re smiled as innocently as if tragedy ned no part of the repertory.—Minne-ia Times

It Was Easy to Make, but It Pussled the Experts.

A photographer of this city opened a little drawer in his roll top deak and took out a somewhat bettered carte de visite of the size and shape popular 35 or 40 years ago. It represented a young man seated at a table, and behind him wis the very dimly outlined figure of a woman. The young man wore the costume of the antebellum dandy, and the woman seemed to have a crinoline under her voluminous skirts. She was barely discerning the same of the sam

Athens Reporter

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

B. LOVERIN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 PER YEARIN ADVANCE OR \$1.2 IF NOT PAID IN THREE MONTHS 22 No paper will be stopped until all arrears are paid except at the option of the ublisher A post office notice to discontinue is not suffi-cient unless a settlement to date has been

ADVERTISING

Advertisements sent without written in-uctions will be inserted until forbidden d charged full time. I advertisements measured by a scale of id nonpareil—12 lines to the inch.

SELLING A SAFE.

Experiences of the Owner and of the Max Who Got It Secondhand.

"When I fitted up my office in the Blank building," said the man, "I bought everything new and of the best. This included desks, chairs, letter press, a rug, a clock, a stand or two and a few other articles. One of the newest things I had was a fire and burglar proof safe. It had a landscape on the door and my name in gilt letters, and though I hadn't much te put into the box it had a look of prosperity to make me smile. It wasn't a bargain, but I had to come down with a good lot of cash, and it was a week before I got it just where it would show off to the best advantage.

to the best advantage.

"I had the office five months and then "I had the office five months and then changed my business and wanted to sell the furniture. It was as good as new, and I fondly believed that it would be snapped up at a loss of about 15 per cent. I trotted out to a secondhand dealer, and he took his time about coming up. When he finally appeared, he offered me about one-fifth of what I had paid, and he wasn't anxious at that. I tried four or five others, but the first figures were the best. I was knocked out, but I made the sale, all except the safe. I went to a safe mán to dispose of that. He came and looked it over, found fault with the make and offered me just with the make and offered me just and brought in another, but he offer-I had every dealer up before I ugh, and each and every one got through, and each and every one found fault and insulted me with his low price. I finally got mad and determined to beat the gang. I went all through the building, but no one wanted a safe, or the two or three who did had no cash to pay for it. Then I spent \$10 in advertising and hid two dozen callers. No one would offer me a third of what I had paid, although there wasn't a scratch er mar on the safe.

"You see," continued the man as he gritted his teeth and scowled, "I had to keep the office and pay rent as long as

gritted his teeth and service, I had to keep the office and pay rent as long as that safe remained. In trying to get a decent figure for it I paid out \$60 rent. The \$10 for advertising made \$70, and or three more. I hung on like a dog to a to Thins and postage anothered to the or three facts. I hung on like a dog to a root, bound to see the thing through, and at last a customer came. He was from Virginia, and after talking for two hours he offered me one-fourth of first cost. Realizing that it was the best I could do, I closed with the offer and walked off. In moving the safe it broke through the floor and cost him \$10, and in lowering it from the window it fell and busted the sidewalk and the door was broken off. By the time he got it home it had cost him more than a new one, while I was sent over \$200. If he hadn't turned up, I should probably be paying rent on that office yet. It was a lesson I shan't soon forget. I feel sure that I could work off a secondhand plano, bike, sewing machine hand piano, bike, sewing machin a secondarian plane, black, sewing market or coal store, but when it comes to sell-ling off a safe I throw up my hands. They give an air of business and opulence to an office and are good things to hold bills payable and paste pots, but if I start again a market basket will be good enough for me."

Punished With Starvation. Funished With Starvation.
In the whole wide world there is not a
lass of people to be found who inflict
everer punishment upon themselves
han the Caribs of Central America.
heir religion, which is one of the most
eculiar kind, demands self punishment
or sins intentionally or unintentionally
symmitted.

committed.

The punishment takes the form of starvation and close confinement.

If the sin be in the form of a lie, no matter whether it is calculated to injure another or not, the sinner goes without either food or drink for three days, at the end of which it is believed that the offender has paid the penalty for his or her sin.

Blasheming and using bad language is punishable by absolute starvation for two days. Assault, drunkenness and other serious sins call for four days starvation for the third week and one day's starvation in the fourth week.

All sins are punished with starvation. For that reason crime is very low among the Caribs, who are among the best be-haved and most truthful people in the

Mascagni's Royal Critic.

Mascagni's Royal Critic.

Mascagni, the famous composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," a few years ago was asked to entertain the royal court in Rome. He did so and delighted his audience. When he finished playing, he started a conversation with a little princess who had stood near the piano during the recital and had shown every sign of deep interest. As a matter of fact, she had been instructed by her mother to say, if any question should be asked, "That Mascagni was the greatest musician in Italy."

The composer asked her which of the great living masters she liked best, and the proud mother turned toward the child to hear the pretty little speech which had been taught her. Instead of the compliment came the withering remark:

"There are no great masters living.
They are all dead." musician gave a little start and

"Your excellency, permit me to congratulate you. You are the most truthful critic in Europe."—Philadelphia Post.

Wheel Testing In India.

Wheel Testing In India.

At a station on the main line of the East India railway a train from Delhi had stopped, and one of the travelers, an officer of the royal engineers, began to quiz from the carriage window a "tester" who was going his rounds, striking the wheels with his hammer.

"Why do you beat the wheels like that?" was the first question.

"It's the order of authority," replied the imperturbable nailve.

e imperturbable native. .
"But what is the use of striking the wheels?"
"God knows; I have been doing this

for years. It is the order of authority.'
-Chicago News.

Time to Do Something.

Mrs. Mimms-Mary, it was 1 o'clock this morning when you got in. I heard

you. Mary-Well, ma'am, if I was you I'd take something to make me sleep better.
I took my shoes off down in the kitchen and didn't make no more noise than a cat would. I've been kind of worried about you for a good while."—Chicago Times-Herald.

FINDING LOST MONEY. THE SILVER THAT IS UNDER BOS

TON'S WOODEN DOORSTEPS. How the Cultured Carpenters of the

"If I could have the contract for replacing all of the wooden steps and verandas of the city that are old and rotten, I would take my chances on making a good day's pay each day without charging any one for the \$3.50 which I receive," said a carpenter to a Herald man as the former was engaged in work of this kind. And as he pulled away the side of the step that had seen service for a dozen years or more he peered intently into the semidarkness, then reached in, picked up a silver quarter, brushed the dist from it and put it in his pocket.

ded in, picked up a silver quarter, brushed the dirt from it and put it in his pocket. This opened a new train of thought in the newspaper man's mind, and he imdediately began his interrogatories.

"Do you find much money in this

"Do I? I won't take back what I said about contracting for nothing to replace wornout steps. This is a sample. Here I have picked up a quarter, and I haven't taken away the steps. I may not find any more here, because the step is comparatively new. It has simply rotted on the sill, not worn out. And still I may be in luck and find more—maybe a cart wheel or a half; maybe a dime or two and another quarter."

"How do you account for it?" asked the inquisitor, who knew well enough, but desired the carpenter's explanation.
"Dropped it," was the terse reply. "Take a man, for instance, who carries his change in the same pocket with his keys. When the keys are pulled out, out

Take a man, for instance, who carries his change in the same pocket with his keys. When the keys are pulled out, out comes a bit of silver also that drops to the floor, and down it goes through a crack. Find it again? I guess not. A man couldn't have his steps taken away every week or so for a dollar, but whenever he drops a bit of change he remembers it and hopes, if he is living there when the steps are renewed, that he will recover it, but that never happens. Another family is living there when the new steps are built, and then the carpenter finds the mine.

Now, a man may come home late at night—what's that, in a dreamy state? Yes, call it that if you will, and in his endeavor to pull himself together he pulls everything out of his pocket while getting out his keys. Knife and change and whatever cles he may possess will follow. If he drops a few pieces of money, he never can tell what the denominations are, even if he realizes his loss, but even

n if he realizes his loss, but even even if he realizes his loss, but even the does realize it he cannot get down fumble for it. He has other things his mind, and ten to one if he should hrough a crack before he could get his

"How much did you ever find?" was the next question.
"Well, you would be surprised and scarcely believe it, but my biggest haul from any one step was \$7.40. The step was an old one, the back entrance to a boarding house, and was a sort of covered strop arrangement. The only way I can account for this find was that possibly the butcher or the baker or some other tradesman was in the habit of making change in this place when receiving pay for wares. When such a person pulls out a handful of silver, a portion is or wares. When such a person out a handful of silver, a portion is s out a handful or silver, a portion is sost invariably dropped through the ers. Such a drop in that place meant sost, because, as I remember it, the ks were wide, and rolling money al-s disappears through the first crack

Vhy didn't they take up the floor? "Why didn't they take up the floor? Couldn't do it. The covering went way down. It would have been necessary to take down the whole thing in order to get up even one board. The sides of the steps were also boarded down and edged, so that an involuntary deposit in that bank tied up the money as long as the steps lasted. I found it anyway.

"The average veranda with a lattice work front is the best thing in the world for a money catcher. Why, the dirt underneath one of them is just loaded with it. Now, I account for it this way: ount for it this way: Now, I account for it mas way.
Then a man gets into a big easy chair
to a veranda and gets his feet on the
till, higher than his head, his money
ides. If he hears it strike, it is gone
efore he can recover it. The same man
any lose several dollars in change in this

way and never feel the loss or even think of it, but when you multiply the losses of those who live there after him you have quite a sum for the carpenter whose good luck it is to rebuild that veranda. Say, don't think I am the only one who knows this secret. Every carpenter knows it, and each is looking for a chance to build new steps or a veranda. "I remember one job of the kind where it didn't all come my way. I went at the work with the âir of a man who had struck it rich in copper. I had just taken off the top board and was looking for wealth when an old lady came to the door. She watched me a minute or so and then said:

'If you don't mind, mister, I wish you "If you don't mind, mister, I wish you would look for a 50 cent plece my son dropped through this step five years ago," "I said, "All right," and kept at my work, but she staid by in order not to miss the half. Finally I saw it down among the dust, picked it up and handed it to her. She thanked me and closed the door. Then I went down again and picked out a quarter and a dime. So you see we don't always have everything we find, aithough generally we do."

With that he spit on his hands, worked vigorously for a few minutes, as if to make up for the time he had lost, and just as The Herald man turned the corner he looked back in time to see the overworked carpenter brush something else and put it in his pocket.—Boston Herald.

Sunday Letters In Holland.

Sunday Letters in Holland.

In Holland the Sunday delivery is opposed by the religious classes to some extent, and those who do not wish that a letter be delivered on Sunday leave the small notice attached to the stamp, and the lotter remains over till Monday in the postoffice. Those who do not care if the letter is delivered on Sunday, or rather who wish it delivered on Hunday, or rather who wish it delivered on that day if it arrives at its destination, simply tear off the small restriction clause. Therefore the matter simply is the delivery of the letter on arrival and has nothing to do with its travels on Sunday. Sunday Letters In Holland.

Welcome the dawning day with a cheery smile, and, even though your ment be sad and troubled, the day will seem all the brighter. Your smile will

MEXICAN STREET NAMES.

The street names of Mexico are some Some years ago the streets of the city merical avenues running east and west and streets north and south, and although the new names are promienely posted on and streets north and south, and atthough the new names are promienely posted on all the corner houses they are never used except in official documents. Every one uses the old names. Many of these are place names, or streets are named for some occurrence or tradition or for the character of the trades that formerly pre-dominated in them. The number of names is infinitely multiplied because each block regarded as a street and has a sep-

arate name.

When the name of a street continues the same through more than one block, the various squares are designated as first, second, third, etc. Many of the street names seem very odd to foreigners. Those named for the deity and religious personages are numerous. For instance, there is the Heart of Jesus street and the street of the Holy Ghost, Are Maria street and the avenue of the Love of the street of the Holy Ghost, Ave Maria street and the avenue of the Love of God. Others are the street of the Saint of the True Cross, the arches of Bethlemen and the Graves of St. Sunday street; the bridge of St. Peter and St. Paul and the street of the Crosses of Sorrow.

The street of the Seven Princes may no longer be inhabited by royalty, but the avenue of Illustrious Men was named for real persons. The street of the Lost Child derived its name from a popular tradition, but the avenue of the Fifth of May was a maned for a famous battle with the

was named for a famous battle with the

French. There are a large number of the capital's streets named for living things. There are street of the Little Bird, street of the Fish, Bull street and Goat street and streets of the Fish, Bull street and Roosters. Then there are the streets named for various tradesmen, as the streets of the Hatters. Tobacconists, Coachmen, Milkmen, etc. One short block glories in the name of the street of the False Entrance of St. Andrew. The alley of the Little Candleshop, the street of Heads, the street of a Thousand Wonders, the square of the Thief are other oddities.—Modern Mexico.

STARTLED THE PICKANINNY.

Phosbe Ann Was Badly Scared When She Saw Moving Trees. She Saw Moving Trees.

She is only a little black pickaninay who lives down in Georgia. She is under a dozen years old and until a short time ago had passed all of her life on a rural plantation. Trains and their attendant movements were utterly unknewn. Indeed, what Phoebe Ann knew of anything outside of that plantation would not make the beginning of a primer. She was being educated for a house servant, and hence was not permitted to roam to any great extent. She was busy about the big house all day and at night retired to the shack set apart for her family.

Along in the season, for some good reason, it became necessary for the family to move into a city. The little negre girl was wanted, for she had much skill is soothing the childish wees of the heir to the estate. So it was decided that she must accompany the expedition. From the time she entered the carriage to ride to the railway station Phoebe Ann was in a state of suppressed excitement. She sat beside "Miss Any," as she called her mistress, and, with staring eyes, took in all that passed without comment.

When she was taken into the train, her wonderment was amazing. She sat gingerly on the cushons, looked out of the window and generally seemed uncertain gerly on the cushons, looked out of the window and generally seemed uncertain concerning the possibilities of the future. She was silent until the train commenced to move. Then her fear took shape. She saw the landscape passing rapidly before her, and her eyes filled, her lip quivered, and she sauffied audibly.

"What's the matter, Phoebe Ann?" asked her histress.

"Oh, Miss Ann," walled the pickanin-

"What's the matter, resource asked her histress," Wolh, Miss Amy," wailed the pickaniany, "whath all dem houses and trees ar goin at?"

A seat on the floor was the only means possible to quiet the fears of the child.—Louisville Dispatch.

The German's Retors.

When the city councils of Pittsburg paid their annual visit to the muncipal poor farm, there were included in the party a German and an Irishman whe are great friends, but between whom a sharp line is drawn in the matter of nationality. Going through the heme department, the German, with just a suspicion of race prejudice, remarked:

"I notice that these people are mearly all Irish."

"So they are," the Irishman said, "but wait till we get over into the crasy house; that's where they keep the Dutch."

They entered the insame department just as an inmate who imagines he is a great orator was making a speech in German.

"What did I tell you?" asked the Irishman. The German's Retori

man. "Oh, well," replied the German, "you can't go crazy if you haven't got braina."

THE VERDICT.

Honors are even between the Columbia and the Shamrock. Each now has a dent in her hull.—New York Sun. Kansas has plenty of grain on hand and is hoping that. Mr. Joe Leiter will consent to stir things up again.—Wash-ington Star.

ington Star.

Small bills are said to be scarce. But most persons can testify to the fact that "monthly bills," big and little, are as numerous as ever.—New York Press.

Efforts are being made to introduce baseball to Brazil, and hereafter the Brazilian diamond may shine brightly on the bosom of the earth.—Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. O'Leary's cow brought on the Chicago fire, but the Tallulah goat must not be allowed to precipitate a war be-tween Italy and the United States.— Memphis Appeal.

large egg always.

The nests should never be fastened to the henhouse in such a manner that they cannot be taken down.

cannot be taken down.

Keep young chickens growing now, so that they will have sufficient vitality to withstand the summer weather.

As soon as the hatching season is over all of the cocks not needed for breeding should be marketed, as they are only an

Nature starts your trees with branches near the ground. If the tree is not crowded or pruned, these branches grow with the tree.

blocks away. Its form and motion suggested an enormous peg top inclined at a sharp angle, but spinning merrily along.

At the distance from which we were observing it its progress seemed slow, but a little calculation afterward showed that it had crossed the entire breadth of the city in a year of the city in a year. Small fruits have a special advantage in that they may be made to furnish a fresh and delicious supply long before trees of any kind come into traing. the city in a very few minutes.

"Looks like a California waterspout," said Speers. "No; it's an old twister, and there's murder in it." Irees or any sing come into learing.

In order to reach the best results, with market fruits especially, the amount of fruit raised on a tree should not be large, but the quality should be of the best. were galloping up to report a cyclone,

telephone came for ambulances, patrol wagons and help were pouring in, frealarms were summoning the department for work among the wreckage, and crowds were hurrying to the scene of destruction. The tornade had crossed the city in almost as straight a line as if its trail had been surveyed and staked out for it in advance. For almost the entire distance its track was between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and hardly a house in the two or three miles of its spin across the city escaped damage. On SCENTING THE TRAIL.

BLOODHOUNDS METHODS TRACKING FUGITIVES.

For over half a century bloodhounds have been trained in the south for man hunters. Before the war nearly, all of the larger plantations had bloodhounds trained especially to pursue runaway slaves. In some cases plantation owners would club together and purchase a pack, Many white men in the south made it a business to train dogs especially for this purpose and accompunied them when they were needed for a "chase." Since the war the value of the hound is so well known in following escaped criminals that today half breeds are almost as numerous as the others were years ago, although many were killed by soldiers and negroes during the war.

war.

Dog fanciers say that probably not 25 pure blooded dogs of this breed can be found in the United States at present. The first of their kind came from the north of England, near the Scotch boundary line. According to old English records, they were not used for sporting purposes, but kept about the house as pets in the families of the nobility because of their courage and docility. The real bloodhound is anything but a savage and vicious brute in his ordinary condition. When aroused, however, he will attack man or beast with a ferocity which is equaled by no other breed. He never gives up as long as life lasts, and it is either death to himself or the object of his attack. The savage side of the dog is aroused by resistance, and he will seldom bite any one who does not offer it unless infinenced by the scent of blood. The negroes in the slave days were well aware of this trait, and frequently, when run down, a darky would throw himself full length on the ground and remain motionless. The dogs would come up and, standing around, would bay until the pursuing party reached the fugitive. Many a runaway, however, met his death in endeavoring to strangle the dogs or beat them off with a club.

The hounds of the pure species have an unusually long and narrow forehead, with eyes very large and soft and color of a dark tan or fawa. They are slightly smaller than the "liver pointer," standing about two feet above the ground. Their legs are short, but powerful, and-they are not swift running dogs, but their scent is wonderful.

The manner of breaking them is to select a stretch of country about a mile long, with one or two small thickets on the "scent." In a second, going at full speed across the country. In the thicket he may be puzzled, but in a few moments he strikes the trail again and, baying, indicates that he has found the fugitive. The scent is best early in the morning, before the sun has dried the dew on the ground, as the moisture seems to hold the odor better.

After a few trials the dog follows the negro

Chicago fire, but the Tallulah goat must not be allowed to precipitate a war between Italy and the United States.—
Memphis Appeal.

In a recent race in Paris the automobiles averaged about 32 miles an hour. When automobiles become common there will be no such thing as the suburbs of a city.—Lewiston Journal.

The London Saturday Review settles it with the decision that Americans are the better symnasts and Englishmen the better athletes. Clevah! Awfully clevah! And so Reviewy.—Boston Herald.

Russia is blue over the grain cropshortage. American farmers will cheerfully supply the deficit at a reasonable advance in prices. Let Russia take courage and not fear starvation.—Kansas City Times.

A way to embalm ice to keep it from melting has been invented by an Indiana man. If he will discover a scheme to keep conform consuming, the consumers of the country will hall him as the Denvey of the secondary and a consumers of the country will hall him as the Denvey of the secondary and a consumers of the secondary areal. St. Louis and the dogs thus obtained are much cheaper. Many are owned by country officed, not chemped, and criminals do not hesitate to poison them whenever possible. When a crime has been committed, the nearest dogs are sent for. The animals beat around the premises where the crime has been committed, like a pointer hunting for a partridge. Some four or five hours my elapse before the dogs take the trail. They work around in a constantly widening circle until they find it. Then they are like a pack after a fox, and the pursuers must whip up their horses to keep track of them if the trail is fresh. The outlaws in the keep coal from consuming, the consumers of the pursuers and try every way to throw them off. They swim creeks, go through marshes, run on stones as much as possible, for the hardness of the surface causes it to retain but a very slight door unless wet.

Dogs used for man hunting for a term is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and

courage and not fear starvation.—Kansas
City Times.

A way to embalm ice to keep it from
melting has been invented by an Indiana
man. If he will discover a scheme to
keep coal from consuming, the consumers
of the country will hail him as the
Dewey of the economic world.—St. Louis
Republic.

The king of Belgium is going to save
his throne a little while longer by granting "proportional representation" to his
rebellious subjects, but he will find that
this is only a palliative. Evidently the
Belgians are not so docile as they once
were.—Washington Times.

A proposition is made in all seriousness that United States senators wear a
court dress and sword while engaged in
the performance of their public duties.
It will occur to most people that the senate is sufficiently picturesque without
any artificial trappings.—St. Louis
Globe-Democrat.

It is not the large hen that lays the
large egg always.

The nests should never be fastened to
Came Near It.

Came Near It.

A certain Sunday school teacher in town who has a class of boys of "assorted sizes" established the custom in her class of repeating each Sunday Scripture passage in unison until it was firmly implanted in the "vagrant minds."

The selection for the Sunday in question was, ""I'ls I, be not afraid," and after the usual mental symmastics had been gone through, after an expectant hush, one premising youth volunteered the information that he knew.

"Well, what is it?" asked the teacher.
"It's me don't get skeered," was his rendition of the verse.—Philadelphia Press. Gentleman—Cabby, I'll give you a sovereign if you catch the 4:30 train.
Cabby (excitedly)—Jump in, guv'nor, an I'll do it or break yer neck in the at-

ment later mounted policemen

"My idea of the masses," said the cheerful idiot disgustedly, "is that the 'm' stands for thousands and the other letters stands for themselves."—Chicago Times-Heráld.

all of the cocks not needed for breeding should be marketed, as they are only an expense.

A good remedy for blood feathers is flour of sulphur with butter, given in a pill the size of a pea a few times, until they molt.

If raising fowls largely for meat instead of eggs, you want the large breeds and those that grow rapidly. You must feed them liberally.

The earliest maturing fowl of the large breeds is the Langshan, which usually begins to lay when 7 months old. It makes a good winter layer.

Ducklings, if exposed to wet weather or even wet ground, are apt to take cramp in their legs, and this in many cases proves fatal. Keep them dry.

While good breeds are desired for profit, the best kind will be profitless without good management, and good management and good management and good management is the result of careful study.—St. Louis Republic.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Save the best of the manure for the garden.

Fine fruit cannot be gathered from starving trees.

Make the soil deep and rich at the start. This, with light cultivation, will give the trees a vigorous growth.

Trees under good cultivation, in deep, congenial soil, will take up a vigorous growth if they are of the growing kind.

To set out a blackberry plantation cheaply and well use root cuttings shout four inches long. Drop these in furrows.

Nature starts your trees with branches near the ground. If the tree is not crowded or pruned, these branches grow with the tree.

A fornand of the Sunday in and the hear, and to cheaply and well use root cuttings shout the sunday arternoon in June I was standing its progress? One sultry Sunday afternoon in June I was standing its front of the Kansas City Central police station chatting with the late Thomsas M. Speers, then and for many years chief of police of the western Missouri metropolis. We were grumbling at the intolerable heat, and the chief, whe had been a frontiersman in his youth, was assuring all comers that "Death's valley" and the hottest holes in the sunken deer to the first of police of the ha A Hyperbolic Hypothesis. A Hyperbolle Hypothesis.
The atmosphere above us is, alas,
Naught but a great transparent burning glass,
And every mortal as he hopeless strays.
Feels that on him are centered all the rays
Of the red sun which hangs above us there
All pittless with his incossant glare.
And just behind the sun there stands the sky,
A vast reflector that no beams may fly
Backward in chilly space its force to lose.
Night feels the stored up heat day falled to usa,
And, like a mighty klin, the universeFires up again at dawn, while mortals nurse
Their tiny woes, for now they seem to be
No more than luckless animalculae.
The carth, a ball of mud, is made to spin
That it may bake alike through thick and thia,
Until some day its turn shall come to stick
Is some vast structure as a spheroid brick.
—Washington Stap. Accounted For.

She—He says he loves me, yet he has only known me two days. Her Friend—Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear.—Philadelphia North Amer-

Draw Your Own Conclusions.

Phyllis, when we used to woo, And on politics debated, I was Tory, dear, while you Woman's suffrage advocated.

Thus not arguments convince
Me, now yielding on the question,
But your rechauffes and mince,
Phyllis, and my poor digestion.
—Punch.

Encouraging.

Sex In Eating. When a young girl loses her appetite, she eats no more than a bird. When a young boy loses his appetite, he eats no more than a grown man.—Detroit Jour-

In the Moonlight. Once, Delia says, she loved the moon,
For when it shone we'd stroll and spoon;
Now 'tis approved on different ground;
In moonlight burglars don't come round.

—Chicage Record WALL PAPER

How and Where It Was First Made and Used. While various kinds of printed fabrics were known to the people of most remote antiquity, it was not till the eighteenth century that wall paper in anything like its present form came into common use in Europe, though it appears to have been used much earlier in China. A few in Europe, though it appears to have been used much earlier in China. A few rare examples, which may be as early as the sixteenth century, exist in England, but these are imitations, generally in "flock," of the old Florentine and Genoese cut velvets, and hence the style of the design in no way shows the date of the wall paper, the same traditional patterns being reproduced with little or no change for many years. It was not till the end of the last century that the machinery to make paper in long strips was invented. Up to that time wall papers were printed on small square pieces of handmade paper and were very expensive. On this account wall paper was slow in superseding the older mural decorations, such as tapestry, stamped leather and paper cloth.

A work printed in London in 1744 a house in the two or three miles of the spin across the city escaped damage. On the hilltops it made complete wreckage of everything in its path. In the depressions there was much less damage, as it seemed to jump from hill to hill. Brick structures suffered most, some of them, notably one or two churches, being reduced almost to powder. Marvelous as it may seem, there were not more than seven or eight persons killed and perhaps five times as many more or less seriously hurt. The damage to property amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Before the great cloud of dust raised by the terrific besom's work had cleared away the sun was shining, the atmosphere was calm and deliciously cool, and nature smiled as innocently as if tragedy formed no part of the repertory.—Minne-

cloth.

A work printed in London in 1744
shows some light on the use of wall papers at that time: "The method of printing wall papers of the better sort is probably the same now that it has ever been.

Wooden blocks with the design cut in re-Wooden blocks with the cessing cut in tweller, one for each color, are applied by hand, after being dipped in an elastic cloth sieve charged with wet tempera pigment, great care being taken to lay each block exactly on the right place, so that the various colors may 'register' or each block exactly on the right place, so that the various colors may 'register' or fit together. In order to suit the productions of the paper mills these blocks are made in England 21 inches wide and in France 18 inches wide. The length of the block is limited to what the workman can easily lift with one hand—2 feet being about the limit, as the blocks are necessarily thick and in many cases made heavier by being inlaid with copper, especially the thin outlines, which, if made of wood, would not stand the wear and tear of printing.

the antebelium dandy, and the woman seemed to have a crinoline under her voluminous skirts. She was barely discernible, and the legs of the table could be seen through her dress.

"That," said the photographer smilingly, "is a good specimen of the 'spirit photographs' which once created such a furore in this country. As you may see by the stamp, it was taken by John U. Galt on Broadway, New York, and, considering the progress of the art in those days, it is a very creditable piece of work from a technical stanupoint.

"The spirit figure, which puzzled scientists and gave rise to all sorts of prepospecially the thin outlines, which, it made of wood, would not stand the wear and tear of printing.

"In 'flock' and gold or silver printing the design is first printed in strong size, the flock (finely cut wool of the required color), or metallic powder, is then sprinkled by hand all over the paper. It adheres only to the wet size and is easily shaken off the ground or unsized part. If the pattern is required to stand out in some relief, the process is repeated several times and the whole paper then rolled to compress the flock. Cheaper sorts of paper are printed by machinery, the design being cut on the surface of wooden rollers under which the paper passes. The chief drawback to this process is that all the colors are applied rapidly one after the other without allowing each to dry separately, as is done in hand printing. A somewhat blurred appearance is usually the result."—Paper Trade. "The spirit figure, which puzzled scientists and gave rise to all sorts of preposterous theories, is such a paipable trick that it is hard for a modern operator to understand how anybody could have been deceived by it. The plates of that period were very slow, and an exposure of from 60 to 80 seconds was necessary to secure a fairly sharp image.
"In this picture the woman was evidently given an exposure of about five seconds and the plate laid away in the dark against the arrival of the dups. When the latter took his place, the camera was uncovered for the full time, and the result yeu can see before you. The spock picture was made intentionally very-dim, so that the face could be recognized for almost anybody, and the whole thing was as easy as rolling off a log.

An Adventure That Might Have Sent Two Men to the Grave. cheapest and boxt. See the sample wheels.

Agent for the Dominion Express Co.—the cheapest way to find a very curious adventure several years ago," said a noted wing shot of this city, "while on a hunting trip with a friend in a neighboring state. We had spent the day in the field and in coming back missed the road and wandered through the woods until almost dark. At last we got our bearings and shortly afterward saw a good sized frame house standing in a sort of clearing. We went up to get some water and, to our surprise, found the place entirely empty. "There were a couple of old cot beds in a back room and a pile of blankets in a corner, and we concluded from that that the caretakers occasionally slept on the premises. It was then dusk, the town was fully five miles away, and, being thoroughly tired out, we decided to stay there overnight. Accordingly we took possession of the beds, picked out the best blankets we could find and made ourselves at home. I must confess, however, that I didn't sleep much. I couldn't get rid of the impression that there was something uncanny 'a a house standing open and deserted in such a fashion, and all the ghost stories I had ever read flitted in dismal procession through my nized for almost anybody, and the whole thing was as easy as rolling off a log. Any modern amateur could do the work with a \$5 machine, yet these little eards were eagerly purchased at \$20 apiece in gold. The world has certainly moved since then, hasn't it?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat. A Notorious Gambler.

One of the most notorious female gamblers of the eighteenth century was Miss Pelham, the daughter of the English prime minister. She not only ruined herself at cards, but would have beggared her sister Mary as well had not their friends intervened and insisted on the sisters separating. Horace Walpole gives a pitiful account of "poor Miss Pelham sitting up all night at the club without a woman, losing hundreds a night and her temper, beating her head and exposing herself before the young men and the waiters." Another writer says that the unhappy woman often played cards with the tears streaming down her cheeks.

Lady Mary Compton, an old malden lady, a contemporary of Miss Pelham and, like her, addicted to gambling, had the same propensity to tears. When she lost, we are told, she wept bitterly—"not for the loss itself," she was careful to explain, "but for the unkindness of the cards."

all the ghost stories I had ever read flit-ted in dismal procession through my

ted in dismal procession through my brain.

"At the first streak of dawn I got up and walked out of doors. Then for the first time I had a good look at the front of the building, and, to my unutterable horror, I read lettered over the door, 'County Smallpox Hospital.' In less than a minute we were both on the road, white as ghosts. We bathed in a creek, bought new clothes in town and were scared for a month afterward, yet, despite the fact that we had rested on those infested beds and used the pest/ soaked Swearing.

General Washington, it is said, once uttered an oath, and his example is presented as an excuse for the profanity of other men. But with the statement General Washington's opinion of swearing should always be joined. He said, "This is a vice a mean and low, without any infested beds and used the pest soaked blankets of God knows how many pa-tients, neither of us caught the disease." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Largest Cannon.

The largest cannon in the world was taken by the British when India was conquered. The cannon was cast about the year 1800, and was the work of a chief named Chuleby Koomy Khan of Ahmednugger. The inside of the gun is fitted up with sents, and is a favorite place for British officers to ge for a quiet hoenday smoke. A sportsman known to Forest and Stream was once on the beach at the outlet of a creek in New York state looking for shore birds when he saw a colored boy, who was fishing for perch, lay down his pole at the call of his mother to do some errand.

The sportsman put his gun aside and took the cane pole and fished, adding a dozen perch to the boy's string and then sneaked eff. Presently a second sports

"You are one of those humanitarians who believe in bringing up children without corporal punishment, ain't you?"
"Yes, it's as true as I'm standing here I've never struck one of my children a blow except in self defense."—Heitere Walt the usual questions.

swer:

"Yess'r, dey's good fishin heah. W'en
I stop to run to de sto' fo' to get some
'cawnmeal fo' mam, de perch dey come
outen de crick au jes' strings deyselves
awn my string. I don' on'stan it, but
dey's jes' as good fo' breakfas' 's if dey
was cotched awn a hook."

A Minnesota paper asks, "Do women tell more lies than men?" More, per-haps, but one average male lie will out-weigh a thousand of the sweet little pre-varications of the other sex.—Rehoboth Sunday Heraid. was cotched awn a nook."

Two Mothers' Bibles.

Late the other evening a tolerably well dressed young man entered a junkshop with an exquisitely bound volume. The dealer gave him in return for the book 10 cents. He had sold his mother's Bible for a drink. A few minutes later another man strolled in this same place and bought that very Bible. It was worth something more than \$2. "My mother," he explained, "gave me just such a book two years ago, and this one looks to have been used considerably. When she sees it, she'll think I've been reading it. That's why I want to buy it."—Knoxville Sentinel. Married, though with views still sound,
I no longer would be winner
In debate, because I found
You revenged yourself at dinner.

To Measure Devotion. The measure of a woman's devotion is the extent to which she will make herself uncomfortable for you. The measure of a man's is the effort he will make to have you as comfortable as he proposes to be himself.

Lives Alone With One She Loves. "The woman," said the corn fed philos-opher, "who comes nearest to marrying her ideal is the woman who does not marry at all."

An Imitation of Booth.

On one occasion Edwin Booth was standing behind the scenes when a character actor who had been giving imitations of noted actors was about to respond to an encore.

"Whom do you imitate next" Booth asked.

asked.
"Well," was the reply, "I was going to represent you in Hamlet's soliloquy, but if you look on I'm afraid I shall make a mess of it."

mess of it."
"Suppose I imitate myself?" remarked
the tragedian, and hastily putting on the
other actor's wig and buttoning up his
coat he went on and delivered the well coat ne went on and derivative known lines.

The next morning a newspaper stated that the imitation ruined the performance, "the personation of Edwin Booth being simply vile enough to make that actor shudder had he seen it."

A Sure Cure. A Bure Cure.

A Triplett girl sent a dollar to a smart
New York man for a "sure cure for
treckles." This is what she got:
"Remove the freckles carefully with a
pocketknife; soak them over night in salt
water; then hang up in the smokehouse
in a good, strong smoke made of sawdust
and slippery elm bark for a week. Freckles thus treated never fail to be thoroughly cured."—Kansas City Star.

Like everybody else, the sea waves arrive at the shore in great style, but they go away broke.—Philadelphia Record.

Children need not be Pale Weak any longer.

Any Child can take Capsu

For Infants, dissolve Capsuloid in a little Gruel or Cornstarch.

Young children will readily swallow them, because they are like bits of jelly.

READ the statement of prominent

MAN



Brockville Citizen.

people.
I finally decided to at last give them a trial, and after he had taken one box only, feed a decided improvement in him. His appetite began to get better, and color began to the state of the st

Dr. Campbell's Red Blood Forming Capsuloids are manufactured from Fresh Bullocks Blood at 31b Snow Hill, London. Eng., and are sold at 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, post free in Canada, from The Canadian Branch Office.

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