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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM, ON DRESS PARADE.

WORLD'S - FAIR, ST. LOUIS, Mo., APRIL 30 TO DEC. 1, 1904.

GRAND TRUNK, To enjoy the wonder of the 20th century.

REDUCED RATES ALL SEASON, Apply or write for particulars to J. QUINLAN.

G. T. Fulford, G.T.R. City Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY., Homeseekers' Excursions.

Canadah Northwest, June 14 and 28, July 19, 1904.

Ste. Jean Baptiste Celebration, MONTREAL, June 23 and 24.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS MO., April to Dec., 1904.

General Change in Time taking effect June 15th, 1904.

GEO. E. McGLADE, Agent, For tickets, etc., write or call at Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office.

Steamship Tickets by the principal lines.

Addison Honor Roll

Sr. IV.—H. Bryton, W. Male. Jr. IV.—L. Cheekley. Sr. III.—B. Taplin and V. Barber.

CHEESE LAST WEEK

Brockville, June 9.—Out of possibly 7,000 boxes of marketable cheese represented only 2,997 were registered.

Stirling, June 8.—At the board today 1,048 were boarded. Sales: 905 at 7 1/2c. Balance offered 7 3/4c.

Woodstock, Ont., June 8.—Fifteen factories offered 6,000 boxes. The highest bid was 7 3/4c, which was refused.

Peterboro, June 8.—44 factories boarded 6,340 colored cheese; last half of May make. A dull sale. Salesmen expected about 8c; but later nineteen factories accepted the 8c offered.

President Cooper's Opinion On The Popular World's Fair "Route"

The Grand Trunk Railway System are in receipt of a letter from the Canadian Press Association, signed by their President, Mr. John A. Cooper.

"On behalf of the members of the Canadian Press Association excursion party to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I desire to express to you our appreciation of the excellent service afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway System between Toronto and St. Louis.

"The twenty-two hours each way in your magnificent train, over your excellent road bed, passed quickly because of the utter lack of discomfort of any kind. The promptness with which the trains were run, the cheerful attention of your officials, and the perfection of management impressed the members of our party and should insure you a large traffic between Canada and St. Louis during 1904.

"I should like to refer especially to the excellence of the dining car service and of the Pullman equipment with which your trains are provided; these are the finest I have ever seen.

"We are proud to know that a Canadian railway has a service and a staff unexcelled by any railway running into St. Louis. Your display at the Fair is also most creditable and is undoubtedly one of the finest advertisements Canada will receive during this Exposition."

Glass Eyes. The earliest notice of artificial eyes I am acquainted with occurs in a very rare work by the French surgeon Ambrose Pare, entitled "La Methode Curative des Playes et Fractures de la Teste Humaine," Paris, 1561. Pare gives a description and figures of artificial eyes to be worn in cases where the eyeball has given way and all the humors have escaped. They are to be segments of a hollow sphere, made of gold, coated with enamel painted in natural colors. With the exception of the gold, they are exactly like the eyes in use at the present time, which are made wholly of glass.—Notes and Queries.

How It Happened. "Is it true, ma," asked the little rabbit, "that pa was shot by an amateur gunner?" "Certainly not," replied the mother rabbit. "You see, the amateur gunner was shooting at me, while your poor pa sat behind him and laughed. Unfortunately the gun kicked, and the man sat down on your pa and killed him."

Coffee Tipplers. Brazilians are great coffee drinkers. Numerous cups are drunk each day by the average man and woman. The beverage is made very strong and very sweet. It produces an exhilaration of a more intense and lasting kind than beer. Those addicted to this habit become very restless and scarcely able to sit still or stand still even for a moment.

ENGLISH RED TAPE.

Censure For an Officer Who Saved Money For the War Office. A zealous young officer in South Africa who had a knowledge and love of farming made his men collect oats which fell lavishly by the wayside as a column after column carrying out hay passed up country. He plowed some land, sowed his oats and eventually reaped his harvest. This harvest, which was a heavy one, saved the country at least £2,000. But when his accounts were sent home the officials at the war office could not understand how they had come by something for nothing. Such a thing had never happened before. They impugned his motives and accounts, and the least of the charges brought against him in a long correspondence was that he had looted the oats. Months passed, and still the young officer had not been able to convince the war office that he was honest. Then a well known general intervened and testified that he himself had watched the experiment in farming by which the country had been saved a considerable sum of money. At last the war office ended the correspondence. Nothing that had been insinuated was withdrawn, although nothing was pressed further. The officer is left with the correspondence on his hands, and any one reading it could not hesitate to pronounce it as being in effect a severe censure.—Manchester Guardian.

THE QUEER MOROS. Some of the Eccentricities of This Left Handed People. To judge Moros by inflexible occidental standards of motives and morals is to lose at once the key to the situation. The very structure of their language differentiates them from ourselves. Verbs are in the passive voice. The man who was slashed and killed provoked the trouble. The under dog in the fight is always the aggressor. The thief is not blamed for "finding" things lying about at loose ends; the man who lost the property is the real criminal—besides, he is a fool. If he were a sensible man he would have exercised vigilance against the approach of the thief. Moros reverse everything. Like all orientals, they venerate the past and their folklore; myths and legends abound in tales not unlike those of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment."

They turn to the left of the road, except the left hand naturally in greeting, and the scribes write from right to left, turning the paper sideways, as any left handed man would do.

A witty officer explained that the preference for the left was due to the desire to keep the right hand free in the event a stranger should need something done to him. The "explanation" may not be far from the truth.—Chaplain C. G. Bateman in Journal of the Military Service Institution.

Butter as Medicine. Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hands in the pats of dainty yellow cream fat. But this delicate fat is as valuable as the dearest cod liver oil for the weakly, thin people, and doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread thickly spread with butter as a means of pleasantly taking into the body tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get. Butter is a carbon, and all excess of it is stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to those who eat heartily of it; so it is not economy at table to spare the butter even to the healthy folk.

Finger Nails and Disease. It is interesting to watch the history of a case of disease as recorded upon the finger nails. When we look at the patient's nails, we see on each of them a distinct ridge, showing that the portion of the nail which has grown since the acute attack is much thinned out. If a person has broken his arm within eighteen months, the ridges on the nails of the hand of the affected arm may be seen, while they will be absent on the other hand. The more acute the illness the sharper will be the ridge. Extreme anxiety and mental depression have the same effect on the nails as physical disease.

The Friendship of Youth. Two boys brought up together sometimes remain fast friends for life, but not so commonly as one might suppose. "I thought you had a little friend with you today, Tommy," said a lady to a child who was walking about alone and disconsolate. "I have a little friend, but I hate him!" was the reply. And the words contain a whole essayful of comment upon the value of friendship founded solely upon propinquity.—London Spectator.

His Excuse. "How dare you, sir!" exclaimed the indignant girl. "I couldn't help it, Maud," pleaded the now penitent young man. "You were so madly kissing me!" Still, it was fully ten seconds before she quite forgave him.

Connubial Bliss. Brother—I trust that you are happy with your husband, Maud? Maud—Oh, yes, as happy as one can expect to be with a man who is talking of himself half the time and of his first wife the other half.

His Impression. "Of course you believe that polygamy is wrong," said the man who was discussing the Mormon question. "My dear sir," answered Mr. Meekton, "it is not only wrong. It's foolhardy."

TORONTO'S FAMOUS FIRES.

How the Recent Staggering Blow to the Wholesale Section Has Stirred Up the Remnant Man. Toronto has been struck many a staggering blow by the Fire King, but the pride of her merchant princes was never so humbled as in the fire of the 10th April, 1904. A large part of the wholesale district has been destroyed, as only fire can destroy, millions of dollars' worth of goods have gone up in smoke or lie crumpled ruins behind the skeleton walls; but even in the face of this disaster, the worst in our civic history, we are conscious that we have much to be thankful for. Not a life was lost, nor was a man seriously injured.

Some Early Fires. Among the earlier fires in this city was that of Good's foundry, situated on the north-east corner of Queen and Yonge streets, says "The Mail and Empire." The structure was almost completely destroyed, and many citizens must recall how, on that occasion, the work of the firemen was hampered by the condition of Yonge street at the time, the thoroughfare being torn up by the laying of a drain. It was at Good's foundry that the first Canadian steam engine was built—the famous Lady Elgin. The Dickie and Neil fire was another noted conflagration of a generation ago. Again it was a foundry that was ablaze. This time it made the narrow gauge cars for the old Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and it was a common sight for the passer-by to observe these cars standing on Phoebe and Soho streets. In the early days the old Iron Block, as it was known, was the scene of the great fires. This row of buildings, standing just west of the Customs House on Front street, was supposed to be fireproof. In its construction iron had been substituted for wood wherever possible, and the builder believed that the place was no more likely to be burned than a stove. It was declared fireproof, and was viewed with awe and respect until the first fire. Others followed, and soon the celebrated Iron Block had become a hissing and a byword for its pretensions. The iron proved no better than the wood, for it curled up and cracked under the extreme heat, affording no protection at all for the contents. After several costly experiments, the last of which cost \$400,000, the Iron Block was wiped out.

Esplanade and University. Coming down through the years we note the Grand Opera House fire, where three lives were lost; the fire in The Mail Office, May 24, 1885, and the great Esplanade fire of Dec. 8, the same year. This, like most of Toronto's great blazes, began at night, and had painted a picture of ruin and desolation before the sun lit up the scene in the morning. The Esplanade fire was a great spectacle. Wood was the fuel, whether in sheds, wharves, or piled lumber. For miles about the sky seemed ablaze, and people in the country thought that surely the Queen City was being wiped out. The money loss was estimated at \$350,000. For many years the famous Esplanade fire held all Toronto records. In only one case was a significant architectural loss nothing. It was on Feb. 14, 1890, when Toronto University was laid in ruins, that this fact was recalled. This beautiful building was the pride of all Toronto, and its loss was perhaps the greatest shock citizens as a body ever received. It is difficult to believe that a single exploding lamp could be the cause of this magnificent structure's doom. Built as it was of stone and brick, slate and hardwood, it burned like a furnace, and so quickly that those responsible for the disaster were hard pressed to escape with their lives.

The Ill-Fated Trio. In 1895, within a couple of months of each other, occurred three fires which destroyed three lives and more than two million dollars' worth of property. The first of these was The Globe fire on Jan. 6, in which brass Bowers, one of the men, was killed. The walls of the old Globe building were thin and flimsy, and one of them suddenly collapsed, bearing down under it young Bowers, who was rescued in a dying condition. He passed away in the hospital a few days later, murmuring, "Boys I'm going." Chief Ardagh and Charles Smedley, caught in a trap in the second building south of The Globe, had to leap for their lives, and their injuries were such that they never recovered. The McKendry building was destroyed in this fire, helping to bring the monetary loss up to \$775,000. At this fire, the inadequacy of the water pressure was held responsible for the rapid spread of the flames, while a high wind made the firemen's task doubly hard. On the following Thursday the great incendiary fire occurred in the Osgoody Building, on Melinda street. The memorable feature of this fire was the thrilling leap for life of Mrs. Caven, the invalid wife of the caretaker, who, from a height of ninety feet, sprang through a window, she downward, striking some telephone wires, and rebounding, fell safely to a net. Her nurse slid down a wire for some distance, and then leaped into the net, as did her husband, died at their feet.

Passing over the ill-favored John Eaton fire, the fatal Hees fire, the McKendry fire, and that of Gowans, Kent and Co., we come upon the disaster by which the lives of five gallant firemen were lost. This blaze occurred on July 10, 1902, in the old street railway barns on Front street, occupied at the time by E. McIntosh and Co. As is the almost invariable rule, the men met their death under falling walls, and not by burning or suffocation, Adam Kerr, David See, Walter Colliard, Harry Clarke, and Fred G. Russell perished. This is recalled in a rough way of Toronto's great and fatal fires. In the amount of property destroyed they sink into nothingness in the presence of the latest ruin.

HER PRECIOUS SPOONS.

She Used Them For Show at Luncheon With Disastrous Results. Considerable quiet laughter has been going on among the guests at a luncheon given by a young West Philadelphia bride the other day to the attendant at her wedding. There had been among the hostess' presents at the time of her marriage a particularly beautiful set of spoons, and, while she had no occasion to use them at this particular luncheon, she thought that she would put one beside each cover for—well, just for instance.

Unfortunately, however, there was one stranger in the merry little company which sat down about the table, a pretty, outspoken, somewhat "gushy" young woman from the west, and it was she who caused all the trouble.

As the luncheon neared its end and it became apparent that the spoons were not for use she kept eyeing the one at her place, and finally she burst forth with this flash of inspiration: "These spoons—what perfectly lovely souvenirs!"

The chorus of praise was immediately taken up by all about the board. The confused hostess found explanation impossible, and every guest went away from the house with one of those precious spoons.

GOING SCOT FREE. The Origin of the Old Saying. "Going scot free," is this: Scot, from the Anglo-Saxon "sceot," a portion, signified in old law a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability and embraced all parol assessments. The conclusion is obvious—namely, that to escape "scot free" was to avoid all such payments of dues and taxes.

Before the reform act the right to vote for parliamentary and municipal officers was vested exclusively in payers of "scot and lot." Rastall (1558) speaks of it as a certain tallage for the use of the sheriff or his bailiff, and in Kent the usual rates paid in Romney marsh for repairing sea walls are known by the same name.

"Scot," says Camden, "is that which from various sources is gathered into one heap"—literally that which is "shot" into a general fund, from the Dutch and low German "schot." This may have come to us through the old French "escot," diner a scot, to dine at an ordinary where each guest paid his "shot," and any one who did not contribute would be said to get off "scot free."—London Answers.

THE WORD HUMBUG. There Are Various Plausible Explanations of Its Origin. The word "humbug" has been traced back to the title page of "The Universal Jester," a choice collection of merry conceits, bonnets and humbugs, by Ferdinando Killigrew, London, 1735-40. The following are the most plausible and possible derivations:

In the time of James II, a worthless coin was minted at Dublin from a soft mixed metal, which became known as um bog, pronounced Oombug-1, e. soft copper, worthless money.

Some see in it a corruption of Hamburg, from which town so many false reports came during the war of 1799-1806 that such news was received with "Oh, that is a Hamburg!"

Others refer it to hum, in the sense of hoax, and bug, in the old sense of bugbear. Others say it is merely hum buzz, used in combination to signify sound without sense. Others, again, think that it was first applied to Homberg, a chemist and an ardent seeker of the philosopher's stone.—Notes and Queries.

Drawing Two Things at Once. At an evening party it was remarked that nobody could draw two things at once. Sir Edward Landseer, who was present, replied that he thought he could, and, taking a pencil in each hand, he drew simultaneously and without hesitation with the right hand the profile of a stag's head and all its antlers complete and with the left hand a lovely horse's head. The acts of draftsmanship were strictly simultaneous and not alternated, and the drawing by the left hand was as good as that by the right.

von Bulow's Advice to a Girl. It is to Dr. von Bulow that is debited the curt criticism of a young and very pretty girl's effort on the piano-forte. When she had struggled through one of Bach's fugues after the fashion of the ambitious maiden aspirant and asked the great master what he would advise her to do, "Go and get married," he answered as he turned away and left her.

Fortune Through Failure. "I owe my success in life to politics." "Why, I didn't know that you had ever held office." "I never have, but I ran for office once and got so badly beaten that I turned from politics in disgust and took up the line that has brought me a fortune."

She Drew the Line. Magistrate—Will you take this man to be your lawful husband, to love, honor and obey him? Miranda—Look your judge, I'll 'gree to wash an' iron fer dis nigger, but I ain't gwine ter 'low him ter boss me!

Never Hits It. Gadsby—That fellow Noscads is a regular fortune hunter. Raynor—Well, he's a mighty poor shot.

The deeper the sorrow the less tongue hath it.—Talmud.

Ayer's

To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

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only use Ayer's Hair Vigor, your gray hair will soon have all the deep, rich color of youth. Sold for 60 years.

"I am now over 60 years old, and I have a thick, glossy head of long hair which is a wonder to every one who sees it. And yet my gray hair is all due to Ayer's Hair Vigor." Mrs. H. R. Burritt, Boston, Mass.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE GOING WEST

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Includes destinations like Brockville, Lyn, Seeleys, Fortiston, Elbe, Athens, Soperton, Lyndhurst, Delta, Forfar, Crosby, Newboro, Westport.

GOING EAST

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Includes destinations like Westport, Newboro, Crosby, Forfar, Elgin, Delta, Lyndhurst, Soperton, Athens, Elbe, Fortiston, Seeleys, Lyn, Brockville.

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