# Albens Reporter

VEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

\_\_ BY\_\_ B. LOVRIN

### EDITOR ND PROPRIETOR

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#### MODES OF THE SPRING

FOULARD GOWNS OF MANY COLORS ARE POPULAR.

Effects in Trimming Muslins Seeming Simplicity and Expensive ossibilities-Cordings and Tuckings

Special Features in Decoration.

Dress as it appears in the streets in the first warm days is a medley of the old and new in fashion which is decidedly picturesque, but demonstrates the importance of a new spring gown in the most convincing and practical manner. Every gradation of fashion, every sort of material, is represented in this daily parade; but the new foulard gown is conspicuously in the foreground of the panorama of dress. The new designs in this material are especially striking as to size and peculiar combinations of color, and the various fashionable modes of decorating the gowns add much to the striking effect.

color, and the various rashionable modes of decorating the gowns add much to the striking effect.

It is evident that foulard is one of the most popular materials of the senson, and the use of green on a divident experience contrast. Black with blue and white is another, and the black satin belt is admissible on any gown, without regard to the mixture of colors. One blue and white model has a yoke of perpendicular rows of black and white lace insertion, a black satin belt, and a full bodice of sitk with fine cordings an inch apart running around below the yoke. The skirt is plainly hemmed and made loose from the lining, as all the new skirts are, and eight fine cords are set in around the ginning at the front breadth. Cording, and tucking are special features of fashiou, particularly in the thin gowns, and the finer the tucks the more up-to-date they are. Tiny tucks drawn up in shirrings close together in groups are one of the favorite effects for muslin gowns, and they are arranged around the hips on the skirts and for the yokes on the waist.

and they are arranged around the hips on the skirts and for the yokes on the vaist.

Fortunately, there are no infallible rules of fashion this season, and almay form of decoration that can be vised will pass muster. The secret of distinction in dress lies, nevertheless, in pretty harmonies and telling contrasts of color, or in adopting neutral tints for the gorgeous colors that characterize the most generally worn style of costume. Pale gray, biscuit color, and black are most successfully, and the tonet of some bright color on the waist adds the necessary chie effect without making the gown conspicuous. The opposite effect is found in the new foulards, of course, showy. One of them in pink and black and white is rimmed at the bottom of the skirt, with two rulies of cert lace. The bottice is of fine ecru canvas coverworked with gold thread, and full braces of silk, edged with narrow lace extend the belt and large bow at the back, and the bott. Black satin forms the collar of embrodery has a little full of pink silk and another of cream lace at the back. Another model in this stilk, with a plain skirt tucked around with a plain skirt tucked around silk, with a plain skirt tucked around



THE LATEST SPRING FASHIONS.

the hips. A bodice of white mouseline de sole over white silk is sewn around with rows of narrow cream lace an inch apart. The full braces of silk are very pretty over the wfite, and the collar and belt are of white satin ribbon.

White chiffon vests trimmed with black velvet ribbon are effective in the foulard bodices. Miles of ribbon and yards upon yards of lace are used in trimming silk as well as muslin gowns, and embroideries in all sorts of arabeage designs figure largely among the dress trimmings. The latest sovelty, however, is the revival of narrow silk fringe, which is lavishly used to trim crepe de chine dresses, and those of a new silk very much like crepe de chine, except that it is thicker. Embroidery on jique is another kind of decoration. On pique is another kind of decoration. On pique is another kind of decoration. In thickly is it covered with jet and colored silk in both open and close patterns, but it serves its purpose as a groundwork. Gold thread is very much used in all the embroideries this season, and steel seems to be next in importance.

Among the new silk gowns is one of checked pitrple and black, trimmed on the skirt with black velvet set on in rows pointing down below the kace, and raised much bigher at the back. The bodice is of black glace silk with lace-trimmed revers and a lace vest. Black net over checked silk makes a very stylish dress, and the net is usually accordion-pleated and trimmed with black satin stripes over the check. The skirt is mised at the sides to show bias folds of silk and bands of black velvet ribbon, which also trim the waist and sleeves. The bolero is a combination of string-colored plue, lace frills, and white satin, which gives a very novel effect. Another model in a black and white check has two kitted frills of checked silk, with a band of lace insertion over white satin around he hips, and a bodice of green mirroir velvet. The vest of white satin is veiled with white cheffon, and the small revers and elemisette are covered with gitude.

A blue and w

is veiled with white chiffon, and the small revers and chemisette are covered with guipure.

A blue and white creep silk shows corded frills of the same material on the skirt some distance apart, with three cords around the hips. The sleeves and bodice have one cords set in around, and below the yoke of white silk covered with lace is a wide collar of white glace silk, tucked and trimmed with steel and jet, and finished with a hem put on with open hemstitching. Another model in foulard silk of rose color with a black pattern, has black velvet edged ruffles rows of the velvet ribbon above, and a trimming of lace insertion and crosswise bands of velvet on the bodice. Rows of black canvas over a purple red silk, and a frill of chiffon in the same color finishes the neck and side of the bodice. A pretty idea for a simple dress is sarried out in brown nuns' veiling three rows Frills of the bodice, with an inch-wide hemstitched border, which is formed into a yoke band front by putting three rows Frills of the bodicy, with an inch-wide hemstitched border, which is formed into a yoke band front by putting three rows Frills of the bodicy, and a firll about an inch apart for the without one one ond a knot and falls in two long accordion-platted ends fringed lat the bodicm. The vest is of cream lace edging in rows on white chiffon, and the colling in rows on whit

STYLES OF HAIR DRESSING.

lish Wemen All Using the Victorian nadian Women Have More Latitude. Hair dressing is at all times a very



1897 STYLES IN HAIR DERSSING. English women this season it must demonstrate something beside a becoming and passing fancy, for their tresses have caught the Victorian infection, and victorian modes in coiffures have been resuscitated with all their old-time quaintness. English women are not renowned for arranging their hair becomingly, yet they have developed some very successful manifestations of the old styles, with the aid of all sorts of devices in wire coils and various other arrangements for securing the upstanding loops in the desired position. It is fortunate for Canadian women that no especial style of dressing the hair prevails here, for so much depends on suiting the coiffures to the shape of the head and contour of the face.

much depends on sulting the coffures to the shape of the head and contour of the face.

In general outline, however, the present mode of hair dressing is high on the head, especially for evening frees, and the Victorian loops and perfectly defined bows of hair can be arranged rees, and the Victorian loops and perfectly defined bows of hair can be arranged rees, and the victorian significant of the control of



England just at the moment, shows a parting in front, and a very wary effect down over the cars. This is a reproduction suggested by some of Gainsborough's pictures.

FOR SUMMER WEAR. Standing collar and cuffs of white linen, with cravat of plaid silk ribbon. Collar or cuffs may be worn with edge standing or turned down.—Toilettes.

Bouquet of Sweet Herbs. Bouquet of Sweet Merbs.

In French cooking the "bouquet of sweet herbs," which is so often given in recipes, is composed of a few spriss of parsley, a piece of thyme, a clove of garlic, a bay leaf, a couple of cloves, and some perpercorns. Wrap the parsley around the other herbs and tie a thread around them. Put into soups or sauces in this shape it is then more easily removed.

A Table of Relative Heights and Weights

A Table of Relative Heights and Weights and Good Advice.

A table of relative heights and weights given by Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders in the May number of What to Eat is worth repeating. The weight of ordinary clothing is included in the table. The woman who reaches the minimum or maximum weight for her height is recommended to look carefully after her diet, not only that her figure may be what it should be, but for the sake of her general health. The table is:

Aver. Mini. Maximited the minimum of the market of the maximited from the market of the maximited from the maximited fr

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DAY OFNEW DRAPERY FRESH MATERIALS FOR THE DRE

AN EFFECT IN FOR A COTTAGE WINDOW.

hangings, new tambour mustin, Dutch madras, French Louis XVI. lawn, Definings, new tambour mustin, Dutch madras, French Louis XVI. lawn, Definings, new tambour mustin, Dutch madras, French Louis XVI. lawn, Defining the tand Pewsian gause, are all or any one entirely appropriate, if you have not made up your mind to drape your windows in chints or mustin to exactly match your new wall papers. This last is a method very much in vogue with the women who are reveling in the joys of entire renovation of their summer homes, and have taken a hint from the decorators. It is a nice idea if not repeated in too many rooms, as then the house reflects a most monotonous scheme of color. Yet it is hard to risk falling into the entiting trap. If a room is to have the walls covered in delicate mimosa flowered paper, the mimosa sprayed French Louis XVI. mustin, that comes to exactly match it, is an almost irresistible temptation. There are exquisite mustims besides to absolutely coincide, in color and figuring, with the papers sprayed in morning glories of every tint and solid toned ashee of roses, robbin's egg blue and dove-gray papers, sold with mustin hangings to correspond.

Of course, if you don't wish to carry

orators, however, this season rather given their whole allegi-



FRESH DRAPERIES.

ance to the theory and practice of draping windows in green. Green, they boidity assert, is the one and only tone to use for hangings intended to shads one from the light, not only for reasons of beauty, but hygiene as well. Therefore, we are having one of three things done, by persons who can afford to follow what old-fashioned folk may call a fad. The lower sashes of nursery and bedroom windows are being glazed with green glass, or draped in green Persian gause, or having fixed to them carved Indian window screens of wood stained a shade of duli, sort green. An equally high point of taste and precaution is to have, as the sketch shows a window all in green.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, June 14.—At the first session of the House to-day Mr. Tarte, in answer to Mr. Penny, said the total amount expended by the Department of Public Works on the construction and improvement of the harbors, breakwaters, etc., from June 30, 1892, to June 1, 1897, was \$2,000,000. Sir Richard Cartwright, in answer to Mr. Wood (Hamilton), said it was not the intention of the Government this session to bring in a measure to create a Rallway Commission for the Dominion. Sir Richard Cartwright requested the consideration of the House to the resolution, of which notice had been given, to confirm the contract enterdance of the consideration of the House to the resolution, of which notice had been given, to confirm the contract enterdance of the House of t Brief Summary of the House Boings For the Past Week.

THE FUTURE FORCE

ish speech was the first thing considered by Partisment this morning. Mr. dicNetil did not agree with it, but all ther members, including Sir Charles

ina speece was the first tining cashered by Farikament this morning. Mar.
McNeill did not agree with it, but all
other members, including Sir Charles
Tupper, thought it would be daugarous to
take action on a called newspaper report of the Premier's remark. Bir Chas.
Tupper asked conceraing the promised
return of memoranda concerning the
Alaskan boundary, and Mr. Sitton said
it sontaised inaccuractes which suade it
undestrable to print, as it saight be used
against Canada. In answer to Sig Chas,
Tupper, Sir Richard Cartwright said the
Pacific cable question would engage the
attention of the Colonial Premiers a
soon as the Jubise calebrations were
over. Mr. Sifton's Northwest Turritories
Act was read a third time; also, the bill
respecting the amendment of the Domision Land Act. At the afternoon session,
Military College details occupied some
time, and then Mr. Davies' bill giving
the controllers the rank of Ministers and
holding their salaries at \$5000 each until the number of Ministers had been
reduced to thirteen, was read a third
time, and passed. Resolutions were passed in committee ratifying agreements for
cold storage on steamships from Montreal to the United Kingdom during the
season of 1887-98-90. Each steamship
is to have cold storage capacity of about
20,000 cubic feet (to Avonmouth about
20,000 cubic feet). The cost of the refrigeration plant and insulation being
estimated at \$10,000 per steamship (to
Avonmouth at \$12,2325), one-half of
which is to be paid by the Government
in three equal annual instalments. The
consideration of the tariff in Ways and
Means Committee was resumed and good
progress was made until the House rose
at recess. Upon reassembling for the
evening session, the House went into
adjourning at 11.45.

Ottawa, June 16.—At the morning session Sir Heari Joly's bill to amend the

adjourning at 11.45.

Ottawa, June 16.—At the morning session Sir Henri Joly's bill to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act was read a first time, as was Mr. Davies' bill respecting judges of provincial courts. Mr. Pitisgerald's bill restricting appeals to the Bupreme Court from the Province of Ontario was passed through committee. The debate on the contract for a fast Atlantic service was resumed, and was continued into the next session of the House, when the motion was carried by yeas 136, asy 22. Sir Oliver Mowat's interest bill, making it illegal for usurers to collect more than six per cent, unless the rate of interest per annum is clearly stated in the note, was fread a third time and passed. A hot debate then ensued on Mr. Blair's motion to go into committee on the resolution to confirm the agreements with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Drummond County Railway Company for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, and the proposal that the discussion take place in committee. Aft 2 o'clock a.m. the motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 2.15 a.m.

Ottawa, June 17.—After routine, the

solor and ngrung, with the papers propered in morning glories of every that and solid toned ashee of rosers of course, if you don't wish to correct the course of you will be compared to the course of you will be compared to the course of you there are the Delhi nets and new truths plan in more than a room or two, there are the Delhi nets and new truths on the course of you there are the Delhi nets and new tones of green or gray, with a strand as large and a meah almost as coarse as that employed in many the course of the course

wood and metal ores, and it was adopted without amendment. Sir Henri Joly's Petroleum Inspection Act amending bill, providing for tank ships, was read a second and third time and passed. The following bills were given a third reading: Respecting cold storage on steamships from Canada to the United Kingdom, Mr. Fisher; to further amend the Act respecting judges of the Provincial Courts, Mr. Davies; respecting trials by jury in certain cases in the Northwest Territories, Mr. Davies, After the House had sat as a committee on the bill to amend the Postoffice Act for an hour, it adjourned at 6 o'clock.

AN APRIL EPISODE.

Many times ere waned the winter
Did he strive in voin to tell
By the strive in voin to tell
By the strive was but a splinter
After weeks of aggravation,
Forced to keep young Love from
He declared in desperation,
"I will write."

So he brevely set to burning
Gallons of the midnight oil,
Passed through many a tortuous turning
In spitstolary toll;
Begged that he might forge the fetter
That but Death for Law unlocks;
And at last he dropped the letter
In the box.

Dreaming she be "his devoted,"
How his coul was stirred to song
As the postman, sober-coated,
Tred the street along.
Then one morn that worthy's whistle
Shrilled more sharply than before,
And here fell a small epistle
At his door.

The Maiden's Avowal. 

"It is folly for you, Micky McCloskey, to throw your offerings at feet. Yonder goes the one who has long won my heart from you. He has all the attributes of a man. He wears long pants, and chews as well as smokes."

Made a Good Impression.
"I think," said young Mrs. Tonkins,
"that we will like the new servant better than we did the other."
"For what reason?" inquired her
husband."
"She carries a smaller basket to and
"rom her home."

NOTHER GREAT ACHIEVEMENT THE CENTURY ANNOUNCED.

simple and Safe Process of Generaling Vast Power.

One of the greatest discoveries in the generation of power may soon be announced to the world.

It has been known for some months or a year that Professor Linde of Berlin had invented or solved a process of producing at a low cost liquefied air.

Liquefied air may be described as 700 cubic feet of atmosphere condensed into one cubic foot. The temperature of the substance may be reckoned as 700 degrees below zero. In appearance it resembles water, and to the touch feels like mercury. It may be possible for a small cylinder.

The invention in its usefulness to mankind may fall but little below the inventions of steam and electricity.

Liquefying air is not a new thing. It has been performed by exerting enormous pressure, or by freezing air to an unusual degree, or by a combination of pressure with refrigeration. There are so many uses to which liquefied air can be put that scientists hardly know where its usefulness will end if it can be produced at a low rate of cost in commercial quantities.

Among other advantages air in the portable cheap form of a liquid as it passes back to its ordinary state can be used for illuminating purposes by mixing its escaping gases with armospheric air in certain definite proportions. Moreover, as a driving force in the way of detonators, or explosive material to drive engine, liquid air is orbviously a power that can be under given conditions property applied.

Litherto the classic example of a lither to liquefied air can be liqued air and belian oxygen.

Hitherto the classic example of a method to liquety air and obtain oxygen was invented by Beatty and Cailletet in 1877. With their machine one began by Carbonic acid gas. By means of a pump this gas was condensed in a tube round which lay water at 10 degrees to keep the tube cool. The earbonic acid gas, being reduced to a very low temperature, passed from the first tube into another chamber with a tube in it, and in so doing fell to a lower temperature. Into this second tube was pumped at high pressure ethylene gas, which h turn fell to a low temperature, owing to the coldness of the carbonic acid gas bathing the tube. The whylene gas was then passed from the second tube into a third compartment and fell further in temperature in so doing. The third compartment had likewise a tube with an airpump attached. Into this third tubewas pumped oxygen gas and from the ethylene gas bething it the oxygen gas reached a temperature of 192 degrees below zero. Finsly the oxygen was let out into a fourth compartment, in which was a fourth tube. The airpump attached to this first tube having filled it with condensed atmospheric air the latter was so reduced in temperature that when it in turn was released from the tube its temperature was 273 degrees below zero and it appeared in the form of drops like water.

This product, which is called liquid or fluid air, has a milky appearance from the presence of some carbonic acid gas, bubbles constantly, and from its enormous cold admits a smoke or cloud, like the top of a very high mountain, and will only gradually resolve itself ngain into air when exposed to the ordinary atmosphere.

Fluid air costs about ten marks (say \$2.25) for five cubic meters, and it yields the product either as a gas or fluid as one wishes. This is one of the most ingenious pleces of meters, and it yields the product wither as a gas or fluid as one wishes. This is one of the most ingenious pleces of meters, and it yields the product wither as a cock and the liquid air runs out at a temperature of 273 degrees

Rossini's Trumpeter.

third time. This is a story Rossini liked to tell the customs (tariff) at time, and passed.

The House went the resolutions rethe resolutions reswing I nouced a nage trumpet in the orchestra, manifestly blown with remarkable force and continuity by a member of the band; but not a sound in the least akin to the tone of that instrument could I hear. At the close of the performance I interviewed the conductor, and asked him to explain the purpose of the noiseless trumpet. He answered: "Macstro, in this town there is not a living soul who can play the trumpet therefore I specially engaged an artist to hold one up to his lips, binding him by an oath not to blow into it, for it looks well to have a trumpet in an operatic orchestra."—Chambers's Journal.

Variety in Ties. The stock or cravat, whichever may be the most acceptable name, is a study in dress which is very important this season, and to choose from the bewildering variety offered you in the shops requires no little amount of consideration. We have the simple scarf of silk passing twice around the neck and tied in a bow in front, the narrow band, like a man's evening ite, in all the plain colors, and various plaids, and the sailor's knot, sometimes given a tonch of femininity by a finish of dainty lace on the ends. Difficulties of English,

Difficulties of English.

Count de Cogna (traveling in America and incidentally wrestling with our language)—Ze Anglish tongue, it was simplee incomprehensible! I go to ze brokare's office, and ask for my friend, Mistair Smeeth—and one man he tell me Mistaire Smeeth was "fired," and when I ask what ast mean another man say, that he was "frozen out!"—Twinkles.

# Poor Blood

is starved blood. It shows itself in pale cheeks, white lips, weak, digestion, no appetite, exhaustion, lack of nerve force, soft muscles, and, chief of all, weak muscles. Your doctor calls it
Anaemia. He will tell you that
the weakening weather of sumthe weakening weather of summer often brings it on.

# Scott's Emulsion

phosphites, will make poor blood phosphites, will make poor blood rich. It is a food for over-taxed and weak digestion, so prepared and want out bit spirit spirit is gin to fail. that it can easily be taken in summer when Cod-liver Oil or even ordinary foods might repel. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Out.

For sale at 500. and \$1.00 by all druggists

a constitution of the second

The often ugly and always chilling and unresponsive-looking white marble has long ago been banished, when possible, by comfort-loving people from their rooms in many a delightful house, however, mantels still remain to be wrestled with. The speediest transformation the writer has seen in this line is in a certain cosy little library sitting-room. In the morning, a visitor who dropped in, was asked for advice is dealing with the mantel of this room, in the old-fashinod wide house into which her friends were settling down, they hoped, for life. The family exchequer did not permit of calling in an experienced workman or advising with an artistic furnishes, but said the owner of the room: "If I could only have the comfortable-looking ane altogether satisfactory red mahogany mantel you have in your pet room, I would ask for nothing different were I a millionaire." A pot of red mahogany pajut and an ordinary comb, only this and nothing more, changed shabby white marble into what even the family have now torgotten as ever being anything but wood. Tyrocats of paint and before the second on dries the comb is to be drawn over it in imitate the graining of wood. Practice on a bit of board first, as the comb must discretion."

This hint was carried out, and the evening of the same day found the mantel transformed.

A fireplace in the room of the young daughter of this same house, which was

This hint was carried out, and the evening of the same day found the mantel transformed.

A fireplace in the room of the young daughter of this same house, which was surrounded by impossible looking material, was "treated" by the owner who lad merely a schoolgirl's knowledge of painting and sketching. Added to this knowledge, however, was a practical turn of mind, the lack of which accounts for the fact that there is so little "applied art" in our homes.

This is the way this practical girl set to work. The marble surrounding the grate was measured into squares to imitate tiles, the dividing lines painted black, then with a wax pencil, the same as is need to draw on chinaware, bold designs were traced. As these were afterward painted over a delft blue, corn flowers and ragged salors were chosen, and as these legal themselves beautifully to rose sprays the effect is charming. If the hearth is treated in the same way, conventionalised daisies and the like will be less trouble and will answer admirably. If the old marble is painted a dark color the tiles will appear as if set in and the contrast may be made very telling.

Lovely artistic tints may now be bought in minitation leather. "Imitation" has a bad sound, as of something that is the tworth expending time and labor upon, but in this case the material is painted admirably that he contrast may be made very telling.

Lovely artistic tints may now be bought in minitation leather. "Imitation" has a bad sound, as of something that is the tworth expending time and labor upon, but in this case the material is painted the contrast may be made very telling.

Lovely artistic tints may now be made to the same doth that has a dull, soft finish like Russia leather, and is a delightful offset to books and pretty odds and ends. When this is used as bordering pine boards. For covering odds and ends. When this is used as bordering pine so are possible to sow brass ornaments. For a bathroom door or window we the desired effect may be gained ensity and inexpensively. Any one wh

now much more costly it is than ordinary window glass.

To imitate ground glass a diamond
pattern is simple and satisfactory. Prepare an ordinary pane of glass by first
awing it thoroughly clean and dry, and
then cover on the inside with a cost of
white lac varnish. Fold a piece of
white tissue paper the sise of the pase
lengthwise, over and over again, as one
used to do in cutting out the kind of
paper dole that were always united like
stamese twins. Make a diamond pattern from a piece of stiff cardboard and
cut out this pattern through the several thicknesses of tissue paper; put
this on the glass; give another cost of
white lac varsish, and after the few
minutes it takes to dry the work will
be complete. The first cost-of-varsish
should be stiff damp when the paper; is

Baroness Hirsch and Her Charities.

Baroness Hirsch, who has set all London and Paris talking by her great gift of \$187,600, or nearly a million frones, to the charity te which so many of the French aristocracy were sacrifieed, is the widow of the famous Jewish millionaire and philasthropist who died in 1896. This rick woman has carried on her husband's immense charities in accordance with the dead baroa's desire and instructions. Even during her husband's life she took the keenest interest



THE BARONESS HIRSCH.

THE BARONESS HIRSCH.

his last years. Then, too, she had her own schemes apart from those of the buron, and she drew without limit on his fortune for the pursance of charity work in which he did not take an active interest. Since his death the baroness has not only supported the great charity organization which the philamthropist founded, but she has enlarged her own special work and has extended her charities beyond Europe, and has invaded Asia and even the United States. Baroness Hirsch has a representative in New York who watches her interests in that country and handles large sums of her money in assisting poor Hebrews from abroad who find the new world a rather difficult place in which to begin a new life. Her great gift to the Christian charity in Paris is characteristic of her unbiased liberality.

Home-Made Ginger Beer.

An old family recipe for ginger beer that is easily made is this:

Put one and one-half pounds of granulated sugar in a large crock or bowl, add two ounces of pure ground ginger and one lemon sliced thin. Pour over these eight quarts of boiling water and occasionally stir until the liquid becomes lukewarm; then add one-quarter of a yeast cake that has been dissolved, mix well, and when perfectly cold strain into bottles and fasten the corks securely. Except the bottles in a moderate temperature twelve hours and then put them in a cool place. This beer will be ready to use in four or five days. Home-Made Ginger Beer

WITHOUT A WIFE.

It's vera weel when cla'es are new, To think they'll always last so, And look as well as they do noo, Wi'oot a wifey. But when the holes begin to show, The stitches rip, the buttons go, What in the warl's a man to do Wi'oot a wifey? It's vera weel when skies are clear, When fren's are true and lassies dear, To think ye'll gang through life, nae fear, Wiopt a wifey.

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, will make poor blood

But clouds will come the skies athwart,
Lassies will marry, frien's manu part;
What, then, can cheer your saddened her
A dear, wee wifey. But mayhap then the lassic dear, Will treat your offers wi' a sneer; Because you're cranky, grey and sere Ye'll get nae wifey.

Then haste ye, haste, ye silly loon; kise up and seek aboot the toon, And get h aven s greatest earthly boon, A wee bit wifey.



Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Coal Oil, Machine Cil, Rope of all sizes, Builders' Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Drain Tile, Spades, Scoops, Iron Piping, (all sizes), Tinware, Agate Ware, Lamps and Chimneys, Pressed Ware, &c. Guns and Ammunition.

Procesies, Teas, Sugars and Canned Goods—in short, we have so everyb dy that calls.

gent for the Dominion Express Co.—the cheapest way to send money to all parts of the world. Give me a call.

WM. KARLEY

## Straw Time Has Come

Straw Hats that keep their shape must be carefully made. Our Hats are built of selected straw; the newest shapes; the lightest weights and the tastiest bands. Neat Straw Hats at 15c, 25c, 35c. 50c and up.

Don't Smother Your Hair

TILL IT FALLS OUT, but get one of our Featherweight Strws, with brown bands, weight 2 oz.; the very nicest Sumamer Hat.

CRAIG, The Hatter

BROCKVILLE

For the past two seasons anything in the way of a cultivator would do, but this season will call for Something Right and you can get it at the

## LYN AGR'L WORKS

Bicycle, Multi-tooth, and Two-horse Straddle Row Cul-

First Class Goods at Lowest Possible Prices,

GEO. P. McNISH,

Box 52, Lyn, Ont.



Have a good of stock genuine all-wool Yarn and Çloth, will be prepared to sell the same at moderate prices, and will at all times be prepared to pay the highest market price for wool in cash or trade.

R. WALKER.

#### WEAK, NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN 250,000 CURED IN 20 YEARS. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!



\$1000 IN GOLD FOR A CASE WE CANNOT CURE OF SELF-ABUSE, EMISSIONS, VARICO CELE, CONCEALED DRAINS, STRICT-URE GLEET SYPHILIS, STUNTED PARTS, LOST MANHOOD, IMPOTEN-CY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, UNNAT URAL DISCHARGES, ETC. The New Method Treatment is the

Greatest Discovery of the Age FOR CURING THESE DISEASES

A RESPOSS WREEGE.

Thousands of young and middle aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through EARLY INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES, AND SLOOD DISEASES. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow checks, careworn expression, poor memory, litcless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, trod mora ings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, stunted organs and premature decay, bone pains, hair looss, sore throat etc. YOU HAVE SEMINAL WEAKNESS!

OUR NEW METHOD THEATMENT alone can, cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes actived unless during the nervous countries and the state of the tail pimples, blood as steel, so that nervous head to be a steel, so that nervous head to be a steel, so that nervous head to be a steel, so that nervous heads of the steel of the stee M have ! HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

you used to be or should be. Lustui practices reap rich harvests. Will you heed the danger signals. Frequency to be supported by the support of the support

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST