,  
Montreal.  
Pupils trained for Dominion College exam-  
s. Studio—Main street, Athens.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## ON DRESS PARADE

## WORLD'S - FAIR

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

## APRIL 30 TO DEC. 1, 1904

## The populated districts of Canada can travel by the

## GRAND TRUNK

## To enjoy the wonder of the 20th century

## All Luxuries of Travel and the Pleasures of

## Sight-seeing are accentuated by the con-

## forts the Grand Trunk Railway system

## offers.

## REDUCED RATES ALL SEASON

## Apply, or write, for particulars to

## J. QUINLAN, District Passenger

## Agent, Bonaventure Station,

## Montreal.

## Or to

## G. T. Fulford,

## G.T.R. City Passenger Agent

## Office: Fulford Block, next to Post Office

## Court House Ave Brockville

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## Homeseekers' Excursions

## COLONIAL CLASS

## TO THE

## Canadah Northwest

## June 14 and 28, July 19, 1904

## Winnipeg, Man. . . . . \$30.00

## Brandon, Man. . . . . 31.50

## Regina, Assa. . . . . 33.75

## Moosejaw, Assa. . . . . 34.00

## Prince Albert, Sask. . . . . 36.00

## Macleod, Alb. . . . . 38.50

## Calgary, Alb. . . . . 39.50

## Strathcona, Alb. . . . . 40.50

## Ste. Jean Baptiste

## Celebration

## MONTREAL

## June 23 and 24

## Return from Brockville

## \$4.10

## Good going June 23rd and 24th. Return

## until June 27th, inclusive.

## WORLD'S FAIR

## ST. LOUIS MO.

## April to Dec., 1904.

## 15-day limit . . . . . \$22.00

## 60-day limit . . . . . 29.35

## Limit until Dec. 15th . . . . . 35.20

## Stop-over allowed at any point in

## Canada and at Detroit and Chicago.

## General Change in Time taking effect June

## 15th, 1904.

## Morning express will leave Brockville 7.15.

## Afternoon express at 2.45, evening local at 6.30.

## Further particulars later.

## GEO. E. MCGLADE, Agent

## For tickets, etc., write or call at

## Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office,

## East Corner King Street and

## Court House Ave.

## Steamship Tickets by the principal lines.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL

In the Baptist church, Brockville,  
on Wednesday last, Miss Amy Bywa-  
of Brockville and Mr. Anson Cole  
of Brockville (formerly of the Redan)  
were united in matrimonial bonds by  
Rev. E. E. Emmet.

Mr. Robt. Jamieson of Perth is so  
convinced that coal oil in paying  
quantities is to be found on his prop-  
erty just outside the county town that  
he has had installed a rock drilling  
machine capable of drilling a six-inch  
hole 500 feet deep. The machine and  
tools cost \$500 and it will be operated  
by means of a nine-horse power gaso-  
line engine.

Subscribers desirous of giving  
personal mention of themselves, rela-  
tives and friends, will kindly remem-  
ber to furnish the Reporter with  
particulars, as it is the only way the  
publisher can be sure of the reliability  
of such things. People come and go  
on visits during the summer months  
more than any other time of the year,  
and undoubtedly friends like to know  
whether they are at home or away.

Dr. E. W. Moles of Norwich has  
offered a handsome gold medal, suitably  
engraved, for competition among the  
continuation class. Respecting the  
gift, the Gazette says: "The donor of  
the medal is entitled to much credit  
for his very evident desire to stimulate  
scholastic matters here, in which he  
has always exhibited much interest.  
The medal is offered to the Norwich  
pupil who attains the highest standing  
in the junior leaving departmental  
examination."

A very pleasant evening was spent  
at the lawn social held on the Metho-  
dist parsonage grounds on Monday  
evening. The ladies were most assid-  
uous in caring for their guests, and all  
thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Many  
had the pleasure of meeting the new  
pastor, Rev. Mr. Hughes, for the first  
time, and the function also afforded  
Rev. Mr. Reynolds and some of his  
friends from a distance an opportunity  
of exchanging farewells. The receipts  
of the evening amounted to a fraction  
over \$47.

The Athens village clerk has received  
a circular from the deputy registrar  
general, stating that it may be nec-  
essary, in the province of Ontario, for  
the protection of children under the  
age of 14 years, to make the production  
of a birth certificate compulsory before  
employment can be secured. This  
makes it imperative that a prompt and  
careful registration of all births, deaths  
and marriages should be made by phy-  
sicians and clergymen, who are sup-  
plied with free post cards for that purpose.  
Neglect to do so will have to be re-  
ported hereafter to the registrar general's  
office in Toronto.

A case of personation in the Medical  
Council examinations was brought to  
light a few days ago. A student who  
was registered as J. L. McDowell of  
Queen's College Kingston was discov-  
ered to be E. J. Grey of Queen's Col-  
lege. The latter when interviewed by  
Detective Rose stated that he had  
undertaken the personation out of  
friendship for Mr. McDowell. Grey  
himself is to go to the Western States  
to practice. The Council will deal  
with his case at the end of the month.

An exchange says—A rather fanci-  
ful scheme is suggested whereby fair  
associations are to insure them-  
selves against loss by paying \$50  
into a fund and drawing out five or six  
hundred in case of rainy days. It is  
not likely to go through. If the fair  
directors use their common sense they  
can dodge rainy weather fairly well,  
and they are more inclined to take a  
chance than to pay out their good  
money into such a doubtful scheme.  
Furthermore, who's going to handle  
the cash and who's to decide if the  
weather is wet enough to warrant  
reimbursement from the fund?

## A Dull Market

No anxiety to buy goods was mani-  
fested at the meeting of Brockville  
cheese board on Thursday last.  
985 white and 3,094 colored cheeses  
were registered. The cable was 38s  
for white and 39s for colored.  
Bidding opened at 7c, and advanced  
to 7 1/2c which was refused, no sales  
being made before adjournment.  
Next Thursday, on account of the  
circus, the Board will meet at 11 a.m.  
After adjournment all the cheese  
was sold at 7 1/2c.

## Farmers' Institute Picnic

The annual meeting and picnic of  
Brockville E. D. Farmers' Institute,  
held in Mr. Neilson's grove, Lyn last  
week, was very successful and enjoy-  
able. Messrs. G. F. Graham, M.L.A.,  
and D. Derbyshire were the speakers  
and there was a programme of athletic  
sports. The treasurer's statement  
showed total receipts of \$85.10 and  
after paying all indebtedness there re-  
mained a balance of \$10.86.  
Officers were elected:  
Hon. President, Wm. Neilson.  
President, Elgin Row.  
Vice-President, Wm. Stafford.  
Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Field.  
Directors, W. C. Hayes, G. F. G.  
borne, E. Easton, B. Judson, E. Davis,  
W. I. Mallory, E. P. Johns, Ira Ten-  
nant, Jacob Herbison, Frank Bolin,  
Jas. Purvis, Thos. Kerr.  
Auditors, E. Davis, D. Derbyshire.

## LANDSDOWNE'S TRIUMPH.

What Former Governor-General of Can-  
ada Achieved in the Recently Con-  
cluded French Treaty.

Canadians are bound to feel a  
special interest in the achievements  
of Lord Lansdowne. We remember  
him as one of our former Governor-  
Generals who evinced more than or-  
inary thoroughness and capacity for  
public business. For this reason the  
Anglo-French agreement, recently  
executed by Lord Lansdowne, claims  
our attention. But it is important  
to question, and thereby relieving  
of an embarrassment a colony which is  
destined in the fulness of time to be  
a part of the Dominion. The agree-  
ment is important also, because it is  
the most comprehensive international  
adjustment ever accomplished by  
the two great powers. By it the  
two great powers saw off all possible  
causes of irritation. Lord Lansdowne's  
report on this sweeping agreement,  
a personal triumph to him, has just  
come to hand.

## Attempts That Have Failed.

By this document we are reminded  
that the interest of the British Gov-  
ernment in the welfare of Newfound-  
land is not a recent phenomenon. It  
appears that successive Governments  
have fully recognized the enormous  
disadvantages to which Newfound-  
land was placed by the fishing privi-  
leges conceded to France in 1713,  
and extended by the treaty and the  
Royal declaration of 1783. The de-  
sire of the Crown to protect the  
French already conceded induced it to  
agree to restrictions which subse-  
quent generations found to be in-  
tolerable. Yet, as these restrictions  
had been guaranteed by treaty, and  
other assurances, Great Britain re-  
fused to rescind them. At the same  
time for sixty years British Govern-  
ments have been endeavoring to se-  
cure a peaceable release from France.

## Recognized as a Duty.

Yet the British Government re-  
mained hopeful that a solution  
would yet be found for the problem  
and recognized that it had a duty in  
that connection. As Lord Lans-  
downe remarks: "It was obviously  
our duty to find some means of ter-  
minating the condition of things  
which I have described. It has been  
a constant risk of collisions between two  
Governments, in consequence of dis-  
putes as to the rights of persons en-  
gaged in the fishing industries, both  
on shore and at sea. These collisions  
have, in fact, been averted only  
by the tact, moderation and good  
temper exhibited by the naval offi-  
cers of both powers, to whose cogni-  
sance these local disputes have in the  
first instance been brought."

The negotiations, which have pro-  
ven successful, were begun as long  
ago as the Spring of 1903. They  
were given an impetus by the visit  
of the King to France, and the re-  
turn visit of President Loubet to  
Great Britain, on which occasions a  
full and frank exchange of ideas was  
effected. The British Government  
frankly conceded that the abandon-  
ment of French claims in  
Newfoundland it would be necessary  
to compensate French fishermen and  
also the French nation. To do this  
without detriment to British inter-  
ests was the problem Lord Lans-  
downe and his colleagues had to  
solve.

## How France Is Paid.

It was arranged that the French  
fishermen should be compensated  
with money and the nation with ter-  
ritory. Great Britain did not hesi-  
tate to agree to foot the bill without  
asking a shilling from the colony  
which will be benefited by the ar-  
rangement. Three territories were made  
cessions in Western Africa were made  
to France. By a "rectification" of  
the frontier of Gambia, a French  
colony, France is given access to  
the navigable portion of the Gam-  
bia River. A group of islands of  
small extent, but of no intrinsic  
value, but which, in his hands of a  
hostile power, would be a serious  
menace to France, has long been held  
by Great Britain opposite to Koua-  
kry, a French possession. These is-  
lands are known as the Isles de Los.  
They have been given to France by  
the British Government. The third  
French conveyance was at the disad-  
vantage of having to pursue a cir-  
cuitous and waterless route to reach  
Lake Chad. A strip of territory has  
been conceded, by means of which  
a direct route may be maintained.  
These are the considerations Great  
Britain has given for the extinction  
of the French shore claims.

## Egypt for Morocco.

For the extinction of French claims  
in Egypt Great Britain has signed a  
quit claim so far as Morocco is con-  
cerned. The Egyptian claim was  
under the existing arrangement cer-  
tain revenues are set aside to meet  
the interest and sinking of the bonds  
in respect of which Egypt de-  
faulted when Great Britain stepped  
in as receiver. The surplus cannot  
be diverted to any other purpose  
without the consent of France. It  
appears that since 1890, so success-  
ful has British administration been  
in Egypt, a surplus of \$27,500,000  
has accumulated in the bank. The  
money is lying idle, and is being  
constantly increased. France has  
now conceded that the fund shall be  
used by the Egyptian Government,  
and it will be used for the develop-  
ment of the country. France also  
acknowledges the preponderance of  
Great Britain in Egypt and agrees  
to give its support to certain re-  
forms which the British Government  
has in view. On the other hand  
Great Britain concedes that France  
has special responsibilities in respect  
of Morocco, which is constantly  
bordering on a state of anarchy.  
France agrees not to annex any  
territory, but to assist in establish-  
ing order and security.

## A JAPANESE BABY.

His Place Is Strapped to the Back of  
an Elderly Baby.

The babies of all except the richest  
Japanese are carried about on the back  
of an elder sister or brother from the  
time they are a few months old. The  
poorer the parents the sooner the baby  
is fastened on to the back of some  
elder member of the family, and it is  
not uncommon in the poorer quarters  
of a Japanese city to see a group of  
children six or eight years old playing  
in the streets, each of whom bears a  
tiny baby sister or brother fastened  
with a few straps to its back.

These straps are just sufficient to  
prevent the baby from falling to the  
ground, leaving the comfort of its pos-  
ture entirely to its own exertions. As  
a result the Japanese baby early gains  
a surprising control of its muscles, and  
it is almost impossible to drop even a  
tiny child from your arms, so firmly  
does it cling on with both arms and  
legs.

The dressing of a Japanese baby is  
a simple matter. It wears nothing but  
miniature kimonos, the number vary-  
ing with the condition of the weather.  
These garments are fitted one inside  
the other before they are put on. Then  
they are laid down on the floor, and  
the baby is laid into them. They are long  
enough to cover the baby's feet, and  
the sleeves are also long enough to  
cover the hands. Practically there is  
only one garment, and the process of  
dressing a Japanese baby takes but  
two or three minutes of its mother's  
time.

## AN INTERRUPTED SERMON.

Preaching Under Difficulties in an  
English Church.

In "A Preacher's Story of his Work,"  
Dr. Rainford tells of some strange in-  
terruptions he encountered while  
preaching one of his earliest sermons  
in the English cathedral town of Nor-  
wich.

Dr. Rainford was in the middle of  
his sermon when he chanced to look  
down from the high pulpit to where  
the members of the choir were seated  
in a large boxlike pew, covered from  
the congregation by a curtain. Much  
to the preacher's surprise, one of the  
men in the choir put his arm around a  
girl, drew her head down on his shoul-  
der and then looked up at Dr. Rain-  
ford and winked.

The preacher stopped his sermon,  
walked down out of the pulpit and to  
where the members of the choir were  
seated, and told the members of the  
choir they were acting outrageously. The  
rector walked up to the pew, drew  
down the curtain with a jerk and ex-  
posed the spooning couple to the view  
of the congregation.

Then Dr. Rainford resumed his ser-  
mon. A minute later he chanced to  
look down the main aisle, and there,  
walking in solemn procession, were a  
hen and a dozen chicks. To crown it  
all, when the sexton tried to drive  
them out he was so drunk he fell right  
on top of the hen. And then from his  
place the old rector cried out:  
"Let her alone, John; she is doing no  
harm!"

## A Curious Ferry.

Captain Hambro, while traveling  
among the Kasaks of Turkestan, dis-  
covered a curious way of taking a  
heavily laden boat across a broad riv-  
er. The method consisted in piling up  
the boat as full as it would hold with-  
out sinking of all the persons and all  
their baggage that it was desired to  
take across. Then the boat was  
launched. There were no oars and no  
sails. The motive power was supplied  
by the horses, the cattle, the sheep and  
the goats of the nomadic and pastoral  
people swimming in front and along-  
side and so by degrees they were sure tow-  
ing the boat to the other side. In one in-  
stance which Captain Hambro men-  
tions the river that a party crossed in  
this manner was 200 yards wide.

## Balancing the Chest.

Any one can increase the size of his  
chest two or three inches in as many  
months without the use of any appa-  
ratus or mechanical contrivance what-  
ever. When he rises in the morning  
let him go out into the purest fresh air  
he can find, raise his arms to the height  
of his shoulders, the palms downward,  
then, while inhaling a deep breath,  
gradually extend the hands upward until  
the backs of the hands touch above his  
head. Do this a dozen times every  
morning, and the result will be a chest  
development that will surprise any one  
who has not made the experiment.

## A Bishop's Musings.

It is what a man might be when  
which jars on what he is. When a  
man has once stood on the mount of  
vision, when he has once heard the  
call of God to his soul and made an  
answer, "Here am I," he can never go  
back to dwell in the valley of common-  
place. The misanthrope there, to which  
ordinary men have become immune,  
is deadly to him.—From Maud Wilder  
Goodwin's "Four Roads to Paradise"  
in Century.

## An Easy Lesson.

"I am supposed to die of a broken  
heart," said the unmanageable actress.  
"Now, how am I to know how a per-  
son with a broken heart behaves?"  
"I'll tell you what to do," answered  
the plain spoken manager. "You study  
the author of this play after he sees  
your first performance of it."

## How It Happened.

Hawkins—You look out of sorts, old  
man. What's the trouble? Parker—  
Just lost my new silk umbrella. Haw-  
kins—How did it happen? Parker—  
Fellow that owned it happened to  
come in the office and recognized it.

Stockings were first used in the elev-  
enth century. Previous to that cloth  
bandages were worn on the feet.

## FIRST USE OF GAS.

The Way the Idea of Using It For  
Light Was Hatched.

Great was the amazement of all Eu-  
rope when at about the close of the  
century William Murdoch discovered  
that gas could be used for illuminating  
purposes. So little was the invention  
understood by those who had not seen  
it in use that even the great and wise  
(7) men of the British parliament  
laughed at the idea. "How can there  
be light without a wick?" said one  
member of that august body, with a  
wink and a knowing nod. Even the  
great Sir Humphry Davy ridiculed the  
idea of lighting towns and cities with  
gas. He one day asked Murdoch, "Do  
you mean to use the dome of St. Paul's  
for your gas meter?" Sir Walter Scott  
also made merry of the gas idea and  
of the coming attempt to "illuminate  
London with smoke from a tar fac-  
tory."

When the house of commons was  
finally lighted with the new illuminant,  
the architect and custodian of the  
building, who imagined that the gas  
ran as fire through the pipes, insisted  
that they be removed several inches  
from the wall to prevent the building  
from taking fire! Several distinguished  
members were also observed carefully  
touching the pipes with their gloved  
fingers and then smelling of them to  
see if they could detect the odor of  
burned leather.

## INSTANT DEATH.

It Is Not So Quick But That The Mind  
Has Time to Act.

It is questionable if such a phenom-  
enon as instant death is known to the  
scientist and investigator. Physicians  
and surgeons tell us that death by  
gunshot wound is the easiest mode of  
terminating life; yet, rapid as such a  
mode of taking off must necessarily  
be, the body has leisure to feel and  
time to reflect and on rare occasions  
even to act.

On the first attempt of one of the  
adherents of the Spanish monarch to  
assassinate William, prince of Orange,  
the ball passed through the bones of  
his face and brought him to the ground.  
In the instant which preceded stupe-  
faction, however, he was able to frame  
the notion that the ceiling of a room  
had fallen in and crushed him.

Another question in this connection  
is that of probable pain. Although nu-  
merous instances could be cited in  
support of the view that the mind acts  
in cases of so called instant death, it  
by no means follows that the infliction  
of a fatal blow is attended by the least  
semblance of pain or a single pang of  
fear or regret. Unless death results  
immediately, however, the pain may  
be as varied as the nature of the in-  
juries.

## BANS ON TOBACCO.

Severe Penalties For Smoking Were  
In Vogue in Olden Times.

Strange as it may appear now, both  
sultans of Turkey and shahs of Per-  
sia have tried their best to put down  
smoking. In Turkey, formerly, smok-  
ing was a crime punishable by the of-  
fenders having their pipes thrust  
through their noses, and in Russia in  
1634 the noses of smokers were cut off.  
In Transylvania offenders were fined  
from 8 to 200 forins. In Bern, Swit-  
zerland, 1661, where crimes were di-  
vided into sections according to the  
Ten Commandments, smoking was  
classed with adultery. The tribunal to  
put down smoking, called chambre-au-  
tabac, continued to the middle of the  
eighteenth century. The climax was  
reached by Amarrath IV., king of Per-  
sia, who made it a capital offense.

In England Elizabeth issued a pre-  
lambation against smoking in 1554, and  
James "counterblast against tobacco,"  
with its pompous language, is well  
known. All through his reign it was  
a common stipulation that "no puffer  
of tobacco" should be appointed school-  
master.

## A Match For Him.

At a political meeting in Wales the  
chairman, a deacon of strong convic-  
tions, but no sense of humor, intro-  
duced a speaker thus: "I have to intro-  
duce to you tonight the member for  
the Carnarvon boroughs. He has  
come here to reply to what the bishop  
of St. Asaph said the other night about  
Welsh disestablishment. In my opin-  
ion, gentlemen, that bishop of Asaph  
is one of the biggest liars in creashon;  
but, thank goodness—yes, thank good-  
ness—we have a match for him tonight."

## The Koreans.

The people of Korea are neither Ja-  
panese nor Chinese. They are Mon-  
golian and have a polysyllabic lan-  
guage, with a phonetic alphabet. They  
have a recorded history of disputed  
authenticity which claims for them  
a continuous existence as a Korean  
people of about 5,000 years, the earlier  
part of which of course is shrouded in  
mists of traditions and fable.

## Cold Feet.

When Dr. John A. Hartwell, better  
known as "Josh" Hartwell, was at  
Yale he was asked by a professor what  
would happen to a patient if his tem-  
perature were to get as low as possi-  
ble. "Why, sir," Hartwell gravely re-  
plied, "he would have cold feet."

## The Main Question.

Practical Father—Has that young  
man who wants to marry you any  
money? Romantic Miss—Money! He  
gave me a cluster diamond ring and a  
bracelet of pearls. Practical Father—  
Yes, I know. Has he any money left?

## The Telling Part.

"Do you tell your wife when you  
have done wrong?"  
"No; she tells me."

"All the world's a stage," and most  
of us are supes.—Harvard Lampoon.

## Ayer's

What are your friends saying  
about you? That your gray  
hair makes you look old?  
And yet, you are not forty!  
Postpone this looking old!

## Hair Vigor

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and  
restore to your gray hair all  
the deep, dark, rich color of  
early life. Then be satisfied.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural  
color to my gray hair, and I am greatly  
pleased. It is all you claim for it!"  
Mrs. E.