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**AND PINE ST. ONT.**  
**EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Victoria Day**  
TUESDAY, MAY 24TH, 1904

**REDUCED FARES TO**  
Quebec, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Toronto,  
Hamilton, London  
And all other points in Canada and  
return at

**SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE**

Going Dates: Saturday, Sunday,  
Monday and Tuesday, May 21, 22, 23  
and 24, 1904; valid returning from  
destination, May 25, 1904.

For tickets and all information ap-  
ply to

**G. T. Fulford,**

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**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**Will Sell**  
**Round Trip**  
**Tickets**  
to all Canadian Pa-  
cific Railway Sta-  
tions in Canada, Port  
Arthur, Ont., Sault  
Ste. Marie, Mich.,  
Detroit, Mich., and  
East.

**Lowest One-Way First-Class Fare**

**May 21, 22, 23 and 24**  
Good for return until May 25, 1904.

**CHEAP RATES**

**TO THE**

**WORLD'S FAIR**  
**ST. LOUIS MO.**

**April to Dec., 1904.**

**From BROCKVILLE**

15 day limit.....\$22.00

80 day limit.....29.35

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

**ROUND TRIP**

Stop-over allowed at any point in  
Canada and at Detroit and Chicago.

Side trip to Niagara Falls \$14.00  
extra.

**GEO. E. MCGLADE, Agent**

For tickets, etc., write or call at  
Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office,  
East Corner King Street and  
Court House Ave.

Steamship Tickets by the principal lines.

## Ring the Farmers

"Ring the farmers" is the latest  
swindling game in west Michigan.  
In the first act of this new-style tra-  
gedy, a stranger appears on the road  
near a farm house diligently searching  
for "a lost diamond ring." As he  
does not find it, he offers \$100 reward  
for its recovery. He goes away with-  
out finding the ring and shortly after-  
ward a tramp picks up a ring. The  
farmer who is to be the victim offers  
the tramp \$25 for the ring, expecting  
to get the \$100 reward. The tramp  
hesitates, but finally accepts it and  
leaves. When the farmer cannot find  
the stranger he grows suspicious and  
has the jeweller examine the ring. It  
is generally worth about fifteen cents.

## Art Exam's Cut Out

An order-in-council has been passed  
abolishing the Art School examinations  
after this year, except such as will be  
required for teachers' certificates. This  
action is in accordance with the policy  
adopted by the Education Department,  
of holding no examination, except such  
as are necessary. Art schools and  
other institutions will be at liberty to  
hold their own examinations, and  
under such provisions as the local  
authorities may desire. The examina-  
tions in drawing for teachers' certi-  
ficates will be held after 1904 in July  
in connection with the other depart-  
mental examinations.

The wisdom of this change will be  
very generally endorsed, for while the  
work was in line with it was apart  
from the regular school work, and  
preparing for the Art School exam-  
involved unnecessary and, some-  
times, unprofitable work for both  
teachers and pupils.

On Wednesday last Chief Adams  
received a communication from two  
members of the town council—Messrs.  
R. G. Murphy and E. W. Jones—  
asking him to resign, and giving him  
until noon on Saturday to do so. Mr.  
Grothier, the third member of the com-  
mittee, refused to sign the letter sent  
to the chief. Chief Adams, it is said,  
will not resign. The trouble in Brock-  
ville which has resulted in the chief  
of police being asked to resign, is the  
outcome of friction between the Chil-  
dren's Aid Society and the chief. The  
latter is charged with making slander-  
ous statements to one or more of the  
officers of that society.

A question of importance which has  
come prominently to the fore in the  
Methodist General Conference now  
in session at Los Angeles, Cal. is  
that involving a change in discipline to  
the extent of entirely removing the  
church ban on the pleasures of danc-  
ing, card-playing and theatre going.  
It seems not unlikely that the confer-  
ence will vote to remove the present  
rigid restriction regarding the indul-  
gence of these recreations. The sub-  
committee of the committee on the  
state of the church reported back to  
the main committee a recommenda-  
tion in which it argues radical change  
in the church rule on the subject mak-  
ing it simply an advisory restriction,  
instead of a mandatory prohibition as  
at present.

A NEW MARKET FOR LEEDS  
COUNTY FARMERS

After very carefully considering the  
possibility of developing the Poultry  
Industry in Leeds County, I have de-  
cided to establish an office in Athens,  
where I shall be ready to buy poultry  
and eggs in quantity at paying prices.  
I shall be ready to make the first ship-  
ment about the 15th of July.

The establishment of a permanent  
market at your door will require some  
little assistance from you, and, there-  
fore, I would suggest that you en-  
deavor to raise 200 or more chickens  
this year. This will necessitate the  
setting of say 350 eggs. This no  
doubt, seems a large number, but I  
think if you will consider it, you will  
see that the profits from the capital  
invested will be much larger than  
from any other branch of the farm,  
and the work much lighter and more  
pleasant.

I shall be very glad indeed to give  
you any information I can in regard  
to feeding and caring for the poultry.  
You need not have, at any time, the  
least hesitation in dropping me a card  
in regard to the handling of your  
stock, as it will only be a pleasure to  
me to give you any information I can.  
I would also suggest that you com-  
mence to set your eggs as soon as  
possible, and try to have all set by  
the 1st of May, as early chickens  
bring the premium prices in the  
markets. The pullets should be well  
matured by autumn, and if given fair  
care and treatment will lay during  
the winter months when eggs sell at  
high prices.

Owing to the large number of in-  
quiries as to whether I could not be  
well supplied Barred Plymouth Rock  
eggs as Buff Orpingtons I have made  
arrangements by which I can obtain,  
from one of Canada's best breeders, 50  
dozen very choice eggs for May deliv-  
ery.

Hoping that this may receive care-  
ful attention, I remain,  
Yours very truly,  
R. NORTON CRANE.

Box 117 O.A.C., Guelph.

## MAKING WORLD'S MONEY.

Private Firm in Birmingham That Makes  
Money for Many Countries—Some  
How the Coins Turned Out.

In no respect is Birmingham more  
cosmopolitan than in its supply of  
coin. Money can be had by anybody,  
in any quantity—for a consideration.  
The Birmingham Mint, though it  
turns out millions of English coins,  
is not a Government establishment,  
and in the way of supplying the  
"needful" to foreign Governments  
has probably done more than any  
money-making establishment in the  
world. By this impartial distribu-  
tion of wealth Messrs. Ralph Heaton  
and Sons have built up a splendid  
and highly profitable business.

A few days ago the firm shipped  
the first instalment of a huge Egyp-  
tian order for ten million piastres.  
The consignment weighed five tons,  
and was conveyed in some 60 cases.  
In the old piracy days a ship con-  
taining amounting its cargo coins valued  
at £23,000,000 would have been a  
prize worth fighting for. The coins  
have passed unchallenged. In these  
piping times of peace the vessel trips  
off to Alexandria without molesta-  
tion. It is noteworthy that this  
valuable order was won in open com-  
petition against Vienna and Berlin,  
and other similar orders are likely  
to follow.

## Known Demand.

For well over a century Birming-  
ham has taken a lead in this literal  
kind of money-making. As far back  
as 1787 the famous Matthew Boulton  
coined under contract for the  
British Government 4,000 tons of  
copper coin valued at about £800,-  
000, and "Birmingham halfpence"  
were in the early part of last cen-  
tury almost as widely famed as  
"Birmingham jewelry." The Soho  
Mint, run by Boulton and Watt, was  
completely wiped out in 1857, and  
was replaced by the present  
much more extensive establishment,  
and for many years afterwards this  
was the only mint in England ex-  
cept the Royal Mint in London.  
Further enlargements became neces-  
sary to meet the enormous home and  
foreign demands, and among the  
countries and Governments which  
have come time after time to Birm-  
ingham for their money are India,  
Tunis, Canada, Turkey, China, Hong  
Kong, Hayti, Sarawak, Tuscany,  
Venezuela, and Chili.

## Chinese Order.

In some instances, notably that of  
China, the coins were not made in  
Birmingham. As a matter of fact,  
no Chinese coin has, so far as is  
known, ever been made outside the  
Celestial Empire. The prime pre-  
judice of the Chinese had to be hum-  
ored, so that firm sent out a com-  
plete plant with men to operate it,  
and the coins were struck in China.  
No fewer than eight separate plants  
have been sent out to China in this  
way. The same thing was done in  
Milan in 1862 for the new kingdom  
of Italy, some 1,600 tons of  
"blanks" being shipped to furnish  
the raw material. Again, in Mar-  
seilles, when the re-establishment of  
the Empire under Napoleon III. ren-  
dered necessary a new copper coin-  
age, some 750 tons of metal were in  
this way turned into money on  
French soil. The total value of these  
two descriptions of coin approxi-  
mated to a million sterling.

## Historical Coins.

Much of the work done by the firm  
is of great historical interest. For  
example, in 1859, the year of the  
Italian war with Austria, the pro-  
vincial Government of Italy de-  
cided to replace the Grand Ducal  
copper coinage by one of their own,  
and these coins were made at the  
Birmingham Mint. On the obverse  
were the arms of the King of Sar-  
dinia, with the legend

"Vittorio Emanuele Re Eletto,"

and on the reverse,

"Governo della Toscana"

with the value and the date in the  
centre. When Tuscany became sub-  
ject to Victor Emmanuel, as part of  
United Italy, this coinage was super-  
seded by that of the new King, coin-  
ed in Milan as described above. In  
1898 the Italian Government order-  
ed five million lire in pieces of ten  
centimes, and in consideration of  
the excellent manner in which these  
and other coins were executed His  
Majesty King Victor Emmanuel  
conferred the honor of knighthood on  
the firm.

## Making Mints.

A great part of the coins turned  
out have been made of nickel, an  
alloy consisting of 20 per cent. of  
nickel to 80 per cent. of copper. Of  
this kind of coin service some years  
ago purchased 75 tons, other cus-  
tomers being the Republic of Ecuador  
and Colombia.  
But the actual manufacture of  
coins by no means represents Birm-  
ingham's entire share in the produc-  
tion of the world's small change.  
The vast bulk of the presses and  
dies in the mints of the world have  
been made in Birmingham, large  
numbers of countries who now mint  
their own coin still coming to the  
great hardware centre for their tools.  
Capacity is Great.

The productive capacity of the big  
bullion factory is enormous, and on  
numerous occasions as many as a  
million coins have been turned out,  
packed, and despatched in a single  
day.

Among the funny stories related by  
Mr. Ralph Heaton, the principal  
member of the firm, is one relative  
to a false money scare some years  
ago. The large number of false coins  
in circulation caused a good deal of  
public anxiety, and for a time the  
police were baffled. At this time the  
firm were turning out a large pro-  
portion of the bronze money made  
for the Government, and by way of  
distinction were printing a small  
"h" under the date of the coin. An  
anonymous correspondent wrote to  
the local newspaper expressing his  
great satisfaction that a clue to the  
discovery of false money had at last  
been found. All coins bearing the in-  
itial H would be found to be spur-  
ious. Naturally, the makers appre-  
ciated the compliment.

## LIFE IS A PRIVILEGE.

Life is a privilege. Its youthful days  
Shine with the radiance of countless  
May.

To live, to breathe, to wonder and desire,  
To feed with dreams the heart's perpetual  
fire;  
To thrill with virtuous passions and to  
glow  
With great ambitions, in one hour to know  
The depths and heights of feeling; God in  
truth,  
How beautiful, how beautiful is youth!

Life is a privilege. Like some rare rose  
The mysteries of the human mind unfold.  
What marvels lie in earth and air and sea!  
What stores of knowledge wait our opening  
key!

What sunny roads of happiness lead out  
Beyond the realms of indolence and doubt,  
And what large pleasures smile upon and  
bless  
The busy avenues of usefulness!

Life is a privilege. Though noontide fades  
And shadows fall along the winding glades,  
Though joy blooms wither in the autumn  
air,  
Yet the sweet scent of sympathy is there.  
Pale sorrow leads us closer to our kind,  
And in the serious hours of our life we  
find  
Depths in the souls of men which lead new  
And majesty to this brief span of earth.

Life is a privilege. If some sad fate  
Sends us alone to seek the cell gate,  
If new forests us and as shadows fall,  
Still does the supreme privilege of all  
Come in that reaching upward of the soul  
To the welcoming Presence at the  
goal  
And in the knowledge that our feet have  
trod  
Paths have led to meet and wind back  
to God.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## "A TERRIBLE BUSINESS."

Living Among Inferior Races Deteriorates  
the Best Qualities of Men.

"It is a terrible business," wrote  
Lord Elgin nearly fifty years ago,  
"this living among inferior races. I  
have seldom, since I came to the  
east, heard a sentence which was re-  
concilable with the hypothesis that  
Christianity had ever come into the  
world. Detestation, contempt, fer-  
ocity, vengeance, whether Chinamen  
or Indians be the object. There are  
three or four hundred servants  
in this house. When one first passes  
by their salaaming one feels a little  
awkward. But the feeling soon wears  
off, and one moves among them with  
perfect indifference, treating them,  
not higher, because in that case one  
would whistle to them and pat  
them, but as machines with which  
one can have no community or sym-  
pathy." Yes, it is a terrible busi-  
ness. And now, for many genera-  
tions, large and ever-increasing num-  
bers of our fellow-countrymen have  
come back from contact with "infer-  
ior races," bringing with them con-  
tempt for the rights of human beings  
whom they deem lower than them-  
selves in the scale of humanity. And  
the poison has spread through all  
ranks of society.  
"What shall it profit a man if he  
shall gain the whole world, and lose  
his own soul?" A nation, no less  
than a man, may ask the question.—  
New Age, London, Eng.

## Gigantic Stones.

The largest stone ever known to  
have been cut in the history of the  
world was taken from the famous  
old quarry of Craigleith, Edinburgh.  
It was excavated in November, 1823,  
at the time of the National Monu-  
ment on the Calton Hill was in  
course of erection. It was 136 feet  
in length and its size was equal to the  
depth of the quarry at that time. It  
averaged 20 feet in breadth, while  
its weight was reputed to be 15,000  
tons. The stone was longitudinal cut  
from a stratum of very fine lime  
rock. The greater portion of this  
giant rock went toward the erection  
of the monument on Calton Hill.  
George IV. heard about this stone,  
and requested that part of it should  
be sent to Buckingham Palace for  
use in connection with some exten-  
sions being then carried out there.  
This was forwarded by boat from  
Granton. The twelve finished col-  
umns of the National Monument were  
all built of Craigleith stones, each  
block weighing from 10 to 15 tons.  
If one goes back to the old world  
many gigantic stones are found. For  
instance, in the Temple of the Sun  
at Baalbec there are stones 60 feet  
long, 24 feet thick, and 16 broad,  
each embracing 28,000 cubic feet.

## "Light of the World."

Mr. Holman Hunt, who has only  
lately finished a replica of his "Light  
of the World," which is to tour the  
world, recently entered upon his 87th  
year. As a very young boy he passed  
into the office of an auctioneer, and  
then went into the city office of a  
Manchester warehouseman. He sat  
by himself in a little room looking  
out on three blank walls through a  
window of ground glass, on which he  
drew flies, whose wings no doubt he  
regarded with envy. It is not with-  
out pathos that the happiest mem-  
ory of that time of his life refers to  
the moment when, one morning, his  
employer said, "Shoot!" to the ink  
files, and waved his handkerchief to  
disperse them. When he was sixteen  
or seventeen the boy triumphed so  
far as to persuade his father to let  
him practice painting for three days  
a week. For the untoward loneliness  
of his early years Fate made fullness  
to the painter. He had the sun  
light to share his first studio with  
Rossetti; and in that bare room  
near Fitzroy square was founded the  
Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

## Another Democritus.

Lord Kelvin, the new Chancellor of  
Glasgow University has been de-  
scribed as another Democritus. Of  
that ancient Greek father of the atom-  
ic theory we know nothing but  
what his pupils tell us; but Lord  
Kelvin's work is writ large in the  
annals of the Royal Society of Edin-  
burgh, and its practical results are  
patent in this morning's paper. Among  
the least of the services of the  
great theorist to practice is his  
invention of the siphon recorder,  
which makes ocean cabling possible.  
Lord Kelvin has measured the size  
of the atom and the age of the  
earth; he has invented a compass,  
which no ship is without; and he has  
explained the nature of matter, by  
studying the vortex rings that issue  
from a smoker's mouth.—London  
Chronicle.

## BUNYAN RELIC.

Original Warrant Which Committed Him  
to Bedford Jail.

On April 23, 1661, there took place  
the coronation of Charles II., and as  
a mark of royal clemency prisoners  
for every offence short of felony were  
that day released, those awaiting  
trial dismissed at discretion.

On the 24th anniversary of that  
day—a day on which John Bunyan  
would have been released from Bed-  
ford jail after his first three weeks'  
confinement had it not been for the  
perversity of the authorities, who  
chose to regard him as a legal con-  
viction, rendering it necessary that a  
pardon should be sued for—there will  
be offered for sale at Sotheby's, Lon-  
don, the original warrant under  
which, in 1674, he was for a third  
time incarcerated, although, owing  
to the intervention of the Bishop of  
Lincoln, in whose diocese Bedford  
then was, for a period of six months  
only.

The warrant, signed by thirteen J.  
P.—six baronets and seven esquires—  
is addressed to the constables of  
Bedford, and charges Bunyan with  
having preached or taught at a con-  
vulsive meeting or assembly, under  
the color or pretence of the exercise  
of religion, in manner other than  
according to the liturgy or practice  
of the Church of England. Noncon-  
formity is somewhat freer now-  
days!

Rarities by the "tinker" as  
well as kettles and pans are to-day  
the object of extraordinarily eager  
competition in the sale-rooms. It is  
worthy of note that apart from im-  
portant monuments of early print-  
ing, such as the Fust and Schoeffer  
Psalter of 1459, a copy of which on  
vellum brought in 1884 £4,950, the  
highest amount ever paid at auction  
for a book, and examples by our  
own Caxton, no printed work save  
one has realized anything like as  
much under the hammer as "The Pil-  
grim's Progress."

It has a wider circulation than any  
book except the Bible, has been  
translated into 104 languages, and  
in 1901 the Nash copy of the first  
edition, Part I., with the perhaps  
unique frontispiece of Bunyan draw-  
ing, realized £1,475, as compared  
with an issue value of 1s. 6d.

As has been said, no other work  
only, apart from those printed in the  
fifteenth century, has realized as  
much at auction. This is the First  
Folio edition of Shakespeare, whose  
"record" is £1,720.

The sale of the Bunyan warrant  
promises to be one of the most in-  
teresting auction-room events of  
1904.—London News.

## Fagin's Kitchen.

At the bottom of Great Saffron  
hill, London, is situated what at one  
time was one of the most hideous  
and dangerous slums. It is part of  
a ruinous old tenement, exactly an-  
swering to the description of the in-  
famous den to which the Artful  
Dodger led Oliver Twist as a new  
pal for a visit to "Greenland." The  
den had several ominous looking  
staircases leading into dark and ill-  
smelling passages and had plenty of  
cupboards available for thieves'  
booty.  
From the outhouses any of the  
light-fingered gentry could easily  
have dropped into the street, while  
the adjacent house, condemned by the  
London City Council, was easily ac-  
cessible. The last named tenement,  
formerly a haunt for vagrants, with  
all the conveniences of a thieves' kit-  
chen, had associations of the worst  
kind and has not come under the ban  
of the London Parliament a moment  
too soon.

Fagin was a real character, named  
Isaac Touch, who, when raided by  
the police, was found to possess a  
peck measure of watches. He had the  
name of being a confederate in worse  
crimes than training young thieves  
and buying stolen property.

## The Cost of London Fog.

The area which a heavy fog covers  
in London determines the cost at-  
tending it. During the winter of  
1902-03, several gas companies dis-  
posed of more than a million feet of  
gas for a single fog, the extra ex-  
penditure to the consumers collec-  
tively being over \$25,000. It has  
been stated that as much as \$75,000  
worth of additional gas has been  
consumed during a single day of fog.  
There are likewise numerous acci-  
dents and delays to travelers, in-  
volving sums which it is difficult to  
estimate. On a very foggy day the  
street sellers of London are deprived  
of their custom, which may be fair-  
ly estimated at \$15,000 a day. The  
loss sustained by cabmen is equally  
great. On the Metropolitan Rail-  
ways, during a day of heavy fog  
about \$1,500 is spent on fog sig-  
nals alone, extra expenditure being  
likewise involved in providing plat-  
e-layers to guard the lines. Altogether  
we may safely estimate the collec-  
tive cost of London fog to be  
not less than \$250,000.

## The Young Princess at School.

The inhabitants of the peaceful  
Kentish coast town of Westgate-on-  
Sea are in a great commotion over  
the news that Prince Edward, their  
future King, and Prince Albert, his  
brother, are to be educated at the  
Wellington House preparatory school  
for sons of gentlemen, the head of  
which is Mr. Bull. The young prin-  
ces will live in a private villa which  
was recently purchased by Mr. Bull,  
and which has been thoroughly re-  
decorated and furnished by a well-  
known London firm. The Duke of  
Portland's elder son, Lord Titchfield,  
is a pupil at Wellington House, and  
one of the Duke of Sutherland's  
sons was there until a few months  
ago. The pupils, between 50 and 60  
in number, range from 8 to 12 years.  
Wellington House has delightful sur-  
roundings, and is considered one of  
the most select preparatory schools  
in Great Britain. The young prin-  
ces took up their residence at Westgate-  
on-Sea in April.

## Corea.

Corea is in many ways similar to  
Florida, although more mountain-  
ous.

**Ayer's**

When the nerves are weak  
everything goes wrong. You  
are tired all the time, easily  
discouraged, nervous, and  
irritable. Your cheeks are  
pale and your blood is thin.

**Sarsaparilla**

Your doctor says you are  
threatened with a nervous  
breakdown. He orders this  
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